

# Chapter 2 - Current Funding Types

## Local Government Funding for Solid Waste in Washington State

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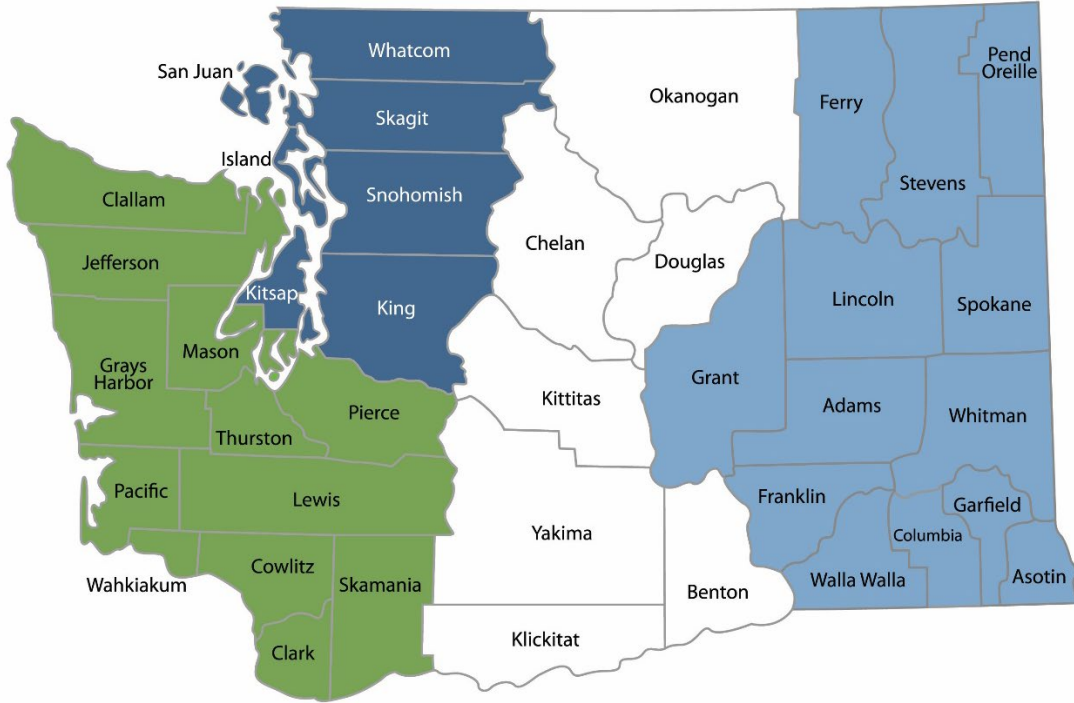
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# Department of Ecology's Regional Offices

## Map of Counties Served



<b>Southwest Region</b> 360-407-6300	<b>Northwest Region</b> 206-594-0000	<b>Central Region</b> 509-575-2490	<b>Eastern Region</b> 509-329-3400
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Region	Counties served	Mailing Address	Phone
<b>Southwest</b>	Clallam, Clark, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Mason, Lewis, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Thurston, Wahkiakum	P.O. Box 47775 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6300
<b>Northwest</b>	Island, King, Kitsap, San Juan, Skagit, Snohomish, Whatcom	P.O. Box 330316 Shoreline, WA 98133	206-594-0000
<b>Central</b>	Benton, Chelan, Douglas, Kittitas, Klickitat, Okanogan, Yakima	1250 West Alder Street Union Gap, WA 98903	509-575-2490
<b>Eastern</b>	Adams, Asotin, Columbia, Ferry, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla, Whitman	4601 North Monroe Spokane, WA 99205	509-329-3400
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## Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	7
Washington Solid Waste System Overview .....	7
Background and Purpose .....	19
Introduction .....	21
Overview and Project Context.....	21
Research Methodology .....	21
Authorized Funding Sources and Mechanisms .....	23
Overview .....	23
Summary of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms .....	23
State Funding to Support Local Solid Waste Efforts.....	35
Overview .....	35
Survey Results.....	41
Overview .....	41
Current Recycling, Organic, and Bulky Waste Services: Adequacy & Gaps.....	47
Current Recycling, Composting, and Bulky Waste Services: Availability.....	50
Household Hazardous and Moderate Risk Waste Services.....	58
Publicly Owned Solid Waste Facilities .....	69
Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, and Education and Outreach.....	84
Litter and Illegal Dump Cleanup .....	90
C&D Debris Recovery .....	95
Permitting and Enforcement .....	103
Local Waste Planning, Administration, and Emergency or Disaster Debris Planning.....	108
Local Government Solid Waste Funding Analysis.....	124
Overview .....	124
County Funding .....	128
City Funding.....	136
Glossary .....	143
References .....	149
Appendices .....	154
Appendix A: Stakeholder Survey Instrument.....	
Appendix B: Stakeholder Survey Tables .....	
Appendix C: Matrix Spreadsheet of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms.....	

## Table of Tables

Table 1. Summary of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms .....	24
Table 2. Summary of Local Government Solid Waste System Components and Associated Funding Sources .....	30
Table 3. Ecology Expenditures on Solid Waste (2019-21 and 2021-23 Biennia).....	36
Table 4. Ecology Solid Waste Staffing Levels for Services and Assistance to Local Governments (2021-2023 Biennium).....	37
Table 5. Ecology Solid Waste Grant Details (2019-2021 Biennium) .....	38
Table 6. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Solid Waste Revenues, Expenditures, and FTEs (Fiscal Years 2019-2023) .....	39
Table 7. Solid Waste-Related Tax Collected by Source and Receiving Fund (in Thousands of Dollars)[3] .....	40
Table 8. Definitions for Urban, Suburban, and Rural Designations .....	41
Table 9. Counties in Washington by Ecology Region and Urban or Suburban/Rural Designation .....	42
Table 10. Responding Jurisdictions by Region, Type, and Population Density .....	43
Table 11. Percentage of Needs Met By Current Recycling Collection Services (Q8).....	47
Table 12. Percentage Of Needs Met By Current Food And Yard Waste Collection Services (Q11).....	49
Table 13. Curbside Recycling And Composting Collection Services Available To Single-Family Residents (Q4, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	51
Table 14. Bulky Waste Collection Services Available To Single-Family Residents (Q4, Multiple Responses Allowed).....	51
Table 15. Recycling and Composting Services Available to Multifamily Residents (Q5, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	53
Table 16. Bulky Waste Collection Services Available To Multifamily Residents (Q5, Multiple Responses Allowed).....	53
Table 17. Recycling and Composting Services Available to the Commercial Sector (Q6, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	55
Table 18. Bulky Waste Collection Services Available to the Commercial Sectors (Q6, Multiple Responses Allowed).....	55
Table 19. Recycling and Composting Services Available to Self-Haul Customers (Q7, Multiple Responses Allowed).....	56
Table 20. Recyclable Materials Accepted (Survey of Counties by WACSWM Member Services) .....	57
Table 21. Organic Materials Accepted (Q10) .....	58
Table 22. Funding Sources For Local HHW and MRW Capital Costs (Q15, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	60
Table 23. Funding Sources for Local HHW and MRW Staffing and Operational Costs (Q16, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	63
Table 24. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Services Available to Residents (Q14) .....	66
Table 25. Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Services Available to SQG Businesses (Q14).....	67

Table 26. Percentage of Needs Met By Hazardous Household Waste Services (Q17).....	68
Table 27. Percentage of Needs Met by Moderate Risk Waste Services (Q17) .....	68
Table 28. Public Ownership of Transfer Stations (Q19).....	70
Table 29. Interest in New Publicly Owned Transfer Stations (Q34).....	71
Table 30. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Transfer Stations (Q20-21, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	72
Table 31. Public Ownership Of Material Recovery Facilities (Q19) .....	73
Table 32. Interest in New Publicly Owned Material Recovery Facilities (Q34) .....	74
Table 33. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Material Recovery Facilities (Q22-23, Multiple Responses Allowed).....	75
Table 34. Public Ownership of Organics Processing Facilities (Q19) .....	76
Table 35. Interest in New Publicly Owned Organics Processing Facilities (Q34) .....	77
Table 36. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Organics Processing Facilities (Q24-25, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	78
Table 37. Public Ownership Of Active Disposal Facilities (Q19).....	79
Table 38. Interest in New Publicly Owned Disposal Facilities (Q34).....	80
Table 39. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Active Disposal Facilities (Q27-28, Multiple Responses Allowed).....	81
Table 40. Public Ownership of Closed Disposal Facilities (Q19) .....	82
Table 41. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Closed Disposal Facilities (Q31-33, Multiple Responses Allowed).....	83
Table 42. Funding Sources for Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, and Education and Outreach (Q35, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	85
Table 43. Percentage of Needs Met by Current Contamination Reduction Programs (Q36) .....	87
Table 44. Percentage of Needs Met by Current Waste Prevention Programs (Q36).....	88
Table 45. Percentage of Needs Met by Education and Outreach Programs (Q36).....	89
Table 46. Funding Sources for Litter and Illegal Dump Activities (Q38, Multiple Responses Allowed)....	91
Table 47. Percentage of Needs Met by Litter and Illegal Dump Cleanup Programs (Q39) .....	94
Table 48. Funding Sources for C&D Debris Recovery Activities (Q43, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	96
Table 49. How C&D Debris is Currently Handled (Q41, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	100
Table 50. C&D Debris Recovery Program Elements (Q42, Multiple Responses Allowed).....	101
Table 51. Percentage of Needs Met By C&D Debris Recovery Programs (Q44) .....	102
Table 52. Funding Sources for Permitting and Enforcement Programs (Q46, multiple responses allowed) .....	104
Table 53. Percentage of Needs Met By Permitting and Enforcement Programs (Q47) .....	107
Table 54. Funding Sources for Local Waste Planning Programs (Q49, Multiple Responses Allowed) ...	109
Table 55. Funding Sources for Waste Program Administration (Q50, Multiple Responses Allowed)....	112
Table 56. Funding Sources for Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Programs (Q51, Multiple Responses Allowed) .....	116

Table 57. Percentage of Needs Met by Current Local Waste Planning Programs (Q53) .....	120
Table 58. Percentage of Needs Met by Administration of Waste Programs (Q53) .....	121
Table 59. Percentage of Needs Met by Current Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Preparedness Programs (Q53) .....	122
Table 60. Representative Cities (In Order Of Largest To Smallest Population).....	125
Table 61. Representative Counties (In Order Of Largest To Smallest Population) .....	126
Table 62. Chelan County 2022 Funding Sources .....	128
Table 63. Clallam County 2022 Funding Sources.....	129
Table 64. Cowlitz County 2022 Funding Sources.....	130
Table 65. Island County 2020 Funding Sources .....	130
Table 66. Kitsap County 2021 Funding Sources.....	131
Table 67. Kittitas County 2022 Funding Sources .....	132
Table 68. Lincoln County 2022 Funding Sources .....	132
Table 69. Pierce County 2022-23 Funding Sources .....	133
Table 70. Skagit County 2022 Funding Sources.....	134
Table 71. Spokane County 2021 Funding Sources.....	134
Table 72. Walla Walla County 2020 Funding Sources .....	135
Table 73. Yakima County 2020 Funding Sources.....	136
Table 74. Leavenworth 2022 Funding Sources.....	137
Table 75. Marysville 2021-22 Funding Sources .....	137
Table 76. Port Angeles 2022 Funding Sources .....	138
Table 77. Richland 2022 Funding Sources .....	138
Table 78. Seattle 2022 Funding Sources .....	139
Table 79. City of Spokane 2022 Funding Sources.....	140
Table 80. City of Tacoma 2021-2022 Funding Sources.....	140
Table 81. Vancouver 2021-22 Funding Sources .....	141
Table 82. City of Walla Walla 2022 Funding Sources .....	141
Table 83. Winthrop 2022 Funding Sources .....	142



## List of Figures

Figure 1. County Adoption Rates for Solid Waste Funding Sources .....	11
Figure 2. Percentage of Counties' Solid Waste Core Service Needs Met with Current Funding Sources.	13
Figure 3. Map of the Four Ecology Regions .....	41
Figure 4. County Minimum Adoption Rates for Solid Waste Funding Sources.....	46
Figure 5. Representative Jurisdictions .....	125



# Executive Summary

## Washington Solid Waste System Overview

Local governments have primary responsibility for regulating and overseeing management of solid waste in Washington.[1] Counties, jurisdictional health departments, and cities share this responsibility. Solid waste management costs may be paid by rate payers directly to service providers, by counties in areas where they contract for service provision, or by cities within the county that contract for service. In cities which provide or contract for service, residents pay the city for service through fees or pay service providers directly. Local governments provide programs and some infrastructure including transfer stations, recycling drop-boxes, and — in some instances — organics processing operations, landfills, and even collection vehicles and bins.

At the state level, Ecology's Solid Waste Management program[2] supports and provides oversight of waste reduction, recycling, organics conversion, and disposal programs. Activities include technical assistance on solid waste handling facility performance and landfill monitoring; local waste plan guidance; and grant funding for cleanup, waste reduction, recycling projects, planning, and enforcement.

As part of this analysis and as a subconsultant to RRS, Cascadia researched funding sources that state and local governments are currently authorized to use for solid waste management activities, summarized current solid-waste-related expenditures by state agencies, and conducted a web-based survey of local governments to learn about solid waste funding types and their rate of adoption.

### Authorized Solid Waste Funding Sources and Mechanisms

There are 29 solid waste funding sources and mechanisms currently authorized for use in Washington State related to solid waste. Eleven are implemented at the state level, 17 at the local level, and one — littering and illegal dumping enforcement penalties — which can be implemented at both the state and local level. Washington has added two new funding sources since the previous assessment of funding sources in 2017: EPR programs PaintCare and Safe Medicine Return. Funding sources and mechanisms fall into the following categories:

- User fees (including collection or tip fees)
- EPR programs
- Other waste-related fees, such as permits, administration fees in collection or separate from collection contracts, performance fees in collection contracts, UTC fees on gross revenues, and King County's local hazardous waste fee.
- Waste-related taxes
- Excise, sales, or manufacturing taxes/fees
- Commodity sales

- Enforcement fines/penalties
- Grants and loans
- Non-waste funds such as general funds

These funding sources and mechanisms cover the following for all waste streams including garbage, recycling, organics, and MRW:

- Collection, transfer, transport, disposal, and processing
- Capital improvements and equipment (or debt service for financed purchases)
- Operations, maintenance, or monitoring of active facilities (active landfills, other disposal sites, recycling, composting, and moderate risk waste facilities)
- Monitoring, maintenance, and remediation of inactive facilities (e.g., closed landfills)
- Education and outreach, waste prevention and reduction programs, and contamination reduction
- Litter/illegal dumping cleanup and prevention
- Solid waste planning & general administration
- Matches for state or federal grants
- Permitting and enforcement

Some of these 29 funding sources and mechanisms are intertwined, such as when the state's Hazardous Substance Tax serves as a funding source for several of Ecology's grant programs to local governments. Furthermore, counties that receive Ecology grants may pass them through to their cities.

#### State Revenues and Expenditures Related to Solid Waste

Ecology's estimated budget for their work that directly supports local government solid waste activities is \$42.3 million for the 2021–2023 biennium, of which more than two-thirds (nearly \$28.8 million) will be passed through as grants or awards primarily to local governments as well as to community organizations and schools. Ecology is budgeted to have 29.4 full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff to provide facility permitting and monitoring assistance, planning assistance, direct services including cleanup of litter and tire piles, data analysis, and grant management in support of local governments, at an estimated cost of \$8.7 million. Ecology used the remaining \$4.8 million for contracts on education campaigns, cleanups, and studies that support local government solid waste activities.

Ecology's funding described above comes from a variety of accounts and revenue sources:

- **Litter Tax:** Most of the \$15.4 million collected by the Litter Tax in fiscal year 2021 went to the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account.[3] This account funds activities and grants to prevent and clean up litter, as well as a significant portion of Ecology's work related to recycling, managing organics, and waste reduction. A portion of the Litter Tax (\$1.25 million) was diverted by the legislature to the Park Renewal and Stewardship Account.
- **Hazardous Substance Tax:** The Hazardous Substance Tax generated nearly \$249.3 million, all of which remained in Model Toxics Control Accounts (MTCA) in fiscal year 2021. MTCA is used for a wide array of purposes, including a small portion used to fund Ecology's solid waste activities and Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance grants.
- **Replacement Vehicle Tire Fee:** All of the nearly \$4.3 million collected from the Replacement Vehicle Tire Fee in fiscal year 2021 went to the Waste Tire Removal Account. Approximately \$1 million per biennium goes to Ecology for tire pile cleanup, with the rest going to the Department of Transportation for road maintenance.

Washington's Department of Revenue collects the Solid Waste Collection Tax on garbage collection, but revenues do not fund solid waste activities at this time. This tax generated more than \$56.7 million in fiscal year 2021, according to the most recent data available from the Department of Revenue. In fiscal year 2021, all revenues were diverted by the legislature to the Education Legacy Trust Account. Since 2011, revenues have been diverted to either the General Fund or the Education Legacy Trust Account. Those funds will be directed to the Public Works Assistance Account starting in fiscal year 2023. Prior to fiscal year 2011, Solid Waste Collection Tax revenues went to the Public Works Assistance Account, but an analysis of loans from this account for 2005 found that only 10% funded solid waste projects.


#### Funding Sources Needs Met, and Gaps, for Current Programs and Services

In a survey of solid waste staff from local governments, respondents representing 28 of Washington's 281 cities and towns and 31 of Washington's 39 counties from Ecology's four regions participated. Respondents provided information about the availability of garbage, recycling, organics, bulky waste, MRW collection services, as well as any publicly owned solid waste facilities in their jurisdictions. MRW includes HHW and SGQ wastes from businesses.

Respondents also identified the funding sources their jurisdiction uses to pay for solid waste services. Figure 1 shows county adoption rates for funding sources.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Percentages are calculated based on the number of respondents that reported using the funding sources divided by the number of counties in Washington. Actual adoption rates may be higher.



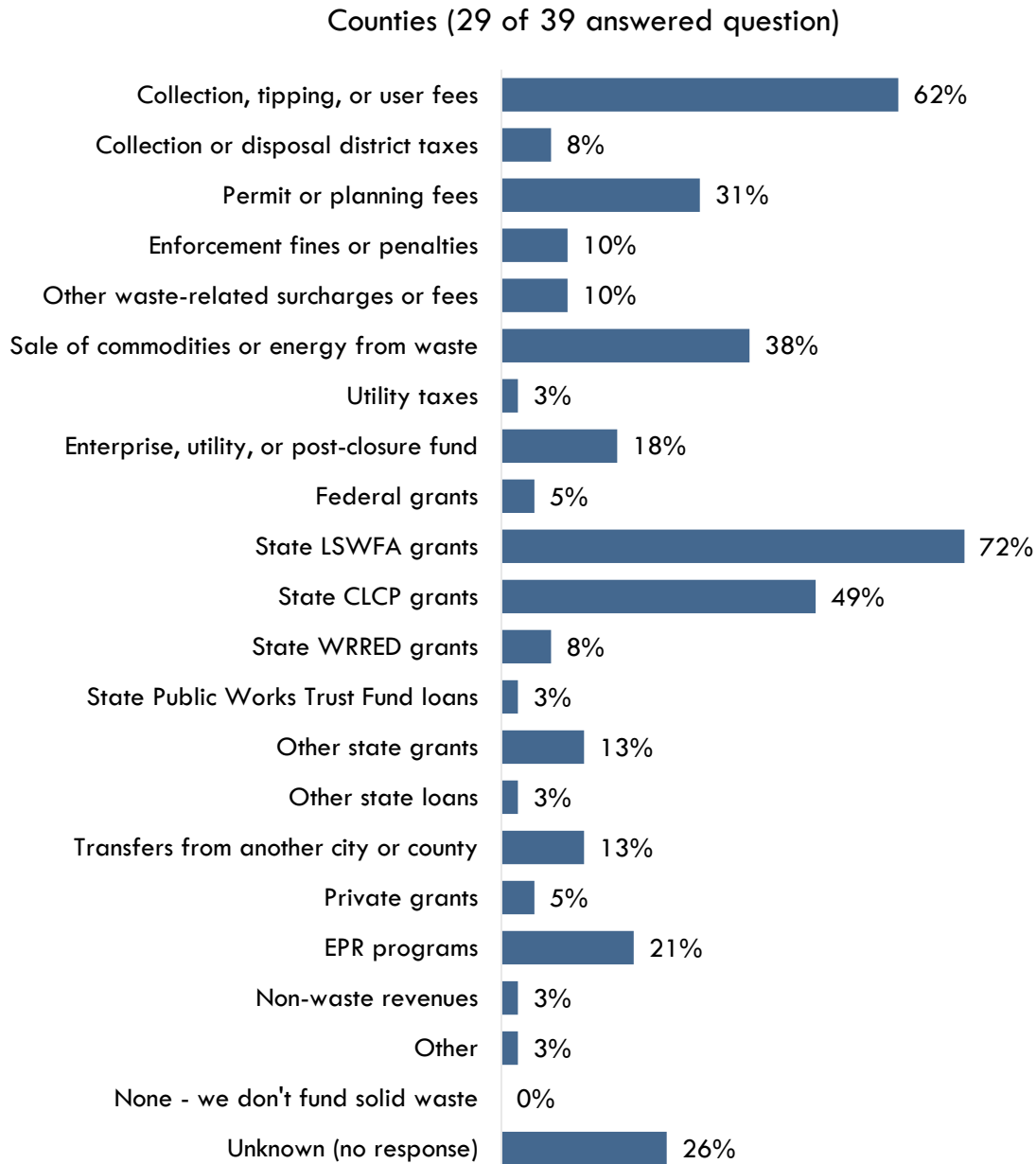
They most commonly reported using collection, tipping, or user fees; state grants; and money from utility or enterprise funds<sup>3</sup> to fund all solid waste-related programs and services.

Supplemental analysis of funding sources, based on solid waste planning documents and county and/or city budgets for 12 counties and 12 cities selected to be representative of the state confirmed the reliance on collection, tipping or other user fees that support enterprise funds. Grants were also commonly used for the provision of services, with tipping fees serving as match funding, when required. Several cities also rely on a utility tax.

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<sup>3</sup> Utility and enterprise funds are technically an accounting method and not a funding source. Utility and enterprise funds are a self-supporting government account that is mainly funded by fees charged to external users (such as collection or tipping fees) that pay for goods or services provided to those users (such as solid waste management services).

Figure 1. County Adoption Rates for Solid Waste Funding Sources



Respondents also provided qualitative information about whether needs related to core services identified by the Washington Association of County Solid Waste Managers were met in their respective jurisdictions and assessed gaps with current funding sources for solid waste-related activities. The Washington Association of County Solid Waste Managers identified core services related to waste collection, waste disposal, recycling, household hazardous waste, emergency response, administration, enforcement, education and outreach, and risk management and safety.[4]


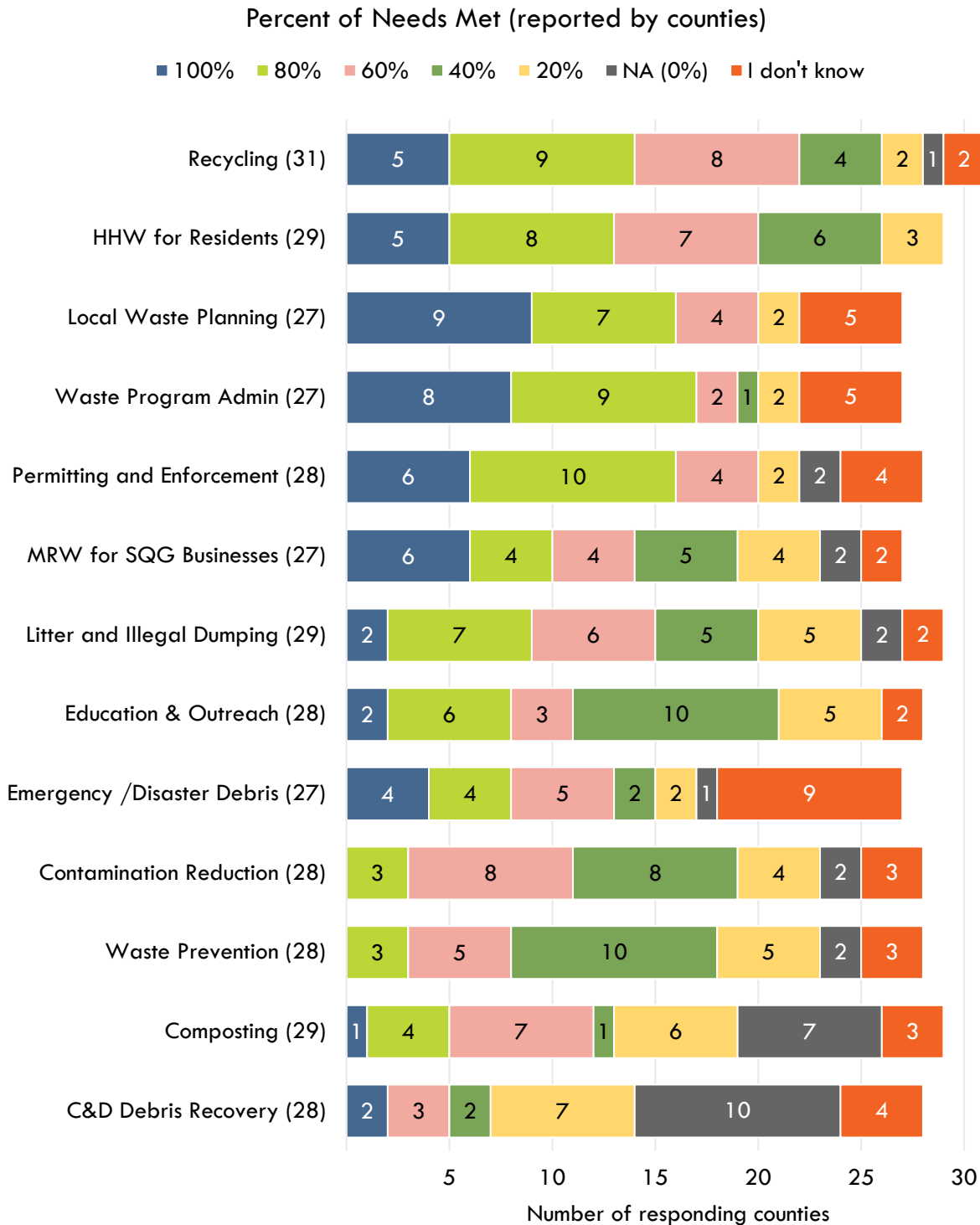


Figure 2 presents county respondents' perceptions of percentage of funding needs met across core services.<sup>4</sup> Responses varied in terms of the perception of solid waste core service needs that are met with current funding sources across geography and population density. In general, respondents felt that a higher percentage of service needs were met for recycling, HHW and MRW collection, permitting and enforcement, and local waste planning and administration relative to the lower percentage of needs met for other activities such as organics recovery, contamination reduction, education and outreach, litter and illegal dump cleanup, and C&D debris recovery.


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<sup>4</sup> Survey responses were received from 28 cities and towns; however, they were highly concentrated in certain parts of the state.

Figure 2. Percentage of Counties' Solid Waste Core Service Needs Met with Current Funding Sources.



Overall, respondents reported interest in having more EPR programs to shift financial responsibility for recycling away from municipalities and on to brand owners and would help increase recycling



programs and access, especially in rural areas. Respondents were also interested in obtaining more funding to implement organics collection services and for staff capacity and services for education and outreach related to recycling, organics, and HHW.

### **Recycling and Organics**

Residential recycling service (curbside collection) is more likely to be required or automatically provided in Ecology's Northwest and Southwest regions, while it is more likely to be optional for an extra fee or not available in the Eastern and Central regions. Residential organics collection service is less widely available than recycling service in all regions, and more likely to be optional for an extra fee.

Commercial recycling collection service is also more likely to be required or automatic in the Northwest region, and more likely to be optional for an extra fee across all regions. Commercial organics collection service is most likely to be optional for an extra fee or unavailable.

Overall, most respondents reported that current recycling services meet 60% or more of the needs in their communities. However, respondents in the Central region reported lower percentages of needs met, compared to other regions. Respondents from urban cities were most likely to have reported that 100% of their recycling needs were met by current services. Overall, most respondents reported that current services meet less of the need for organics recovery than recycling. Respondents were more likely to say no organics recovery services are available, or that available services meet only 20% of the need. Central region respondents reported the lowest levels of need met, and urban city respondents reported the highest levels of need met.

Over a dozen respondents reported wanting a greater quantity of and more accessible collection service options for commercial and multifamily recycling and interest in more outreach and education on recyclable materials and contamination. Around half a dozen respondents mentioned barriers such as the lack of a profitable market for specific recyclable materials (such as plastics and glass), the lack of affordable recycling options for rural areas, and the inconvenience to users of self-hauling recyclables. A handful reported interest in more EPR programs to fund recycling.

Many respondents reported interest in more funding for organics collection services, more outreach and education on compostable and non-compostable materials, more incentives to self-haul organics, more organics drop-off locations distributed throughout service areas, and more commercial organics collection services available. Some respondents from cities were interested in more accepted compostable products (e.g., takeout containers) for processing at facilities, while some were interested in limiting accepted compostable products to only food or paper towels since product labeling can be confusing. Several respondents mentioned concerns about the costs of collection or processing services in general.



## **Hazardous Waste**

HHW services for residents are typically provided by county facilities/sites and through county events. City facilities/sites and events were more commonly reported by respondents from the Northwest and Eastern regions. HHW services are available in all counties. Following the pattern of service availability, respondents were more likely to report a higher percentage of needs for MRW services were met for HHW from residents than for SQG businesses. Similarly, they were more likely to report not knowing service adequacy for SQG businesses. Respondents from rural counties were more likely to report that higher percentages of needs were met than cities outside of urban areas, for both residents and SQG businesses.


Respondents primarily report funding HHW and MRW services through collection, tipping, and user fees, as well as the sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy.

Many respondents reported interest in more funding towards staff management and infrastructure of HHW/MRW programs, more EPR to shift financial responsibility for hazardous materials away from municipalities, and more education and outreach on HHW and MRW collection services available for businesses and residents. Many respondents reported that HHW and MRW collection sites are inconvenient for reasons related to proximity, access, infrequent business hours, and infrequent collection events. These respondents are interested in increased access, including expanded business hours, and more collection events.

## **Publicly Owned Solid Waste Facilities**

Responding counties were more likely than responding cities to report owning transfer stations, and most of them also operated or managed them. Respondents that currently own transfer stations primarily report funding them through collection, tipping, and user fees, as well as the sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy. A few responding cities were interested in building new transfer stations, mainly if funding was available. Many responding counties were interested in new transfer stations, and most said they were already planning to build them.

While no local governments in Washington own material recovery facilities (MRFs) that sort commingled material — all seven are privately owned — few respondents reported owning recovery facilities that may primarily consolidate and bale material to transfer elsewhere. These respondents reported funding their recovery facilities through collection, tipping, and user fees as well as the sale of recyclables. Most respondents said they are not interested in building or publicly owning a MRF, although across regions, several respondents said that if funding were available, they may be interested.



Some respondents reported owning organics processing facilities, and most of these respondents operate or manage the facilities themselves. Respondents that currently own organics processing facilities primarily report funding them through collection, tipping, and user fees, as well as the sale of compost. Five counties and one city are already planning to build new organics processing facilities, and more might be interested if funding were available. Respondents in the Northwest and Eastern region were less likely to be interested in building and publicly owning an organics processing facility.

Few respondents from cities reported owning active disposal facilities. Respondents from counties were more likely than cities to report owning active disposal facilities, especially in the Eastern region, and most of them also operated or managed them. Of the respondents who own active disposal facilities, there are ten landfills, and one incinerator/waste-to-energy facility in Eastern Washington. Sixteen respondents reported having a post-closure fund or reserves dedicated to their publicly owned active disposal facilities.

Several cities and many counties report owning closed disposal facilities — all reported as landfills — spread across all of Ecology’s regions. Respondents that currently own closed disposal facilities primarily report funding them through collection, tipping, and user fees as well as the sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy, while a few respondents use collection or disposal district taxes.

### **Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, and Education and Outreach**

Respondents reported that current programs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, and education and outreach meet a lower percentage of the needs compared to various collection services. Respondents were most likely to report that contamination reduction and waste prevention programs meet 40% to 60% of the need.

Many respondents reported interest in more funding towards staff capacity and service for education and outreach. Several respondents specified that outreach should be more tailored to diverse populations (i.e., non-English speakers). Following a similar pattern as other solid waste management areas, a few respondents reported interest in more uniform rules around recycling across jurisdictions and regions.

State grants — particularly LSWFA but also Community Litter Cleanup Program (CLCP) and Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED) grants — were the most commonly reported sources of funding for contamination reduction, waste prevention, and education and outreach. Several respondents rely on other organizations to provide these services, most commonly in the Eastern and Central regions.

### **Litter and Illegal Dumping**

Respondents reported that current programs for litter and illegal dumping also meet a lower percentage of the needs compared to various collection services. Responses ranged from 100% to no services available without a clear pattern across regions or jurisdiction types.

Many respondents reported interest in more sustained funding for staffing for encampment and site cleanups and infrastructure and operations. Respondents from counties were more likely than those from cities to note funding needs for site cleanup. A higher number of respondents from counties also cited the difficulty of implementing litter and illegal dumping enforcement given the lack of staff capacity and lack of priority of the activities.

State grants — particularly CLCP but also LSWFA grants — were the most reported sources of funding for litter and illegal dumping.

### **Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris**


Most respondents reported having no C&D debris recovery program services, particularly Central region, and rural county respondents. The most common program was regulations requiring C&D debris recovery. Education programs were most common in the Northwest region. Only one respondent in the Northwest and one in the Southwest region report having C&D debris market development programs.

Many respondents reported interest in more local C&D debris processors or options to recycle C&D debris to combat the high transportation costs and provide this service that is missing in so many jurisdictions. Additionally, many respondents — especially county respondents — reported interest in more funding for staffing and infrastructure, more outreach and education, and a more profitable market for C&D debris.

Respondents most commonly either did not know how C&D debris recovery is funded (or skipped the question) or they said it is funded by collection, tipping, and user fees. The next most common responses were that the jurisdiction relies on services from other agencies or uses state LSWFA grants.

### **Permitting and Enforcement**

Permitting and enforcement for solid waste is typically conducted by county agencies on solid waste facilities unless cities have their own dedicated programs to enforce city codes. County respondents generally reported that 80% to 100% of their need is met.



Many respondents reported interest in more funding for staff training, enforcement, and infrastructure and operations. Respondents in the Northwest region commonly reported needing more trained staff in this area of work.

Respondents most commonly said that permitting and enforcement programs are funded by collection, tipping, and user fees, though respondents also reported relying on services from other agencies or using state LSWFA grants. Central region and rural county respondents were most likely to report relying on state LSWFA grants.

### **Local Waste Planning, Administration, and Emergency or Disaster Debris Planning**

Respondents most commonly said 80% to 100% of their community's need is met for local solid waste planning, administration, and emergency or disaster debris planning. Respondents from cities were more likely than respondents from counties to be interested in increased internal coordination and planning. Respondents from rural counties more commonly reported wanting funding dedicated to these areas than cities and urban counties.

Respondents most frequently said that local waste planning programs are funded by collection, tipping, and user fees, or by state LSWFA grants. Cities most commonly reported that they rely on county services. Three urban county respondents reported using collection or disposal district taxes.

Respondents most commonly said that waste program administration is funded by collection, tipping, and user fees. The next most common responses were state grants, including LSWFA, CLCP, or WRRED grants. Respondents identified a wider range of funding sources for waste program administration than for other programs and services, including sale of recovered commodities, permit or planning fees, transfer from another city or county, utility taxes (cities only), and collection or disposal district taxes. Some respondents also reported using money from utility or enterprise funds, which as noted comes from other sources.


# Background and Purpose

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) was directed by the Legislature to contract with a third-party consultant to study the adequacy of local government solid waste management funding, including options and recommendations for future program funding if significant statewide policy changes are enacted.

The Project Team was led by **Resource Recycling Systems (RRS)** and included **Cascadia Consulting Group** and **FCS Group**. The study began in October 2022 and ended in June 2023, and resulted in five independent yet complementary reports:

- **Chapter 1** provides an **Executive Summary** of all four components of the study and the range of research and findings that resulted from the research. Chapter 1 also contains the set of **Recommendations** that are based on the findings and the contract team's collective expertise in materials management, policy, and analysis.
- **Chapter 2** reviews the **Current Funding Types** that state and local governments are currently authorized to use for solid waste management activities, summarizes current solid-waste-related expenditures by state agencies, and outlines the results of a web-based survey of local governments to learn about solid waste funding types and their rate of adoption.
- **Chapter 3** is an analysis of **Core Services Funding Needs** and is based on a service model designed to improve the solid waste management system in Washington, with the aim of ensuring that a set of core services are both operating and available to all residents of each county in Washington.
- **Chapter 4** discusses **Alternative Funding Models** that are in use or have been proposed in other parts of the United States and across the world that may have relevance in Washington.
- **Chapter 5** evaluates the **Material Flow, Service Level, and Cost to City and County Solid Waste Systems** of twenty-three (23) policies that have been considered or enacted by the Legislature between 2019 and 2022

Chapter 2 focuses on the funding sources and types that are both available and in use to support the provision of solid waste services at the local level. As the report indicates, both counties and cities most commonly use collection, tipping, or user fees; state grants; and money from utility or enterprise funds to fund all solid waste-related programs and services. A qualitative and quantitative analysis of these data sources provides insights into the sources of funding, including funding that comes from the



state; usage of funding available; and scope of services provided with the funding. A qualitative survey tool informs the adequacy of funding.

Key research areas included:

1. Currently authorized solid waste funding sources and mechanisms.
2. Uses of funding, including a distinction between staff and infrastructure costs.
3. Comparison of funding that is sourced from tipping fees, grants and emergency management funds and the availability of services and programs.

# Introduction

## Overview and Project Context

The Legislature directed the Department of Ecology (Ecology) in HB 1799 (2022) to conduct an independent study of local government solid waste funding. Ecology contracted with RRS, FCS Group, and Cascadia to assess the adequacy of local government solid waste management funding, including options and recommendations to provide funding for solid waste programs in the future if significant statewide policy changes are enacted. To supplement a quantitative analysis of funding levels, Cascadia conducted research on funding sources that state and local governments are currently authorized to use for solid waste management activities. Cascadia also conducted a web-based survey of local governments about funding uses and needs for core solid waste services. Results from the research and the survey are summarized in the sections below.

## Research Methodology

### Literature Review and Data Requests

Cascadia conducted a literature review and requested data from state agencies to update the documentation of current funding sources and mechanisms for solid waste in Washington State (see Appendix C: Matrix Spreadsheet of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms) and summarize state agency spending on solid waste for local governments.


Cascadia reviewed the following existing documents previously written or commissioned by Ecology to compile current solid waste funding sources and mechanisms used in Washington:

- [Financing Solid Waste for the Future: Background Paper for Beyond Waste \(2004\)](#)
- [Solid Waste Management Cost Flows in Washington State \(2007\)](#)
- [Revenue Sources to Fund Recycling, Reuse, and Waste Reduction Programs \(2011\)](#)
- [Funding Mechanisms for Solid Waste Part 1, with links to other report parts \(2017\)](#)
- [Funding Program Report Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance 2017-2019 Biennium \(2022\)](#)
- [Budget and Program Overview 2021-2023](#)

Cascadia also requested revenue and expenditure data from Ecology and the UTC.

### Survey

To understand the funding types used by local governments, including their rate of adoption, Cascadia engaged solid waste system stakeholders through a web-based survey conducted between November 28, 2022 and January 5, 2023. Ecology sent invitation emails to local solid waste and health jurisdiction managers and recycling coordinators. The Washington Association of Counties also sent the survey to their Solid Waste Managers group (WACSWM). The survey



targeted solid waste directors, environmental health directors, and moderate risk waste coordinators, and asked respondents about the following topics:

- Solid waste services managed (garbage, recycling, organics, moderate risk/hazardous waste)
- Solid waste system components funded (collection, processing, disposal, education/outreach, litter cleanup)
- Spending categories (staff vs. infrastructure/capital costs)

The RRS team analyzed the survey data to the extent possible based on the budget and timeframe that was provided. Survey results are summarized in the following sections. The survey instrument is included in Appendix A: Stakeholder Survey Instrument, and additional detailed tables are in Appendix B: Stakeholder Survey Tables.

#### Additional Data Sources

To supplement the survey, the research team also reviewed documents, budgets and information posted on-line by the representative jurisdictions. In addition, data analysis drew from the research completed by FCS in development of the core services model.



# Authorized Funding Sources and Mechanisms

## Overview

Cascadia identified, reviewed, and summarized 29 solid waste (garbage, recycling, and organics) funding sources and mechanisms currently authorized for use in Washington State (included as an Excel-based spreadsheet in Appendix C: Matrix Spreadsheet of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms), using the funding mechanisms described in the 2017 report *Funding Mechanisms for Solid Waste* as a starting point. Cascadia updated information for existing sources, consolidated some funding sources that had been previously counted as separate funding sources (i.e., collection fee variants), and added new EPR and grant programs that have been established since 2017. Of these, 11 funding sources or mechanisms are used at the state level, 17 at the local level, and one — littering and illegal dumping enforcement penalties — may be implemented at either the state or local level. Key information and criteria for each funding source and mechanism were developed for the following categories:

- Authority to implement
- Eligible and typical uses
- Other relevant information

## Summary of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms

Table 1 summarizes current funding sources and mechanisms authorized to fund solid waste management activities in Washington. The state has authorized only two new funding sources since the 2017 report: EPR programs PaintCare and Safe Medicine Return (Chapters 70A.515 and 69.48 Revised Code of Washington). The more extensive matrix of current funding sources and mechanisms is included in Appendix C: Matrix Spreadsheet of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms. [Part 3 of the 2017 study](#) contains additional background, discussion, and recommendations regarding key funding sources.[5]

**Table 1. Summary of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms**

Mechanism Name	Summary
<b>Hazardous Substance Tax (State)</b>	Excise tax on liquid petroleum products (\$1.09 per barrel) and other hazardous substances (0.7% of wholesale value) that primarily funds moderate risk waste management and water and air quality management efforts. Revenue goes into Model Toxics Control Accounts, some of which funds programs that support local governments such as Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance grants.
<b>Solid Waste Collection Tax (State)</b>	Excise tax of 3.6% on solid waste collectors applied to garbage collection used to provide financial assistance to local governments for public works repair and maintenance projects via the Public Works Trust Fund. Previously, most of this funding has been redirected to the General Fund and the Education Legacy Trust Account. In 2023, funding is slated to go back into the Public Works Trust Fund. However, an analysis of solid waste cost flows before funding was diverted found that only 10% of funding from the Public Works Trust Fund actually went to solid waste projects and infrastructure.
<b>Litter Tax (State)</b>	Excise of .015% of the taxable amount on products deemed likely to become litter based on product value primarily funding garbage services as well as recycling and organics processing.
<b>Excise Tax via Solid Waste Disposal District (Counties)</b>	Excise tax charged via solid waste disposal district, usually per solid waste collection account or per ton disposed, used to fund solid waste management activities including disposal, education/outreach, waste reduction, landfill closure, planning, litter/illegal dumping, and household hazardous waste collection. Counties with a population of one million or more cannot form a solid waste disposal district. All counties except King County can form districts; however, only Whatcom, Lewis, and San Juan Counties, as well as Lopez Island (San Juan County), currently have solid waste disposal districts.
<b>Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (Cities and counties)</b>	Grants through Ecology to local governments for solid and hazardous waste planning and implementation, as well as enforcement of solid waste rules and regulations. Funded through the Hazardous Substance Tax through the Model Toxics Control Operating Account.
<b>Community Litter Cleanup Program (Cities and counties)</b>	Grants through Ecology to local governments for litter pickup, illegal dump cleanup, and litter prevention education and outreach. Funded through the Litter Tax.

Mechanism Name	Summary
<b>Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (Cities and counties)</b>	Grants through Ecology to local governments and non-profits for local or statewide education programs designed to help the public with litter control, waste reduction, recycling, and management of organics. Funded through the Litter Tax.
<b>Ramp Litter Cleanup Program (Cities and counties)</b>	Grants through Ecology to local governments for litter cleanup of state ramps, including intersections and interchanges. Funded through the Litter Tax.
<b>E-Cycle Washington (Electronics EPR program)</b>	Extended producer responsibility program requiring manufacturers of covered electronic products to fund collection and recycling via fees charged on market share based on pounds of covered electronic products sold into WA, as well as a tiered weight-based administrative fee for program oversight.
<b>PaintCare (Paint EPR program)</b>	Extended producer responsibility program requiring manufacturers of architectural paint to fund collection and recycling. Through their producer responsibility organization, manufacturers can charge a fee for products sold in WA (between \$0.45 and \$1.95 per container based on size) and must pay an annual fee to Ecology for administrative and enforcement costs.
<b>Safe Medicine Return (Drug EPR program)</b>	Extended producer responsibility program requiring manufacturers to fund collection and disposal of covered drugs from households. Manufacturers are prohibited from charging a point-of-sale or point-of-collection fee.
<b>Photovoltaic Module Stewardship and Takeback Program (Solar panel EPR program)</b>	Extended producer responsibility program that will require manufacturers to fund collection and recycling of solar panels at no cost to the solar panel owner. Manufacturers must submit a stewardship plan(s) to Ecology by July 1, 2024.
<b>LightRecycle (Fluorescent and mercury-containing lights EPR program)</b>	Extended producer responsibility program requiring manufacturers of fluorescent and mercury-containing lights to fund collection and recycling. Through their producer responsibility organization, manufacturers can charge an Environmental Handling Fee for products sold in WA (\$0.95 per bulb) and must pay an annual fee to Ecology for administrative and enforcement costs.
<b>Core Vehicle Battery Charge (State)</b>	Fee of at least \$5 per vehicle battery charged to consumers by retailers to fund battery recycling. Consumers can reclaim the fee (similar to a bottle deposit) by returning an equivalent battery at the time of new battery purchase.

<b>Mechanism Name</b>	<b>Summary</b>
<b>Hazardous Waste Generation Fee (State)</b>	Annual fee of \$60 charged to hazardous waste-generating businesses that primarily funds hazardous waste management efforts. Could be used for small quantity generators but is not currently.
<b>Tire Retailer Fee (State)</b>	\$1 per tire fee charged to consumers, 10% of which is retained by retailers and 90% of which goes into WA's Waste Tire Removal Account to fund education, enforcement, cleanup, and recycling of illegally dumped tires, as well as highway maintenance related to road wear.
<b>Local Hazardous Waste Fee (Currently only King County)</b>	Per customer fee charged by King County's Hazardous Waste Management Program to solid waste collection providers to fund services and mitigation efforts related to hazardous products, materials, chemicals, and wastes.
<b>Performance fees on solid waste contracts (Cities and counties)</b>	City- or county-specific fee charged to solid waste collectors for contractual performance requirement(s) not met. Funds are treated as an unexpected budget addition and can be used as supplemental solid waste activity funding.
<b>Fees on Gross Revenues for Solid Waste Collectors (Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission)</b>	The annual fee charged to solid waste collectors regulated by the UTC up to 1% of gross operating revenues to support UTC administration and oversight of solid waste collectors and activities.
<b>Administration and Planning Fees Outside Collecting Contracts (Counties)</b>	City- or county-specific fees that may be imposed on solid waste collection services provided in unincorporated areas of the county to fund solid waste administration and planning.
<b>Administrative Fees, Franchise Fees, Surcharges, and Other Fees in Collection Contracts (Cities and counties)</b>	Fee charged by some cities and counties that contract for solid waste collection to fund solid waste activities beyond contract administration and planning, such as education/outreach, waste reduction programs, litter collection, moderate risk waste collection, etc.
<b>Enforcement penalties for littering and illegal dumping (Washington State and local governments)</b>	Fine charged to those caught illegally dumping or littering to support enforcement, prevention, and cleanup activities. Fines range from \$103 for littering less than one cubic foot of waste to up to \$5,000 per violation for larger quantities. Half the amount is given as restitution to the property owner and half is given to the enforcement agency.

Mechanism Name	Summary
<b>Permit Fees for Solid Waste Handling Facilities (Local governments)</b>	Fee charged by local health departments to solid waste handling facility operators to fund permit administration and facility oversight.
<b>Tip Fees</b>	Fee charged to disposers (self-haul generators or commercial haulers) by nearly all publicly and privately run transfer and disposal sites in WA at the disposal facility (landfill, transfer station, or incinerator) for the amount of discarded waste. This fee can be either a flat fee per load, a variable based on the amount of waste disposed, or a per-item fee. Funds are primarily used for transfer, disposal, and recycling of material (including operations, maintenance, and infrastructure). Jurisdictions that operate or manage transfer and disposal facilities may use a portion of tip fees to support nearly all other components of their local solid waste system, including moderate-risk waste activities.
<b>Curbside Collection Fees (Variant: fee-based garbage service with “free” recycling and/or organics service) (Some cities only)</b>	Fees charged to customers based on garbage service, typically with a full or partial pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) model based on collection capacity (container size and/or collection frequency). Some cities offer recycling and/or organics collection for “free,” with costs for these services typically covered by garbage fees and commodity revenues. Typically used for residential customers; sometimes used for commercial customers. Cities can use collection fees to fund non-collection activities as long as they are related to the solid waste utility. Haulers regulated by the UTC are required to show separate fees for recycling and/or organic materials collection services.
<b>Curbside Collection Fees (Variant: separate fees for garbage, recycling, and organics service with voluntary subscription to recycling/organics service) (Cities or UTC service areas)</b>	Fees charged to customers for each garbage, recycling, and organics service to which they voluntarily subscribe. These fees are typically a fixed monthly rate with a full or partial PAYT model based on collection capacity (container size and/or collection frequency) with different rates for each material stream. Recycling and organics collection are often offered at lower costs than garbage collection. Cities can use collection fees to fund non-collection activities as long as they are related to the solid waste utility.
<b>Curbside Collection Fees (Variant: separate fees for garbage, recycling, and organics collection with mandatory subscription to)</b>	Fees charged to customers for garbage, recycling, and organics collection. These fees may be a fixed monthly rate for service or may be based on the container size and/or collection frequency of each material stream. Recycling and organics collection are often offered at lower costs than garbage collection. Subscription to recycling and

Mechanism Name	Summary
<b>recycling/organics service) (Cities and UTC service areas)</b>	<p>sometimes organics services is mandatory in this structure, regardless of whether the customer plans to use it or not. This mechanism is typically used for residential customers but is sometimes also used for commercial customers. Cities can use collection fees to fund non-collection activities as long as they are related to the solid waste utility.</p>
<b>Sales of Recyclable Commodities, Compost, or Organic Products (Processing facility operators)</b>	<p>Recyclable and organic materials that are collected can be marketed and sold as recycled feedstock for production of new materials. Collectors of these materials (jurisdictions or private haulers) can generate revenue from sale of these materials, which in some cases can partly cover the cost of services. Compost products from the processing of organic feedstocks can be marketed and sold as well, allowing processors who accept these materials to generate revenues. Revenues from commodity sales and organic product sales are generally used to cover the costs of recycling and organics (including collection, processing, facility operations, and infrastructure improvements). Revenues may also be used to supplement funding for education and other contamination or waste reduction activities.</p>
<b>Revenue-sharing Agreements with Haulers (Cities and counties)</b>	<p>UTC-certificated solid waste haulers serving unincorporated areas can keep up to 50% of commodity revenues if the funds are used to increase recycling following a plan that is approved by the appropriate local government authority (typically a county). Some city collection contracts include revenue-sharing provisions in which the hauler returns all or part of commodity revenues from the sale of collected recyclable materials to the city.</p> <p>Remaining revenue will be returned to residential customers; without the revenue-sharing agreement 100% of the revenues from sale of residential recyclables are returned to customers as a “commodity credit” line item on bills. UTC revenue-sharing agreements are primarily used to fund education and outreach.</p>
<b>Energy Recovery, Landfill Gas, Biogas, Waste to Energy, and Refuse-Derived Fuel (Facility operators)</b>	<p>Facilities that use waste-to-energy technologies may generate revenue from energy produced through sales to utilities or other entities; they may also use the generated energy to offset external energy purchases.</p>




Table 2 provides a summary of which solid waste system components are funded by which funding sources and mechanisms in Washington and indicates whether that funding source is commonly used for that system component (“primary” p) or used less commonly (“secondary” s). Categorization of a funding source as “primary” does not necessarily mean that it comprises the main funding source for that component. Appendix C: Matrix Spreadsheet of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms lists all solid waste funding sources and mechanisms; some are interconnected. For example, LSWFA grants are funded from the Model Toxics Control Account, which receives revenue from the Hazardous Substance Tax.

Table 2. Summary of Local Government Solid Waste System Components and Associated Funding Sources

Funding Mechanism	Collection, Transfer, Transport, Processing, Disposal	Capital Improvements and Equipment	Operations, Maintenance, or Monitoring of Active Facilities	Monitoring, Maintenance, and/or Remediation of Inactive Facilities	Education and Outreach, Waste Prevention and Reduction Programs, and Contamination Reduction	Litter/Illegal Dumping Cleanup and Prevention	Solid Waste Planning & General Administration	Permitting and Enforcement	Other Expenditures (Such as City Taxes, or the General Fund)
Hazardous Substance Tax	s	s	s	s	s	S	s		p
Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grants	p	s	s		p	p (prevention only)	p	p	
Community Litter Cleanup Grants						p			
Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grants					p				
Ramp Litter Cleanup Grants						p			
Solid Waste Collection Tax		p (as designed)							p (typically diverted to non-solid waste uses)
Hazardous Waste Generation Fee					s				



Funding Mechanism	Collection, Transfer, Transport, Processing, Disposal	Capital Improvements and Equipment	Operations, Maintenance, or Monitoring of Active Facilities	Monitoring, Maintenance, and/or Remediation of Inactive Facilities	Education and Outreach, Waste Prevention and Reduction Programs, and Contamination Reduction	Litter/Illegal Dumping Cleanup and Prevention	Solid Waste Planning & General Administration	Permitting and Enforcement	Other Expenditures (Such as City Taxes, or the General Fund)
Litter Tax					s	p			s
Fees on Gross Revenues for Solid Waste Collectors								p	
Enforcement Penalties for Littering and Illegal Dumping						p		p	
Permit Fees for Solid Waste Handling Facilities			s	s				p	
Excise Tax via Solid Waste Disposal District	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	
Local Hazardous Waste Fee	p	p	p		p		p	p	

Funding Mechanism	Collection, Transfer, Transport, Processing, Disposal	Capital Improvements and Equipment	Operations, Maintenance, or Monitoring of Active Facilities	Monitoring, Maintenance, and/or Remediation of Inactive Facilities	Education and Outreach, Waste Prevention and Reduction Programs, and Contamination Reduction	Litter/Illegal Dumping Cleanup and Prevention	Solid Waste Planning & General Administration	Permitting and Enforcement	Other Expenditures (Such as City Taxes, or the General Fund)
Administrative Fees, Franchise Fees, Surcharges, Other Fees, or Embedded Services in Collection Contracts	s		s		p	p	p		
Administration and Planning Fees Outside Collecting Contracts							p		
Performance Fees on Solid Waste Contracts					p		p	p	
EPR Programs (Electronics, paint, mercury-containing lights,	p				s			s	

Funding Mechanism	Collection, Transfer, Transport, Processing, Disposal	Capital Improvements and Equipment	Operations, Maintenance, or Monitoring of Active Facilities	Monitoring, Maintenance, and/or Remediation of Inactive Facilities	Education and Outreach, Waste Prevention and Reduction Programs, and Contamination Reduction	Litter/Illegal Dumping Cleanup and Prevention	Solid Waste Planning & General Administration	Permitting and Enforcement	Other Expenditures (Such as City Taxes, or the General Fund)
pharmaceuticals, solar panels)									
Core Vehicle Battery Charge	p								
Tire Retailer Fee	p					p			p
Tip Fees	p	p	p	s	s	s	p	s	s
Curbside Collection Fees	p	s	s		s				
Sales of Recyclable Commodities, Compost, or Organic Products	p	p	p		s				
Revenue-sharing Agreements with Haulers	s	s	s		p				

Funding Mechanism	Collection, Transfer, Transport, Processing, Disposal	Capital Improvements and Equipment	Operations, Maintenance, or Monitoring of Active Facilities	Monitoring, Maintenance, and/or Remediation of Inactive Facilities	Education and Outreach, Waste Prevention and Reduction Programs, and Contamination Reduction	Litter/Illegal Dumping Cleanup and Prevention	Solid Waste Planning & General Administration	Permitting and Enforcement	Other Expenditures (Such as City Taxes, or the General Fund)
Energy Recovery, Landfill Gas, Biogas, Waste to Energy, and Refuse-Derived Fuel			p						s

# State Funding to Support Local Solid Waste Efforts

## Overview

To supplement the survey of local governments regarding the funding sources and mechanisms, Cascadia reviewed information on staffing and expenditures provided by Ecology, solid-waste-related spending from the Utilities and Transportation Commission and Department of Commerce, and tax receipts from the Department of Revenue.

### State Expenditures on Solid Waste Activities

Ecology conducts solid waste activities both at the state level and directly in support of local government efforts. For the 2021–2023 biennium, Ecology’s estimated budget for work that directly supports local government solid waste activities is \$42.3 million. Of this, more than two-thirds (nearly \$28.8 million) will be spent on pass-through grants to local governments and community organizations and awards to schools (Table 3). LSWFA grants make up the single largest share of Ecology’s expenditures on solid waste: \$24 million, or 57%. Ecology’s 2021–2023 budget includes \$4.8 million for contracts related to litter, illegal dumping, food waste reduction, and recycling. During this biennium, Ecology is budgeted to have 29.4 full-time equivalent staff (see Table 4) to provide services and assistance to local governments, at an estimated cost of \$8.7 million. Their activities include providing facility permitting, monitoring assistance, and planning assistance to local government. Direct services for local governments include litter and tire pile cleanup, data analysis, and grant management.

As detailed in Tables 3 and 5, below, grant funding provides significant support (\$14.1 million in 2019-21 biennium) for a variety of solid waste programs that are of critical importance at the local levels. In many cases, these grant dollars provide the majority of the funding for programs that would otherwise be unfunded, resulting in either higher user fees for other solid waste services to account for the lack of funding or the reduction or elimination of programs. Chapter 3, Core Services Funding, provides analysis on the amount of grant funding that comprises county solid waste program budgets that sometimes reach hundreds of millions of dollars. Despite grants appearing as a small (less than five) percentage of overall jurisdictional funding, they are still a vitally important funding source.

Table 3. Ecology Expenditures on Solid Waste (2019-21 and 2021-23 Biennia)

Type	Category	2019-2021	2021-2023
<b>Staffing</b>	<b>Total Staffing</b>	<b>\$8,993,148</b>	<b>\$8,754,414</b>
<b>Staffing</b>	Staffing	\$8,993,148	\$8,754,414
<b>Contracts</b>	<b>Total Contracts</b>	<b>\$2,256,407</b>	<b>\$4,801,138</b>
<b>Contracts</b>	Food Waste Reduction Campaigns	\$-	\$1,000,000
<b>Contracts</b>	Recycle Right Campaign	\$-	\$584,080
<b>Contracts</b>	Waste, Recycling, And Composting Characterization Studies	\$220,000	\$173,874
<b>Contracts</b>	Litter Generation And Composition Study	\$-	\$550,000
<b>Contracts</b>	Litter Prevention Campaign	\$999,976	\$1,550,000
<b>Contracts</b>	Waste Tire Cleanup	\$1,036,431	\$943,184
<b>Grants and Awards</b>	<b>Total Grants and Awards</b>	<b>\$14,131,493</b>	<b>\$28,786,928</b>
<b>Grants</b>	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) Grants	\$9,715,759	\$24,000,000
<b>Grants</b>	Waste Reduction And Recycling Education (WRRED) Grants	\$745,571	\$551,928
<b>Award</b>	Waste Not Washington School Awards	\$89,483	\$200,000
<b>Grants</b>	Sustainable Recycling One-Time Grants	\$494,984	\$-
<b>Grants</b>	Community Litter Cleanup Program (CLCP) Grants	\$3,085,696	\$3,600,000
<b>Grants</b>	Ramp Litter Cleanup Program (Grants)	\$-	\$435,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>Department of Ecology Solid Waste Total</b>	<b>25,381,048</b>	<b>\$42,342,480</b>

Notes: Figures for 2021-2023 are budget estimates, not actual spending. The estimated staff costs for 2021-2023 are calculated using the 2022 agency cost calculator. The standard costs are based on the prior year's average costs or current actual costs. It also includes agency administrative overhead calculated at the federally approved agency indirect rate of 28.3% of direct salaries and benefits.

Table 4. Ecology Solid Waste Staffing Levels for Services and Assistance to Local Governments (2021-2023 Biennium)

Ecology Solid Waste Staffing	Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Staff
Local Planning and Grant Disbursement	9.0
Waste Reduction and Recycling Coordinators	3.0
Regional Litter Coordinators	4.5
Facility Specialists (includes MRW)	4.6
Hydrogeologists	4.0
Engineers	2.3
Data Analysis	1.0
Waste Tires Management	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.4</b>

Note: The FTEs estimate reflects the current 2021-23 biennium Staff Plan and includes existing and vacant positions.

Table 5 summarizes the solid waste activities spent per grant in the 2019–2021 biennium. The three largest activities funded by LSWFA grants were HHW and MRW collection and management (34.8%), solid waste enforcement (27.5%), and recycling operations (16.8%). Almost all of the WRRED grant funding went to supporting local contamination-reduction outreach plans and projects (CROP), which counties with a population of more than 25,000 and cities in those counties that have independent solid waste management plans were required to submit to Ecology by July 1, 2021.

Table 5. Ecology Solid Waste Grant Details (2019-2021 Biennium)

Grant Program	Solid Waste Activity	2019-21 Biennium
<b>LSWFA</b>	<b>Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Total</b>	<b>\$9,715,759</b>
LSWFA	HHW and MRW Collection and Management	34.8%
LSWFA	Solid Waste Enforcement	27.5%
LSWFA	Recycling Operations	16.8%
LSWFA	General Planning	4.0%
LSWFA	Business Recycling and Waste Prevention	3.8%
LSWFA	MRW Reduction	2.7%
LSWFA	Residential Recycling and Waste Prevention	2.5%
LSWFA	Solid Waste Investigation, Assistance, Enforcement	1.5%
LSWFA	Waste Prevention Campaign	1.3%
LSWFA	Organics Management	1.2%
LSWFA	Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Maintenance	1.0%
LSWFA	Solid Waste Management Plan Maintenance	1.0%
LSWFA	Organics Off-site Management	0.7%
LSWFA	Homeless Encampment Response	0.6%
LSWFA	Enforcement Special Project	0.3%
LSWFA	Food Waste Prevention	0.2%
LSWFA	Organics On-site Management	0.1%
<b>WRRED</b>	<b>Waste Reduction And Recycling Education Total</b>	<b>\$745,571</b>
WRRED	Contamination Reduction Outreach Plans/Projects (CROP)	96.2%
WRRED	Single-Use Service Ware	2.5%
WRRED	Waste Reduction and Recycling Education	1.2%
<b>Other</b>	<b>Other Total</b>	<b>\$3,670,163</b>
Other	Community Litter Cleanup Program	84.1%
Other	Sustainable Recycling One-time Grants	13.5%
Other	Waste Not Washington School Awards	2.4%
<b>Grants</b>	<b>Total Grants</b>	<b>\$14,131,493</b>

Note: Percentages for LSWFA grants are based on budget by task of the total grant budget per final grant applications. They are not reflective of actual expenditures by task. Figures in this table are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. While the total may not appear to equal 100%, each figure is independently the most accurate rounded amount.



The Department of Commerce also makes some expenditures that support the solid waste system. In 2019, the Public Works Assistance Account (PWAA), managed by the Department of Commerce, awarded a \$4 million construction loan to the City of Richland for the Horn Rapids Landfill.[6] The vast majority of PWAA loans currently and historically support drinking water and wastewater systems. In 2022, the new Industrial Symbiosis Program announced \$850,000 in grants for projects related to beneficial uses for industrial waste.[7]

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) regulates the rates and services of solid waste collection companies that serve unincorporated areas of the state and incorporated areas in cities that have not chosen to contract with a solid waste carrier or to provide municipal collection service. The UTC charges fees to cover the cost of these regulatory activities, which solid waste companies charge to customers in their approved rates. From 2019 to 2023, fee revenues were \$2.3 to \$2.8 million, covering regulatory expenditures of \$1.7 to \$2.2 million, primarily staffing costs for four to six FTEs.

**Table 6. Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission Solid Waste Revenues, Expenditures, and FTEs (Fiscal Years 2019-2023)**

Fiscal Year	Revenues	Expenditures	FTEs
2019	\$2,384,975	\$2,193,977	5.7
2020	\$2,521,599	\$1,667,551	4.7
2021	\$2,625,724	\$2,011,726	5.5
2022	\$2,803,317	\$1,936,742	5.3
Est. 2023	\$2,817,568	\$2,070,045	4.8

### State Tax Receipts and Receiving Accounts

Based on the most recent data available from the Department of Revenue, the Solid Waste Collection Tax generated more than \$56.7 million in 2021, the vast majority of which was diverted to the Education Legacy Trust Account. Previously this tax funded the Public Works Assistance Account, but an analysis of 2005 revenues and expenditures found that only 10% of Solid Waste Collection Tax revenues and solid-waste loan repayments were spent on new solid waste loans from this account.

Most of the \$15.4 million collected by the Litter Tax in 2021 went to the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account, while some was diverted to the Park Renewal and Stewardship Account. The Hazardous Substance Tax generated nearly \$249.3 million, all of which remained in Model Toxics Control Accounts in 2021. As noted, \$24 million per biennium is earmarked for local solid waste financial assistance. All of the nearly \$4.3 million from the

Replacement Vehicle Tire Fee went to the Waste Tire Removal Account. The majority of this account is used for road maintenance, with one million each biennium going to tire pile cleanup and prevention.

**Table 7. Solid Waste-Related Tax Collected by Source and Receiving Fund (in Thousands of Dollars)[3]**

<b>Tax Source</b>	<b>Receiving Fund</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>
<b>Solid Waste Collection Tax</b>	<b>Total Solid Waste Collection Tax</b>	<b>\$50,007</b>	<b>\$54,253</b>	<b>\$56,757</b>
<b>Solid Waste Collection Tax</b>	General Fund	\$208	\$119	\$0
<b>Solid Waste Collection Tax</b>	Education Legacy Trust Account	\$49,799	\$54,133	\$56,757
<b>Litter Tax</b>	<b>Total Litter Tax</b>	<b>\$13,023</b>	<b>\$13,340</b>	<b>\$15,423</b>
<b>Litter Tax</b>	Waste Reduction, Recycling, And Litter Control Account	\$9,023	\$12,090	\$14,173
<b>Litter Tax</b>	Parks Renewal And Stewardship Account	\$4,000	\$1,250	\$1,250
<b>Hazardous Substance Tax</b>	<b>Total Hazardous Substance Tax</b>	<b>\$151,513</b>	<b>\$257,827</b>	<b>\$249,284</b>
<b>Hazardous Substance Tax</b>	Model Toxics Control Capital Account	\$78,400	\$63,159	\$72,021
<b>Hazardous Substance Tax</b>	Model Toxics Control Operating Account	\$61,600	\$116,894	\$141,927
<b>Hazardous Substance Tax</b>	Model Toxics Control Stormwater Account	\$11,513	\$27,774	\$35,336
<b>Hazardous Substance Tax</b>	Motor Vehicle Account	\$0	\$50,000	\$0
<b>Replacement Vehicle Tire Fee</b>	<b>Total Waste Tire Removal Account</b>	<b>\$4,496</b>	<b>\$4,232</b>	<b>\$4,264</b>
<b>Replacement Vehicle Tire Fee</b>	Waste Tire Removal Account	\$4,496	\$4,232	\$4,264

# Survey Results

## Overview

Overall, respondents representing 28 of Washington’s 281 cities and towns and 31 of Washington’s 39 counties from Ecology’s four regions participated in the survey. In some instances, multiple respondents from a city or county submitted a response, such as representatives of both the local public health jurisdiction and public works or solid waste department in a county. In these cases, Cascadia used best judgement to consolidate them into one response for the geographic area.

Cascadia included questions to assess whether respondents represented solid waste system stakeholders across Ecology’s four regions (Figure 3) and urban areas or in suburban or rural areas (Table 8). A summary of the survey results is provided below. Verbatim responses, excluding contact information and information that could identify individuals, are attached as Appendix B: Stakeholder Survey Tables.

Figure 3. Map of the Four Ecology Regions

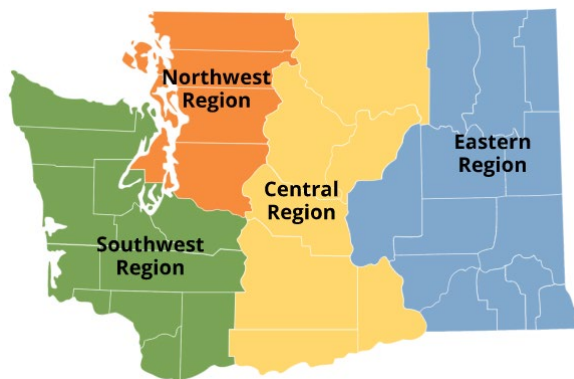


Table 8 summarizes the approach to categorize jurisdictions as urban, suburban, or rural based on population or population density. Cascadia, FCS, and RRS used definitions of urban and rural based on two factors: the state’s definition of a rural county as having less than 100 people per square mile and the U.S. Census Bureau’s definition of an urban city as having 50,000 or more people.

Table 8. Definitions for Urban, Suburban, and Rural Designations

Category	Definition
Urban City	50,000 or more people
Suburban City	Less than 50,000 people
Urban County	100 or more people per square mile
Rural County	Less than 100 people per square mile

Table 9 shows Washington’s 39 counties by region and using this urban and suburban/rural designation.

**Table 9. Counties in Washington by Ecology Region and Suburban/Rural Designation**

Counties	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central
<b>Suburban</b>	Island County King County Kitsap County San Juan County Snohomish County Whatcom County	Clark County Pierce County Thurston County	Spokane County	Benton County
<b>Rural</b>	Skagit County	Clallam County Cowlitz County Grays Harbor County Jefferson County Lewis County Mason County Pacific County Skamania County Wahkiakum County	Adams County Asotin County Columbia County Ferry County Franklin County Garfield County Grant County Lincoln County Pend Oreille County Stevens County Walla Walla County Whitman County	Chelan County Douglas County Kittitas County Klickitat County Okanogan County Yakima County

Table 10 shows survey respondents' jurisdictions by region and jurisdiction type while using this urban and suburban/rural designation.

**Table 10. Responding Jurisdictions by Region, Type, and Population Density**

Type	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region
<b>Urban Cities</b>	Auburn Bellevue Burien Everett Federal Way Kent Kirkland Redmond Sammamish Seattle	Olympia Tacoma Vancouver	Spokane Spokane Valley	<i>No respondents</i>
<b>Suburban Cities</b>	Bainbridge Island Bothell Covington Duvall Lynnwood SeaTac Sedro Woolley Town of Hunts Point Town of Skykomish Tukwila	<i>No respondents</i>	Cheney College Place Walla Walla	<i>No respondents</i>
<b>Suburban Counties</b>	Island County King County Kitsap County San Juan County Snohomish County Whatcom County	Clark County Pierce County Thurston County	Spokane County	Benton County

Type	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region
Rural Counties	Skagit County	Cowlitz County Grays Harbor County Jefferson County Lewis County Mason County Pacific County	Adams County Asotin County Ferry County Grant County Lincoln County Pend Oreille County Stevens County Whitman County	Chelan County Douglas County Kittitas County Okanogan County Yakima County

### Survey Limitations

Cascadia and the RRS team analyzed the survey data to the extent possible based on the budget and timeframe that was provided. Three key limitations should be considered when using survey results:

- Sample size:** Survey results are limited by the number of respondents. While 31 of Washington’s 39 counties responded, no responses were received from three Eastern region counties (Columbia, Garfield, and Walla Walla), three Southwest region counties (Clallam, Skamania, and Wahkiakum), and one Central region county (Klickitat). Responses were received from 28 of Washington’s 281 cities. No responses were received from cities in the Central region or suburban cities in the Southwest region, and only a few responses were received from suburban cities in the Eastern Region. Consequently, survey results may not reflect the needs of these types of jurisdictions.
- Respondent self-reporting:** It was beyond the scope of available resources to examine jurisdiction financial records beyond the analysis of 12 representative counties in Chapter 3 and 12 representative cities in the appendix of Chapter 5, so this summary primarily relies on survey data. In some cases, respondents may have inaccurately reported using a funding source for a use it is not eligible for, particularly for state grant programs. Respondents may also not have been aware of all funding sources, or the full level of gaps and needs for services or funding in their jurisdiction. As representatives of city and county agencies that provide, oversee, or are involved in solid waste management, these respondents represent the group with the best available information, but their responses should be considered in light of these known limitations. A high-level review of funding sources can be found in this report under the section titled ‘Local Government Solid Waste Funding Analysis.’

- **Length of survey:** The survey development team needed to limit the length of the survey to increase the likelihood that participants would complete the entire survey. As a result, the survey report has a slightly different structure based on the section. For example, the survey did not include a question (and therefore does not have table) about funding sources for recycling, composting, and bulky waste since the report already includes a section of the report evaluating revenues based on city and county budgets and generally knows that most funding comes from some form of collection/service fees and/or grants. Likewise, other sections of the survey report have slightly different content based on the research team’s need for more information.

### Funding Sources Overview

Respondents also identified the funding sources their jurisdiction uses to pay for solid waste services. Figure 4 shows county adoption rates for funding sources. Since cities and towns do not maintain their own solid waste programs but instead rely on county programs, city and town funding sources are not presented in the same way. Percentages are calculated based on the number of respondents that reported using the funding sources divided by the number of jurisdictions in Washington, so they should be considered minimum adoption rates.<sup>5</sup>

Respondents most commonly reported using collection, tipping, or user fees; state grants; and money from utility or enterprise funds to fund all solid waste-related programs and services.

Utility and enterprise funds are technically an accounting method and not a funding source. These are a way of organizing the program’s finances through a self-supporting government account. These accounts are mainly funded by fees charged to external users (such as collection or tipping fees), which pay for goods or services provided to those users (such as solid waste management services). While there is some question about whether enterprise funds should be included in this report describing current funding sources, the consultant team elected to include this as an option for response in the survey, and in the revenue budget descriptions in the Local Solid Waste Funding Analysis, to underscore jurisdictional reliance on fees for service in supporting solid waste facilities and programs.

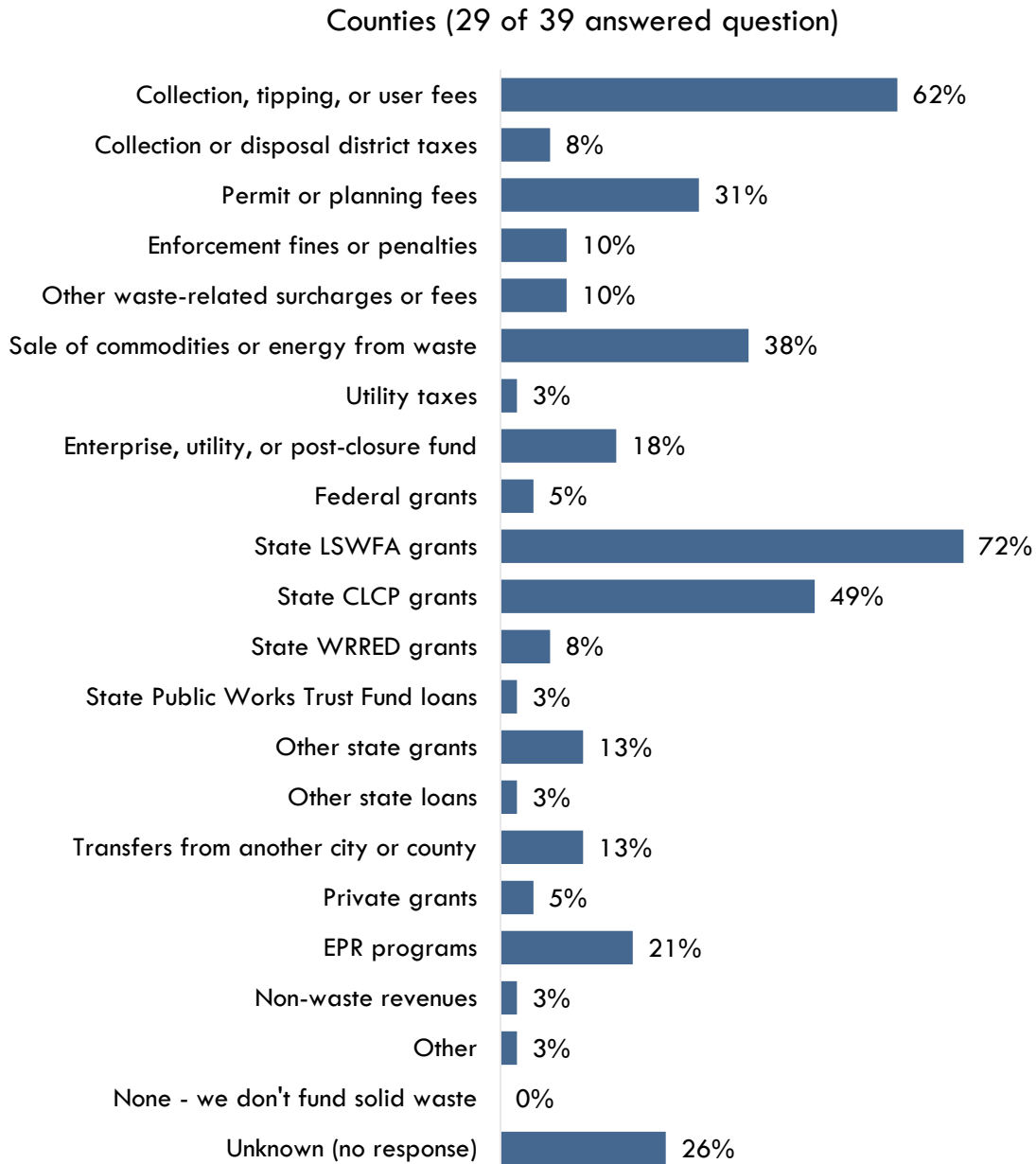
Later sections in this report discuss which of these sources respondents reported being used to fund specific solid waste services. Funding analysis for the twelve representative counties and twelve representative cities can be found later in the report, with focus on sources of funding

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<sup>5</sup> Because this chart shows percentages and not simple respondent counts, we include all potential counties in the calculation because of the number and distribution of counties that did not respond to the survey. Calculating percentages using respondents only would risk underrepresenting those non-responding jurisdictions, particularly rural counties in the Eastern and Southwest regions.

outlined in county and city budgets as well as receipt of Ecology grants to support solid waste functions.

Figure 4. County Minimum Adoption Rates for Solid Waste Funding Sources.





## Current Recycling, Organic, and Bulky Waste Services: Adequacy & Gaps


Survey respondents were asked to provide information about availability and adequacy of services for recycling, organic, and bulky waste services in the single-family, multifamily, self-haul, and commercial sectors. For a given service, some county respondents reported all three options (required/automatic, optional, and also not available) for their jurisdiction because it varies across the cities and unincorporated areas of their county.

### Recycling: Adequacy and Gaps

**Percent of needs met.** Overall, most respondents reported that current recycling services meet 60% or more of the need in their communities. Respondents from urban cities were most likely to have reported that 100% of their recycling needs were met by current services.

**Table 11. Percentage of Needs Met By Current Recycling Collection Services (Q8)**

Recycling Services	100% of needs met	80% of needs met	60% of needs met	40% of needs met	20% of needs met	No services	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	11	7	5	2	0	0	1	26
Southwest Region	4	2	2	0	1	0	2	11
Eastern Region	4	4	3	2	0	1	0	14
Central Region	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	7
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>58</b>
Urban Cities	11	0	3	0	0	0	0	14
Suburban Cities	5	4	1	1	0	1	1	13
Urban Counties	1	6	2	2	0	1	0	12
Rural Counties	4	3	6	2	2	0	2	19
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>58</b>



**Gaps and needs – overall.** Respondents most commonly mentioned that self-haul options are far from where residents live and that the lack of drop-off locations is a gap in the recycling services. Several respondents reported that curbside recycling services are limited or lacking in many areas or mentioned lack of recycling for materials like glass or plastics. Similarly, several respondents reported that recycling services are limited or lacking in multifamily residences. Individual comments mentioned that recycling at multifamily housing can often be difficult due to the lack of or limitations in incentives to recycle, access to in-unit or on-floor recycling, space to put recycling collection boxes, and education about how to properly recycle. A few other respondents reported a general need for education and outreach on what is accepted for recycling and what is considered contamination.

While recycling services are predominantly funded by curbside collection fees, individual comments suggested that more Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) efforts may help subsidize recycling programs. Some respondents mentioned that manufacturers should cover the rising costs of recycling their products. Other individual comments mentioned the concerns that respondents have about cost options for rural areas, inconsistent rules, and markets in the recycling industry across cities and counties, the state imposing regulations that counties have no funding to perform, the perception that recycling should be free, and the difficulty of dealing with increasing processing fees.

**Gaps and needs – city/county differences.** Some county respondents cited the need for curbside recycling services. Among the responses from county respondents, plastic is the most commonly mentioned material that is not collected for recycling. City respondents reported that glass is the most commonly mentioned material that is not collected for recycling. One of those respondents reported that “glass currently has no market, so recycling is inconsistent with the haulers within the county.”

**Gaps and needs – regional differences.** Southwest and Eastern respondents in rural areas more commonly cited the lack of curbside recycling collection or the lack of cost efficiencies for curbside recycling. Northwest, Eastern, and Central respondents were more likely to report that self-haul options are inconveniently far or limited in options than Southwest respondents were likely to report. Northwest respondents were the least likely to mention the need for more education and outreach on recyclables. Instead, Northwest respondents most commonly reported the lack of recycling markets for certain materials like plastics and glass.

### **Organics: Adequacy and Gaps**


**Percent of needs met.** Overall, most respondents reported that the needs met by current organics services is less than that of recycling services. Respondents were more likely to say that no organics services are available or that available services meet only 20% of the need; they were far less likely

to say 100% of the need is met. Central region respondents reported the lowest levels of need met. Urban city respondents reported the highest levels of need met.

**Table 12. Percentage Of Needs Met By Current Food And Yard Waste Collection Services (Q11)**

Food And Yard Waste Collection	100% of needs met	80% of needs met	60% of needs met	40% of needs met	20% of needs met	No services	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	7	4	7	4	1	2	1	26
Southwest Region	1	3	3	0	2	1	1	11
Eastern Region	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	12
Central Region	0	0	1	0	2	3	1	7
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>56</b>
Urban Cities	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	14
Suburban Cities	2	1	3	3	1	2	1	13
Urban Counties	0	3	5	1	1	1	1	12

**Gaps and needs – overall.** Many respondents reported interest in more funding for organics collection services, more education and outreach on which organics can be included in collection services, more incentives to self-haul organics, more organics drop-off locations distributed throughout service areas, and more commercial organics collection services available. Some respondents from cities were interested in more accepted organic products (e.g., takeout containers) for processing at facilities, while some were interested in limiting accepted organic products to only food or paper towels since product labeling can be confusing. A few respondents point out that the high cost of service and processing fees is a concern for haulers and residents alike, with one respondent mentioning concerns about those who perceive organics collection as a free and given service.



**Gaps and needs – city/county differences.** Compared to respondents from cities, respondents from counties more commonly reported the lack of organics collection services available. A few respondents from cities reported the need for organic processing facilities to accept more organic take-out products, while counties did not mention this need at all. Other individual comments from respondents in counties mentioned the need for cost-effective residential curbside services and more self-haul or drop-off locations.

**Gaps and needs – regional differences.** Eastern respondents most commonly reported the need for more drop-off locations and self-haul options.

## Current Recycling, Organic, and Bulky Waste Services: Availability

To provide context for respondent assessments of the adequacy, gaps, and needs related to recycling and organic materials in their jurisdictions, the survey also asked about what services are currently available.

### Single-Family Curbside Collection Services

**Single-family recycling.** While most respondents said curbside recycling is available in some form, about two-thirds of respondents from Ecology's Eastern region said the service is not available at all. In the Northwest region, most respondents said curbside recycling is required or provided automatically with garbage service, while in the Central region most said curbside recycling is an optional service for an extra fee.

**Single-family organics.** In general, curbside organics collection service is slightly less likely to be available than recycling. Where it is available, organics service is noticeably less likely to be required or provided automatically with garbage. This difference between how recycling and organics collection is provided (automatic versus optional) is especially large in the Northwest region. About two-thirds of respondents from the Eastern region and half from the Central region said it was not available.

**Single-family bulky waste.** Bulky waste is most commonly reported as optional for an extra fee. Many respondents said bulky waste collection was not available.

Table 13. Curbside Recycling And Organics Collection Services Available To Single-Family Residents (Q4, Multiple Responses Allowed)


Single Family Recycling And Organics Collection	Required or Automatic	Optional for Extra Fee	Not available	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Recycling	22	4	1	0	26
Southwest Recycling	6	4	3	1	12
Eastern Recycling	6	3	10	0	15
Central Recycling	1	5	2	0	7
<b>Total Recycling</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>60</b>
Northwest Organics	11	12	3	0	25
Southwest Organics	3	5	5	1	12
Eastern Organics	2	8	9	0	15
Central Organics	0	3	4	0	7
<b>Total Organics</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>

Table 14. Bulky Waste Collection Services Available To Single-Family Residents (Q4, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Single Family Bulky Waste Collection	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total Respondents
Required or Automatic	1	1	2	1	5
Optional for Extra Fee	20	6	7	1	34
Not available	2	5	8	3	18
I don't know	2	1	0	2	5
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>

#### Multifamily Collection Services

**Multifamily recycling.** Across all regions, fewer respondents said recycling was required or automatically provided to multifamily residents than to single-family residents. Respondents were



less likely to know about available recycling services for multifamily residents in their jurisdictions compared to single-family residents. As with single-family service, most respondents in the Northwest region said multifamily residents have access to recycling, while more than two-thirds of respondents in the Eastern region said the service was not available.

**Multifamily organics.** Collection of organic materials is less likely to be available to multifamily residents than recycling. Almost all respondents from the Central region and more than two-thirds from the Eastern region said the service was not available. Where it is available, organics service is substantially less likely to be required or provided automatically with garbage.

**Multifamily bulky waste.** Bulky waste service is slightly less likely to be available to multifamily residents than recycling. Where it is available, it is typically an optional service for an extra fee.

Table 15. Recycling and Organics Services Available to Multifamily Residents (Q5, Multiple Responses Allowed)


Multifamily Recycling And Organics Collection	Required or Automatic	Optional for Extra Fee	Not available	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Recycling	19	6	2	0	26
Southwest Recycling	4	6	3	1	12
Eastern Recycling	4	3	10	0	14
Central Recycling	0	3	3	1	7
<b>Total Recycling</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>59</b>
Northwest Organics	7	13	4	2	25
Southwest Organics	2	6	5	1	12
Eastern Organics	1	5	10	0	14
Central Organics	0	1	6	0	7
<b>Total Organics</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>58</b>

Table 16. Bulky Waste Collection Services Available To Multifamily Residents (Q5, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Multifamily Bulky Waste Collection	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total Respondents
Required or Automatic	0	0	1	1	2
Optional for Extra Fee	18	6	7	0	31
Not available	4	6	7	3	20
I don't know	3	1	0	2	6
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>57</b>

#### Commercial Collection Services

Commercial collection services serve businesses, schools, and other institutions that are not necessarily for-profit.



**Commercial recycling collection.** Across all regions, fewer respondents said recycling was required or automatically provided to commercial customers than to multifamily residents, and more respondents said they did not know. As with residents, most respondents in the Northwest region said commercial customers have access to recycling, while more than two-thirds of respondents in the Eastern region said the service was not available. Where recycling is available to commercial customers, most respondents said it was optional for an extra fee.

**Commercial organics collection.** Collection service for organic materials is less likely to be available to commercial customers than recycling. Almost all of respondents from the Central region and three-quarters from the Eastern region said the service was not available. Where organics service is available to commercial customers, most respondents said it was optional for an extra fee.

**Commercial bulky waste collection.** More respondents said they did not know about commercial bulky waste service. Where it is available, most respondents said it is typically an optional service for an extra fee.



Table 17. Recycling and Organics Services Available to the Commercial Sector (Q6, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Commercial Recycling And Organics Collection	Required or Automatic	Optional for Extra Fee	Not available	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Recycling	13	12	2	1	26
Southwest Recycling	2	6	3	3	12
Eastern Recycling	2	5	10	0	14
Central Recycling	0	4	1	2	7
<b>Total Recycling</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59</b>
Northwest Organics	4	16	4	1	25
Southwest Organics	1	7	5	2	12
Eastern Organics	1	5	11	0	15
Central Composting	0	1	5	1	7
<b>Total Organics</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>

Table 18. Bulky Waste Collection Services Available to the Commercial Sectors (Q6, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Commercial Bulky Waste Collection	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total Respondents
Required or Automatic	0	1	0	1	2
Optional for Extra Fee	18	5	7	2	32
Not available	3	5	7	3	18
I don't know	4	2	1	1	8
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>

### Self-Haul Recycling and Organics Drop-Off Services

**Self-haul recycling.** Across all regions, respondents were more likely than not to say that self-haul recycling drop off was available, except for the Northwest region, where respondents mostly cited that self-haul recycling was not available. More than half of respondents said self-haul recycling is available at county-owned sites. About one-third of respondents noted recycling is at city-owned sites, most commonly in the Southwest and Eastern regions. About one-third of respondents noted self-haul recycling is available at private or non-profit sites, most commonly in the Northwest and Southwest regions.

**Self-haul organics.** Compared to recycling, respondents were more likely to say organics processing service is not available to self-haul customers and were far less likely to say it was available at county-owned sites. About one-third of respondents noted that self-haul organics service is available at county-owned, city-owned, or private or non-profit sites.

Table 19. Recycling and Organics Services Available to Self-Haul Customers (Q7, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Self-Haul Drop-Off	County-owned site	City-owned site	Private or non-profit site	Service not available	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Recycling	14	4	7	4	2	25
Southwest Recycling	7	7	7	0	1	12
Eastern Recycling	9	8	4	1	0	15
Central Recycling	5	2	2	0	0	7
<b>Total Recycling</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>59</b>
Northwest Organics	10	5	8	6	3	26
Southwest Organics	3	4	7	2	1	12
Eastern Organics	3	8	3	4	0	15
Central Organics	2	2	1	2	0	6
<b>Total Organics</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>59</b>

### Recyclable Materials Accepted

A previous survey by the Washington Association of County Solid Waste Managers asked about the types of materials accepted for recycling in their county. Only 12 of the 26 responding counties reported collecting all the items on WACSWM's commingled list[8]. The items least reported as

collected were HDPE and PET plastics. The only material that all respondents accepted was aluminum and tin/steel cans. All but one respondent reported accepting newspaper and corrugated cardboard.

Table 20. Recyclable Materials Accepted (Survey of Counties by WACSWM Member Services)

Core Recyclables: Counties by Region	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents
Newspaper	5	8	5	7	25
Paperboard/chipboard	5	8	2	6	21
Magazines	4	7	5	7	23
Aluminum and tin/steel cans	5	8	6	7	26
HDPE plastic (e.g., milk jugs, detergent bottles)	4	6	1	6	17
Corrugated cardboard	5	8	5	7	25
Loose paper	5	8	5	6	24
PET plastic (e.g., water bottles)	4	6	3	6	19
Envelopes	5	7	5	5	22
Total Respondents	5	8	6	7	26

#### Organics Materials Accepted

**Organics collection across regions:** About four-fifths of respondents from the Northwest region compared to none from the Central region reported accepting both food and yard waste. Across the regions, more than one-quarter of respondents said that organics collection is limited to yard waste collections only.

**Organics collection across cities and counties:** Overall, about four-fifths of respondents said no organics collection service was available, mostly from rural counties. Most counties that reported having both food and yard waste collection were suburban. When rural county respondents reported organic service, they typically said only yard waste collection was available. All urban city respondents said their jurisdiction had both food and yard waste collection.

Table 21. Organic Materials Accepted (Q10)

Organics Collection	Food And Yard Waste	Yard Waste Only	Service Not Available	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	22	2	2	0	26
Southwest Region	4	4	3	0	11
Eastern Region	3	6	5	0	14
Central Region	0	5	2	0	7
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>
Urban Cities	14	0	0	0	14
Suburban Cities	8	4	2	0	14
Urban Counties	6	5	1	0	12
Rural Counties	1	8	9	0	18
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58</b>


## Household Hazardous and Moderate Risk Waste Services

Survey respondents were asked to provide information about availability and adequacy of funding for services for household hazardous waste (HHW) and moderate risk waste (MRW) from small quantity generator (SQG) businesses in their jurisdictions.

### HHW and MRW: Current Funding Sources

Respondents primarily report funding capital and staffing and other operational costs for HHW and MRW services through collection, tipping, and user fees as well as state LSWFA grants. While LSWFA grants are primarily used for operational costs, they can be used for capital costs.

For both capital and staffing or other operational costs, a few respondents also reported relying on county/private/non-profit organizations or using a variety of other sources such as money from utility or enterprise funds, which are created from tip fees or other funding sources; EPR or other product stewardship; and the sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy. For capital costs only, a few respondents mentioned funding from State Public Works Trust Fund loans. For staffing and operational costs only, a few respondents mentioned utility taxes and state CLCP grants (although CLCP grants are not typically used for HHW and MRW).



Respondents also wrote in other sources not listed in the table. For MRW capital costs, several cities in King County reported receiving grants from the County or mentioned King County’s hazardous waste fees and Limited Tax General Obligation bonds. Similarly, for HHW and MRW staffing and other operational costs, several cities in King County again reported receiving grants from the County or mentioned King County’s hazardous waste fees, specific EPR programs (PaintCare and Light Recycle), and Ecology’s Pollution Prevention Assistance Program.

Table 22. Funding Sources for Local HHW and MRW Capital Costs (Q15, Multiple Responses Allowed)

HHW and MRW Services – Capital Costs	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A – we rely on county, private, or non-profit organizations	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	7	11	4	29	4	4	10	11	29
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
Permit or planning fees	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	1	4	1	6	2	1	0	3	6
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<b>HHW and MRW Services – Capital Costs</b>	<b>Northwest Region</b>	<b>Southwest Region</b>	<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>Central Region</b>	<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>Urban Cities</b>	<b>Suburban Cities</b>	<b>Urban Counties</b>	<b>Rural Counties</b>	<b>All Respondents</b>
<b>Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund</b>	1	1	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	3
<b>Federal grants</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>State LSWFA grants</b>	5	3	8	6	22	2	2	8	10	22
<b>State CLCP grants</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>State WRRED grants</b>	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	2
<b>State Public Works Trust Fund loans</b>	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	2
<b>Other state grants</b>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Other state loans</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Transfers from another city or county</b>	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Private grants</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>EPR or other product stewardship</b>	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	1	2	3
<b>Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HHW and MRW Services – Capital Costs	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Other (please describe)	9	3	3	3	18	6	3	4	5	18
I don't know	4	1	0	0	5	2	2	0	1	5
Total Respondents	22	10	13	7	52	14	9	12	17	52



Table 23. Funding Sources for Local HHW and MRW Staffing and Operational Costs (Q16, Multiple Responses Allowed)

HHW and MRW Services – Staffing and Other Operational Costs	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A – we rely on county, private, or non-profit organizations	2	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	7	10	3	27	4	3	9	11	27
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	3
Permit or planning fees	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	3
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2

HHW and MRW Services – Staffing and Other Operational Costs	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	4	1	5	1	1	0	3	5
Utility taxes	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	2	1	0	5	4	0	1	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	10	6	9	6	31	3	2	11	15	31
State CLCP grants	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
State WRRED grants	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	2
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

HHW and MRW Services – Staffing and Other Operational Costs	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Transfers from another city or county	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	3	1	4
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	10	3	3	2	18	9	4	1	4	18
I don't know	2	1	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	3
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

### HHW and MRW: Services Available

Respondents most commonly noted that HHW and MRW services are provided by county facilities/sites and county events. City facilities/sites and events were more commonly reported by respondents in the Northwest and Eastern regions. No respondents said that HHW services were not available.

Respondents were less likely to report that MRW services at city facilities and events were available to SQG businesses. For example, 31 respondents said county facilities/sites serve SQGs compared to 40 respondents who said they serve residents. About one-third of respondents mentioned private companies provide MRW services to SQG businesses.

**Table 24. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Services Available to Residents (Q14)**

HHW Services for Residents	County Facility /Site	City Facility /Site	County Event(S)	City Event(S)	Private Companies	Service Not Available	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
<b>Northwest Region</b>	20	5	11	10	8	0	2	26
<b>Southwest Region</b>	7	2	3	0	4	0	0	9
<b>Eastern Region</b>	8	4	4	2	2	0	1	12
<b>Central Region</b>	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	7
<b>All Respondents</b>	40	11	20	12	14	0	3	54
<b>Urban Cities</b>	10	4	4	5	4	0	1	14
<b>Suburban Cities</b>	5	3	4	5	3	0	2	12
<b>Urban Counties</b>	10	3	7	2	5	0	0	12
<b>Rural Counties</b>	15	1	5	0	2	0	0	16
<b>All Respondents</b>	40	11	20	12	14	0	3	54

Table 25. Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) Services Available to SQG Businesses (Q14)

MRW Services for SQG Businesses	County facility /Site	City facility /Site	County event(s)	City event(s)	Private companies	Service not available	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	17	3	5	1	7	3	7	26
Southwest Region	5	1	2	0	6	1	0	9
Eastern Region	4	2	2	1	5	1	1	12
Central Region	5	0	2	0	0	1	0	7
All Respondents	31	6	11	2	18	6	8	54
Urban Cities	8	2	1	0	5	0	4	14
Suburban Cities	3	1	2	1	3	3	4	12
Urban Counties	9	2	3	1	5	1	0	12
Rural Counties	11	1	5	0	5	2	0	16
All Respondents	31	6	11	2	18	6	8	54

#### HHW and MRW Services: Adequacy and Gaps


**Percent of needs met.** Following the pattern of service availability, respondents were more likely to report that a higher percentage of needs for HHW services were met for residents than MRW services were met for SQG businesses. Similarly, they were more likely to report not knowing the adequacy of services for SQG businesses. Respondents from rural counties were more likely to report that higher percentages of needs were met than suburban cities, for both residents and SQG businesses.

Table 26. Percentage of Needs Met by Hazardous Household Waste Services (Q17)

HHW Services for Residents	100% of needs met	80% of needs met	60% of needs met	40% of needs met	20% of needs met	No services	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	4	6	2	4	2	1	4	23
Southwest Region	1	2	2	2	1	0	1	9
Eastern Region	3	4	2	3	1	0	1	13
Central Region	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	7
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>
Urban Cities	4	4	0	2	1	0	3	14
Suburban Cities	1	0	2	2	1	1	3	10
Urban Counties	1	4	4	1	2	0	0	12
Rural Counties	4	4	3	5	1	0	0	16
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>

Table 27. Percentage of Needs Met by Moderate Risk Waste Services (Q17)

MRW Services for SQG Businesses	100% Of Needs Met	80% Of Needs Met	60% Of Needs Met	40% Of Needs Met	20% Of Needs Met	No Services	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	2	4	2	3	2	1	8	22
Southwest Region	1	2	2	1	0	1	2	9
Eastern Region	2	1	0	3	1	2	4	12
Central Region	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	7
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>50</b>
Urban Cities	1	3	1	2	0	0	7	14
Suburban Cities	0	0	0	1	2	2	5	10
Urban Counties	2	4	1	1	2	1	0	11
Rural Counties	4	0	3	4	2	1	2	15
<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>50</b>



**Gaps and needs – overall.** Many respondents reported the need for funding for staffing and infrastructure of HHW and MRW programs, more EPR or product stewardship laws to shift financial responsibility away from municipalities (respondents state that producers should be obligated to cover the costs of HHW products and end-of-life care), and education and outreach on HHW and MRW collection services available for businesses and residents. Many respondents reported that HHW and MRW collection sites are inconvenient for reasons related to proximity, access, infrequent business hours, and infrequent collection events. These respondents are interested in expanded business hours and more collection events.

**Gaps and needs – city/county differences.** Following the pattern of lack of funding for solid waste services, more respondents from rural cities or counties report the lack of funding for HHW and MRW services. Also, counties are more likely than cities to emphasize the inconveniences of current HHW and MRW collection sites and interest in improving the access to HHW and MRW collection sites.

**Gaps and needs – regional differences.** Respondents from Eastern and Central regions more commonly reported the lack of access to HHW and MRW services. Respondents from Eastern and Northwest regions more commonly reported the need for funding.

## Publicly Owned Solid Waste Facilities

Survey respondents were asked to provide information about whether their jurisdiction owned any solid waste facilities and how capital and operational costs for those facilities were funded.

### Transfer Stations: Public Ownership, Interest, and Funding Sources

**What they are.** Transfer stations consolidate garbage, recycling, and/or yard waste delivered by waste collectors and self-haul customers into larger loads to transfer to disposal or processing facilities.

**Who owns them.** Few city respondents reported owning transfer stations. County respondents were more likely than cities to report owning transfer stations, and most of them also operated or managed them.

Table 28. Public Ownership of Transfer Stations (Q19)

Transfer Station	Own And Operate/Manage	Own But Do Not Operate/Manage	Do Not Own	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Cities	1	0	13	1	15
Southwest Cities	1	0	2	0	3
Eastern Cities	1	0	4	0	5
Central Cities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>
Northwest Counties	4	2	1	0	7
Southwest Counties	2	2	3	0	7
Eastern Counties	5	1	2	0	8
Central Counties	3	1	3	0	7
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>

**Who wants more.** A few responding cities were interested in building new transfer stations, mainly if funding was available. Many responding counties were interested in new transfer stations, and most said they were already planning to build them. Respondents in Northwest and Eastern regions are least interested in building and publicly owning a transfer station. Respondents in the Southwest and Central regions, however, are already planning to build new transfer stations. More than one-fifth of the respondents did not know the answer to this question.



Table 29. Interest in New Publicly Owned Transfer Stations (Q34)

Transfer Station	Yes, Already Planning This	Maybe, If Funding Were Available	No, Not Interested	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Cities	0	2	9	7	18
Southwest Cities	1	1	1	0	3
Eastern Cities	0	1	4	0	5
Central Cities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>
Northwest Counties	2	2	3	0	7
Southwest Counties	5	1	1	0	7
Eastern Counties	1	3	2	2	8
Central Counties	3	1	2	1	7
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>29</b>

**How they are funded.** Respondents that currently own transfer stations primarily report funding them through collection, tipping, and user fees. Several respondents also reported using the sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy, state LSWFA grants, and enterprise or utility funds to pay for transfer station capital or staffing and other operations costs. While LSWFA grants are primarily used for operational costs, they can be used for capital costs. Similarly, transfer stations capital and operations are not typically eligible uses for CLCP grants. Only one respondent reported funding transfer station capital costs from the Public Works Trust Fund.

Respondents also wrote in other sources not listed in the table. For transfer station capital costs, respondents wrote in debt or bonds (such as limited tax general obligation bonds for capital projects), county funding, tipping fees, capital improvement project funds, and real estate excise taxes. For staffing and other operations costs, respondents wrote in county funding (unspecified), tipping fees, and contracted entities at their transfer stations.

Table 30. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Transfer Stations (Q20-21, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Transfer Station	Capital Costs	Staffing And Other Operations Costs
Collection, tipping, or user fees	19	19
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	1	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	1	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	6	9
Utility taxes	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	5	5
Federal grants	0	0
State LSWFA grants	7	8
State CLCP grants	1	2
State WRRED grants	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	1	0
Other state grants	0	0
Other state loans	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0
Private grants	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0
Other (please describe)	2	3
I don't know	1	1
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>

**Material Recovery Facilities: Public Ownership, Interest, and Funding Sources**  
**What they are.** Material recovery facilities (MRFs) sort commingled recycling into commodities for sale, such as cardboard, mixed paper, PET, HDPE, or mixed #3-#7 plastics.

**Who owns them.** The seven MRFs in Washington State that sort commingled recycling are privately owned. One city (City of Sedro-Woolley) and two counties (Stevens and Lincoln) reported having

publicly owned MRFs. These publicly owned facilities may be primarily consolidation points that primarily bale collected material for transport, although some level of onsite separation to remove high-value commodities may occur.

**Table 31. Public Ownership of Material Recovery Facilities (Q19)**

Material Recovery Facility	Own And Operate/Manage	Own But Do Not Operate/Manage	Do Not Own	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Cities	1	0	13	1	15
Southwest Cities	0	0	3	0	3
Eastern Cities	0	0	5	0	5
Central Cities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>
Northwest Counties	0	0	7	0	7
Southwest Counties	0	0	6	1	7
Eastern Counties	2	0	6	0	8
Central Counties	0	0	7	0	7
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>29</b>

**Who wants more.** Most respondents said they are not interested in building or publicly owning a MRF. However, across the regions, some respondents said that if funding were available, they may be interested. A quarter of the respondents did not know the answer to this question.

Table 32. Interest in New Publicly Owned Material Recovery Facilities (Q34)

Material Recovery Facility	Yes, Already Planning This	Maybe, If Funding Were Available	No, Not Interested	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Cities	0	3	9	6	18
Southwest Cities	0	2	1	0	3
Eastern Cities	0	0	4	1	5
Central Cities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>
Northwest Counties	0	1	5	1	7
Southwest Counties	2	1	3	1	7
Eastern Counties	0	4	3	0	7
Central Counties	0	2	2	2	6
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>

**How they are funded.** Respondents that report owning MRFs say they fund capital and staffing or other operations costs with collection, tipping, and user fees; the sale of recyclables; and state LSWFA grants. While LSWFA grants are primarily used for operational costs, they can be used for capital costs. One respondent wrote in that they use county funding and other grants when available.

Table 33. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Material Recovery Facilities (Q22-23, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Material Recovery Facility	Capital Costs	Staffing and Other Operations Costs
Collection, tipping, or user fees	2	3
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0
Permit or planning fees	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	2	2
Utility taxes	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0
Federal grants	0	0
State LSWFA grants	3	3
State CLCP grants	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0
Other state grants	0	0
Other state loans	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0
Private grants	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0
Other (please describe)	1	1
I don't know	0	0
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

Organics Processing Facilities: Public Ownership, Interest, and Funding Sources **What they are.** Organics processing facilities, such as compost facilities or anaerobic digesters, process food, yard, and other compostable materials into organic products, such as compost, or energy products, such as biogas.

**Who owns them.** Some respondents reported owning organics processing facilities. Most of these respondents operate or manage the facilities themselves.

Table 34. Public Ownership of Organics Processing Facilities (Q19)

Organics Processing	Own And Operate/Manage	Own But Do Not Operate/Manage	Do Not Own	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Cities	1	0	13	1	15
Southwest Cities	0	0	3	0	3
Eastern Cities	2	0	3	0	5
Central Cities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>
Northwest Counties	0	0	7	0	7
Southwest Counties	0	1	6	0	7
Eastern Counties	1	0	7	0	8
Central Counties	3	0	4	0	7
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>

**Who wants more.** Five counties and one city are already planning to build new organics processing facilities, and more might be interested if funding were available. Respondents in the Northwest and Eastern regions were less likely to be interested in building and publicly owning an organics processing facility. One fifth of the respondents did not know the answer to this question.

Table 35. Interest in New Publicly Owned Organics Processing Facilities (Q34)

Organics Processing	Yes, Already Planning This	Maybe, If Funding Were Available	No, Not Interested	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Cities	0	3	9	6	18
Southwest Cities	0	1	1	1	3
Eastern Cities	1	1	3	0	5
Central Cities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>
Northwest Counties	2	1	3	1	7
Southwest Counties	2	2	2	1	7
Eastern Counties	0	4	3	0	7
Central Counties	1	3	0	2	6
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>27</b>

**How they are funded.** Respondents that currently own organics processing facilities primarily report funding them through collection, tipping, and user fees; the sale of compost; and state LSWFA grants. While LSWFA grants are primarily used for operational costs, they can be used for capital costs. One respondent uses collection or disposal district taxes. Some respondents wrote in responses, mentioning county funding and tipping fees.

Table 36. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Organics Processing Facilities (Q24-25, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Organics Processing	Capital Costs	Staffing and Other Operations Costs
Collection, tipping, or user fees	5	5
Collection or disposal district taxes	1	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	2	2
Utility taxes	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0
Federal grants	0	0
State LSWFA grants	2	2
State CLCP grants	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	1
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0
Other state grants	0	0
Other state loans	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0
Private grants	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0
Other/Another source	3	3
I don't know	0	0
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

**Active Disposal Facilities: Public Ownership, Interest, and Funding Sources**  
**What they are.** Active disposal facilities include landfills and waste-to-energy plants that are currently accepting waste.

**Who owns them.** Few respondents from cities reported owning active disposal facilities. Respondents from counties were more likely than cities to report owning active disposal facilities,



and most of them also operated or managed these sites. Respondents from the Eastern region were most likely to have active disposal facilities. Several respondents own active disposal facilities, including ten landfills and one incinerator/waste-to-energy facility in Eastern Washington. Sixteen respondents reported having a post-closure fund or reserves dedicated to their publicly owned active disposal facilities.

**Table 37. Public Ownership of Active Disposal Facilities (Q19)**

Active Disposal	Own And Operate/Manage	Own But Do Not Operate/Manage	Do Not Own	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Cities	0	0	14	1	15
Southwest Cities	0	0	3	0	3
Eastern Cities	2	0	3	0	5
Central Cities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>
Northwest Counties	1	0	6	0	7
Southwest Counties	1	0	6	0	7
Eastern Counties	4	0	4	0	8
Central Counties	2	0	5	0	7
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>

**Who wants more.** A few city and several county respondents were interested in new active disposal facilities, split between those who are already planning to build them and those who might be interested if funding were available. Respondents from the Eastern region were most likely to report that they may be interested in new publicly owned disposal facilities if funding were available. One fifth of the respondents did not know the answer to this question and two-thirds of respondents were not interested at all.

Table 38. Interest in New Publicly Owned Disposal Facilities (Q34)

Active Disposal	Yes, Already Planning This	Maybe, If Funding Were Available	No, Not Interested	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Cities	0	1	11	6	18
Southwest Cities	0	0	3	0	3
Eastern Cities	1	0	4	0	5
Central Cities	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26</b>
Northwest Counties	0	1	5	1	7
Southwest Counties	1	1	4	1	7
Eastern Counties	2	1	3	1	7
Central Counties	1	0	5	1	7
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>28</b>

**How they are funded:** Respondents that currently own active disposal facilities primarily report funding them through collection, tipping, and user fees. Some respondents also reported using the sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy; state LSWFA grants; and money from utility or enterprise funds (which are created from tip fees or other funding sources) pay for active disposal facilities. While LSWFA grants are primarily used for operational costs, they can be used for capital costs. One respondent wrote in that their jurisdiction uses investment interest and other county funds to pay for active disposal facilities.

Table 39. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Active Disposal Facilities (Q27-28, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Active Disposal	Capital Costs	Staffing and Other Operations Costs
Collection, tipping, or user fees	10	10
Collection or disposal district taxes	1	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	4	5
Utility taxes	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	3	3
Federal grants	0	0
State LSWFA grants	4	4
State CLCP grants	1	1
State WRRED grants	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	1	1
Other state grants	1	0
Other state loans	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	1
Private grants	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0
Other (please describe)	2	1
I don't know	0	0
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>

#### Closed Disposal Facilities: Public Ownership and Funding Sources

**What they are.** Closed disposal facilities include landfills and waste-to-energy plants that no longer accept waste but require ongoing monitoring or maintenance.

**Who owns them.** Several cities and many counties report owning closed disposal facilities — all reported as landfills — spread across all of Ecology’s regions.

**Table 40. Public Ownership of Closed Disposal Facilities (Q19)**

Closed Disposal	Own And Operate/Manage	Own But Do Not Operate/Manage	Do Not Own	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
<b>Northwest Cities</b>	2	0	12	1	15
<b>Southwest Cities</b>	1	0	2	0	3
<b>Eastern Cities</b>	2	0	3	0	5
<b>Central Cities</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Cities</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Northwest Counties</b>	7	0	0	0	7
<b>Southwest Counties</b>	5	1	1	0	7
<b>Eastern Counties</b>	7	0	1	0	8
<b>Central Counties</b>	3	0	4	0	7
<b>Total Counties</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>

**How they are funded.** Respondents that currently own closed disposal facilities primarily report funding them through collection, tipping, and user fees. Some respondents also reported using money from enterprise, utility, or post-closure funds or the sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy. Respondents also wrote in other sources including state Remedial Action Grants (eligible for cleaning up contamination), state TCLP grants, potentially liable party (PLP) agreements/settlements, and other city and county joint funds.

Table 41. Funding Sources for Publicly Owned Closed Disposal Facilities (Q31-33, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Closed Disposal	Monitoring And Maintenance Costs	Remediation Costs	Debt Service Costs
Collection, tipping, or user fees	17	14	16
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	1	3
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	1	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	5	3	0
Utility taxes	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	8	7	0
Federal grants	0	0	1
State LSWFA grants	2	0	0
State CLCP grants	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0
Other state grants	1	1	0
Other state loans	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	1	0	0
Other/Another source	7	8	0
I don't know	1	4	7
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>



## Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, and Education and Outreach

Survey respondents were asked to provide information about availability and adequacy of funding for contamination reduction, waste prevention, and education and outreach in their jurisdictions, as these types of programs can improve recycling and divert materials away from landfills. Counties with a population of more than 25,000 and cities in those counties that have an independent solid waste management plan were required to submit a local contamination reduction outreach plan (CROP) to Ecology by July 1, 2021, and implement the plan.

### Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, and Education and Outreach: Current Funding Sources

**How they are funded.** State grants — mainly LSWFA, but also CLCP and WRRED grants — were the most commonly reported sources of funding for these efforts. About half of respondents reported using collection, tipping, and user fees. Some respondents also reported using the sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy; money from enterprise or utility funds; or reliance on county, private, or non-profit organizations. Respondents from the Eastern and Central regions were more likely to report relying on other organizations to pay for these services. Private organizations can include solid waste collection companies.

Some respondents wrote in other funding sources. Several respondents from cities in King County mentioned various County-administered grant programs, which are funded by state grants and King County's hazardous waste fee. Other funding sources mentioned include an administration fee on solid waste rates, Pollution Prevention Assistance grant through Ecology, public health department funds, and other County funds.

Table 42. Funding Sources for Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, and Education and Outreach (Q35, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, And Education and Outreach	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A – we rely on state agency services	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
N/A – we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services	1	0	3	2	6	1	2	0	3	6
Collection, tipping, or user fees	9	7	8	2	26	5	3	8	10	26
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	3
Permit or planning fees	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	1	2
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	3	3	1	8	3	0	1	4	8
Utility taxes	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, And Education and Outreach	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	5	2	1	0	8	6	0	2	0	8
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	15	8	9	4	36	10	3	9	14	36
State CLCP grants	4	1	2	2	9	1	1	2	5	9
State WRRED grants	4	0	3	1	8	4	1	2	1	8
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Private grants	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
EPR or other product stewardship	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Non-waste revenues	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Other/Another source	8	3	2	2	15	6	4	2	3	15
I don't know	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>



Contamination Reduction, Waste Prevention, and Education and Outreach:  
Adequacy and Gaps

**Percent of needs met.** Respondents reported that current programs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, and education and outreach meet a lower percentage of the needs compared to various collection services. Respondents were most likely to report that contamination reduction and waste prevention programs meet 40% to 60% of the need, though responses range from 100% to no services available. Respondents in the Southwest region reported no higher than 60% of needs met for contamination reduction and waste prevention. For education and outreach in general, the reported percentages of needs met were slightly higher, but still low compared to collection services.

Table 43. Percentage of Needs Met by Current Contamination Reduction Programs (Q36)

Contamination Reduction	100% Of Needs Met	80% Of Needs Met	60% Of Needs Met	40% Of Needs Met	20% Of Needs Met	No Services	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	1	6	5	5	3	2	2	24
Southwest Region	0	0	3	3	2	0	2	10
Eastern Region	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	12
Central Region	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	7
All Respondents	2	9	14	12	6	4	6	53
Urban Cities	1	5	3	4	0	0	1	14
Suburban Cities	1	1	3	0	2	2	2	11
Urban Counties	0	2	3	4	1	1	1	12
Rural Counties	0	1	5	4	3	1	2	16
All Respondents	2	9	14	12	6	4	6	53

Table 44. Percentage of Needs Met by Current Waste Prevention Programs (Q36)

Waste Prevention	100% Of Needs Met	80% Of Needs Met	60% Of Needs Met	40% Of Needs Met	20% Of Needs Met	No Services	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	1	3	7	6	4	2	1	24
Southwest Region	0	0	2	3	3	0	2	10
Eastern Region	1	3	1	3	0	2	2	12
Central Region	0	1	1	3	1	0	1	7
All Respondents	2	7	11	15	8	4	6	53
Urban Cities	1	4	3	4	1	0	1	14
Suburban Cities	1	0	3	1	2	2	2	11
Urban Counties	0	1	4	4	2	0	1	12
Rural Counties	0	2	1	6	3	2	2	16
All Respondents	2	7	11	15	8	4	6	53

Table 45. Percentage of Needs Met by Education and Outreach Programs (Q36)

Education And Outreach	100% Of Needs Met	80% Of Needs Met	60% Of Needs Met	40% Of Needs Met	20% Of Needs Met	No Services	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	3	3	5	6	3	2	2	24
Southwest Region	1	1	3	2	2	0	1	10
Eastern Region	0	4	1	4	1	0	2	12
Central Region	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	7
All Respondents	4	10	10	15	7	2	5	53
Urban Cities	2	3	4	4	0	0	1	14
Suburban Cities	0	1	3	1	2	2	2	11
Urban Counties	1	3	1	4	2	0	1	12
Rural Counties	1	3	2	6	3	0	1	16
All Respondents	4	10	10	15	7	2	5	53

**Gaps and needs – overall.** Many respondents reported interest in more funding towards staff capacity and service for education and outreach. Several respondents specified that outreach should be more tailored to diverse populations (i.e., non-English speakers). Following a similar pattern as other solid waste management areas, a few respondents reported interest in more uniform rules around recycling across jurisdictions and regions.

**Gaps and needs – city/county differences.** Respondents from counties are more likely to lack staff to support activities in education and outreach areas.

**Gaps and needs – regional differences.** Respondents in the Eastern region most commonly reported the need for funding to be used for staffing. Respondents in the Northwest and Eastern regions commonly mentioned the need for education and outreach needs.



## Litter and Illegal Dump Cleanup

Survey respondents were asked to provide information about availability and adequacy of funding for litter and illegal dump cleanup activities in their jurisdictions. Litter and illegal dumping are forms of pollution resulting from improperly handled waste.

### Litter and Illegal Dump Cleanup: Current Funding Sources

Respondents most commonly said that state grants — particularly CLCP — fund litter and illegal dump cleanup. Some respondents mentioned using LSWFA grants. The next most commonly reported source was collection, tipping, and user fees.

Some respondents additionally wrote in that they use litter grants, city or general funds, enforcement fines, excise or utility taxes, funds from the federal American Rescue Plan Act, and local health flexible funding, among others.

Table 46. Funding Sources for Litter and Illegal Dump Activities (Q38, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Litter And Illegal Dump Cleanup	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A - we rely on state agency services	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services	3	1	1	0	5	1	1	2	1	5
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	6	7	0	20	2	3	7	8	20
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	3
Permit or planning fees	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Litter And Illegal Dump Cleanup	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of waste-related products or energy	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Utility taxes	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	3	2	2	0	7	4	0	2	1	7
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	4	3	3	3	13	1	0	5	7	13
State CLCP grants	7	4	5	2	18	1	1	7	9	18
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Litter And Illegal Dump Cleanup	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2
Other/Another source	7	3	4	3	17	10	2	1	4	17
I don't know	3	0	2	0	5	1	3	0	1	5
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>

Litter and Illegal Dump cleanup: Adequacy and Gaps

**Percent of needs met.** Respondents reported that current programs for litter and illegal dump cleanup meet a lower percentage of the needs compared to various collection services. Responses ranged from 100% to no services available without a clear pattern across regions or jurisdiction types.


Table 47. Percentage of Needs Met by Litter and Illegal Dump Cleanup Programs (Q39)

Litter And Illegal Dump Cleanup	100% Of Needs Met	80% Of Needs Met	60% Of Needs Met	40% Of Needs Met	20% Of Needs Met	No Services	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	1	6	5	2	3	2	5	24
Southwest Region	2	0	1	1	4	0	2	10
Eastern Region	1	3	5	1	1	1	1	13
Central Region	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	7
All Respondents	4	11	12	6	9	4	8	54
Urban Cities	2	2	3	0	4	0	3	14
Suburban Cities	0	2	3	1	0	2	3	11
Urban Counties	0	4	1	3	1	1	2	12
Rural Counties	2	3	5	2	4	1	0	17
All Respondents	4	11	12	6	9	4	8	54

**Gaps and needs - overall.** Many respondents reported interest in more sustained funding for staffing for encampment and site cleanups, as well as infrastructure and operations. Respondents specified that encampment sites often generate waste and require staff to clean up. Many respondents discussed the difficulty of finding dedicated crew workers who were willing to do the job, especially during the pandemic. A few respondents mentioned wanting more education and outreach focused on preventing illegal dumping.

**Gaps and needs - city/county differences.** Respondents from counties were more likely than those from cities to note funding needs for cleanup. There are also more reports from respondents from





counties citing the difficulty of implementing litter and illegal dump cleanup enforcement due to the lower local priority of the work and availability of people to hire. Respondents reported various audiences that require support, including tourism, populations experiencing homelessness, temporary agricultural workers, and low-income populations.

**Gaps and needs - regional differences.** No notable differences among regions were found.

## C&D Debris Recovery

Survey respondents were asked to provide information about availability and adequacy of funding for C&D debris recovery activities in their jurisdictions.

### C&D Debris Recovery: Funding Sources

Respondents most commonly either did not know how C&D debris recovery is funded (or did not answer the question) or they said it is funded by collection, tipping, and user fees. The next most common responses were that the jurisdiction relies on services from state or county agency services. Central region and rural county respondents were most likely to report relying on state agency services. Some respondents also reported using money from utility or enterprise funds, which are created from tip fees or other funding sources.

Table 48. Funding Sources for C&D Debris Recovery Activities (Q43, Multiple Responses Allowed)

C&D Debris Recovery	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A - we rely on state agency services	1	1	2	4	8	1	0	1	6	8
N/A - we rely on county agency services	5	0	1	1	7	4	2	0	1	7
Collection, tipping, or user fees	5	5	6	1	17	3	2	8	4	17
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Permit or planning fees	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Enforcement fines or penalties	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

C&D Debris Recovery	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	1	3
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	2	1	0	5	3	0	2	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	1	2	1	4	0	0	2	2	4
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

C&D Debris Recovery	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Another source	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	1	2	4
I don't know	11	2	3	2	18	6	5	3	4	18
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

## C&D Debris Recovery: Current Handling and Services

Just under one-third of respondents said C&D debris is recovered by crushing it into rubble, while around one-quarter said C&D debris is recovered by other recycling or organic processing methods, including use as hog fuel. Hog fuel is a wood residue and waste product that is processed through a chipper or mill and produces coarse chips and clumps normally used for fuel. Over half of respondents said that at least some C&D debris is disposed in an MSW landfill, with another quarter saying these items are disposed in inert landfills.

Individual respondents wrote in additional methods of C&D debris handling in their jurisdiction:

- Anything not allowed in the inert landfill goes through the transfer station
- Deposited in the general/MSW landfill
- Limited purpose landfill
- Incinerated
- Handled legally per contractor discretion (landfill, recycled, etc.)
- Handled by the city but mostly private haulers. The city primarily hauls rubble to a local quarry, along with some C&D debris that may end up as landfill material or to the DTG facility in Tacoma.
- Wood waste taken for processing at wood waste recycling facility.

Table 49. How C&D Debris is Currently Handled (Q41, Multiple Responses Allowed)

C&D Debris Management Method	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Crushed into rubble	6	4	4	2	16	5	1	4	6	16
Recycled (besides rubble)	8	5	1	1	15	5	2	5	3	15
Composted (e.g., clean wood)	7	3	2	0	12	4	1	4	3	12
Use for energy recovery (e.g., hog fuel)	6	1	3	2	12	3	1	5	3	12
Used as ADC in a landfill	2	2	1	0	5	3	0	1	1	5
Disposed in an inert landfill	3	3	4	1	11	4	1	4	2	11
Disposed in an MSW landfill	10	8	6	4	28	4	2	11	11	28
Other	4	4	4	2	14	7	0	4	3	14
I don't know	11	0	1	1	13	4	8	1	0	13
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>55</b>

Most respondents reported having no C&D debris recovery program services, particularly Central region, and rural county respondents. The most common program was education about C&D debris recovery, which 14 out of 49 respondents noted. Education programs were most common in the Northwest and Southwest regions. Only six respondents in the Northwest and Southwest region (three in each region) report having C&D debris market development programs.

Table 50. C&D Debris Recovery Program Elements (Q42, Multiple Responses Allowed)

C&D Debris Recovery Program Element	Regulations requiring recovery	Education	Market development	Other	No services	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	6	5	3	1	10	19
Southwest Region	1	5	3	1	5	10
Eastern Region	1	4	0	2	8	13
Central Region	0	0	0	1	6	7
All Respondents	8	14	6	5	29	49
Urban Cities	3	4	3	3	6	13
Suburban Cities	2	2	1	1	3	7
Urban Counties	3	6	2	1	5	12
Rural Counties	0	2	0	0	15	17
All Respondents	8	14	6	5	29	49

#### C&D Debris Recovery: Adequacy and Gaps

**Percent of needs met.** Respondents most commonly said they do not know whether current C&D debris recovery programs meet their communities' needs — and several respondents skipped the question. Respondents who did assess the level of needs met most commonly said either there were no C&D debris recovery services or that existing services meet only 20% of the need. Central region respondents reported the lowest levels of need met.

Table 51. Percentage of Needs Met by C&D Debris Recovery Programs (Q44)

C&D Debris Recovery	100% Of Needs Met	80% Of Needs Met	60% Of Needs Met	40% Of Needs Met	20% Of Needs Met	No Services	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	1	1	3	1	2	3	9	20
Southwest Region	1	0	0	0	5	2	2	10
Eastern Region	1	1	2	1	2	3	2	12
Central Region	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	7
All Respondents	3	2	5	2	11	12	14	49
Urban Cities	0	2	1	0	3	2	5	13
Suburban Cities	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	8
Urban Counties	0	0	2	2	5	2	1	12
Rural Counties	2	0	1	0	2	8	3	16
All Respondents	3	2	5	2	11	12	14	49

**Gaps and needs - overall.** Many respondents reported interest in more local C&D debris processors or options to recycle C&D debris to combat the high transportation costs and provide this service that is missing in many jurisdictions.

**Gaps and needs - city/county differences.** Respondents from counties are more likely to want additional funding for staffing and infrastructure, more education and outreach, and a more profitable market for C&D debris than respondents from cities.

**Gaps and needs - regional differences.** No notable differences among regions were found.





## Permitting and Enforcement

Survey respondents were asked to provide information about availability and adequacy of funding for permitting and enforcement programs in their jurisdictions.

### Permitting And Enforcement: Funding Mechanisms

Respondents most commonly said that permitting and enforcement programs are funded by collection, tipping, and user fees. The next most common responses were that the jurisdiction relies on services from other county agencies or uses state LSWFA grants. Some respondents also reported using planning fees. A few respondents also reported using money from utility or enterprise funds, which are created from tip fees or other funding sources. Central region and county respondents were most likely to report relying on state LSWFA grants. Respondents mentioned other sources not listed in the table, including county tax dollars, county contributions, post closure funds for closed landfills, and state flexible funds to local health jurisdictions. One city respondent reported using staff funded by development fees to enforce city codes around waste accumulating on private property.

Table 52. Funding Sources for Permitting and Enforcement Programs (Q46, multiple responses allowed)

Permitting and Enforcement	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A - we rely on state agency services	2	0	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	3
N/A - we rely on county agency services	7	1	4	2	14	5	3	3	3	14
Collection, tipping, or user fees	6	5	7	2	20	1	2	6	11	20
Collection or disposal district taxes	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Permit or planning fees	2	3	2	2	9	0	0	5	4	9
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

Permitting and Enforcement	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	1	2	0	5	1	0	2	2	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	2	4	3	4	13	0	0	6	7	13
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Permitting and Enforcement	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Transfers from another city or county	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Another Source	3	2	2	3	10	3	0	2	5	10
I don't know	6	2	2	1	11	5	4	2	0	11
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>

Permitting and Enforcement: Adequacy and Gaps

**Percent of needs met.** Respondents were less likely to know about permitting and enforcement programs than other programs. Permitting and enforcement for solid waste is typically conducted by county agencies related to solid waste facilities unless cities have their own dedicated programs to enforce city codes. County respondents who answered this question most commonly said that 80% to 100% of the need is met.

Table 53. Percentage of Needs Met by Permitting and Enforcement Programs (Q47)

Permitting And Enforcement	100% Of Needs Met	80% Of Needs Met	60% Of Needs Met	40% Of Needs Met	20% Of Needs Met	No Services	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	2	2	2	1	2	4	10	23
Southwest Region	0	5	1	0	2	0	2	10
Eastern Region	3	3	2	0	0	2	3	13
Central Region	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	6
All Respondents	8	12	5	1	4	6	16	52
Urban Cities	2	1	0	0	1	3	6	13
Suburban Cities	0	1	1	1	1	1	6	11
Urban Counties	3	4	1	0	1	1	2	12
Rural Counties	3	6	3	0	1	1	2	16
All Respondents	8	12	5	1	4	6	16	52

**Gaps and needs - overall.** Many respondents reported funding needs for trained staff, enforcement, infrastructure, and operations. A few respondents reported that this does not apply to them.

**Gaps and needs - city/county differences.** Respondents from counties more frequently reported the need for funding for trained staff, enforcement, infrastructure, and operations.

**Gaps and needs - regional differences.** Respondents in the Northwest region more frequently reported the need for trained staff in permitting and enforcement for solid waste.



## Local Waste Planning, Administration, and Emergency or Disaster Debris Planning

Survey respondents were asked to provide information about availability and adequacy of funding for local waste planning, administration, and emergency or disaster debris planning in their jurisdictions. Counties are required to develop local solid waste and hazardous waste plans, and cities must either join a county plan or develop an independent plan.

Local Waste Planning, Administration, and Emergency or Disaster Debris Management: Funding Sources

### **Local Waste Planning: Funding Mechanisms**

Respondents most commonly said that local waste planning is funded by collection, tipping, and user fees or by state LSWFA grants. City respondents most commonly reported that they rely on county services. Other individual respondents wrote that they use a capital improvement project fund within their enterprise fund (which are created from tip fees or other funding sources), county tax dollars, tipping fees, county contributions, interlocal agreements, and state flexible funds to local health jurisdictions.

Table 54. Funding Sources for Local Waste Planning Programs (Q49, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Local Waste Planning	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A - rely on state agency services	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2
N/A - rely on county agency services	9	1	0	0	10	9	1	0	0	10
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	5	10	3	25	2	3	8	12	25
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	3
Permit or planning fees	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	2	1	3
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables,	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	2

Local Waste Planning	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
compost, or waste-related energy										
Utility taxes	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	2	1	0	5	2	0	2	1	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	1	4	7	4	16	1	1	5	9	16
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Local Waste Planning	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Transfers from another city or county	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Another source	1	2	4	2	9	4	1	0	4	9
I don't know	2	1	1	0	4	0	3	0	1	4
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>

### Administration of Waste Programs: Funding Mechanisms

Respondents most commonly said that waste program administration is funded by collection, tipping, and user fees. The next most common response was that the jurisdiction uses state LSWFA grants. Overall, there was a fairly even spread among identified funding sources for waste program administration. Individual respondents wrote that they use grants from King County, general funds, county tax dollars, tipping fees, interlocal agreements, and state flexible funds to local health jurisdictions.

Table 55. Funding Sources for Waste Program Administration (Q50, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Waste Program Administration	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A - we rely on county agency services	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	9	7	11	3	30	7	3	8	12	30
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	2	2	1	5	0	0	2	3	5
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Waste Program Administration	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	1	7	0	9	3	1	0	5	9
Utility taxes	2	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	3	2	2	0	7	4	0	2	1	7
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	7	4	5	4	20	5	2	5	8	20
State CLCP grants	3	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	3	6
State WRRED grants	2	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	3

Waste Program Administration	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	2	1	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	4
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other/Another source	6	1	2	2	11	4	2	1	4	11
I don't know	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	5
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>



### **Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Preparedness: Funding Mechanisms**

Respondents were less likely to know about funding for emergency and disaster debris management preparedness than for other programs. Those who did answer this question most commonly said they are funded by collection, tipping, or user fees; that they rely on other agencies; or that they use money from utility or enterprise funds, which are created from tip fees or other funding sources. Individual respondents also wrote in that they use other sources not listed in the table including funds from utility, city, and general funds; funds from public health departments; and grants.

Table 56. Funding Sources for Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Programs (Q51, Multiple Responses Allowed)

Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Preparedness	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	2
N/A - we rely on county agency services	1	2	2	2	7	1	2	0	4	7
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	3	7	2	19	3	2	7	7	19
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Preparedness	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	1	2	0	5	2	0	2	1	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	2	3
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Preparedness	Northwest Region	Southwest Region	Eastern Region	Central Region	All Respondents	Urban Cities	Suburban Cities	Urban Counties	Rural Counties	All Respondents
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



<b>Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Preparedness</b>	<b>Northwest Region</b>	<b>Southwest Region</b>	<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>Central Region</b>	<b>All Respondents</b>	<b>Urban Cities</b>	<b>Suburban Cities</b>	<b>Urban Counties</b>	<b>Rural Counties</b>	<b>All Respondents</b>
<b>EPR or other product stewardship</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Non-waste revenues</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other/Another source</b>	3	3	2	1	9	4	1	1	3	9
<b>I don't know</b>	8	2	2	2	14	6	4	2	2	14
<b>Total Respondents</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>

Local Waste Planning, Administration, and Emergency or Disaster Debris Planning: Adequacy and Gaps

**Local waste planning:** Respondents who estimated the percentage of needs met for local waste planning most commonly said 80% to 100% of the need is met for their community. Rural county respondents gave the lowest estimates of needs met, with four out of sixteen respondents saying their programs met 60% of the need.

Table 57. Percentage of Needs Met by Current Local Waste Planning Programs (Q53)

Local Waste Planning	100% Of Needs Met	80% Of Needs Met	60% Of Needs Met	40% Of Needs Met	20% Of Needs Met	No Services	I Don't Know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	8	3	1	0	2	2	3	19
Southwest Region	2	4	1	0	1	0	2	10
Eastern Region	3	5	1	0	0	0	3	12
Central Region	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	6
All Respondents	16	13	4	0	3	2	9	47
Urban Cities	5	3	0	0	1	1	2	12
Suburban Cities	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	8
Urban Counties	5	3	0	0	1	0	2	11
Rural Counties	4	4	4	0	1	0	3	16
All Respondents	16	13	4	0	3	2	9	47

**Administration of waste programs:** Estimates of needs met for administration of waste programs were similar but slightly lower than local waste planning programs, with fewer respondents saying that 100% of needs are currently met.

**Table 58. Percentage of Needs Met by Administration of Waste Programs (Q53)**

Waste Program Administration	100% of needs met	80% of needs met	60% of needs met	40% of needs met	20% of needs met	No services	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	5	5	1	1	2	1	4	19
Southwest Region	2	3	3	0	0	0	2	10
Eastern Region	3	5	0	0	1	0	3	12
Central Region	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	6
All Respondents	12	14	5	2	3	1	10	47
Urban Cities	2	4	2	0	1	0	3	12
Suburban Cities	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	8
Urban Counties	5	3	0	0	1	0	2	11
Rural Counties	3	6	2	1	1	0	3	16
All Respondents	12	14	5	2	3	1	10	47


**Emergency and disaster debris planning:** For emergency and disaster debris planning, respondents commonly reported that they do not know whether their current program meets their community's need. Respondents who estimate the percentage of need met by their emergency and disaster debris planning programs gave a wide range of responses. Respondents were also asked whether their jurisdiction has a plan to manage disaster debris and a plan to ensure that solid waste collection and management operations continue during a disaster (not shown in a table).

- **Disaster debris management plan:** 25 respondents said their jurisdiction has a plan for disaster debris management, and five respondents said they rely on another agency’s plan. Of the rest, 11 respondents said they do not have a plan and 11 respondents were not sure. Respondents reported interest in having more staff to assist in this area of work.
- **Continuity of operations plan for waste management:** 23 respondents said their jurisdiction has a continuity plan for waste management, and six respondents said they rely on another agency’s plan. Of the remaining 22 respondents, ten respondents said they do not have a plan and 12 respondents were not sure.

Table 59. Percentage of Needs Met by Current Emergency and Disaster Debris Management Preparedness Programs (Q53)

Emergency And Disaster Debris Management Preparedness	100% of needs met	80% of needs met	60% of needs met	40% of needs met	20% of needs met	No services	I don't know	Total Respondents
Northwest Region	4	2	2	1	4	2	4	19
Southwest Region	1	2	2	1	1	0	3	10
Eastern Region	1	3	1	1	0	1	5	12
Central Region	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	6
All Respondents	8	7	6	3	5	3	15	47
Urban Cities	1	3	0	1	2	1	4	12
Suburban Cities	3	0	1	0	1	1	2	8
Urban Counties	1	3	4	0	1	0	2	11
Rural Counties	3	1	1	2	1	1	7	16
All Respondents	8	7	6	3	5	3	15	47

**Gaps and needs - overall.** When asked about local waste planning, administration, and emergency planning, many respondents reported interest in more trained staff, more funding, and a need for a disaster debris plan. One respondent felt this area was not a priority to address.



**Gaps and needs - city/county differences.** Compared to respondents from counties, respondents from cities more commonly reported the need for increased internal coordination and planning. Compared to respondents from cities and urban counties, respondents from rural counties more commonly reported the need for funding dedicated to local waste planning, administration, and emergency planning

**Gaps and needs - regional differences.** Respondents from counties in the Eastern region most commonly reported the need for funding. Respondents from cities and counties in the Northwest region more commonly reported the need for staff to assist this area of work than respondents in other cities and counties across the regions.

# Local Government Solid Waste Funding Analysis

## Overview

To supplement the survey of local governments regarding funding sources and mechanisms, the project team reviewed sources of funding that representative jurisdictions rely on for the operation of solid waste-related facilities, programs, and services. The source information that was used for this analysis includes both county solid waste plans (the most recently adopted) and county and city budgets for the years listed in the analysis below. County and city documents utilized for the analysis are listed in the References section of this report.

Representative jurisdictions were selected by the project team and vetted with the Association of Washington Cities (AWC), the Washington Association of County Solid Waste Managers (WACSWM), and staff from Ecology. Selection criteria used to determine the representative jurisdictions included:

- distribution across all four Ecology regions;
- rural, suburban, and urban classification;
- small, medium, and large classification; and
- access to rate studies to enable cost modeling.

The representative jurisdictions that were used in modeling include the cities of Bellingham, Seattle, Marysville, Port Angeles, Tacoma, Vancouver, Leavenworth, Wenatchee, Richland, Winthrop, Walla Walla, and Spokane. Counties included in funding analysis include Island, Kitsap, Skagit, Clallam, Cowlitz, Pierce, Chelan, Spokane, Yakima, Lincoln, Walla Walla, and Kittitas. Representative cities and counties are referenced in Chapter 3, Core Services Funding Needs in and Chapter 5 appendix, Fiscal Impacts of Policy.

Figure 5. Representative Jurisdictions

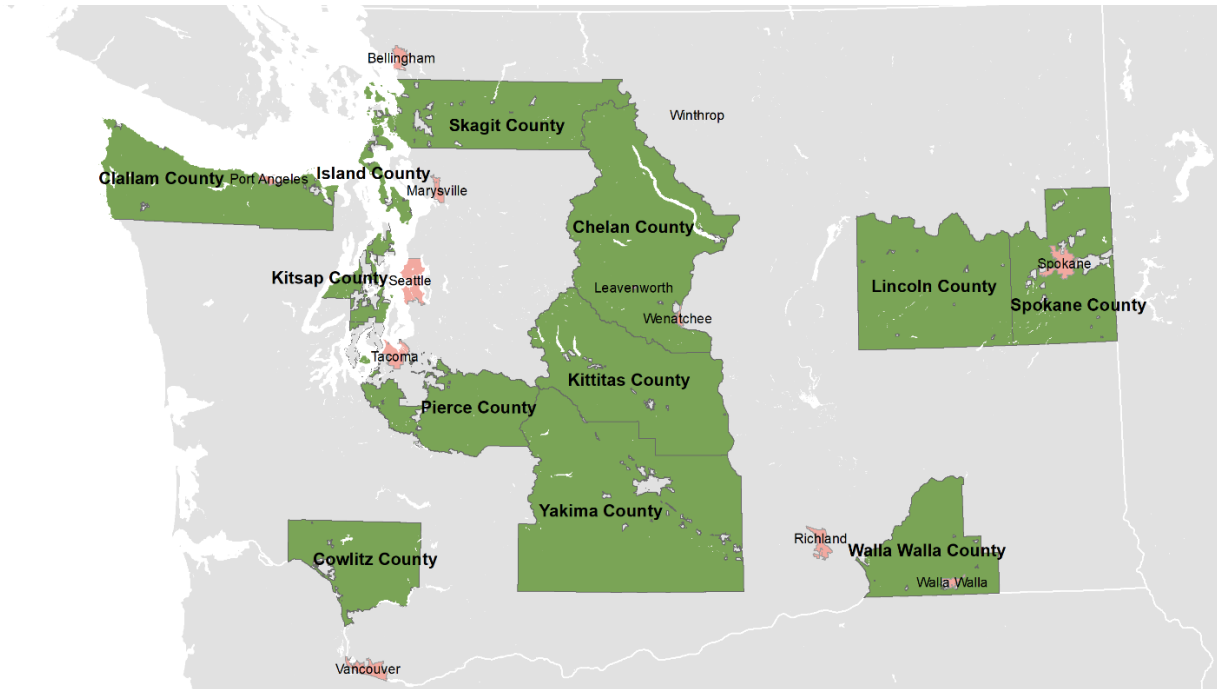


Table 60. Representative Cities (In Order Of Largest To Smallest Population)

City	County	Region	City Type	Size	Population	Population Per Square Mile
Seattle	King	Northwest	Urban	Large	742,400	7,492
Spokane	Spokane	Eastern	Urban	Large	229,400	3,295
Tacoma	Pierce	Southwest	Urban	Large	218,700	4,424
Vancouver	Clark	Southwest	Urban	Large	194,400	3,685
Bellingham	Whatcom	Northwest	Urban	Medium	89,860	3,146
Marysville	Snohomish	Northwest	Urban	Medium	71,250	3,390
Richland	Benton	Central	Suburban	Medium	61,320	1,440
Leavenworth	Chelan	Southwest	Suburban	Small	2,390	1,683
Port Angeles	Clallam	Southwest	Suburban	Small	20,120	1,384
Walla Walla	Walla Walla	Eastern	Suburban	Small	33,680	2,421
Wenatchee	Chelan	Central	Urban	Small	35,550	3,326
Winthrop	Okanogan	Central	Suburban	Small	535	575

Table 61. Representative Counties (In Order Of Largest To Smallest Population)

County	Region	County Type	Size	Population	Population Per Square Mile
Pierce	Eastern	Rural	Large	928,200	556
Spokane	Northwest	Urban	Large	542,100	307
Cowlitz	Eastern	Suburban	Medium	111,500	98
Kitsap	Eastern	Rural	Medium	277,700	703
Skagit	Southwest	Suburban	Medium	130,000	75
Yakima	Central	Suburban	Medium	258,100	60
Chelan	Central	Rural	Small	80,000	27
Clallam	Northwest	Rural	Small	77,750	45
Island	Northwest	Rural	Small	87,100	418
Kittitas	Southwest	Rural	Small	45,225	20
Lincoln	Northwest	Suburban	Small	10,900	5
Walla Walla	Southwest	Rural	Small	62,100	49

#### Findings


The primary sources of revenue that representative cities and counties rely on to fund solid waste programs and services are fees for goods and services, generally either collection fees, tipping fees, or both; and the sale of energy from anaerobic digestion and waste to energy facilities or compost and other landscape-related materials for those that operate organics processing facilities.

Consistent with the results of the survey and the analysis in Chapter 3, grants provide between 0 and 63% of budgeted revenues for the year analyzed. Several cities utilize a utility tax to supplement revenues related to solid waste services in their communities, and those jurisdictions that own processing facilities receive revenue from the sale of commodities (metal, fiber, plastics, etc.), finished compost, or energy.

#### Limitations

The original intent of the task was to generate a summary of jurisdictional funding levels that includes capital and operational costs relative to tons of material generated. This level of analysis was not possible due to the limited level of detailed data provided in annual budgets. Further, the amount of analysis was limited by the varied planning years, differing levels of involvement of the cities and counties in solid waste services, variable locations and rates, and the relative age of some solid waste plans and their associated data, all of which would have resulted in an outdated analysis.





Additionally, the methodology each city and county uses to prepare and organize their annual budget is unique. Terminology can be used differently, and categories and subcategories are not always provided. The consultant team categorized various revenue sources and provided as much specificity as possible based on reviews of multiple sources of information, including Ecology reports, solid waste management plans, annual budgets, and jurisdictional websites. Whenever possible the fiscal year 2022 was used.

#### Funding Categories

All sources of revenue were synthesized into three categories for ease of review and comparison. Three categories of revenues were included: Charges for goods and services, miscellaneous revenue, and grants.

**Charges for goods and services** includes fees for services rendered or goods sold, including fees for collection of trash, recycling, and/or organic material; tipping fees at the processing facility, including landfill, transfer station, material recovery facility, organics processing facility, or waste to energy facility; and the sale of finished compost or other landscape or aggregate material.

**Miscellaneous revenue** is most commonly interest income, but also could include revenue from lease or rental or the sale of surplus and scrap goods. For cities, a Utility Tax is categorized as miscellaneous revenue.

**Grants** are not always called out specifically in budgets and when identified, almost never indicate specific sources, whether from Ecology or another source. In two instances, counties (Walla Walla and Yakima) did not show any grant funding, despite being eligible for Ecology grants. For additional context, we have added a 'eligible grant' description to each county to specify the eligible grant amount as published in the 2021-23 LSWFA guidelines, based on the flat amount available to all counties (and the two eligible cities) and the additional per capita based on 2020 populations. Additional grant issuance data listed for each county is from Ecology's Administration of Grants and Loans (EAGL) for all solid waste grants issued between 2021 and 2023. Grants from Ecology span a two-year timeframe and the dollar amount listed in the table is from a single budget year. Thus, the total grant amount listed in the budget table for each county or city may be different than the dollar amount listed in the narrative description.

## County Funding

### Chelan County

Goods and services that fund the solid waste programs in Chelan County include the sale of metal; tipping fees at the Chelan Transfer Station, Chelan and Leavenworth brush piles, a waste haulers fee<sup>6</sup>, fees paid to Chelan County by cities and counties, and Moderate Risk User Fees.

Grants from Ecology fund both solid waste operations and solid waste planning, totaling 4.4% of the total revenue. Chelan County was eligible to receive \$413,127 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium. Grants to Chelan County do not pay for essential solid waste infrastructure unless it is a primary recycling and reuse component.

Ecology data shows Chelan County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

#### Chelan County Public Works:

- Community Litter Cleanup Program – \$57,771
- One-time grant (Establishing Glass Recycling Market for Chelan Valley) - \$50,000
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$306,848

#### Chelan-Douglas Health District:

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$127,658

Miscellaneous revenue comprises less than 1% of revenue from short term lease(s), investment interest, the sale of salvage or junk.

**Table 62. Chelan County 2022 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 3,898,565	95.07%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 23,590	0.58%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 178,391	4.35%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 4,100,546	100.00%

### Clallam County

The city of Port Angeles contributes the majority (over 58%) of the revenue toward goods and services, as outlined in an interlocal agreement between the City and Clallam County. The remainder of the revenue toward goods and services comes from solid waste program fees.

<sup>6</sup> Chelan County imposes a fee on the solid waste collection services of a certified solid waste collection company operating within the unincorporated areas of Chelan County, as recommended in the 2017 Chelan County Solid Waste Management Plan. This fee funds the administration and planning expenses.

Ecology grants fund the majority (over 63%) of Clallam County’s solid waste and waste-related programs offered through the Health and Human Services Department. This includes Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPG) for moderate risk waste and solid waste management. Clallam County was eligible to receive \$423,374 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium.

Ecology data shows Clallam County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Clallam County Health and Human Services:

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$99,290
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant – \$3,906  
Clallam County Public Works
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant – 12,329  
Clallam County Sheriff’s Office
- Community Litter Cleanup Program - \$62,567

A fund transfer from general reserves and minor investment interest rounds out the revenue for miscellaneous revenue.

**Table 63. Clallam County 2022 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 68,500	33.78%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 6,516	3.21%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 127,788	63.01%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 202,804	100.00%

**Cowlitz County**

Charges for goods and services provided over 98% of the revenue for the Cowlitz County solid waste programs, including tipping fees at the landfill, Toutle Transfer Station, and small quantity generators in 2022.

Remaining revenues come from Ecology grants (less than 1%) and Miscellaneous revenues (less than 0.5%) comprised of investment interest and sundry nonoperating revenues. Cowlitz County was eligible to receive \$522,616 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium.

Ecology data shows Cowlitz County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Cowlitz County Corrections Department

- Community Litter Cleanup Program - \$77,372  
Cowlitz County Health and Human Services Department

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$84,920  
Cowlitz County Public Works Department
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$195,000

**Table 64. Cowlitz County 2022 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2022 Estimate	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 20,572,782	98.54%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 55,000	0.26%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 250,000	1.20%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 20,877,782	100.00%

#### Island County

Island County’s estimated solid waste revenues totaled just under \$10 million in 2022 with over 98% coming from charges for goods and services.

Grant funding and miscellaneous revenue from interest and transfers comprise under 1.5% of revenues. Island County was eligible to receive \$449,148 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium.

Ecology data shows Island County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

- Island County Public Health Department  
LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$117,919
- Island County Public Works  
LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$255,236

**Table 65. Island County 2020 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2020 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 9,618,477	98.57%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 56,300	0.58%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 83,000	0.85%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 9,757,777	100.00%

#### Kitsap County

Charges for goods and services remain the primary way Kitsap County generates revenue.

Grant funding and miscellaneous funding, including interest income, is just over 1% for each revenue category. Kitsap County was eligible to receive \$845,765 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium.

Ecology data shows Kitsap County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Kitsap County Public Works

- Community Litter Cleanup Program grant - \$196,900
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$610,094
- Waste Reduction and Recycling Education grant - \$25,000

Kitsap Public Health District

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$315,591

**Table 66. Kitsap County 2021 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2021 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 21,677,203	97.64%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 225,000	1.01%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 300,000	1.35%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 22,202,203	100.00%

Kittitas County

Most revenue that funds Kittitas County solid waste operations, including the transfer stations, one closed landfill, a construction and demolition landfill, and a compost facility, is through charges for goods and services.

Minor revenue comes from grants (nearly 2%) and other miscellaneous sources of funding (nearly 2.5%). Kittitas County was eligible to receive \$339,139 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium.

Ecology data shows Kittitas County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Kittitas County Public Health Department

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$49,185

Kittitas County Solid Waste

- Community Litter Cleanup Program - \$56,473
- One-time grant (Feasibility Study into Secondary Recycling Markets) - \$32,378
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$260,169
- Waste Reduction and Recycling Education grant - \$28,199

Table 67. Kittitas County 2022 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 6,181,062	95.64%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 159,691	2.47%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 122,000	1.89%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 6,462,753	100.00%

Lincoln County

Lincoln County’s solid waste programs are funded primarily from charges for goods and services at their transfer station (\$450,000) and for recycling services (\$75,000), with permits through the Public Health Department providing minor revenue (\$700).

Ecology grants to both the Solid Waste Management fund and the Public Health Department for \$114,440 and \$8,000, respectively. Lincoln County was eligible to receive \$230,012 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium.

Ecology data shows Lincoln County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Lincoln County Health Department

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$6,406

Lincoln County Public Works Department

- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$181,411

Miscellaneous revenue from the transfer station, such as the sale of scrap metal or other commodities, rounds out the Lincoln County funding sources.

Table 68. Lincoln County 2022 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 525,700	78.68%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 20,020	3.00%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 122,440	18.32%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 668,160	100.00%

Pierce County

Over 90% of Pierce County’s funding comes from charges for goods and services, including the disposal sites operated by Pierce County Recycling, Composting, and Disposal LLC.

Grants total over \$700,000 and miscellaneous revenue is comprised of nearly equal amounts of undefined miscellaneous revenue and undefined financial transfers into the solid waste

management fund. Pierce County was eligible to receive \$1,909,656 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium.

Ecology data shows Pierce County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Pierce County Public Works and Utility Department

- Community Litter Cleanup Program - \$107,622
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$875,221

Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$236,340
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$189,058

**Table 69. Pierce County 2022-23 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2022-23 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 12,146,250	91.14%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 473,600	3.55%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 707,900	5.31%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 13,327,750	100.00%

Skagit County

The revenues to pay for expenses in Skagit County comes primarily (nearly 95%) from fees for goods and services, including disposal and recycling services at Sauk Recycling and Transfer Station, Clear Lake Recycling and Compactor Site, and Skagit County Recycling and Transfer Station.

Ecology grants totaling \$595,000 and \$120,300 provide over \$700,000, along with \$50,000 of miscellaneous revenue and minor (\$2,000) investment interest. Skagit County was eligible to receive \$581,313 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium.

Ecology data shows Skagit County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Skagit County Health Department

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$211,834

Skagit County Public Works Department

- Community Litter Cleanup Program - \$50,494
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$384,499

Table 70. Skagit County 2022 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 13,375,920	94.57%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 52,000	0.37%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 715,300	5.06%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 14,143,220	100.00%

Spokane County

Charges for goods and services make up nearly 98% of revenue for Spokane County’s solid waste operations, including the sale of electricity from the city-owned waste to energy facility and services at North County Recycling & Transfer Station and Valley Recycling & Transfer Station.

Spokane County received a grant from Ecology and just over \$200,000 in miscellaneous revenue, including a private grant and minor miscellaneous revenue. Spokane County was eligible to receive \$1,104,603 in LSWFA grants in the 2021-23 biennium. The City of Spokane received separate LSWFA funds.

Ecology data shows Spokane County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Spokane County Detention Services

- Community Litter Cleanup Program grant - \$86,198
- Spokane County Regional Solid Waste
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$1,198,309
- Spokane Regional Health District
- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$208,705

Table 71. Spokane County 2021 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2021 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$ 15,437,216	97.71%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 203,254	1.29%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$ 158,539	1.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$ 15,799,009	100.00%

Walla Walla County

Solid waste operations in Walla Walla County are nearly entirely funded by charges for goods and services. These include fees for general waste disposal (\$4.8 million), asbestos disposal (\$8,800), biomedical waste disposal (\$32,180); recycling of cement, rock, asphalt, televisions, refrigerators, tires (\$128,340); and the tipping fees or sale of organic materials at the compost facility (\$413,300).



Walla Walla’s 2020 revenue budget did not include any grant funding, though Washington State’s enacted Operation Budget suggests Walla Walla was eligible for \$381,624 in LSWFA funding. Ecology data shows Walla Walla County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Walla Walla County Community Development Department

- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$56,783
- Walla Walla County Waste Management
- Community Litter Cleanup Program - \$19,184

Less than \$20,000 in miscellaneous revenue came from undefined services, sale of surplus, and undefined miscellaneous revenue.

**Table 72. Walla Walla County 2020 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2020 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$5,409,120	99.66%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$ 18,600	0.34%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0%
<b>Total</b>	\$5,427,720	100.00%

Yakima County

Over 99% of funding for the Yakima County solid waste fund came from charges for goods and services at both county landfills, Terrace Heights, and Cheyne.

Yakima County did not specify any grant funding in their budget but was eligible for \$822,067 in LSWFA funding. Investment earnings of \$150,000 provided an additional source of revenue.

Ecology data shows Yakima County received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Yakima County Public Services Department

- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$625,134
- Yakima Health District
- LSWFA Enforcement grant - \$214,795

Table 73. Yakima County 2020 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2020 Budget	% Of Revenue
Charges for Goods and Services	\$ 19,386,702	99.23%
Miscellaneous Revenue	\$ 150,000	0.77%
Grant Funding	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 19,536,702</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## City Funding

### Bellingham

In 2021, the Solid Waste Fund was moved into the Environmental Remediation Fund, including all revenues from the Solid Waste Utility Tax<sup>7</sup>. In 2022, the City created a ‘Solid Waste group’ in the Public Works Department to address some solid waste-related issues, including code compliance and right of way cleanups. However, Bellingham does not identify any specific solid waste funding sources (revenues) in either the 2021-22 or 2023-24 budget. The City website indicates that “residential recycling and garbage services are provided by a private firm under a contract with the City” and directs inquires directly to the contractor or to Whatcom County. Therefore, no relevant data is available for inclusion in a table.

Ecology data shows Bellingham did not receive any grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe.

### Leavenworth

Charges for Goods and Services in Leavenworth include user fees for commercial and multi-family collection services. Residential services are contracted to a private waste hauler. Interest earnings comprise a minor amount of revenue and Leavenworth does not list any grant funding in the 2022 revenue budget.

Ecology data shows Leavenworth received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

#### City of Leavenworth

- One-time grant (Research and Development of the Food Waste Market in Leavenworth) - \$50,000

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<sup>7</sup> In the 2021-22 budget the Environmental Remediation Fund was described as a mechanism to track costs associated with cleanup up of a gas manufacturing plant and other specific contaminated sites. In 2023-24 budget, its description was changed to show it is funded by the Solid Waste Utility Tax and accounts for the city’s expenditures on environmental remediation and undefined sanitation operations.

Table 74. Leavenworth 2022 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$669,943	99.86%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$950	0.14%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$670,893	100.00%

Marysville

Funding for Marysville solid waste services is primarily from charges for goods and services, including garbage collection service (\$19,559,458) and the sale of garbage tags (\$24,000). Minor interest revenue was also collected.

Ecology data shows Marysville received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Marysville Public Works Department

- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$8,315

Table 75. Marysville 2021-22 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2021-22 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$19,583,458	99.21%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenue</b>	\$123,413	0.63%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$31,962	0.16%
<b>Total</b>	\$19,738,833	100.00%

## Port Angeles

The City of Port Angeles operates facilities as well as provides collection services. Fees for use of these facilities, including the Regional Transfer Station, Blue Mountain Transfer Station, and Compost Facility, as well as fees for the sale of compost to wholesale and retail customers provide funding, with minor (\$49,000) revenue from interest income represented as miscellaneous revenue.

Ecology data shows Port Angeles received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

City of Port Angeles

- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$109,072

**Table 76. Port Angeles 2022 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$12,285,000	99.60%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	\$49,000	0.40%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$12,334,000	100.00%

## Richland

The city of Richland owns and operates Horn Rapids Sanitary Landfill, which generates the majority of its revenue through fees for service. Residential recycling and trash collection services are also provided for residential and commercial customers.

Utility taxes are levied on gross operating revenues earned by private and public utilities operating within the city limits, including solid waste at a rate of 10.5%. This was estimated to generate \$1.02 million in 2022 toward the city's General Fund and is not included in Table 77 as it is unclear whether these revenues are used for solid waste-related services.

Descriptions of miscellaneous revenues are not included in the budget. Ecology data shows Richland did not receive any grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe.

**Table 77. Richland 2022 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2022 Budget (adopted)	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$10,274,569	98.65%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	\$140,100	1.35%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$100,414,669	100.00%

## Seattle

Fees for the collection and processing of recycling, organic materials, and residential and commercial garbage comprise \$233.7 million, through the operation of two transfer stations and contracts with private haulers.

Seattle's 2022 Public Utilities Solid Waste budget did not reflect any grant funding for 2022 but showed miscellaneous revenues over \$12 million, presumably from the sale of recyclables. Ecology's 2021-23 Biennium Allocation Table for the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance indicates Seattle was eligible to receive \$1.29 million for solid waste planning and implementation as well as solid waste enforcement.[9]

Ecology data shows Seattle received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

### Seattle Public Utilities Department

- Community Litter Cleanup Program - \$140,058
- One-time grant program (Wood Recycling and Reuse in King County) - \$49,998
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$1,073,770

### City of Seattle

- One-time grant program (Circular Innovation Challenge) - \$35,000

**Table 78. Seattle 2022 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$233,732,670	95.03%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	\$12,211,203	4.97%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$245,943,873	100.00%

## Spokane

User fees comprise the majority of Spokane's solid waste revenues, including from the collection and recycling services provided to the residential and commercial sector and the disposal fees charged for municipal solid waste at the Waste to Energy facility. Electric sales also comprise a significant percent of the revenue budget.

The city budget does not provide details about the miscellaneous revenues. Grant funding is also absent from the detailed breakdown of the revenue budget; however, Ecology's 2021-23 Biennium Allocation Table for the Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance indicates Spokane was eligible to receive \$165,026 for solid waste planning and implementation.[9]

Ecology data shows Bellingham did not receive any grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe.

Table 79. City of Spokane 2022 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2022 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$81,762,000	98.43%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	\$1,308,000	1.57%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$83,070,000	100.00%

Tacoma

The Solid Waste division of Tacoma’s Environmental Services Department offers curbside garbage, recycling, and food/yard waste services for residential and commercial customers, generating revenues from user fees.

Miscellaneous revenues are generated from interest income. Grants are not described in the city budget.

Ecology data shows Tacoma received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

Tacoma Environmental Services Department

- One-time grant program (Materials Marketplace for Western Washington) - \$24,000
- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$561,024

Table 80. City of Tacoma 2021-2022 Funding Sources

Funding Sources	2021-22 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$77,839,000	99.70%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	\$235,000	0.30%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$78,074,000	100.00%

Vancouver

Most services are provided to the general public whose user fees are used to support the activities of the specific enterprises. The Solid Waste Fund contracts for garbage and trash services and receives a franchise fee from the contractor. Revenues are used for the payment of city expenses related to monitoring the contract, funding for recycling programs, and general fund administrative expenses.

The majority of revenue that supports the solid waste fund is generated from a utility tax (\$1.7 million) and the remainder of miscellaneous revenues is from interest income.

There is no grant funding outlined in the city’s budget.

Ecology data shows Tacoma received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

City of Vancouver

- Community Litter Cleanup Program - \$40,000

**Table 81. Vancouver 2021-22 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2021-22 Budget	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$250,000	12.44%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	\$1,759,045	87.56%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$2,009,045	100.00%

Walla Walla

The City of Walla Walla provides residential and commercial garbage collection as well as residential green waste collection within the city limits. Waste collected by the city is delivered to the Sudbury Regional Landfill and organics are delivered to the Sudbury Compost Facility, which are both owned by the city and generate user fees that support operations.

Miscellaneous revenues are generated from permits and licenses issued by the city. No grant funds were identified in the City’s 2022 adjusted budget.

Ecology data shows Tacoma received the following grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe:

City of Walla Walla

- LSWFA Planning and Implementation grant - \$253,586

**Table 82. City of Walla Walla 2022 Funding Sources**

Funding Sources	2022 Budget (Adjusted)	% Of Revenue
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$6,131,590	46.20%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	\$7,141,320	53.80%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$13,272,910	100.00%

Wenatchee

The City contracts with a private hauler for garbage, recycling, and yard-waste collection services. The contractor is responsible for collection and billing of both residential and commercial solid waste customers. Wenatchee does not identify any solid waste funding sources (revenues) in the 2022 budget. Therefore, no data is included here.

Ecology data shows Wenatchee did not receive any grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe.

## Winthrop

Winthrop does not generate any revenue from user fees. A 'Garbage Utility Tax' is the only waste-related source of revenue listed in the city budget and comprises the entirety of the funding sources for waste and recycling in the city.

Ecology data shows Winthrop did not receive any grants in the 2021-2023 timeframe.

**Table 83. Winthrop 2022 Funding Sources**

<b>Funding Sources</b>	<b>2022 Budget</b>	<b>% of Revenue</b>
<b>Charges for Goods and Services</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Miscellaneous Revenues</b>	\$10,000	100.00%
<b>Grant Funding</b>	\$0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	\$10,000	100.00%



# Glossary

Term/Acronym	Definition
<b>Access</b>	Generally defined by how a household or business engages a county’s solid waste system to manage waste (i.e., MSW, recyclables, yard debris, HHW). Access to waste services typically occurs at or near the property (“curbside”) or at a solid waste facility where a household transports or “self-hauls” their waste. Self-haul facilities may include transfer stations, drop-off centers, and drop boxes. Curbside collection service provides the highest level of access to waste services because it is the most convenient for a household. Self-haul facilities do provide access to waste services, but they are less accessible compared to curbside collection.
<b>AWC</b>	Association of Washington Cities
<b>Capture rate</b>	See ‘recovery rate’
<b>Cascadia</b>	Cascadia Consulting Group
<b>CLCP</b>	Community Litter Cleanup Program (grants)
<b>Commercial</b>	Any property intended for business operations such as office buildings, shops, retail malls, and hotels.
<b>Commercial Container</b>	A detachable receptacle (normally designed to hold at least one cubic yard) from which materials are collected by mechanically lifting the receptacle and emptying the contents into a collection vehicle.
<b>Construction and Demolition (C&amp;D)</b>	Materials resulting from the alteration, construction, rehabilitation, or repair of any human-made structure, including but not limited to houses, buildings, industrial or commercial facilities, and roadways.
<b>Cost Scale – Low, Medium, High</b>	Low, medium, and high costs are set at the 1st quartile, median, and 3rd quartile of the applicable cost data.
<b>Curbside Collection</b>	A service provided to households and businesses for the disposal of refuse, recycling, and yard debris. Residents in some areas may be mandated to provide or receive this service. In other areas, residents may have a choice to sign up if available (e.g., subscription).
<b>Curbside Collection Recyclables</b>	Refers to curbside collection of source-separated recyclables for recycling.
<b>Curbside Collection Yard Debris</b>	Refers to source-separated curbside collection of yard debris for composting or other forms of organics processing.

<b>Deposit Return System (DRS)</b>	A surcharge is placed on a product when purchased and a rebate is provided when the product is returned to a designated site for recycling; also known as Bottle Bills.
<b>Drop Box</b>	An unstaffed receptacle at a permanent location into which refuse, recycling, or yard debris can be deposited.
<b>Drop-off Station</b>	A site where self-haul waste is sorted and collected in preparation for transport to a transfer station, processing, or landfill. Drop-off stations serve as small-scale transfer stations designed to provide access to self-haul customers. Drop-off stations do not generally accept waste from a private waste hauling company.
<b>Ecology (ECY)</b>	Washington State Department of Ecology
<b>Enterprise Fund</b>	A self-supporting government account that is mainly funded by fees charged to external users (such as collection or tipping fees) that pay for goods or services provided to those users (such as solid waste management services).
<b>Environmental Justice (EJ)</b>	The fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies.
<b>Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)</b>	EPR programs require manufacturers and importers of covered products to fund the cost of collection and recycling and to manage the handling of recovered materials. They shift the financial costs of managing products at the end of their useful life from individual disposers and the public sector to product manufacturers.
<b>FCS</b>	FCS GROUP
<b>Food Waste</b>	Includes but is not limited to excess, spoiled, or unusable food and includes inedible parts commonly associated with food preparation such as pits, shells, bones, and peels. "Food waste" does not include dead animals not intended for human consumption or animal excrement.
<b>Hazardous Substance Tax (HST)</b>	The HST is a 0.7% tax on the wholesale value of taxable hazardous substances (petroleum products, pesticides, and certain chemicals) that is levied on the first possessor in Washington State.
<b>Household</b>	A household consists of all the people who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters – that is, when the occupants do not live with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

<b>Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)</b>	Household hazardous waste. Includes any item that may harm the environment or human health, such as paints, stains, cleaning chemicals, pesticides, automobile products, etc.
<b>Interlocal Agreement (ILA)</b>	Refers to an agreement between two local governments, such as a city and a county.
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	Referring to a territory or activity of interest, including both counties and cities.
<b>Large City</b>	100,001 or more people
<b>Large County</b>	500,001 or more people
<b>Litter Tax</b>	The Litter Tax (chapter 82.19 RCW) is an excise tax of 0.015% on the value of products deemed likely to become litter. Examples of taxed products include fast food packaging, tobacco products, soft drinks, beer and wine, newspapers, and containers made from various materials; the taxable products list has not been adjusted since the law was first created in 1971.
<b>LSWFA</b>	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (grants)
<b>Material Recovery Facility (MRF)</b>	Material recovery facilities are facilities that process recyclable materials.
<b>Medium City</b>	50,001-100,000 people
<b>Medium County</b>	100,001-500,000 people
<b>MRF-shed</b>	Includes all communities that feed recyclables into a single MRF.
<b>MRW</b>	Moderate-risk waste includes household hazardous waste (HHW) and small quantity generator (SGQ) wastes from businesses.
<b>Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)</b>	Commonly known as trash or garbage. It includes non-hazardous disposable materials.
<b>Municipality</b>	A town or district that has a local government.
<b>Non-residential</b>	Any property not designed for people to live in.
<b>Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT)</b>	Variable rate pricing policy whereby a customer is charged for the amount of trash they throw out rather than a flat rate.
<b>Permanent HHW Facility</b>	A fixed facility rather than a HHW collection event.
<b>PPP</b>	Packaging and paper product.
<b>PPG</b>	Public Participation Grants

<b>Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO)</b>	An organization that assumes the responsibilities of an obligated party as outlined in government regulations regarding the collection and recycling of products.
<b>Recovery Rate</b>	The amount of material that is not discarded in landfill or waste-to-energy, divided by the total amount generated.
<b>Recyclables</b>	Materials or products that can be used again after being treated or processed.
<b>Representative Jurisdictions</b>	In lieu of analyzing every city and county across the state, data from a predetermined set of 12 cities and 12 counties was modeled to determine provision of services and fiscal impacts from policies. Representative cities include the cities of Bellingham, Leavenworth, Marysville, Port Angeles, Richland, Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, Wenatchee, Winthrop, and Walla Walla. Representative counties included in the modeling of policy proposal impacts include Chelan, Clallam, Cowlitz, Island, Kitsap, Kittitas, Lincoln, Pierce, Skagit, Spokane, Yakima, Lincoln, and Walla Walla.
<b>RRS</b>	Resource Recycling Systems
<b>Rural</b>	Rural: areas outside of cities/towns with low population density (<100 people per square mile). The rural designation is based on population criteria from RCW 82.14.370 used to identify counties for rural area assistance.
<b>Self-haul</b>	Waste that is hauled to a transfer or disposal facility by someone other than a private waste hauling company, or by someone whose primary business is not waste hauling.
<b>Self-haul Facility</b>	A drop-box, drop-off center, transfer station, or disposal facility that receives self-haul waste.
<b>Self-haul Recyclables</b>	Refers to source-separated collection of recyclables at a self-haul facility for recycling.
<b>Self-haul Yard Debris</b>	Refers to source-separated collection of yard debris at a self-haul facility for composting or other forms of organics processing.
<b>Service Offered</b>	Residents have the option to opt into the service for “free.” Cost of service is included in other items, such as recycling costs being included in garbage fees.
<b>Service Required</b>	Residents must participate in the service. Failure to do so results in a fine.
<b>Service Subscription</b>	Residents may opt into the service for an additional cost.
<b>Small City</b>	A city with fewer than 50,000 people.
<b>Small County</b>	A county with fewer than 100,000 people.

<b>Small Quantity Generators (SQGs)</b>	Businesses that generate fewer than 220 pounds of moderate risk waste in any month. Ecology further defines SQGs as businesses in Washington that generate fewer than 220 pounds of dangerous waste, or fewer than 2.2 pounds of certain kinds of highly toxic waste, in any month. SQGs may accumulate up to 2,200 pounds (or up to 2.2 pounds of waste regulated at the 2.2 pound limit).
<b>Solid Waste Collection Tax (SWCT)</b>	The SWCT is a 3.6% excise tax on collection charges for solid waste disposal. It is charged on garbage only; materials collected for recycling, composting, or salvage, as well as hazardous or toxic wastes, are not subject to the tax.
<b>Stewardship Organization (SO)</b>	An organization comprised of interested partners responsible for oversight of a specified producer/product's impact on the environment and human health and safety. Used to describe a not-for-profit corporation or organization that is appointed by a producer to act as an agent on behalf of the producer to administer a product stewardship program.
<b>Sustainable Rate Structures</b>	Sustainable rate structures must balance the relatively fixed costs of providing service – such as providing a container, conducting education and outreach, and account administration – with the variable usage costs, such as tip fees for disposing or processing waste.
<b>Suburban (City)</b>	Any city in the state that has a population less than 50,000. This definition is unique to this study and is generally based on the US Census Bureau definition for an urban cluster. Urban clusters are defined as urbanized areas containing at least 2,500 and fewer than 50,000 people. Because some cities and towns in Washington have fewer than 2,500 people, the minimum population criteria for an urban cluster are not applied in this analysis.
<b>Suburban (County)</b>	County with 100 or more people per square mile.
<b>Transfer Station</b>	A site where refuse, recyclables, yard debris, and other waste types are collected and sorted in preparation for processing or landfill.
<b>Urban</b>	Any city in the state that is not rural and has a population of at least 50,000. For the fiscal impact analysis in Chapter 5, urban also refers to unincorporated areas of counties that are not rural and have a population of at least 50,000. This definition is unique to this study.
<b>Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)</b>	The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission provides regulatory oversight of solid waste haulers that provide collection services in state-regulated service areas. The UTC does not regulate collection services within cities and towns that provide collection services or contract for such service.

<b>Utility Fund</b>	A self-supporting government account that is mainly funded by fees charged to external users (such as collection or tipping fees) that pay for goods or services provided to those users (such as solid waste management services).
<b>Utility Tax</b>	Taxes levied on the gross operating revenues earned by private and public utilities from operations within the City limits, including the City's own municipal utilities. Utilities on which taxes are levied include electric, water, sewer, solid waste, storm water, ambulance, gas, brokered natural gas, telephone and cable TV. These taxes represent a stable revenue source but can be impacted by a number of different factors, including the economy, technology, utility rate changes, weather and other fluctuations that impact a utility's ability to generate revenue.
<b>WACSWM</b>	Washington Association of County Solid Waste Managers
<b>Wasted Food</b>	Food that is disposed of that is still edible.
<b>White Goods</b>	Large home appliances such as refrigerators and washing machines.
<b>WRRED</b>	Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Education (grants)
<b>Yard Debris</b>	Decomposable waste materials generated by yard and lawn care and includes leaves, grass trimmings, brush, wood chips, and shrubs.

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# Appendices

## Appendix A: Stakeholder Survey Instrument

## Appendix B: Stakeholder Survey Tables

- Survey results (table)
- Survey results (comments)

## Appendix C: Matrix Spreadsheet of Current Funding Sources and Mechanisms