

# **Local Funding for Solid Waste in Washington State**

## **Appendices**

**By**

**RSS**

**Cascadia Consulting**

**FCS Group**

**For the**

**Solid Waste Management Program**

**Washington State Department of Ecology**

**Olympia, Washington**

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### Related Information

[Publication 23-07-044 -Chapter 1 - Summary and Recommendations - Local Government Funding for Solid Waste in Washington State](#)

[Publication 23-07-045 -Chapter 2 -Current Funding Types - Local Government Funding for Solid Waste in Washington State](#)

[Publication 23-07-046 -Chapter 3 - Core Services - Local Government Funding for Solid Waste in Washington State](#)

[Publication 23-07-047 -Chapter 4 - Alternative Funding Models - Local Government Funding for Solid Waste in Washington State](#)

[Publication 23-07-048 -Chapter 5 - Fiscal Impacts - Local Government Funding for Solid Waste in Washington State](#)

### Solid Waste Management Program

Statewide Headquarters

P.O. Box 47600

Olympia, WA 98504-7600

Phone: 360-407-6000

**Website**<sup>1</sup>: [Washington State Department of Ecology](#)

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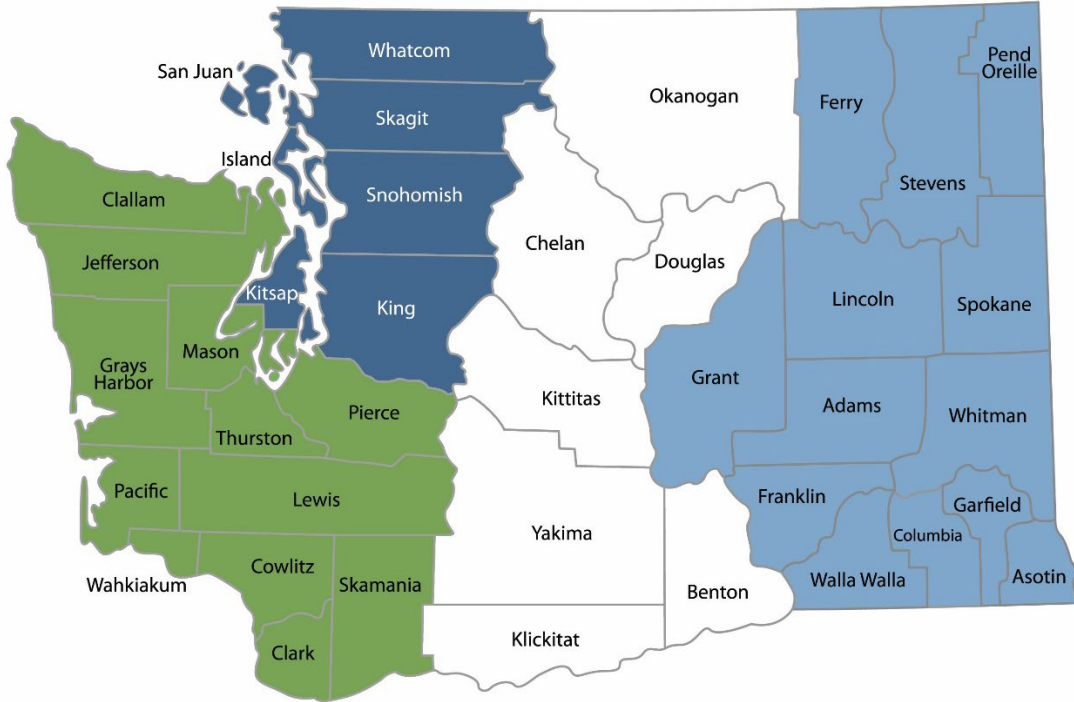
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<sup>1</sup> [www.ecology.wa.gov/contact](http://www.ecology.wa.gov/contact)

# 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
<b>Headquarters</b>	Statewide	P.O. Box 46700 Olympia, WA 98504	360-407-6000

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# APPENDIX A: SURVEY INSTRUMENT

## WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

Welcome!

Thank you for your willingness to provide information about your jurisdiction's needs and funding sources for solid waste!

**Please complete this survey by December 31. We anticipate it will take 10-30 minutes** to fill out, depending on your jurisdiction's level of involvement in solid waste services. Even cities that do not directly provide services can use this survey to tell the legislature about any needs their community has for new or expanded services regarding:

- **Recycling and organics collection and drop-off**
- **Household hazardous and moderate risk waste**
- **Solid waste facilities**
- **Education and outreach, including contamination reduction and waste prevention**
- **Litter and illegal dumping**
- **Construction and demolition debris recovery**
- **Permitting and enforcement**
- **Local waste planning and emergency management**

### **About this survey:**

At the request of county and city associations, House Bill 1799 requires the Department of Ecology to conduct an independent study on the adequacy of local government solid waste funding. The Department of Ecology has contracted with RRS, FCS Group, and Cascadia Consulting Group to conduct this independent study. Your jurisdiction's response to this survey will provide essential information for reporting to the Washington State Legislature about local funding needs for core solid services. It will also inform recommendations for addressing solid waste funding pressures on local governments. For more information about this survey, please contact:

- **Jessica Branom-Zwick**, Cascadia Consulting Group | [Jessica@cascadiaconsulting.com](mailto:Jessica@cascadiaconsulting.com) | 206.449.1126
- **Janine Bogar**, Washington Department of Ecology, Solid Waste Management Program | [Janine.bogar@ecy.wa.gov](mailto:Janine.bogar@ecy.wa.gov) | 360.764.9287

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Your Jurisdiction

\* 1. Which of the following best describes the local government jurisdiction or agency you are responding for?

- I'm not responding for a local government
- City
- County public works department
- County public health department or local health jurisdiction
- Other local government agency (please describe)

\* 2. Which jurisdiction and agency are you responding for?

3. Please provide your contact information in case we have follow-up questions.

First and Last Name

Title

Email Address

Phone Number

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Curbside and Onsite Collection Services

4. For single-family residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

	Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	Optional service for an extra fee	Not available	I don't know
Recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organics/composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulky waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes (optional):

5. For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

	Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	Optional service for an extra fee	Not available	I don't know
Recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organics/composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulky waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes (optional):

6. For commercial business pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

	Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	Optional service for an extra fee	Not available	I don't know
Recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organics/composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bulky waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes (optional):

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Self-Haul / Drop-Off Recycling and Composting Services

7. For self-haul customers, how, if at all, are the following drop-off services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

	County-owned site	City-owned site	Private or non-profit site	Service not available	I don't know
Recycling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Organics/composting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Notes (optional):



# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Recycling in your Community

Core recyclables include the following materials

- Cardboard and paperboard (such as cereal boxes)
- Newspaper, printer/office paper, magazines, junk mail, and other mixed paper
- Aluminum and tin/steel cans
- PET plastic bottles and jars (such as water bottles)
- HDPE plastic bottles and jars (such as milk jugs, some detergent bottles)

8. Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient recycling service for all the materials listed above for single-family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, and self-haul customers.

Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

- 100% of the need
- 80% of the need
- 60% of the need
- 40% of the need
- 20% of the need
- There are no existing services
- I have no idea

9. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Compost and Organics in your Community

10. Which of the following materials does your local organics collection accept?

- Food and yard waste
- Yard waste only
- No organics collection at all
- I don't know

11. Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient food and yard waste collection service for residential, commercial, and self-haul customers.

Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

- 100% of the need
- 80% of the need
- 60% of the need
- 40% of the need
- 20% of the need
- There are no existing services
- I have no idea

12. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Your Jurisdiction's Funding Sources

**This survey asks about funding sources your jurisdiction uses for the following activities.**

- Household hazardous waste (HHW) services
- Publicly owned transfer stations, disposal facilities, organics facilities, or recycling sorting facilities
- Permitting/enforcement for solid waste
- Education, outreach, contamination reduction, or waste prevention efforts
- Clean-up and prevention of litter and illegal dumping
- Administration and planning, including local solid waste plans.
- Emergency response, disaster debris management, risk management, and safety

\* 13. To simplify later questions in the survey, please select all the funding sources used in your jurisdiction to pay for any solid waste-related programs and services listed above. **Only funding sources selected here will be shown in the following questions.**

If your jurisdiction collects a funding source in this list but does NOT spend the revenues on waste-related programs, do not select that funding source. Funding sources are described further below, if needed.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants

- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)

- N/A – my jurisdiction does not fund solid waste

**Further descriptions for acronyms and common funding sources (if needed):**

- **Collection, tipping, or user fees**
- **Collection or disposal district taxes** (authorized under RCW 36.58.100)
- **Permit or planning fees** for solid or hazardous waste
- **Enforcement fines or penalties** for solid or hazardous waste issues
- **Other waste-related surcharges or fees**
- **Sales of recyclables, compost, waste-related energy** (such as landfill gas), or other waste-related commodities
- **Enterprise or utility fund** for solid or hazardous waste
- **Post-closure fund** for landfills or other disposal sites
- **Federal grants** for solid and hazardous waste programs.
- **State LSWFA grants** (Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance program)
- **State CLCP grants** (Community Litter Cleanup Program)
- **State WRRED grants** (Waste Reduction and Recycling Education program)
- **State Public Works Trust Fund loans**
- **Other state grants or loans**
- **Transfers from another city or county** to fund waste-related activities
- **Private grants** (such as from The Recycling Partnership)
- **EPR or other product stewardship** (extended producer responsibility or voluntary product stewardship programs, through direct funding or no-cost provision of services)
- **Utility taxes** used to fund waste-related programs
- **Non-waste revenues**, such as your jurisdiction’s General Fund or property/sales taxes not dedicated to waste
- **Debt or bonds**, typically backed by a revenue source listed above

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## HHW and MRW Services

14. Who provides services for household hazardous waste (HHW) from residents and moderate risk waste (MRW) from small quantity generator (SQG) businesses in your jurisdiction? Select all that are commonly used.

	County facility/site	City facility/site	County event(s)	City event(s)	Private companies	Service not available	I don't know
Residents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SQG businesses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

15. How are capital costs for your jurisdiction's HHW and MRW services funded? Select all that apply.

- N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants

- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/debt if not already identified)

- I don't know

16. How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction's HHW and MRW services funded? Select all that apply.

N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services

Collection, tipping, or user fees

Collection or disposal district taxes

Permit or planning fees

Enforcement fines or penalties

Other waste-related surcharges or fees

Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy

Utility taxes

Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund

Federal grants

State LSWFA grants

State CLCP grants

State WRRED grants

State Public Works Trust Fund loans

Other state grants

Other state loans

Transfers from another city or county

Private grants

EPR or other product stewardship

Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)

Other (please describe)

Another source (please describe)

I don't know

17. Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient and comprehensive HHW/MRW service, including collection facilities or events and outreach. A comprehensive program would accept a full range of HHW/MRW materials and receive materials from approximately 15% of households annually.

Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

Select from drop-down menu:

Residents	<input type="text"/>
SQG businesses	<input type="text"/>

18. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?



# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Publicly Owned Transfer, Processing, and Disposal Facilities

19. Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?

	Own and operate/manage	Own but do not operate/manage	Do not own	I don't know
Transfer station	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Material recovery facility (MRF) to sort commingled recyclables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Compost or other organics processing facility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Active disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Closed disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding  
Study**  
Publicly Owned Transfer Stations

20. How are capital costs for your jurisdiction's public transfer station(s) funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/debt if not already identified)

I don't know

21. How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction's public transfer station(s) funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe)

- I don't know

# **WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study**

Publicly Owned Recycling Sorting Facilities (MRFs)

22. How are capital costs for your jurisdiction's public recycling sorting facility (MRF) funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/debt if not already identified)

I don't know



23. How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction's public recycling sorting facility (MRF) funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe)

I don't know

# **WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study**

Publicly Owned Compost or Organics Processing Facilities

24. How are capital costs for your jurisdiction's public compost or organics processing facility funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/debt if not already identified)

I don't know

25. How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction's public compost or organics processing facility funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe)

- I don't know

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Active Disposal Facilities

26. What types of ACTIVE disposal facilities does your jurisdiction own?

Landfill

Incinerator or waste-to-energy

Other (please describe)

I don't know

27. How are capital costs for your jurisdiction's public active disposal facilities funded?  
Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/debt if not already identified)

- I don't know

28. How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction's public active disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe)

- I don't know



29. Does your jurisdiction have a post-closure fund or reserves dedicated to its publicly owned active disposal facilities?

- Yes
- No
- I don't know

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Closed Disposal Facilities

30. What types of CLOSED disposal facilities is your jurisdiction responsible for maintaining?

- Landfill
- Incinerator or waste-to-energy
- Other (please describe)

31. How are monitoring and maintenance costs for your jurisdiction's public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe)

- I don't know

32. How are remediation costs for your jurisdiction's public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.

- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/debt if not already identified)

- I don't know

33. How are debt service costs for your jurisdiction's public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.

- N/A - we have no debt to service
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- [Insert text from Other]
- Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/debt if not already identified)

I don't know

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Potential New Public Facilities

34. Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?

	Yes, already planning this	Maybe, if funding were available	No, not interested	I don't know
Transfer station	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Material recovery facility (MRF) to sort commingled recyclables	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Compost or other organics processing facility	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Active disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Notes (Optional)

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Education and Outreach

35. How does your jurisdiction pay for its own contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach programs? Select all that apply.

- N/A - we rely on state agency services
- N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship



Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)

Other (please describe)

Another source (please describe)

I don't know

36. Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach.

Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

Select from drop-down menu:

Contamination reduction

Waste prevention

Other education & outreach

37. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Litter and Illegal Dumping

38. How does your jurisdiction pay for its litter and illegal dumping activities including cleanup, enforcement, and prevention? Select all that apply.

- N/A - we rely on state agency services
- N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship

Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)

Other (please describe)

Another source (please describe)

I don't know

39. Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for litter and illegal dumping programs, including cleanup, enforcement, and prevention.

Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

100% of the need

80% of the need

60% of the need

40% of the need

20% of the need

There are no existing services

I have no idea

40. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## C&D Debris Recovery

41. How are construction and demolition waste from your jurisdiction handled? Select all that are common in your jurisdiction.

- Crushed into rubble
- Recycled (besides rubble)
- Composted (e.g., clean wood)
- Use for energy recovery (e.g., hog fuel)
- Used as ADC in a landfill
- Disposed in an inert landfill
- Disposed in an MSW landfill
- Other (please describe)

- I don't know

42. What activities does your jurisdiction do to increase C&D debris recovery? Select all that apply.

- Regulations requiring recovery
- Education
- Market development
- Other (please describe)

- NA - no activities

43. How does your jurisdiction pay for its activities to increase C&D debris recovery?  
Select all that apply.

- N/A - we rely on state agency services
- N/A - we rely on county agency services
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe)

I don't know

44. Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for C&D debris recovery programs.

Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

45. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

# WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

## Permitting and Enforcement

46. How does your jurisdiction pay for its permitting and enforcement programs for active and closed waste facilities? Select all that apply.

- N/A - we rely on state agency services
- N/A - we rely on county agency services
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship

Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)

Other (please describe)

Another source (please describe)

I don't know

47. Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for permitting and enforcement programs for active waste facilities and closed waste sites.

Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

100% of the need

80% of the need

60% of the need

40% of the need

20% of the need

There are no existing services

I have no idea

48. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?



## WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

### Planning, Administration, and Emergency/Disaster Management

49. How does your jurisdiction pay for local waste planning (occurs every five years)?  
Select all that apply.

- N/A - we rely on state agency services
- N/A - we rely on county agency services
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship

Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)

Other (please describe)

Another source (please describe)

I don't know

50. How does your jurisdiction pay for administration of waste program programs?  
Select all that apply.

- N/A - we rely on county agency services
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- Other (please describe)
- Another source (please describe)

- I don't know

51. How does your jurisdiction pay for emergency/disaster debris management preparedness programs? Select all that apply.

- N/A - we rely on state agency services
- N/A - we rely on county agency services
- Collection, tipping, or user fees
- Collection or disposal district taxes
- Permit or planning fees
- Enforcement fines or penalties
- Other waste-related surcharges or fees
- Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy
- Utility taxes
- Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund
- Federal grants
- State LSWFA grants
- State CLCP grants
- State WRRED grants
- State Public Works Trust Fund loans
- Other state grants
- Other state loans
- Transfers from another city or county
- Private grants
- EPR or other product stewardship
- Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)
- [Insert text from Other]
- Another source (please describe)

I don't know

52. Does your jurisdiction have disaster debris management and continuity of operations plans?

	My jurisdiction has this	My jurisdiction relies on someone else's plan	My jurisdiction does not have this	I don't know
Disaster debris management plan	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Continuity of operations plan for waste management	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Notes (such as whether your jurisdiction relies on a county, state, or private waste collector's plan)

53. Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for local waste planning, administration, and emergency/disaster programs.

Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

Select from drop-down menu:

Local waste planning	<input type="text"/>
Administration	<input type="text"/>
Emergency response, disaster debris management, risk management, and safety	<input type="text"/>

54. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

## WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study

Thank you!

Thank you for your time and responses to this survey! We really appreciate your help understanding the funding sources and gaps for solid waste services around Washington state.

55. Do you have any other comments about funding for local government solid waste services and activities?

No

Yes (please describe)

If your jurisdiction is willing to share budget information, it would help us better understand current funding sources and spending amounts on solid waste programs. Please use one of the options below.

56. If your budget is online, please provide the weblink here:

57. If you have a PDF or Word document, you can upload it here (only PDF and Word can be uploaded with a file size of 16MB)

Only PDF, DOC, DOCX files are supported with a file size of 16MB.

Choose File

Choose File

No file chosen

If you have an Excel file or prefer to email, please send it to Jessica Branom-Zwick at Cascadia Consulting Group: [Jessica@cascadiaconsulting.com](mailto:Jessica@cascadiaconsulting.com) and Matt Hobson at FCS Group: [MatthewH@fcsgroup.com](mailto:MatthewH@fcsgroup.com)

# **WA Ecology Local Government Solid Waste Management Funding Study**

Thank you!

Thank you! Your response has been recorded.

# APPENDIX B-1: STAKEHOLDER SURVEY TABLES

## FUNDING MECHANISMS FOR SOLID WASTE IN WASHINGTON STATE

### Survey Summary

Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County

### Data Summary 03/08/2023

**Please note:** Because not all respondents answered every question, response percentages are calculated based on the number of respondents who answered the particular question, not based on the total number of surveys received. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	0	14	14	22	<b>50</b>
<b>RESPONSE RATE</b>					

### 1 Which of the following best describes the local government jurisdiction or agency you are responding for?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I'm not responding for a local government	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
City	0	14	14	0	<b>28</b>
County public works department	0	0	0	17	<b>26</b>
County public health department or local health jurisdiction	0	0	0	5	<b>8</b>
Other local government agency (please describe)	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>62</b>

### 2 Which jurisdiction and agency are you responding for?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	14	14	22	<b>62</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**3 Please provide your contact information in case we have follow-up questions.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
First and Last Name	0	14	14	22	62
Title	0	14	14	22	61
Address	0	0	0	0	0
Address 2	0	0	0	0	0
City/Town	0	0	0	0	0
State/Province	0	0	0	0	0
ZIP/Postal Code	0	0	0	0	0
Country	0	0	0	0	0
Email Address	0	14	14	22	62
Phone Number	0	11	8	15	37

**4A For single-family residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Recycling**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	9	13	4	35
Optional service for an extra fee	0	2	1	8	16
Not available	0	3	0	11	16
I don't know	0	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>

**4B For single-family residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Organics/composting**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	4	6	2	16
Optional service for an extra fee	0	7	8	6	28
Not available	0	3	0	15	21
I don't know	0	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**4C** For single-family residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

**Bulky waste**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	1	3	1	5
Optional service for an extra fee	0	9	12	6	34
Not available	0	3	0	14	18
I don't know	0	1	0	1	5
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>

**5** Notes (optional):

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (optional):	0	6	7	10	29

**6A** For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

**Recycling**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	8	12	3	27
Optional service for an extra fee	0	1	2	8	18
Not available	0	4	0	12	18
I don't know	0	0	0	1	2
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**6B For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Organics/composting**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	3	3	2	10
Optional service for an extra fee	0	5	11	3	25
Not available	0	5	0	16	25
I don't know	0	0	0	2	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>58</b>

**6C For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Bulky waste**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	1	0	1	2
Optional service for an extra fee	0	9	13	4	31
Not available	0	3	1	14	20
I don't know	0	0	0	2	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>57</b>

**7 For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (optional):	0	5	7	8	27

**8A For commercial business pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Recycling**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	5	7	2	17
Optional service for an extra fee	0	3	7	8	27
Not available	0	4	1	10	16
I don't know	0	1	0	3	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**8B** For commercial business pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction?  
Select all that apply.

**Organics/composting**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	1	3	2	6
Optional service for an extra fee	0	8	11	3	29
Not available	0	5	0	16	25
I don't know	0	0	0	2	4
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>

**8C** For commercial business pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction?  
Select all that apply.

**Bulky waste**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	0	0	1	2
Optional service for an extra fee	0	9	10	6	32
Not available	0	4	1	12	18
I don't know	0	1	2	2	8
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>58</b>

**9** Notes (optional):

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (optional):	0	4	6	6	21

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**10A** For self-haul customers, how, if at all, are the following drop-off services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

**Recycling**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
County-owned site	0	4	6	18	35
City-owned site	0	4	5	6	21
Private or non-profit site	0	4	1	7	20
Service not available	0	2	3	0	5
I don't know	0	2	0	1	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>59</b>

**10B** For self-haul customers, how, if at all, are the following drop-off services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

**Organics/composting**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
County-owned site	0	3	4	5	18
City-owned site	0	4	6	5	19
Private or non-profit site	0	2	2	6	19
Service not available	0	4	2	7	14
I don't know	0	2	1	1	4
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>59</b>

**11** For self-haul customers, how, if at all, are the following drop-off services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (optional):	0	4	6	5	20

**Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County**

**12** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient recycling service for all the materials listed above for single-family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, and self-haul customers. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	0	5	11	4	21
80% of the need	0	4	0	3	13
60% of the need	0	1	3	6	12
40% of the need	0	1	0	2	5
20% of the need	0	0	0	2	2
There are no existing services	0	1	0	0	2
I have no idea	0	1	0	2	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>58</b>

**13** What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	10	12	18	49

**14** Which of the following materials does your local organics collection accept?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Food and yard waste	0	8	14	1	29
Yard waste only	0	4	0	8	17
No organics collection at all	0	2	0	9	12
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>58</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

15 Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient food and yard waste collection service for residential, commercial, and self-haul customers. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	0	2	7	1	10
80% of the need	0	1	3	1	8
60% of the need	0	3	3	2	13
40% of the need	0	3	1	0	5
20% of the need	0	1	0	5	7
There are no existing services	0	2	0	6	9
I have no idea	0	1	0	2	4
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>

16 What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	10	10	16	46

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**17 To simplify later questions in the survey, please select all the funding sources used in your jurisdiction to pay for any solid waste**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
N/A – my jurisdiction does not fund solid waste	0	3	0	0	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	6	8	13	38
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	1	0	0	4
Permit or planning fees	0	1	1	6	14
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	1	1	1	6
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	2	3	2	9
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	2	6	11	23
Utility taxes	0	1	3	1	5
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	6	2	13
Federal grants	0	0	0	1	2
State LSWFA grants	0	4	13	16	45
State CLCP grants	0	1	2	12	22
State WRRED grants	0	1	5	1	9
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	1	0	1	2
Other state grants	0	0	1	3	6
Other state loans	0	0	0	1	1
Transfers from another city or county	0	1	3	3	9
Private grants	0	0	0	1	2
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	3	8
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	1	1	0	3
Other (please describe)	0	4	6	0	11
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>56</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**18A** Who provides services for household hazardous waste (HHW) from residents and moderate risk waste (MRW) from small quantity generator (SQG) businesses in your jurisdiction? Select all that are commonly used.

**Residents**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
County facility/site	0	5	10	15	40
City facility/site	0	3	4	1	11
County event(s)	0	4	4	5	20
City event(s)	0	5	5	0	12
Private companies	0	3	4	2	14
Service not available	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	0	2	1	0	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>

**18B** Who provides services for household hazardous waste (HHW) from residents and moderate risk waste (MRW) from small quantity generator (SQG) businesses in your jurisdiction? Select all that are commonly used.

**SQG businesses**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
County facility/site	0	3	8	11	31
City facility/site	0	1	2	1	6
County event(s)	0	2	1	5	11
City event(s)	0	1	0	0	2
Private companies	0	3	5	5	18
Service not available	0	3	0	2	6
I don't know	0	4	4	0	8
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**19 How are capital costs for your jurisdiction’s HHW and MRW services funded? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	2	2	1	5
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services	0	0	2	1	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	4	4	11	29
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	1	0	0	2
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	1	2	3	6
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	2	0	3
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	2	2	10	22
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	1	1	0	2
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	1	0	1	2
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	2	0	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	2	3
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	2	2	0	5
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/	0	1	4	5	13
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**20** How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s HHW and MRW services funded? Select all that apply.

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	2	0	1	3
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization service:	0	1	2	0	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	3	4	11	27
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	3
Permit or planning fees	0	1	0	1	3
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	1	0	2
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	1	1	3	5
Utility taxes	0	1	0	0	1
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	4	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	2	3	15	31
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	1	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	1	1	2
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	2	0	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	1	4
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	2	3	0	5
Another source (please describe)	0	2	6	4	13
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**21A** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient and comprehensive HHW/MRW service, including collection facilities or events and outreach. A comprehensive program would accept a full range of HHW/MRW materials and receive materials from approximately 15% of households annually. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Residents**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	0	1	4	4	10
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	0	0	4	4	12
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	0	2	0	3	9
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	2	2	5	10
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	0	1	1	1	5
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	0	1	0	0	1
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	0	3	3	0	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>

**21B** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient and comprehensive SQG businesses

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	0	0	1	4	7
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	0	0	3	0	7
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	0	0	1	3	5
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	1	2	4	8
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	0	2	0	2	6
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	0	2	0	1	4
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	0	5	7	2	14
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>50</b>

**22** What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	7	11	13	41

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**23A Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Transfer station**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	0	0	3	10	17
Own but do not operate/manage	0	0	0	1	6
Do not own	0	8	11	6	28
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

**23B Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Material recovery facility (MRF) to sort commingled recyclables**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	0	1	0	2	3
Own but do not operate/manage	0	0	0	0	0
Do not own	0	7	14	14	47
I don't know	0	1	0	1	2
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

**23C Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Compost or other organics processing facility**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	0	3	0	3	7
Own but do not operate/manage	0	0	0	0	1
Do not own	0	5	14	14	43
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

**23D Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Active disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	0	1	1	6	10
Own but do not operate/manage	0	0	0	0	0
Do not own	0	7	13	11	41
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**23E Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Closed disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	0	2	3	13	27
Own but do not operate/manage	0	0	0	0	1
Do not own	0	6	11	4	23
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

**24 How are capital costs for your jurisdiction's public transfer station(s) funded? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	1	1
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	0	2	8	19
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	2	3	6
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	3	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	1	4	7
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	1	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	1	1
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	1	0	2
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**25 How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s public transfer station(s) funded? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	1	1
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	0	3	8	19
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	3	5	9
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	3	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	1	5	8
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	2	2
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	0	0	0	2	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**26 How are capital costs for your jurisdiction’s public recycling sorting facility (MRF) funded? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	1	0	1	2
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	0	2	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	0	0	0
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	3	3
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

27 How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s public recycling sorting facility (MRF) funded? Select all that apply.

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

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**28** How are capital costs for your jurisdiction’s public compost or organics processing facility funded? Select all that apply.

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	2	0	1	5
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	0	1	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	0	0	0
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	2	2
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	1	0	2	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**29 How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s public compost or organics processing facility funded? Select all that apply.**

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

**30 What types of ACTIVE disposal facilities does your jurisdiction own?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Landfill	0	1	1	6	11
Incinerator or waste-to-energy	0	0	1	0	2
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**31 How are capital costs for your jurisdiction’s public active disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	1	1	5	10
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	1	1	1	4
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	1	1	3
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	2	4
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	1	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	1	0	0	1
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	1	0	0	1
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**32** How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s public active disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	1	1	5	10
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	1	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	1	1	2	5
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	1	1	3
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	3	4
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	1	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	1	0	0	1
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	1	1
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	1	0	0	1
Another source (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

**33** Does your jurisdiction have a post-closure fund or reserves dedicated to its publicly owned active disposal facilities?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	1
Yes	0	1	1	6	10
No	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**34 What types of CLOSED disposal facilities is your jurisdiction responsible for maintaining?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Landfill	0	2	3	12	27
Incinerator or waste-to-energy	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>

**35 How are monitoring and maintenance costs for your jurisdiction’s public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	1	1
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	2	2	9	17
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	1	1	2	5
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	2	1	8
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	1	2
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	1
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	0	0	1	4	7
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**36 How are remediation costs for your jurisdiction’s public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	2	1	4
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	2	1	8	14
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	1	2	3
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	1	1	7
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	0	0
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	1	0	5	8
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**37 How are debt service costs for your jurisdiction’s public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	2	2	7
N/A - we have no debt to service	0	1	1	9	16
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	1	0	0	3
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	0	0	0
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	0	0	1
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	0	0
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
[Insert text from Other]	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	0	2	2
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>28</b>

**38A Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

**Transfer station**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Yes, already planning this	0	0	1	6	12
Maybe, if funding were available	0	3	1	4	11
No, not interested	0	5	9	4	22
I don't know	0	4	3	3	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>55</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**38B Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

Material recovery facility (MRF) to sort commingled recyclables

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Yes, already planning this	0	0	0	1	2
Maybe, if funding were available	0	2	3	5	13
No, not interested	0	5	9	7	27
I don't know	0	5	2	2	11
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>

**38C Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

Compost or other organics processing facility

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Yes, already planning this	0	1	0	1	6
Maybe, if funding were available	0	3	2	7	15
No, not interested	0	4	9	4	21
I don't know	0	4	3	3	11
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>

**38D Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

Active disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Yes, already planning this	0	1	0	4	5
Maybe, if funding were available	0	1	0	2	4
No, not interested	0	7	11	7	35
I don't know	0	3	3	3	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>54</b>

**39 Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (Optional)	0	1	1	4	10

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**40 How does your jurisdiction pay for its own contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach programs**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	0	1	1
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services	0	2	1	3	6
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	3	5	10	26
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	3
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	1	2
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	1	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	3	4	8
Utility taxes	0	1	0	0	1
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	6	0	8
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	3	10	14	36
State CLCP grants	0	1	1	5	9
State WRRED grants	0	1	4	1	8
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	1	0	1
Private grants	0	0	0	0	1
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	1
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	1	0	0	1
Other (please describe)	0	3	3	0	6
Another source (please describe)	0	1	3	3	9
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**41A** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Contamination reduction**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	0	1	1	0	2
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	0	1	5	1	9
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	0	3	3	5	14
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	0	4	4	12
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	0	2	0	3	6
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	0	2	0	1	4
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	0	2	1	2	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>

**41B** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Waste prevention**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	0	1	1	0	2
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	0	0	4	2	7
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	0	3	3	1	11
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	1	4	6	15
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	0	2	1	3	8
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	0	2	0	2	4
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	0	2	1	2	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>

**Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County**

**41C** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Other education & outreach**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	0	0	2	1	4
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	0	1	3	3	10
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	0	3	4	2	10
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	1	4	6	15
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	0	2	0	3	7
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	0	2	0	0	2
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	0	2	1	1	5
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>53</b>

**42** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	7	10	13	39

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**43 How does your jurisdiction pay for its litter and illegal dumping activities including cleanup, enforcement, and prevention?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	3	1	1	5
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	1	0	2
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization service:	0	1	1	1	5
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	3	2	8	20
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	3
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	1
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	1	0	1
Utility taxes	0	1	1	0	2
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	4	1	7
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	1	7	13
State CLCP grants	0	1	1	9	18
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	1	1
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	1	1	0	2
Other (please describe)	0	0	1	0	1
Another source (please describe)	0	2	9	4	16
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>

**44 Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for litter and illegal dumping programs, including cleanup, enforcement, and prevention. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	0	0	2	2	4
80% of the need	0	2	2	3	11
60% of the need	0	3	3	5	12
40% of the need	0	1	0	2	6
20% of the need	0	0	4	4	9
There are no existing services	0	2	0	1	4
I have no idea	0	3	3	0	8
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**45 What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	7	10	14	38

**46 How are construction and demolition waste from your jurisdiction handled? Select all that are common in your jurisdiction**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	8	4	0	13
Crushed into rubble	0	1	5	6	16
Recycled (besides rubble)	0	2	5	3	15
Composted (e.g., clean wood)	0	1	4	3	12
Use for energy recovery (e.g., hog fuel)	0	1	3	3	12
Used as ADC in a landfill	0	0	3	1	5
Disposed in an inert landfill	0	1	4	2	11
Disposed in an MSW landfill	0	2	4	11	28
Other (please describe)	0	0	7	3	14
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>55</b>

**47 What activities does your jurisdiction do to increase C&D debris recovery? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
NA – no activities	0	3	6	15	29
Regulations requiring recovery	0	2	3	0	8
Education	0	2	4	2	14
Market development	0	1	3	0	6
Other (please describe)	0	1	3	0	5
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>49</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**48 How does your jurisdiction pay for its activities to increase C&D debris recovery? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	5	6	4	18
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	1	6	8
N/A - we rely on county agency services	0	2	4	1	7
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	2	3	4	17
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	1
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	2	1	3
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	3	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	2	4
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	0	1	0	2	4
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>

**49 Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for C&D debris recovery programs. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	0	1	0	2	3
80% of the need	0	0	2	0	2
60% of the need	0	1	1	1	5
40% of the need	0	0	0	0	2
20% of the need	0	1	3	2	11
There are no existing services	0	0	2	8	12
I have no idea	0	5	5	3	14
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>49</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**50 What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	4	8	11	31

**51 How does your jurisdiction pay for its permitting and enforcement programs for active and closed waste facilities? Select a**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	4	5	0	11
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	2	0	3
N/A - we rely on county agency services	0	3	5	3	14
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	2	1	11	20
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	4	9
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	1	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	1	1	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	1	2	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	7	13
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	1	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	0	0	3	5	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>51</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**52** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for permitting and enforcement programs for active waste facilities and closed waste sites. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	0	0	2	3	8
80% of the need	0	1	1	6	12
60% of the need	0	1	0	3	5
40% of the need	0	1	0	0	1
20% of the need	0	1	1	1	4
There are no existing services	0	1	3	1	6
I have no idea	0	6	6	2	16
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>

**53** What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	4	5	8	21

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**54 How does your jurisdiction pay for local waste planning (occurs every five years)? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	3	0	1	4
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	2	0	2
N/A - we rely on county agency services	0	1	9	0	10
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	3	2	12	25
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	3
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	1	3
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	1	1	2
Utility taxes	0	1	0	0	1
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	2	1	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	1	1	9	16
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	1	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	1	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	0	1	4	4	9
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**55 How does your jurisdiction pay for administration of waste program programs? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	2	1	1	5
N/A - we rely on county agency services	0	0	3	0	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	3	7	12	30
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	3	5
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	1	3	5	9
Utility taxes	0	1	2	0	3
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	4	1	7
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	2	5	8	20
State CLCP grants	0	1	1	3	6
State WRRED grants	0	1	2	0	3
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	1	1	1	4
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	1	3	0	4
Another source (please describe)	0	1	1	4	7
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**56 How does your jurisdiction pay for emergency/disaster debris management preparedness programs? Select all that apply.**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	4	6	2	14
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	0	2	2
N/A - we rely on county agency services	0	2	1	4	7
Collection, tipping, or user fees	0	2	3	7	19
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	1	1	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	2	1	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	2	3
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
[Insert text from Other]	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	0	1	4	3	9
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>50</b>

**57A Does your jurisdiction have disaster debris management and continuity of operations plans?**

**Disaster debris management plan**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	2	4	3	11
My jurisdiction has this	0	2	6	7	25
My jurisdiction relies on someone else's plan	0	2	2	1	5
My jurisdiction does not have this	0	4	2	5	11
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**57B Does your jurisdiction have disaster debris management and continuity of operations plans?**

**Continuity of operations plan for waste management**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	3	4	2	12
My jurisdiction has this	0	3	5	8	23
My jurisdiction relies on someone else's plan	0	1	3	2	6
My jurisdiction does not have this	0	3	2	3	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>51</b>

**58 Does your jurisdiction have disaster debris management and continuity of operations plans?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (such as whether your jurisdiction relies on a county, state, o	0	4	7	3	20

**59A Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for local waste planning, administration, and emergency/disaster programs. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?**

**Local waste planning**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	0	2	5	4	16
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	0	3	3	4	13
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	0	0	0	4	4
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	0	0	0	0
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	0	0	1	1	3
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	0	1	1	0	2
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	0	2	2	3	9
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>

**Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County**

**59B** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for local waste planning, administration, and emergency/disaster programs. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Administration**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	0	2	2	3	12
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	0	1	4	6	14
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	0	1	2	2	5
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	1	0	1	2
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	0	0	1	1	3
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	0	1	0	0	1
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	0	2	3	3	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>

**59C** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for local waste planning, administration, and emergency/disaster programs. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Emergency response, disaster debris management, risk management, and safety**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	0	3	1	3	8
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	0	0	3	1	7
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	0	1	0	1	6
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	0	1	2	3
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	0	1	2	1	5
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	0	1	1	1	3
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	0	2	4	7	15
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>47</b>

**60** What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	5	7	6	24

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**61 Do you have any other comments about funding for local government solid waste services and activities?**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
No	0	4	5	11	28
Yes (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>47</b>

**62 If your budget is online, please provide the weblink here:**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	3	3	4	12

**63 If you have a PDF or Word document, you can upload it here (only PDF and Word can be uploaded with a file size of 16MB)**

	Rural City	Suburban City	Urban City	Rural County	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	0	1	0	0	3

# FUNDING MECHANISMS FOR SOLID WASTE IN WASHINGTON STATE

## Survey Summary

Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County

### Data Summary 03/08/2023

**Please note:** Because not all respondents answered every question, response percentages are calculated based on the number of respondents who answered the particular question, not based on the total number of surveys received. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	26	12	15	9	62
<b>RESPONSE RATE</b>					

### 1 Which of the following best describes the local government jurisdiction or agency you are responding for?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I'm not responding for a local government	0	0	0	0	0
City	19	3	6	0	28
County public works department	6	4	9	7	26
County public health department or local health jurisdiction	1	5	0	2	8
Other local government agency (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>62</b>

### 2 Which jurisdiction and agency are you responding for?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	26	12	15	9	62



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**3 Please provide your contact information in case we have follow-up questions.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
First and Last Name	26	12	15	9	62
Title	25	12	15	9	61
Address	0	0	0	0	0
Address 2	0	0	0	0	0
City/Town	0	0	0	0	0
State/Province	0	0	0	0	0
ZIP/Postal Code	0	0	0	0	0
Country	0	0	0	0	0
Email Address	26	12	15	9	62
Phone Number	18	6	9	4	37

**4A For single-family residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Recycling**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	22	6	6	1	35
Optional service for an extra fee	4	4	3	5	16
Not available	1	3	10	2	16
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>60</b>

**4B For single-family residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Organics/composting**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	11	3	2	0	16
Optional service for an extra fee	12	5	8	3	28
Not available	3	5	9	4	21
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**4C** For single-family residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

**Bulky waste**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	1	1	2	1	5
Optional service for an 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>

**5** Notes (optional):

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (optional):	12	7	7	3	29

**6A** For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

**Recycling**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	19	4	4	0	27
Optional service for an extra fee	6	6	3	3	18
Not available	2	3	10	3	18
I don't know	0	1	0	1	2
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**6B For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Organics/composting**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	7	2	1	0	10
Optional service for an extra fee	13	6	5	1	25
Not available	4	5	10	6	25
I don't know	2	1	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>

**6C For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Bulky waste**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	0	1	1	2
Optional service for an 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>

**7 For multifamily residential pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (optional):	13	8	4	2	27

**8A For commercial business pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.**

**Recycling**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	13	2	2	0	17
Optional service for an extra fee	12	6	5	4	27
Not available	2	3	10	1	16
I don't know	1	3	0	2	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**8B** For commercial business pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction?  
Select all that apply.

**Organics/composting**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	4	1	1	0	6
Optional service for an extra fee	16	7	5	1	29
Not available	4	5	11	5	25
I don't know	1	2	0	1	4
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>

**8C** For commercial business pickup, how, if at all, are the following curbside/onsite services provided in your jurisdiction?  
Select all that apply.

**Bulky waste**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Required and/or automatically provided with garbage service	0	1	0	1	2
Optional service for an 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>

**9** Notes (optional):

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (optional):	9	8	3	1	21

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**10A** For self-haul customers, how, if at all, are the following drop-off services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

**Recycling**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
County-owned site	14	7	9	5	35
City-owned site	4	7	8	2	21
Private or non-profit site	7	7	4	2	20
Service not available	4	0	1	0	5
I don't know	2	1	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>

**10B** For self-haul customers, how, if at all, are the following drop-off services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

**Organics/composting**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
County-owned site	10	3	3	2	18
City-owned site	5	4	8	2	19
Private or non-profit site	8	7	3	1	19
Service not available	6	2	4	2	14
I don't know	3	1	0	0	4
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>59</b>

**11** For self-haul customers, how, if at all, are the following drop-off services provided in your jurisdiction? Select all that apply.

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (optional):	8	6	5	1	20

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

12 Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient recycling service for all the materials listed above for single-family residential, multifamily residential, commercial, and self-haul customers. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	11	4	4	2	21
80% of the need	7	2	4	0	13
60% of the need	5	2	3	2	12
40% of the need	2	0	2	1	5
20% of the need	0	1	0	1	2
There are no existing services	0	0	1	1	2
I have no idea	1	2	0	0	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>

13 What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	19	11	13	6	49

14 Which of the following materials does your local organics collection accept?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Food and yard waste	22	4	3	0	29
Yard waste only	2	4	6	5	17
No organics collection at all	2	3	5	2	12
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>58</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

15 Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient food and yard waste collection service for residential, commercial, and self-haul customers. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	7	1	2	0	10
80% of the need	4	3	1	0	8
60% of the need	7	3	2	1	13
40% of the need	4	0	1	0	5
20% of the need	1	2	2	2	7
There are no existing services	2	1	3	3	9
I have no idea	1	1	1	1	4
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>56</b>

16 What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	19	11	10	6	46

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**17 To simplify later questions in the survey, please select all the funding sources used in your jurisdiction to pay for any solid waste**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
N/A – my jurisdiction does not fund solid waste	3	0	0	0	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	12	10	12	4	38
Collection or disposal district taxes	3	0	0	1	4
Permit or planning fees	3	5	4	2	14
Enforcement fines or penalties	3	2	0	1	6
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	4	2	2	1	9
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	5	5	8	5	23
Utility taxes	2	2	0	1	5
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	7	4	2	0	13
Federal grants	1	0	0	1	2
State LSWFA grants	19	10	10	6	45
State CLCP grants	7	5	8	2	22
State WRRED grants	4	1	3	1	9
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	1	1	2
Other state grants	3	0	2	1	6
Other state loans	0	0	0	1	1
Transfers from another city or county	4	2	2	1	9
Private grants	0	0	1	1	2
EPR or other product stewardship	4	2	2	0	8
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	3	0	0	0	3
Other (please describe)	10	0	1	0	11
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>56</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**18A** Who provides services for household hazardous waste (HHW) from residents and moderate risk waste (MRW) from small quantity generator (SQG) businesses in your jurisdiction? Select all that are commonly used.

**Residents**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
County facility/site	19	8	8	5	40
City facility/site	5	2	4	0	11
County event(s)	10	4	4	2	20
City event(s)	10	0	2	0	12
Private companies	8	4	2	0	14
Service not available	0	0	0	0	0
I don't know	2	0	1	0	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>

**18B** Who provides services for household hazardous waste (HHW) from residents and moderate risk waste (MRW) from small quantity generator (SQG) businesses in your jurisdiction? Select all that are commonly used.

**SQG businesses**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
County facility/site	16	6	4	5	31
City facility/site	3	1	2	0	6
County event(s)	4	3	2	2	11
City event(s)	1	0	1	0	2
Private companies	7	6	5	0	18
Service not available	3	1	1	1	6
I don't know	7	0	1	0	8
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**19 How are capital costs for your jurisdiction’s HHW and MRW services funded? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	4	1	0	0	5
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services	2	0	0	1	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	7	11	4	29
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	1	0	1	0	2
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	1	0	0	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	1	4	1	6
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	1	1	1	0	3
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	5	3	8	6	22
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	1	0	1	0	2
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	1	1	2
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	1	1	0	0	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	1	2	0	3
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	5	0	0	0	5
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond/	4	3	3	3	13
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**20 How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s HHW and MRW services funded? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	2	1	0	0	3
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization service:	2	0	1	0	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	7	10	3	27
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	1	3
Permit or planning fees	1	0	1	1	3
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	1	1	0	0	2
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	4	1	5
Utility taxes	1	0	0	0	1
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	2	1	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	10	6	9	6	31
State CLCP grants	0	0	1	0	1
State WRRED grants	1	0	0	1	2
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	1	1	0	0	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	2	1	1	0	4
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	5	0	0	0	5
Another source (please describe)	5	3	3	2	13
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**21A** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient and comprehensive HHW/MRW service, including collection facilities or events and outreach. A comprehensive program would accept a full range of HHW/MRW materials and receive materials from approximately 15% of households annually. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Residents**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	4	1	3	2	10
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	6	2	4	0	12
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	2	2	2	3	9
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	4	2	3	1	10
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	2	1	1	1	5
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	1	0	0	0	1
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	4	1	1	0	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

**21B** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for convenient and comprehensive SQG businesses

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	2	1	2	2	7
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	4	2	1	0	7
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	2	2	0	1	5
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	3	1	3	1	8
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	2	0	1	3	6
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	1	1	2	0	4
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	8	2	4	0	14
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>

**22** What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	18	10	8	5	41

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**23A Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Transfer station**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	5	3	6	3	17
Own but do not operate/manage	2	2	1	1	6
Do not own	14	5	6	3	28
I don't know	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

**23B Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Material recovery facility (MRF) to sort commingled recyclables**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	1	0	2	0	3
Own but do not operate/manage	0	0	0	0	0
Do not own	20	9	11	7	47
I don't know	1	1	0	0	2
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

**23C Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Compost or other organics processing facility**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	1	0	3	3	7
Own but do not operate/manage	0	1	0	0	1
Do not own	20	9	10	4	43
I don't know	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

**23D Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Active disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	1	1	6	2	10
Own but do not operate/manage	0	0	0	0	0
Do not own	20	9	7	5	41
I don't know	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**23E Does your jurisdiction publicly own any of the following?**

**Closed disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Own and operate/manage	9	6	9	3	27
Own but do not operate/manage	0	1	0	0	1
Do not own	12	3	4	4	23
I don't know	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

**24 How are capital costs for your jurisdiction's public transfer station(s) funded? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
Collection, tipping, or user fees	6	4	6	3	19
Collection or disposal district taxes	1	0	0	1	2
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	1	0	0	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	1	0	0	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	1	4	0	6
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	2	1	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	1	1	3	2	7
State CLCP grants	0	0	1	0	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	1	1
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	2	0	0	0	2
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**25** How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s public transfer station(s) funded? Select all that apply.

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
Collection, tipping, or user fees	6	4	6	3	19
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	1	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	1	0	0	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	3	1	4	1	9
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	2	1	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	1	3	3	1	8
State CLCP grants	1	0	1	0	2
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	1	0	1	1	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**26 How are capital costs for your jurisdiction’s public recycling sorting facility (MRF) funded? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Collection, tipping, or user fees	1	0	1	0	2
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	2	0	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	0	0	0
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	2	1	3
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**27** How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s public recycling sorting facility (MRF) funded? Select all that apply.

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

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**28** How are capital costs for your jurisdiction’s public compost or organics processing facility funded? Select all that apply.

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Collection, tipping, or user fees	1	1	1	2	5
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	1	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	0	2	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	0	0	0	0	0
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	1	1	2
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	2	1	3
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**29 How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s public compost or organics processing facility funded? Select all that apply.**

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

**30 What types of ACTIVE disposal facilities does your jurisdiction own?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Landfill	1	1	7	2	11
Incinerator or waste-to-energy	0	0	2	0	2
Other (please describe)	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**31 How are capital costs for your jurisdiction’s public active disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Collection, tipping, or user fees	1	1	6	2	10
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	1	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	3	1	4
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	1	0	2	0	3
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	2	2	4
State CLCP grants	0	0	1	0	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	1	0	1
Other state grants	0	0	1	0	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	1	0	1
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**32** How are staffing and other operations costs for your jurisdiction’s public active disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	0	0
Collection, tipping, or user fees	1	1	6	2	10
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	1	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	1	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	4	1	5
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	1	0	2	0	3
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	3	1	4
State CLCP grants	0	0	1	0	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	1	0	1
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	1	0	1
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	1	0	1
Another source (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>

**33** Does your jurisdiction have a post-closure fund or reserves dedicated to its publicly owned active disposal facilities?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	0	1	1
Yes	1	1	7	1	10
No	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**34 What types of CLOSED disposal facilities is your jurisdiction responsible for maintaining?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Landfill	9	7	8	3	27
Incinerator or waste-to-energy	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>

**35 How are monitoring and maintenance costs for your jurisdiction’s public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	1	0	0	1
Collection, tipping, or user fees	5	2	8	2	17
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	1	0	0	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	0	4	0	5
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	4	2	2	0	8
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	2	0	2
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	1	0	0	0	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	1	0	0	0	1
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	1	2	3	1	7
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**36 How are remediation costs for your jurisdiction’s public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	2	2	0	0	4
Collection, tipping, or user fees	4	1	7	2	14
Collection or disposal district taxes	1	0	0	0	1
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	3	0	3
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	3	2	2	0	7
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	0	0
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	1	0	0	0	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	1	2	4	1	8
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**37 How are debt service costs for your jurisdiction’s public closed disposal facilities funded? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	4	3	0	0	7
N/A - we have no debt to service	3	4	7	2	16
Collection, tipping, or user fees	2	0	1	0	3
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	0	0	0
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	1	0	0	0	1
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	0	0	0	0
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
[Insert text from Other]	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe and list the funding base for bond)	0	0	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>28</b>

**38A Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

**Transfer station**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Yes, already planning this	2	6	1	3	12
Maybe, if funding were available	4	2	4	1	11
No, not interested	12	2	6	2	22
I don't know	7	0	2	1	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**38B Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

Material recovery facility (MRF) to sort commingled recyclables

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Yes, already planning this	0	2	0	0	2
Maybe, if funding were available	4	3	4	2	13
No, not interested	14	4	7	2	27
I don't know	7	1	1	2	11
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53</b>

**38C Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

Compost or other organics processing facility

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Yes, already planning this	2	2	1	1	6
Maybe, if funding were available	4	3	5	3	15
No, not interested	12	3	6	0	21
I don't know	7	2	0	2	11
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53</b>

**38D Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

Active disposal facility (landfill, incinerator, other)

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Yes, already planning this	0	1	3	1	5
Maybe, if funding were available	2	1	1	0	4
No, not interested	16	7	7	5	35
I don't know	7	1	1	1	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>

**39 Is your city or county interested in building and publicly owning any new facilities?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (Optional)	2	2	3	3	10

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**40 How does your jurisdiction pay for its own contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach programs**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	0	0	1	0	1
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	0	1	1
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization services	1	0	3	2	6
Collection, tipping, or user fees	9	7	8	2	26
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	1	3
Permit or planning fees	0	0	2	0	2
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	1	0	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	3	3	1	8
Utility taxes	1	0	0	0	1
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	5	2	1	0	8
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	15	8	9	4	36
State CLCP grants	4	1	2	2	9
State WRRED grants	4	0	3	1	8
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	1	0	0	0	1
Private grants	0	0	1	0	1
EPR or other product stewardship	1	0	0	0	1
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	1	0	0	0	1
Other (please describe)	6	0	0	0	6
Another source (please describe)	2	3	2	2	9
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**41A** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Contamination reduction**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	1	0	1	0	2
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	6	0	2	1	9
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	5	3	3	3	14
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	5	3	2	2	12
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	3	2	1	0	6
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	2	0	1	1	4
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	2	2	2	0	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>

**41B** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Waste prevention**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	1	0	1	0	2
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	3	0	3	1	7
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	7	2	1	1	11
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	6	3	3	3	15
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	4	3	0	1	8
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	2	0	2	0	4
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	1	2	2	1	6
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**41C** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Other education & outreach**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	3	1	0	0	4
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	3	1	4	2	10
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	5	3	1	1	10
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	6	2	4	3	15
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	3	2	1	1	7
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	2	0	0	0	2
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	2	1	2	0	5
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>

**42** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	16	10	8	5	39

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**43 How does your jurisdiction pay for its litter and illegal dumping activities including cleanup, enforcement, and prevention?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	3	0	2	0	5
N/A - we rely on state agency services	1	0	0	1	2
N/A - we rely on county, private, or non-profit organization service:	3	1	1	0	5
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	6	7	0	20
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	1	3
Permit or planning fees	0	0	1	0	1
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	1	0	1
Utility taxes	2	0	0	0	2
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	3	2	2	0	7
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	4	3	3	3	13
State CLCP grants	7	4	5	2	18
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	1	1
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	1	1
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	2	0	0	0	2
Other (please describe)	1	0	0	0	1
Another source (please describe)	6	3	4	3	16
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>53</b>

**44 Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for litter and illegal dumping programs, including cleanup, enforcement, and prevention. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	1	2	1	0	4
80% of the need	6	0	3	2	11
60% of the need	5	1	5	1	12
40% of the need	2	1	1	2	6
20% of the need	3	4	1	1	9
There are no existing services	2	0	1	1	4
I have no idea	5	2	1	0	8
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>54</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**45 What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	15	9	9	5	38

**46 How are construction and demolition waste from your jurisdiction handled? Select all that are common in your jurisdiction**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	11	0	1	1	13
Crushed into rubble	6	4	4	2	16
Recycled (besides rubble)	8	5	1	1	15
Composted (e.g., clean wood)	7	3	2	0	12
Use for energy recovery (e.g., hog fuel)	6	1	3	2	12
Used as ADC in a landfill	2	2	1	0	5
Disposed in an inert landfill	3	3	4	1	11
Disposed in an MSW landfill	10	8	6	4	28
Other (please describe)	4	4	4	2	14
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>55</b>

**47 What activities does your jurisdiction do to increase C&D debris recovery? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
NA – no activities	10	5	8	6	29
Regulations requiring recovery	6	1	1	0	8
Education	5	5	4	0	14
Market development	3	3	0	0	6
Other (please describe)	1	1	2	1	5
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**48 How does your jurisdiction pay for its activities to increase C&D debris recovery? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	11	2	3	2	18
N/A - we rely on state agency services	1	1	2	4	8
N/A - we rely on county agency services	5	0	1	1	7
Collection, tipping, or user fees	5	5	6	1	17
Collection or disposal district taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Permit or planning fees	0	0	1	0	1
Enforcement fines or penalties	1	0	0	0	1
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	0	2	0	3
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	2	1	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	1	2	1	4
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	1	1	2	0	4
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

**49 Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for C&D debris recovery programs. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	1	1	1	0	3
80% of the need	1	0	1	0	2
60% of the need	3	0	2	0	5
40% of the need	1	0	1	0	2
20% of the need	2	5	2	2	11
There are no existing services	3	2	3	4	12
I have no idea	9	2	2	1	14
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>49</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**50 What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	9	9	9	4	31

**51 How does your jurisdiction pay for its permitting and enforcement programs for active and closed waste facilities? Select a**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	6	2	2	1	11
N/A - we rely on state agency services	2	0	1	0	3
N/A - we rely on county agency services	7	1	4	2	14
Collection, tipping, or user fees	6	5	7	2	20
Collection or disposal district taxes	1	0	0	0	1
Permit or planning fees	2	3	2	2	9
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	1	0	1
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	2	0	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	1	2	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	2	4	3	4	13
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	1	1	0	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	3	2	2	3	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>



*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**52** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for permitting and enforcement programs for active waste facilities and closed waste sites. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
100% of the need	2	0	3	3	8
80% of the need	2	5	3	2	12
60% of the need	2	1	2	0	5
40% of the need	1	0	0	0	1
20% of the need	2	2	0	0	4
There are no existing services	4	0	2	0	6
I have no idea	10	2	3	1	16
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>52</b>

**53** What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	8	6	4	3	21

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**54** How does your jurisdiction pay for local waste planning (occurs every five years)? Select all that apply.

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	2	1	1	0	4
N/A - we rely on state agency services	2	0	0	0	2
N/A - we rely on county agency services	9	1	0	0	10
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	5	10	3	25
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	1	3
Permit or planning fees	0	1	1	1	3
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	0	1	0	2
Utility taxes	1	0	0	0	1
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	2	1	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	1	4	7	4	16
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	1	1
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	1	0	1	2
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	1	2	4	2	9
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**55 How does your jurisdiction pay for administration of waste program programs? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	2	1	1	1	5
N/A - we rely on county agency services	2	1	0	0	3
Collection, tipping, or user fees	9	7	11	3	30
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	2	2	1	5
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	1	1	7	0	9
Utility taxes	2	1	0	0	3
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	3	2	2	0	7
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	7	4	5	4	20
State CLCP grants	3	1	1	1	6
State WRRED grants	2	0	1	0	3
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	2	1	0	1	4
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please describe)	4	0	0	0	4
Another source (please describe)	2	1	2	2	7
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**56 How does your jurisdiction pay for emergency/disaster debris management preparedness programs? Select all that apply.**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	8	2	2	2	14
N/A - we rely on state agency services	0	0	1	1	2
N/A - we rely on county agency services	1	2	2	2	7
Collection, tipping, or user fees	7	3	7	2	19
Collection or disposal district taxes	2	0	0	0	2
Permit or planning fees	0	0	0	0	0
Enforcement fines or penalties	0	0	0	0	0
Other waste-related surcharges or fees	0	0	0	0	0
Sale of recyclables, compost, or waste-related energy	0	0	2	0	2
Utility taxes	0	0	0	0	0
Enterprise, utility, or post-closure fund	2	1	2	0	5
Federal grants	0	0	0	0	0
State LSWFA grants	0	1	0	2	3
State CLCP grants	0	0	0	0	0
State WRRED grants	0	0	0	0	0
State Public Works Trust Fund loans	0	0	0	0	0
Other state grants	0	0	0	0	0
Other state loans	0	0	0	0	0
Transfers from another city or county	0	0	0	0	0
Private grants	0	0	0	0	0
EPR or other product stewardship	0	0	0	0	0
Non-waste revenues (property/sales taxes, General Fund, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0
[Insert text from Other]	0	0	0	0	0
Another source (please describe)	3	3	2	1	9
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>

**57A Does your jurisdiction have disaster debris management and continuity of operations plans?**

**Disaster debris management plan**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	5	1	3	2	11
My jurisdiction has this	10	7	5	3	25
My jurisdiction relies on someone else's plan	2	1	1	1	5
My jurisdiction does not have this	6	1	3	1	11
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>52</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**57B Does your jurisdiction have disaster debris management and continuity of operations plans?**

**Continuity of operations plan for waste management**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
I don't know	7	2	1	2	12
My jurisdiction has this	6	6	8	3	23
My jurisdiction relies on someone else's plan	3	1	0	2	6
My jurisdiction does not have this	7	1	2	0	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>

**58 Does your jurisdiction have disaster debris management and continuity of operations plans?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Notes (such as whether your jurisdiction relies on a county, state, o	8	5	3	4	20

**59A Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for local waste planning, administration, and emergency/disaster programs. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?**

**Local waste planning**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	8	2	3	3	16
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	3	4	5	1	13
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	1	1	1	1	4
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	0	0	0	0	0
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	2	1	0	0	3
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	2	0	0	0	2
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	3	2	3	1	9
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**59B** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for local waste planning, administration, and emergency/disaster programs. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Administration**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	5	2	3	2	12
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	5	3	5	1	14
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	1	3	0	1	5
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	1	0	0	1	2
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	2	0	1	0	3
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	1	0	0	0	1
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	4	2	3	1	10
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>

**59C** Please think about what a program would look like if it adequately met your community's needs for local waste planning, administration, and emergency/disaster programs. Compared to that program, would you say services available to your community currently meet...?

**Emergency response, disaster debris management, risk management, and safety**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Select from drop-down menu: - 100% of the need	4	1	1	2	8
Select from drop-down menu: - 80% of the need	2	2	3	0	7
Select from drop-down menu: - 60% of the need	2	2	1	1	6
Select from drop-down menu: - 40% of the need	1	1	1	0	3
Select from drop-down menu: - 20% of the need	4	1	0	0	5
Select from drop-down menu: - There are no existing services	2	0	1	0	3
Select from drop-down menu: - I have no idea	4	3	5	3	15
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>

**60** What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	11	6	4	3	24

*Comparison 2: Urban/Non-urban/Rural vs. City/County*

**61 Do you have any other comments about funding for local government solid waste services and activities?**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
No	13	5	7	3	28
Yes (please describe)	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>

**62 If your budget is online, please provide the weblink here:**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	4	2	4	2	12

**63 If you have a PDF or Word document, you can upload it here (only PDF and Word can be uploaded with a file size of 16MB)**

	Northwest	Southwest	Eastern	Central	Total
	n	n	n	n	n
Open-Ended Response	1	2	0	0	3

# APPENDIX B-2 - STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Survey Coding	Survey Coding	Survey Coding	Survey Coding	Verbatim Responses	Verbatim Responses	Verbatim Responses
Respondent ID	Ecology Region	City or County	Urban, Non-Urban, or Rural <sup>1</sup>	Which of the following best describes the local government jurisdiction or agency you are responding for?	Other local government agency (please describe)	Which Jurisdiction and agency are you responding for?
118206423272	Northwest	City	Urban	City		Bellevue
118210024278	Northwest	City	Urban	City		City of Auburn
118212061420	Northwest	City	Non-urban	City		City of Bainbridge Island
118210086647	Northwest	City	Non-urban	City		City of Bothell
118198901361	Northwest	City	Urban	City		City of Burien
118213543955	Eastern	City	Non-urban	City		City of Cheney
118209632979	Eastern	City	Non-urban	City		City of College Place
118212042041	Northwest	City	Non-urban	City		City of Covington
118202377656	Northwest	City	Non-urban	City		City of Duvall
118189506614	Northwest	City	Urban	City		City of Federal Way
118202894519	Northwest	City	Urban	City		City of Kirkland
118189430540	Northwest	City	Non-urban	City		City of Lynnwood
118207529751	Southwest	City	Urban	City		City of Olympia
118212062718	Northwest	City	Urban	City		City of Redmond
118189457974	Northwest	City	Non-urban	City		City of SeaTac
118214275944	Northwest	City	Urban	City		City of Seattle, Seattle Public Utilities
118192146930	Northwest	City	Non-urban	City		City of Sedro Woolley
118189546401	Eastern	City	Urban	City		City of Spokane
118212062511	Eastern	City	Urban	City		City of Spokane Valley

<sup>1</sup> Non-Urban cities are referred to Suburban Cities and Urban Counties are referred to Suburban Counties in the final report as the naming convention was established after the survey was completed. Please see glossary for definitions of Suburban Cities and Suburban Counties.



118205414611 Southwest	City	Urban	City	City of Tacoma
118213509412 Northwest	City	Non-urban	City	City of Tukwila for Nancy Eklund
118207047449 Southwest	City	Urban	City	City of Vancouver
118194650000 Eastern	City	Non-urban	City	City of Walla Walla
118206888184 Eastern	City	Non-urban	City	City of Walla Walla
118190481606 Northwest	City	Urban	City	Everett
118202922336 Northwest	City	Urban	City	Kent
118205368101 Northwest	City	Urban	City	Sammamish
118189511486 Northwest	City	Non-urban	City	Town of Hunts Point
118202413575 Northwest	City	Non-urban	City	Tukwila
118196571354 Central	County	Urban	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Benton-Franklin Health District
118213409606 Southwest	County	Urban	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Clark County
118209062314 Southwest	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Cowlitz County
118200350287 Eastern	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Grant County Health District
118205485527 Southwest	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Grays Harbor County
118202347086 Southwest	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Jefferson County Public Health
118189432977 Southwest	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Jefferson County Public Health
118189557218 Southwest	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Jefferson County Public Health
118195560675 Northwest	County	Urban	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Kitsap Public Health District
118212543102 Southwest	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Lewis County Public Health and Social Services
118189734904 Eastern	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Lincoln County Health Department
118189455184 Southwest	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Mason County Public Health & Human Services
118190816564 Central	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Okanogan County Public Health District

118193175548 Southwest	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Pacific County
118212689709 Northwest	County	Urban	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Public Health - Seattle & King County
118189483218 Northwest	County	Urban	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Snohomish Health Distrct
118212090319 Eastern	County	Urban	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Spokane Regional Health District
118194593478 Southwest	County	Urban	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department
118191673260 Northwest	County	Urban	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Whatcom County Health Department
118210426082 Central	County	Rural	County public health department or local health jurisdiction	Yakima Health District
118191686887 Eastern	County	Rural	County public works department	Adams County Department of Public Works
118212087416 Eastern	County	Rural	County public works department	Asotin County
118194185830 Central	County	Urban	County public works department	Benton County
118189440811 Central	County	Urban	County public works department	Benton County
118204403735 Central	County	Rural	County public works department	Chelan County
118189418878 Central	County	Rural	County public works department	Chelan County
118193149362 Southwest	County	Rural	County public works department	Cowlitz County
118200991398 Central	County	Rural	County public works department	Douglas County Solid Waste
118189433812 Central	County	Rural	County public works department	Douglas County Solid Waste
118202808455 Eastern	County	Rural	County public works department	Ferry County
118191645071 Eastern	County	Rural	County public works department	Grant County
118211905963 Northwest	County	Urban	County public works department	Island County Public Works Dept.
118211904929 Northwest	County	Urban	County public works department	Island County Public Works Dept.
118202374086 Southwest	County	Rural	County public works department	Jefferson County
118189436539 Northwest	County	Urban	County public works department	Kitsap County
118189422120 Eastern	County	Rural	County public works department	Lincoln County Public Works
118189484272 Eastern	County	Rural	County public works department	Pend Oreille County

118212061560 Southwest	County	Urban	County public works department		Pierce County Planning and Public Works
118189455126 Northwest	County	Rural	County public works department		Skagit County Public Works
118210493334 Northwest	County	Urban	County public works department		Snohomish County Public Works
118196261702 Northwest	County	Urban	County public works department		Snohomish County Public Works
118191425596 Central	County	Rural	County public works department		Solid Waste Okanogan
118206367986 Eastern	County	Urban	County public works department		Spokane County Regional Solid Waste System
118190672827 Eastern	County	Rural	County public works department		Stevens County
118189608735 Southwest	County	Urban	County public works department		Thurston County
118213308507 Eastern	County	Rural	County public works department		Whitman County Solid Waste
118212716992 Northwest	County	Urban	Other local government agency (please describe)	King County SWD	King County SWD
118204448770 Central	County	Rural	Other local government agency (please describe)	Solid Waste Department	Kittitas County
118204704068 Northwest	County	Urban	Other local government agency (please describe)	County Department of Environmental Stewardship	San Juan County
118203084780 Northwest	City	Non-urban	Other local government agency (please describe)	Town	Town of Skykomish

Verbatim Responses	Verbatim Responses	Verbatim Responses
Q9 Recycling services in your community. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?	Q12 Compost and organics processing services in your community. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?	Q18 Household hazardous waste (HHW) from residents and moderate risk waste (MRW) from small quantity generator (SQG) businesses in your community. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs?
EPR program for producers to fund more or all to recycle these materials.	More available and diverse processing capacity, and collection data from open-market haulers.	A more comprehensive list of items accepted at county transfer stations.
Our recycle lists matches the list above. We believe that we should only collect items that have markets and will be recycled. We encourage and promote private recycle collection businesses to take items that do not mix well in the curbside cart/MRF.	Our Yard+Food Waste Service is subscription based. Our residential subscription rate is 60% which is why we do not embed service with garbage. The biggest issue is confusion over food-soiled paper products. We believe only food should be added to yard waste. Adding other products is too confusing for the public and only leads to more contamination. Also, product labeling is not always correct, since the compostability is dependent on the capability of the compost facility.	The Auburn Wastemobile is only open on the weekends, so that does not work for businesses who are only open M-F. When the South County Transfer Station is built it will accept hazardous waste and hopefully have more expansive business hours. We feel there is more outreach needed to businesses to make sure they know what options they have for proper disposal of hazardous waste.
Food waste, yard waste, downtown collection		
Education of what is accepted for recycling and what is considered contamination	Accepting more compostable products from residents (who have takeout)	
Cost of service for specialized needs.	Cost of service for specialized needs.	Cost of service
Too costly to provide recycling services for an ever changing recycling market. It is nearly impossible to get customers to provide clean recyclables so it often ends up in the landfill. We do not want to charge our customers for the appearance of recycling when it is not actually feasible to do successfully.	Too small of a community to implement such a program. Citizens don't want to pay extra for yard and food waste pick up so it goes in the trash instead.	Outreach and education is lacking.
electronics recycling	large parcel of property with more yard waste than allowable	
	Well, question 11 omits MF residential - that's about half our households. And that sector has very limited organics subscriptions due to cost, space, and since MF residential accounts are not tied to individual residences. For commercial customers, there is a fairly economical cart based organics option, but that service is not widely used. Overall, the challenges of contamination and tenant/employee training make most MF/commercial organics services seem very daunting. You might want to look at how commercial landscapers manage the compostables from their service accounts...	The new south county TS will have a MRW facility to serve SQG's and residents. It is several years away, but this is one of the keys to creating service equity for south county. The % need will increase once this MRW facility is on line.
Self haul options are far away / inconvenient - the new south county TS will fix this but that project has been delayed many years. We don't have fully embedded recycling for commercial, only for MF accounts - we tried to make this happen during the 2019 procurement, but the resulting rate impacts were deemed not worth it. We'll try again circa 2030.		
batteries and lights are hard because they aren't collected curbside but we do have collection sites in our area	its not required for Multi Family and commercial	we dont actually have a collection site in the city, its in everett
	There may not be full agreement amongst staff. Some believe manufactured compostable products and some additional paper is beneficial to countering the yuck factor, simplifying options (e.g., people could toss the food container with food in bin at an event, outdoor eating, etc., versus needing to separate). However, since removing those options in 2018, the organics stream in Olympia is very clean. Some staff do not believe the manufactured compostables are truly a beneficial nutrient in composting based on what we hear from composters. It's also aiding the disposable lifestyle. The program with yard waste, food waste and paper hand towels is sufficient. If we captured the vast majority of just those items, it's significant. We don't need to add more problems.	The County accepts many HHW/MRW materials. We have no way of knowing if it is meeting the communities need.
The core materials above are fine. It's more about the materials people "think" should be accepted such as thermoforms, etc.		
We need greater outreach to set up successful programs	we need to have front load composting routes, compostable take out materials readily available and greater outreach for setting up successful systems.	more collection events are needed for greater participation from S.F. households. SQG need to have free collection
Better incentives for self-haul recycling and more convenient collection options.	Better incentives for multifamily and commercial food and yard collection, better access to in-unit/on-floor food and yard collection for multifamily.	Comprehensive, coordinated promotion of available solid waste and MRW collection services available. Robust implementation of MRW home collection program for elderly, disabled/mobility limited.
Better incentives for multifamily recycling and better access to in-unit/on-floor recycling for multifamily customers.		
Escalating costs of doing business, disposal of materials, fuels and Labor	Escalating costs of doing business, disposal of materials, fuels and Labor	Staff funding for a position to help with the drop off programs, cost of doing business. we need infrastructure monies to continue programs.
Glass currently has no market so recycling is inconsistent with the haulers within the County. Further EPR efforts are needed, manufacturers keep generating products that aren't recyclable or come at a significant cost that municipalities are forced to fund.	As food waste collection increases, how will additional contamination that comes with it be handled and at what cost? Processing costs may increase significantly	Funding - as more HHW is generated from producers and recycling costs increase, more revenue is needed to fund these programs and producers should cover this cost, not municipalities
possibly glass recycling		

Recycling and food waste collections access for multifamily residential and commercial.	Access to food/yard waste collection for multifamily residential and commercial.	For residents, access to a vehicle is one of the biggest barriers.
I am unsure of question 8. Is there room for improving the current program? yes! I don't know the percentage.	Same response as for #8. Unclear of question.	
Additional funding (not from rate payers) to fund increased contamination or confusion with packaging or brands claims for recyclability and to increase costs for improving processing to capture more target recyclables that are not being sorted or poor processing performance is missing target material, requiring more revenue/funds to upgrade and modernize the system.	More transfer station capacity to handle food with yard debris or seperated food scraops, and/or drop off options for the service should residents or businesses prefer that over collection services. Depot type services are not feasible as limited capacity to handle all public / traffic within current tranfer station facilities. As well as trucking or regional capacity to handle the material to get it to our designated compostor/processor.	Capacity at public or private facilities in conveinet locations, business educaiton/assistance in compliance with proper dispoal, cost to fund all this.
glass recycling. The City quit collecting plastics due to contamination. Work on better messaging and start accepting number #1 and #2 plastics again. *Reduce contamination	food waste. however there currently is no system in place to collect or manage food waste. We must also consider season impacts (freezing) for any organics management. PFAS contamination in food waste/current green waste operation is at capacity/funding sources.	No SQG collection service through the City.
Multifamily properties - while recycling costs are embedded, many properties choose not to offer recycling due to contamination fees or due to the hauler (UTC-governed) not offering single-stream options for recycling.	Multifamily properties - many don't offer organics collection.	We use LSWFA/enterprise funds for some of this, but the bulk of the collection occurs through the county - unsure of gaps/needs.
Glass recycling is offered in my jurisdiction, but not everywhere due to the commodity pricing. (understandable).		Advertising to people who don't understand how to dispose of these materials - or understand them
		Sammamish residents do not have year-round access to disposal services for HHW/MRW.
Residents would like weekly pickup.	Residents would like weekly pick up in spring, summer, and fall.	City-funded through shared resources with City of Bellevue.
	Nobody in our two counties is collecting food waste from consumers and small businesses. There is collection of some green waste but that is limited. Collecting and processing green waste and food waste requires a larger footprint for facilities. The city of Richland (Horn Rapids Landfill) has a 40 acre site so it was easier for them to transition to composting of green waste but the two major waste haulers have small properties so they would have to acquire more property or haul their organics to some sort of regional facility which is expensive and puts more CO2 in the atmosphere. Also, there doesn't seem to be much of a market for compost OR the market is very poor. It seems like Richland has difficulty getting rid of their compost (at times). Last, collection of food waste is smelly! This can become a major problem. People won't want to store food waste for very long because it stinks especially in the summer time. Also, compost facilities will have some difficulties with odors also and dealing with complaints will be problematic.	Funding for HHW/MRW. Getting rid of HHW/MRW is expensive. Benton Co. FINALLY invested in a facility...hopefully we can find funds to keep it running and pay for disposal. I'm not sure what SQGs are doing...we only have 1-2 collection events in BC and FC county does not assist SQGs at all. I'm not certain how great the need is.
Need more opportunities for organics/compost recycling. Curbside recycling is available in some locations but for a fee. It would be helpful if there was more curbside and that it was free.		
Other recyclable items not listed above where the market doesn't support ongoing recycling.	Facility capacity to accept material and conduct composting activities.	Funding dedicated to establishing reoccurring and regular events that are easily accessible to residents - or offering ongoing collection of this material outside of special events.
No plastics recycling at this time.	Only wood waste/brush is currently accepted at local facility.	HHW is only accepted during limited hours and two days a week at local collection site.
Recycling is not available curbside in most areas and drop off locations are very limited.	Composting is not readily accessible by most of the County. There are not facilities to take it or a collection program. Most food and yard waste ends up at the landfill.	
Primarily, it's people who don't care enough to put their recycling in the bins. Well-meaning folks wish-cycle too much and don't bother to know what is truly recyclable. We also have a lot of folks who dump their recycling/trash on their land in our large, rural county. Self-haul and drop-off options won't solve that problem.	We need a way to capture food waste and it is currently not an option.	We recently closed our HHW facility and are offering community events. When people know more about these, I think the rate of collection will increase dramatically.
Changing rules, what is recycled varies by each jurisdiction, lack of education on what recycling means--wishcycling.	Difficulty in teaching people on what is and isn't compostable. Teaching people that just because it says it's compostable, doesn't really mean it is.	We no longer have a fixed HHW facility.
This question would be bettered answered by our Public Works Department, we inspect the landfill and drop box locations but do not have information like this available.	Better information could be received by our Public Work Department.	
In our county we have a major issue with solid waste accumulations on properties usually consisting of tires, vehicles and other bulky junk items.	Lincoln County is rural so it is difficult to develop cost effective curbside and people are not willing to transport very far for yard waste disposal None of this is being recycled except by businesses that are taking to private company for composting.	I have no direct involvement with this program.
Curbside recycling services.		

Free drop box recycling sites are provided but the County would benefit from a curbside recycling program.	There is currently no organics collection sites or services within the County.	Due to limited staffing and funding capacity, our program only operates from May-September.
One of the biggest gaps is that glass needs to be eliminated as part of the single stream bin and collected separately as it contaminates all of the other recyclables in the bin. Another gap is developing profitable markets for recyclables once they are separated. There are compliance issues with recycling facilities having to store baled materials outdoors which causes loss of market value and potential environmental issues as these facilities cannot find a steady markets for the materials and have even asked if they can dispose of the recyclables into the landfill! Finally, not having uniform recycling across city/county lines within our region is a huge gap and confuses consumers and prevents them from recycling right!	Some cities have made organics recycling mandatory, other cities have provided this service at a cost. Single-stream and organics recycling needs to be itemized on waste invoices for customers so that they are aware there is a cost associated with recycling rather than just disposal.	There are only four MRW facilities (two of them in Seattle) that cover all of King County and the MRW events are hosted throughout the year, but infrequent. Currently, there are only two (and eventually three) transfer stations that are co-located with MRW collection in all of King County including Seattle. Most customers only want to go to one place to dispose of their items.
Rural services	There is no food waste collection for residential	I don't think there's been a good survey done to establish a baseline to determine if we're meeting the 15% of households.
Recycling in multi-family housing can prove to be difficult, with high turnover, people do not always know how to properly recycle There are services available but they're not always convenient or easily accessible. There are some recycling pick-up options only available with in city limits or certain areas.	Some portions of the county do not have curbside organic waste pickup, as they are very far from the transfer station and it is not cost effective for the hauler to provide that service.  The cost of the service.	More education about the facility; many people don't know about it. The facility hours are every week day from 9-4, and the first Saturday of the month, 9-4. These hours can be difficult for residents to get to the facility.  Convenience Inconvenience to take it to the Transfer Station so the services are not used to the fullest. Basically an access issue.
Only at transfer stations and no plastics No curbside pickup, all self haul.	Organics collection is handled by another entity.	
Facilities Infrastructure for processing or transferring.	Food waste is much more complicated than yard waste collection and composting. Not so difficult to implement for yard waste, but food waste increases the logistics and costs. Need more receiving manned sites (Properties, staffed, equipment and materials for storage,,,), more frequent collection,	Adequate funding to provide)(construct and operate safe disposal for all counties.
The Financial Burden to Customers would be significant.	We see no need for food or yard waste collection service.	A secondary County collection Site in the southern County
More places to drop off recycling if households aren't paying for curbside recycling	We don't have residential or commercial organic composting in our county due to the fact that we are apple maggot free and we are trying to keep our county safe. We don't want organics from quarantined areas or high risk areas in our county.	We don't have the funding to have a facility or additional events.
In reality, I would put it about 30% Only two cities offer curbside recycling that collects all of the items. In some communities, only cardboard, newspaper, and aluminum cans are collected and in others there is no recycling available.	I would actually rate it somewhere between 0 and 10%. There are no communities that recycle food waste. Only the City of Quincy actually collects and composts yard waste. The City of Moses Lake collects yard waste separately but does not have a feasible option to take to a facility.	Many residents may live a long distance from our collection sites or events. Many may not know about some of our services. Although, SQG businesses have the ability to call a vendor to pick up waste, they may not know that they should or where to find resources.
Commercial recycling and composting is not available for an economical price. Many businesses subscribe because it is the "right thing to do", but more could be done to drive this sector.	The assumption in the question is that curbside collection is the solution to food waste diversion but this ignores the EPA's (and Jefferson County's) hierarchy of food waste diversion. HB 1799 ignores this diversion strategy and has made a solution to an urban county problem an unrealistic and unnecessary financial burden on the State's rural counties.	The greatest need is a producer responsibility bill that would require HHW producers to fund take back programs at the point of sale. Under the current program, Jefferson County provides a subsidy to multi-national corporations for end-of-life care that should be the obligation of the manufacturers of toxic materials.
Cost's involved with operating by recycling drop box program and the need for better education and willing participation.	Commercial composting is not widely available. I would say we meet 10% of the need. We only offer the service at our transfer station and we do not have the ability to collect food waste. We try to keep the cost down to encourage participation so it does affect our budget.	Our biggest service gap is geographical. We are in the process of building a second HHW facility, and that will put us at 100%.
Ecology to stop imposing regulations that the counties have no funding to perform.	Adding this service would be a hardship to our county to perform these tasks	again for Ecology to stop passing bills and rules that small rural counties need to meet with no way to fund the programs. And when I say fund the program that means 100% not the county picking up 25%.

<p>The biggest need we have is for a commercial program. We currently provide comingled service of all of these recyclables for everyone that has garbage service. Recycling isn't mandatory and must be subscribed to. We don't do outreach or education for commercial recycling, so the subscription and participation rates are very low.</p>	<p>Food waste collection. Our compost facilities are not currently set up for food waste collection. We are in the process of determining the needs to make the facilities ready and able to compost food waste and are hoping to be able to start that in 2023.</p>	<p>The biggest need for HHW collection is funds. The cost of this program goes up year over year and in the past, we have had to put other programs on hold in order to pay for this service. The increase in LSWFA funds for this last biennium was immensely helpful, but if that funding drops to previous levels, we are going to take a big hit to the budget and might have to reduce the number of days we can take material.</p>
<p>Curbside service in the eastern portion of the County, and recycling service available to all multi-family residences.</p>	<p>No drop-off or curbside service exists in eastern portion of the County. Private business for organics is not open on Sundays.</p>	<p>Services only located at one site within the County. Not easily accessible to east County residents. Limited hours.</p>
<p>At Snohomish County Solid Waste facilities, we currently do not collect plastics due to various factors: space availability at facilities, cost, contamination, staffing. (Plastic collection is available curbside). That is one of the most frequent calls we get related to recycling. Other items requested to be recycled are mattresses and Styrofoam. From a local gov perspective, we are concerned about the perception that recycling should be free and how to deal with increasing processing fees. Contamination is also an issue for recycling programs.</p>	<p>Snohomish County owned facilities do not accept food waste. Curbside collection accepts both yard and food wastes. The biggest issues would be contamination and perception of residents on not wanting to pay for curbside collection services for easier access to recycling.</p>	<p>We've seen an increase in SQG businesses utilizing the MRW program. Gaps would be outreach and interaction with the businesses to help mitigate related disposal or MRW material.</p>
<p>The biggest gaps and needs would be a lack of efficiencies. Due to the remoteness of our County, Curbside programs are not cost effective based on the WUTC Rate Models.</p>	<p>The biggest gaps and needs would be a lack of efficiencies. Due to the remoteness of our County, Curbside programs are not cost effective based on the WUTC Rate Models.</p>	
<p>Depending on the definition of convenient (which is probably relative to the jurisdiction), the biggest gap is for rural areas or multifamily. Rural areas need drop boxes in closer proximity, but it is very expensive to service remote drop off sites. Multifamily properties have issues with space to put collection boxes and resident access to the boxes.</p>	<p>Same as #9</p>	<p>15% doesn't seem like a comprehensive program. Gap is funding for daily access for residents, location vicinity for rural areas, and assistance to SQG's</p>
<p>More options for plastics, glass.</p>		
<p>Some additional drop-off locations around the County would be helpful.</p>	<p>Only have 1 self-haul drop-off location, located in Lacey. There is no convenient nearby drop-off location in the south county area</p>	<p>There is no nearby HHW facility in south Thurston County, creating a deterrent to those residents/businesses</p>
<p>Rural Cities and towns.</p>	<p>All of our organics are chipped and hauled to Clearwater Paper.</p>	<p>Whitman County is a rural County, we see many farmers trying to drop off material that is not accepted in a Household Hazardous Waste facility.</p>
<p>Mixed paper, paperboard, and some plastics.</p>	<p>More collection services, more processing capacity, more end markets (for compost), more food waste education, more food donation infrastructure We do not have the facility/infrastructure to handle food waste. and we do not have collections services for food waste. And only one of the Cities has curbside pick up for yard waste.</p>	<p>Our facilities are too small, and we have limited funding for staffing, so we are unable to keep the facilities open full time.</p>
<p>Due to the rural nature our communities, recycling at the self-haul facilities is almost the same price as landfill trash, which doesn't incentivize recycling for some people. The curbside recycling is only picked up once a month for most residential customers, as opposed to landfill that is weekly, so that doesn't help make it convenient either. I honestly don't know what the best solution would be, except for perhaps some sort of extended producer responsibility program that would help subsidize recycling programs.</p>	<p>Funding to support an organics recycling program.</p>	<p>We only offer collection events once per year on two of our ferry-served islands (San Juan and Lopez). The non-profit who runs the Orcas transfer station offers collection events quarterly because they have a storage locker. We try to rotate to the outer-islands every 3-4 years. I would like to be able to make collection of MRW more regular for the ferry-served and outer-islands. I am concerned that collection every year, or even more than that, is not convenient enough to incentivize that people dispose of all items responsibly. Funding is our biggest challenge - again, due to our rural location.</p>

Verbatim Responses	Verbatim Responses	Verbatim Responses
<p>Q37 Contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach programs in your community. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs? More specific data on material make-up of collection routes, more convenient on-line tools to lookup sorting do's and don'ts.</p>	<p>Q40 Litter and illegal dumping activities including cleanup, enforcement, and prevention in your community. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs? More internal research and coordination on how best to address this issue going forward.</p>	<p>Q45 Construction and demolition waste recovery programs in your community. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs? More capacity and scale for County's efforts.</p>
<p>The funding for additional outreach staff (City or consultant), materials, and programs is needed because outreach is a continuing need. New state directives are creating additional workloads on already short-staffed jurisdictions.</p>	<p>Staffing for litter control programs is expensive and it is difficult to find staff. The City pays for 2 employees thru our hauler and 2 City FTE staff, but it is still not enough to keep up with illegal dumping and transient activity.</p>	<p>There are requirements included with our permits, but there is a need for more outreach in this area.</p>
<p>The largest gap is funding to provide adequate staffing to meet contamination reduction, waste prevention, education, and outreach needs. Multifamily outreach and education. Staffing</p>	<p>Adequate staffing to operate a litter cleanup program Staffing for enforcement</p>	<p>Staffing and funding</p>
<p>Education and outreach</p>	<p>I have no idea.</p>	
<p>Producing high quality outreach tailored to diverse stakeholders. An increased sense of urgency/ownership from all parties/stakeholders. Outreach we do tends to reach the same people/groups - and that's a narrow slice of all our stakeholders. The pandemic has reduced 'in person' outreach and we need to rebuild that capacity and expand on it from where it was. We're trying to be better at social media, but the dominant platform is restrictive based on their business model - it doesn't allow us to manage our outreach as an entity, so we can't do simple things like 'boost' our posts.</p>	<p>We've added bulky item collection and low rates for fee-based bulky items to our residential service package, but many of our residents do not subscribe to solid waste services, since they can self haul. Some people prefer to illegally dump rather than drive and pay fees at TS's, and it seems fraught to curtail this behavior without taking draconian steps. There are so many other 'worse' crimes that need enforcement action - so there's a lack of urgency to addressing these needs, and there is a limit to police and prosecutor resources that can be focused on this issue. Making trash service 'mandatory' is not going to address the large-scale dumping seen in our community - these come from commercial sources, such as tire pile dumps, construction waste dumps, and 'move out' wastes. Waste from transient populations could be managed more proactively, if resources were available. Additional public area trash receptacles are costly to procure and service. There is a portion of the population that is not yet willing to assume responsibility for their trash, and who have no qualms about dumping trash out of their vehicle or on the ground as they walk.</p>	<p>The City could increase focus on C&amp;D management via our permitting process, so additional resources in this area could be beneficial.</p>
<p>we just need more physical interaction. COVID made it hard. We do a lot of digital</p>	<p>we have a lot of illegal dumping. We take care of it when we see it or are notified but realistically we could probably have a full time person doing litter and junk removal off the streets.</p>	
<p>Contamination reduction, waste prevention and other E&amp;O could be limitless when it comes to funding. It's all about how much effort. We could easily add more staff, spend more to do work, but it's never been evaluated to what level is truly necessary. Also what projects are worth actually implementing. I think this question is practically unanswerable the way it's presented. We get by with what we are doing, but we know it's only doing so much.</p>	<p>The issue would need further study.</p>	<p>No local C&amp;D processor. Driving to Tacoma is not cost effective (higher than landfill when factoring extra drive time and hourly rate. Also consumes more fuel. Also, much of what we know about DTG, is the majority of material is landfilled as ADC. The state needs to stop allowing ADC to be considered recovery. Better regulations are needed.</p>
<p>We need a significant increase in outreach to meet the upcoming demands of HB 1799</p>	<p>We could use greater funding for encampment cleanups.</p>	<p>we do not track this data. We need to track the data to identify gaps.</p>
<p>Using monies for outreach programs. That does not work! We need infrastructure and operating monies. Yes I am emphasizing infrastructure and operating monies only. Not outreach! Resources and engagement are the largest gaps. Cart tagging and other outreach have proven to be effective but are very labor intensive. Labor resources are very tight at the moment. Ultimately contamination is the result of consumer choices on how they dispose of a product, how do we get consumers to recycle right and not just wishcycle.</p>	<p>Using monies for outreach programs. That does not work! We need infrastructure and operating monies. Yes I am emphasizing infrastructure and operating monies only. Not outreach! With the increase in homeless populations, litter and illegal dumping has increased significantly. In addition, the increased use of packaging material to support the growth in on-line shopping services has seemed to increase litter issues.</p>	<p>To many private firms coming into the City providing questionable services and not knowing where those materials are going. Recovery options are very limited in the area and have a high cost for recovery and transportation to facilities out of the area that do not make it feasible currently.</p>
		<p>Encouragement</p>



Sustain funding, harmonization across jurisdictions.	Sustained funding for encampment cleanups, illegal dumping cleanups, general litter abatement.	We refer customers to private MRFs for recycling of C&D materials, and there is little funding for oversight/enforcement.
		Very little work done in this, but interest
Clarity in common goals, metrics and purposes. Who does what effort and how do we know what success looks like or that our actions are making an impact or difference.	Not enough regular, on-going cleaning to keep up with increased population or litter cleanup need. Also, state/county/city jurisdictional boundaries are mixed and often lead to lack of awareness of the litter landscape. Some areas are too complex to clean and require closures (highway ramps or lanes) and as a result to do not get cleaned, leaving litter to accumulate.	
funding for education and outreach, more time, energy, resources at the kids/school level. outreach to problem routes, consistent enforcement for deterrence and tracking of progress.	staff and funding	funding to construct infrastructure to divert C&D waste from the MSW Landfill area.
For a community of our size, we need at least one FTE for this work, and funding and staffing models do not allow this. With more funding, we could get closer to meeting this need.	Encampments - we have a dedicated encampment response team but the problem is huge.	
Jurisdiction and garbage hauling partner are understaffed.	Understaffed	
	The biggest gap is our maintenance crews have to pickup illegal dumps.	
Counties that receive some funding for solid waste task seem to have shortage of staff. Most seem to work on other tasks like road maintenance and solid waste gets a lower priority.	I don't see litter and illegal dumping as a big issue. Not sure if a lot more needs to be done in our counties. I do know that the counties do receive some state funds for C&D Waste is mixed and it is labor intensive to sort through it...I think that is the major problem.	
Staff capacity, environmental assessment, funding.		Lacking facilities that take mixed loads of C&D - currently has to be source separated. Markets for the recycled product are inconsistent.
We do some education and outreach, but primary responsibility relies with other agencies.	There are no programs or vouchers available to provide financial assistance to individuals in need of disposing solid waste to comply with local solid waste codes. The LSWFA grant we receive doesn't allow us to pay for clean-up of sites. In some cases it would be nice to provide that partnership with property owners and county/city agencies.	Facilities are geared toward commercial entities and not individual residents
	Funding for clean-up. Most of our illegal dumps are folks living in poverty.	
Outreach only occurs at the point of a code enforcement case	Complexity of enforcement activities We have no litter programs or clean-up programs. We do enforcement on illegal dumping when we are able to identify the person who dumped.	
	More pick up services throughout the county.	

Staffing capacity	Funding and staffing capacity	Staffing and funding capacity
<p>One of the biggest gaps are lack of profitable markets for recyclables. Another is having quality recyclables where it's not contaminated by other items in the bin such as glass. Another large gap is that we have examples of neighbors to the north outside of the US that have found successful ways of recycling with various bags and totes for customers to separate their items. One major need is uniform recycling across the region and county lines. Acceptable waste items differ from each city due to different haulers. This is confusing for the customer if they move from one city to another.</p>	<p>One of the largest gaps are adequate staff capacity to have timelier response to complaints and have investigative and follow-up support from agency partners. Additional staff is also needed to develop and implement culturally competent outreach and education to our communities to help reduce and prevent unlawful dumping and rodent infestations. One of biggest needs is to ensure program policies are updated and modernize inspection and document management systems.</p>	<p>Similar to household recyclables, profitable markets are needed to ensure a business can sustain meeting city/county ordinance required C&amp;D recycling. Another large gap is reclamation sites are allowed to deposit some C&amp;D materials as part of their reclamation permit, but they are prohibited by the city/county ordinance to do so if the materials came from our city/county. Having conflicting regulatory codes leads to confusion for operators and frustration for local JHDs who have to permit those reclamation sites as inert waste landfills.</p>
<p>Funding and program development</p>	<p>County prosecutors do not have the capacity to assist LHJ's with prosecution and enforcement.</p>	
<p>We have contracts for waste reduction education that focus on businesses and schools, but no county-wide comprehensive educational campaign.</p>	<p>Enforcement and prevention are difficult to implement. We can put up "No Dumping" signs, but they won't necessarily solve the problem.</p>	
<p>Funding and staffing.</p>		
<p>Prevention : Assistance with Garbage disposal for 2nd hand Stores, such as goodwill, Veterans supplies, ,. Expand Re-use stores to each community. Metrics for contamination reduction and Waste prevention are an ongoing concern and not easily reportable.</p>	<p>Tourism, homeless, and temporary agriculture disposal and recycling options. Temporary housing or vacationers do not adequately dispose of items. enforcement with law enforcement</p>	<p>Properties for re-use of building materials, Inert landfills, wood recovery equipment. none</p>
<p>Funding is limited and we can only provide so much service</p>	<p>Hiring employees to pick up litter or illegal dumps &amp; funding.</p>	
<p>We only have one person on staff to perform outreach, planning, and implementation of several programs. The employee also is responsible for grants and other administrative tasks.</p>	<p>We do not have the staff time and resources to adequately pick up litter. We are able to do a fair job at picking up illegal dumps.</p>	<p>We have no services.</p>
<p>Funding</p>	<p>Funding Two years ago, I would have said 100%, but we no longer have dedicated litter crews. That will be the gap we will need to fill in the immediate future, but it will come at a significantly higher cost than it did through our Corrections Division of the Sheriff's Office.</p>	<p>There's no market or alternative use for C&amp;D that is economically feasible to deliver to</p>
<p>I think there's always more to do on this front, but the economics can sometimes be prohibitive, and cooperation from service providers can be spotty.</p>		<p>Aside from a little bit of wood diversion, there is very little C&amp;D recovery happening here. A private company has moved in to the County with the intention of offering more C&amp;D recycling services, so hopefully this improves in the next couple years.</p>
<p>We meet approximately 10 % of the need, Staffing is our biggest issue.</p>		<p>0% we only collect debris free of paints, qnd glues so we do not get any participation contractors and home owners do not want to separate they materials.</p>
<p>Less time wasted by filling out reports to Ecology. We fill out several different reports that have the same information in them.</p>	<p>funding for cleaning up illegal dumps</p>	<p>We dont have the space or the infrastructure to store C&amp;D seperately from MSW.</p>

<p>The biggest needs are funding and staff.</p> <p>Small staff, difficult to cover entire County. Outreach to non-English speaking populations.</p>	<p>The biggest needs are funding and staffing. We currently have a litter crew of 4 that are out 40 hours/week. We are also working on an illegal dumping ordinance that will span several County departments to help identify preventative measures to stop illegal dumping, cleanup of any illegal dump sites and enforcement if necessary.</p> <p>We do a good job at response, but we could do more outreach on prevention.</p>	<p>The needs are laws requiring C&amp;D recycling, more facilities to recycle C&amp;D waste, more outreach with commercial and residential customers about when and how to recycle C&amp;D waste.</p> <p>There is just one private company operating. Possibly they need better market development to make the industry more sustainable.</p>
<p>Staffing requirements to manage CROP and outreach/education programs.</p>	<p>Staffing... Snohomish County has an effective 3 person team for litter and illegal dump cleanup. We rely on seasonal help for this program - typically hiring 10-12 staff. In 2022, we were only able to hire 2-3 seasonal staff. As a result, we implemented a lean litter program.</p>	<p>There is minimal diversion of C&amp;D at Sno Co owned facilities due to a variety of factors including staffing, space, and vendors to process the material after collection. There are also only 2 providers in Snohomish County that recycle and process C&amp;D.</p>
		<p>We are a small rural County, the nearest facility is an 8 hour round trip, it doesn't pencil out, via cost or carbon emissions.</p>
<p>Funding is low when you take into account the suggested per capita spending for outreach. Different needs to reach different populations creates a large gap.</p>	<p>Funding. The CLCP works well, but it is very hard to fund personnel so most jurisdictions use inmate labor. This is difficult when looking for officers to supervise. Funding is limited, so cleanup is limited. Enforcement of litter is limited and enforcement of illegal dumping is extremely difficult and costly in courts.</p> <p>Lack of workers willing to do the job</p>	<p>Upgraded facility with additional space and outreach program with funding for both</p>
<p>Right now, maintaining adequate education and outreach staffing is the biggest issue</p>	<p>Minimal staffing at this time</p>	<p>Adequate staffing to enhance the program</p>
<p>More funding for this activity.</p> <p>This question is very hard to answer as part of the benefits of imagining a fully inclusive, circular economy that has minimized waste is a fundamental shift in the line of business operations and planning.</p>	<p>Available funding.</p>	<p>Funding, and a place to meet these needs.</p> <p>Diverting demolition materials and additional market development.</p>
<p>Funding for staffing to get out in the communities more.</p>	<p>Unable to hire staff. We have had a hard time since covid keeping a crew staffed.</p>	<p>We currently own a Limited purpose Landfill and have started trying to recover metals and grinding concrete for our own road material onsite. It is too expensive to haul to a recover facility.</p>



Verbatim Responses	Verbatim Responses
<p>Q48 Permitting and enforcement programs for active waste facilities and closed waste sites in your community. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs? Planning future facility options for disposal</p>	<p>Q54 Local waste planning, administration, and emergency/disaster programs. What do you see as the biggest gaps or needs? More internal coordination and planning.</p>
<p>This does not apply to us since we do not have any active or closed sites.</p>	<p>We rely on King County for local waste planning. We fund the administration of our solid waste programs thru our solid waste fees, but we could always benefit from more staff. We work with our emergency management on disaster debris management, but it would be good to have a solid waste group that works on this topic (like was done when the Howard Hanson Dam was a threat to many cities in the South Sound).</p>
	<p>The City needs a plan. Emergency Management is currently working with other jurisdictions to develop a disaster debris management plan.</p>
<p>Our city doesn't have responsibility for any active or closed facilities.</p>	<p>Lack of resources for Emergency Management planning, and lack of a coordinated inter-agency approach - between City, utilities, King Co., neighboring County and cities, and Fire dept.</p>
<p>We need to know what is our responsibility to tell them, how to tell them, what is our responsibility to enforce</p>	<p>There are plans in place, we havent had to use them yet!</p>
	<p>You can't predict the type, size, severity of disasters. There is a general plan, but it seems with disasters, it's adaptive management.</p>
<p>We need staff to audit containers and permitting language requiring space for all three waste streams.</p>	<p>We need more staff to administer the programs needed to meet the needs of the community.</p>
<p>We need infrastructure and operating monies. Yes I am emphasizing infrastructure and operating monies only.</p>	<p>This is not as big of a problem as many other issues are. This should not be on any priority list. This is why the state is failing in proper solid waste management. This is not even on the radar as important.</p>
	<p>With so many entities involved, it is difficult to come up with a plan that addresses all needs and scenarios</p>
	<p>A disaster to see how well our plan works</p>

Sustained funding for staffing for enforcement.	
does not apply	funding and ongoing staffing to support this work, as needed.
more staff for enforcement	We need a disaster debris management plan.
No major gaps that I see.	I am not qualified to answer these questions.
Environmental assessment to evaluate historic landfills (unlined) that we are currently unaware of. Funding to support the industry to improve capacity and the staff capacity needed for thorough plan review, SEPA and permitting throughout that process.	Program capacity and dedicated funding towards this activity (and review activities in the future)
The grant we go this funding cycle would have covered activities, but we didn't have enough trained staff to fully take advantage and use the funding.	
Limited staffing to work complex illegal dumping investigations and legal proceedings	Please review comments from Rory Wintersteen, Lincoln County Solid Waste Manager
lack of staff and funding	We are definitely lacking on the emergency response side.

We currently fund our exempt facility program through LSWFA which is not meant for on-going regulatory oversight of these facilities that are receiving material diverted out of the landfill. In addition to an auditing fee for these facilities, our program needs funding to address solid waste complaints associated with these facilities and ensure there is a level playing field for all solid waste facilities which can be difficult for example when there is a monopoly of one company privately owning most of the C&D recycling MRFs in our county.

Our county needs to think long-term and sustainable solid waste disposal. The latest decision to expand the existing landfill will only take us a finite end. With the recent looming rail strike, inclement weather, and unavailable containers, these are just indicators that having one disposal option doesn't work. We have already received volumes from Snohomish County as their transfer stations had to periodically close as they reached capacity and loading their trucks to come to us for landfill disposal due to lack of containers and staff working the rails. Our county needs to consider not only landfill expansion, but also long haul as well as waste-to-energy and partner with neighboring counties to share in that burden/cost. There needs to be a contingency plan when the one disposal option is not available.

Training and maintaining solid waste staff. Historically, we've had long tenured staff but within the last 5 years many have retired or moved onto other positions. This creates a knowledge gap, while staff get up to speed. Also, as LHJs our work continues to evolve and needs to better incorporate equity, racial justice etc. into programs.

We can improve our administration of waste programs, with increased education and outreach. We experienced a disaster last year, with a large flood and were not as prepared as we would have liked to have been.

Lack of staffing and funding

Available Health District staff to prioritize solid waste programs. Rarely is enforcement conducted. Their are many redundant projects and processes the Health District is required to exercise by direction of Ecology. Current priority is for the nations Health.

Funding for solid waste administrative, and the continuity of rall the required Plans.

The Health District does not have the manpower or funding to

Funding

Funding

Continuity of service plans are probably a service gap almost everywhere. I think these require regional cooperation.

WE DONT GET ANY FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT.

<p>The biggest needs would be funding and staffing for the Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department, our solid waste regulatory agency.</p>	<p>This is an area that we are constantly addressing and improving. We have used all of these over the years and have been able to use those experiences to think ahead and make sure that we are as prepared as we can be. I don't know anyone can be 100% prepared just by the nature of risk and emergencies, but we have plans in place with LRI and the haulers in Pierce County to make sure that we have active communication in place during an event and that we do what is necessary to continue service if at all possible.</p>
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<p>That is handled by the Health Department.</p>	<p>Funding to develop a disaster debris management plan</p>
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<p>These answers are in reference to flow control enforcement. Biggest gap is staffing and regional differences in regulations and enforcement strategies.</p>	<p>Staffing and setting time aside to plan for these events.</p>
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<p>Permitting is handled by the Health Department. We just pay the fees that they set for cost recovery.</p>	<p>Need to work more on our emergency response and debris management plan, but we do not have funding for adequate staffing to continue working on an updating the plan.</p>
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# APPENDIX C: MATRIX SPREADSHEET OF CURRENT FUNDING SOURCES AND MECHANISMS

Matrix Field	Description
<b>Overview</b>	
Funding Source or Mechanism name	Formal name of the source or mechanism (or if common name, if applicable).
Source or mechanism short description	Short description of the source or mechanism, including an overview of who pays, on what basis, and for what end use.
Data sources	Websites, reports, or other references used to obtain information about the funding source or mechanism.
Legal authorization	References to laws or codes authorizing the funding source or mechanism
Source or mechanisms details	Additional details (as needed) on how the amount of the source or mechanism is calculated.
Who pays?	Indicates which of the following pays either indirectly or directly under the funding mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consumer (at purchase)</li> <li>• Disposer (during disposal)</li> <li>• Collector/hauler/processor/facility</li> <li>• Manufacturer/retailer</li> <li>• Other (describe)</li> </ul> For example, curbside collection fees are an example of a funding mechanism that is paid directly by the disposer.
Funding type	Categorizes the funding source or mechanism type as one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• User fee</li> <li>• Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) or product stewardship program</li> <li>• Other waste-related fee (including permits)</li> <li>• Waste-related tax</li> <li>• Excise, sales, or manufacturing tax/fee</li> <li>• Commodity sales</li> <li>• Enforcement fine/penalty</li> <li>• Grants and loans</li> <li>• Non-waste funds</li> </ul>
<b>Who is using the mechanism?</b>	
Jurisdictions where used and applicability of the mechanism (list)	Example list of jurisdictions where the mechanism is used. In addition, specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The region where used: Western Washington, Eastern Washington, another U.S. state, outside of the United States</li> <li>• The population size category of jurisdictions where used: large (greater than 250,000 residents), medium (50,000 to 250,000), and small (less than 50,000)</li> </ul>
Example entities (descriptive)	Description of the entity (e.g., city, hauler) that uses the mechanism, including partners, if applicable.
Applicability	Description of the applicability of the mechanism by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban, rural, or both</li> <li>• Type of entity (city, county, state, collector/hauler, processing facility, retailer/manufacturer, other)</li> </ul>
<b>Eligible or typical uses</b>	
Waste streams funded	Notes whether the source or mechanism is eligible to fund garbage, recycling, organics processing, or moderate risk waste. For each funded waste stream, indicates whether funding from the mechanism is typically used on that waste stream ("primary") or not ("secondary").
System components funded	Notes which of the following system components are eligible to be funded by the source or mechanism: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection, transfer, transport, disposal, and processing</li> <li>• Capital improvements and equipment (or debt service for financed purchases)</li> <li>• Operations, maintenance, or monitoring of active facilities (active landfills, other disposal sites, recycling, composting, and moderate risk waste facilities)</li> <li>• Monitoring, maintenance, and remediation of inactive facilities (e.g., closed landfills)</li> <li>• Education, outreach, or technical assistance</li> <li>• Waste reduction programs</li> <li>• Litter/illegal dumping clean-up and prevention</li> <li>• General administration and planning</li> <li>• Permitting and enforcement</li> <li>• Other expenditures (such as the Public Works Trust Fund, city taxes, or the general fund)</li> </ul> For each funded system component, indicate whether the majority of funding from the mechanism is used on that system component ("primary") or not ("secondary").
Pass-through funding (if any)	Note pass-through funding, if any. For example, the Washington State Hazardous Substance Tax is deposited into various accounts managed by the state, such as the Model Toxics Control Operating Account, before being distributed to end uses such as through Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance grants that local governments use to fund their recycling, composting, moderate risk waste, and enforcement activities.
<b>Financial strength and stability</b>	
Funding base	A description of the unit on which the funding mechanism is based. For example, curbside collection fees are based on the number of customers, frequency of collection, and (depending on the rate structure) the volume of garbage collected. Other examples of funding bases include property square footage, business revenue, and number of permitted landfills.



Funding base level	A qualitative assessment of the size (narrow, moderate, or broad) of the funding base. In general, a funding mechanism that can apply to the general population (e.g., a property tax applied on all households) is broad, while a mechanism that applies to only a subset of materials or a small number of customers is narrow.
Correlation of the funding base in relation to...	Indicates whether the funding base is correlated, somewhat correlated, or not at all correlated to each of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Garbage quantities</li> <li>• Total waste quantities (including composting and recycling)</li> <li>• Commodity prices</li> </ul> “Correlated” means the funding base increases or decreases directly in proportion to changes in the other variable; “somewhat correlated” indicates that the funding base is likely to increase or decrease with the other variable, but the relationship is not as direct; and “not correlated” means that the funding base is not affected by changes to the other variable.
Adequacy for purpose	A description of the adequacy of the funding mechanism for the system components it is intended to fund. Adequacy is based on both the strength (amount of funding available, which typically depends on setting appropriate fees and rates) and stability (consistency despite changes in garbage quantities, waste generation, and commodity prices) of the funding mechanism.
Dedication of the source to solid waste	Indicates whether the funding mechanism is fully or partially dedicated to the solid waste system. The funding mechanism is considered fully dedicated if legislation enabling the funding source specifies that a set amount or portion of the funding must go to the solid waste system. Partially dedicated indicates that the waste system is listed in legislation as a recipient of funding but that the amount of the allocation is not defined.
<b>Feasibility</b>	
Administrative complexity (rating and notes)	A rating of the administrative complexity as high, moderate, or low. In general, factors that add complexity include the need for tracking and reporting systems, the method by which material fees are assessed, and how and from whom payments are collected.  Include notes that provide context for the administrative complexity rating; in particular, indicate what particular elements of the funding mechanism either add to or reduce complexity.
Feasibility (rating and notes)	A rating of the feasibility of implementing a mechanism as high, moderate, or low.  Include notes that provide context for the feasibility rating related to political and technical considerations, particularly which elements of the funding mechanism are likely to face political or technical barriers. For mechanisms that are already in place across Washington state, the feasibility rating is noted as “high” since no additional work is needed to implement the mechanism.

Updated March 2023 by Cascadia Consulting Group

Field Funding Source or Mechanism		Description Formal name of the mechanism (or common name, if applicable)				
		Hazardous Substance Tax (Washington State)	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance Grants (cities and counties across the state)	Community Litter Cleanup Program (cities and counties across the state)	Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grants (cities and counties across the state)	
Overview	Source or mechanism short description	Short narrative description of the mechanism (coding to allow for sorting by mechanism type is entered into separate fields below).	<p>The first possessor of hazardous substances (petroleum products, pesticides, and certain chemicals) in Washington State must pay a tax based on the wholesale value of the product.</p> <p>The Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance program (LSWFA) through the Department of Ecology provides grant funding to local governments for solid and hazardous waste planning and implementation, as well as enforcement of solid waste rules and regulations.</p> <p>The grants are split across two different areas: part of available funding goes to solid and hazardous waste planning and implementation; and the rest is used to fund solid waste enforcement projects. Maximum potential grant awards for counties (or cities that aren't signatories to a county solid waste management plan) are determined by formula.</p> <p>Ecology requested additional funding in the 2021-23 Biennium to support local governments combat solid, hazardous, and infectious waste generated by homeless encampments and implement the local recycling contamination reduction and outreach plans.</p>	The Community Litter Cleanup Program (CLCP) through the Department of Ecology provides local governments with funding for litter pickup, illegal-dump cleanup, and litter-prevention education.	The Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED) grants program through the Department of Ecology is a competitive grant program that provides up to \$60,000 to qualified local governments and non-profit organizations for local or statewide education programs designed to help the public with litter control, waste reduction, recycling, and composting. A match of 25 percent of state funding is required.	
	Data Sources	List reports, websites, or other references	<p>WSU (2011) page 18, Ecology Program and Budget Overview (2021-2023)  <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-process/Paying-for-cleanups/Hazardous-Substance-Tax">https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Cleanup-process/Paying-for-cleanups/Hazardous-Substance-Tax</a>  <a href="https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/hazardous-substance-tax">https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/hazardous-substance-tax</a></p>	<p><a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Local-solid-waste-financial-assistance">https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Local-solid-waste-financial-assistance</a></p> <p>2021-2023 Funding Guidelines  <a href="https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2107016.pdf">https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2107016.pdf</a></p>	<p><a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Community-litter-cleanup-grants">https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Community-litter-cleanup-grants</a></p> <p>2021-2023 Funding Guidelines  <a href="https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2107003.pdf">https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/2107003.pdf</a></p>	<a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/WRRED">https://ecology.wa.gov/WRRED</a>
	Legal authorization	Identify RCW or other legal authorization, as known	RCW 82.21 (taxing authority); RCW 70A.305 (hazardous waste cleanup); ESSB 5993 changed the HST structure for liquid petroleum products from a value-based tax to a volume-based tax ( <a href="https://dor.wa.gov/findtaxes-rates/other-taxes/hazardous-substance-tax">https://dor.wa.gov/findtaxes-rates/other-taxes/hazardous-substance-tax</a> ).	RCW 70A.200.140; WAC 173-312  LSWFA supports local programs in accordance with chapters 70A.205, 70A.214, 70A.224, and 70A.300 RCW.	RCW 70A.200	RCW 70A.200.140

	<b>Source or mechanism details</b>	<b>Additional details (as needed) on how the amount of the source or mechanism is calculated.</b>	The excise tax is \$1.09 per barrel (42 gallons) for liquid petroleum products (such as gasoline) and 0.7% of the wholesale value of other hazardous substances. The ESSB 5993 eliminated the three prior MTCA accounts and replace them with three new ones: Funds are deposited into the Motor Vehicle Fund, Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Operating Account, the Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Capital Account, and the Model Toxics Control (MTCA) Stormwater Account.  <a href="https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/1901006.pdf">https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/1901006.pdf</a>	Funding for Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA) comes from the Model Toxics Control Operating Account (MTCA-Op). This law, passed by voter initiative in 1988, established a tax on first possession of hazardous substances in the state, RCW 82.21.030.  Ecology calculates allocation amounts based on the Governor's proposed budget and publishes them after the final State budget is approved. For solid waste enforcement, a portion not less than 20 percent of the total allocation each biennium or a minimum of \$2.925 million, whichever is greater, is set aside for the enforcement of rules and regulations adopted under chapter 70A.205 RCW. For planning and implementation, when the overall allocation for LSWFA is above \$14.625 million in a biennium, 80 percent of the total allocation is for eligible planning and implementation projects. Below \$14.625 million, planning and implementation will receive an amount minus the \$2.925 million minimum set aside for solid waste enforcement.  The minimum state share amount for grants in 2021-2023 is \$20,000. Recipients are required to contribute a 25% match.	Formula funding based on geographic and demographic factors, efficiency, and effectiveness. The CLCP provides local governments with funding for litter pickup, illegal dump cleanup, and litter prevention education and outreach. This funding comes from the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA). Since 1998, the Legislature dedicates 20 percent of this account for financial assistance to local governments.  A three-part formula determines allocations for each county. Ecology distributes funds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 35% spread equally among the counties as a base amount.</li> <li>• 30% based on geographic and demographic factors.</li> <li>• 35% based on on Efficiency and Effectiveness measures.</li> </ul>	Ecology's Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED) grant program provides funding to qualified local governments and nonprofit organizations for local or statewide education programs designed to help the public with litter control, waste reduction, recycling, or composting, or for the development and implementation of a contamination reduction and outreach plan (CROP).  This competitive grant program provides a maximum grant award of \$80,000 and a minimum grant award of \$15,000, inclusive of the required 25% recipient match. For an \$80,000 award, the program awards \$60,000 in state dollars and the recipient 25% match covers the remainder, for a project maximum of \$80,000.
	<b>Who pays (directly vs. indirectly)?</b>	<b>Consumer (at purchase)</b>	Indirectly			
		<b>Disposer (during disposal)</b>				
		<b>Collector/hauler/processor/facility</b>				
		<b>Manufacturer/retailer</b>	Directly			
	<b>Other</b>		Directly	Directly	Directly	
	<b>Describe other</b>		Paid by Department of Ecology to local cities and counties via grants, funded through the Model Toxics Control Operating Account (MTCA-Op).	Paid by Department of Ecology to local government agencies and counties via grants, funded through the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax.	Paid by Department of Ecology to local government agencies and counties via grants, funded through the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax.	
	<b>What type of funding source or mechanism is it?</b>	<b>Funding type (dropdown menu)</b>	Excise, sales, or manufacturing tax/fee	Grants and loans	Grants and loans	Grants and loans
<b>Who is using the mechanism?</b>	<b>Jurisdictions where used</b>	<b>Text: Jurisdiction name (if mechanism is widely used per previous Ecology research, note research report instead and two or three example jurisdictions). If listing multiple, note type of entity for each (e.g., City of Olympia, Yakima County, Recology [collector/processor]).</b>	Washington State with some portion of funding passed through to local jurisdictions	Grants are used by local jurisdictions in Washington State	Grants are used by local jurisdictions in Washington State	Grants are used by local jurisdictions and non-profits in Washington State
	<b>Regions where it is or could be used</b>	<b>In Washington (Western local governments, Eastern local governments, both, or statewide only)</b>	Statewide	Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA
	<b>Suitable for urban, rural, or both</b>	<b>Urban, rural, or both</b>	Both	Both	Both	Both

	Population size category for the jurisdiction where the source or	Large (greater than 250,000 residents)		Yes	Yes	Yes
		Medium (50,000 to 250,000)		Yes	Yes	Yes
		Small (less than 50,000)		Yes	Yes	Yes
		NA – statewide only	Yes			
	Example entities	Names of example entities using the funding mechanism	Washington State Department of Ecology, in partnership with Washington State Department of Revenue. Portions of revenues are passed through to local jurisdictions of all sizes throughout the state.  MTCA funds primarily go to the Department of Ecology, where they are also used for water and air quality management efforts. However, some funds also go to the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Agriculture, and to a lesser degree, transportation and higher education.	Washington State Department of Ecology provides grants to local jurisdictions of all sizes throughout the state.	Any local Washington government agency approved by the county solid waste planning authority can apply for a CLCP grant.	Any qualified local Washington governments and nonprofit organizations for local or statewide education programs designed to help the public with litter control, waste reduction, recycling, or composting, or for the development and implementation of a contamination reduction and outreach plan (CROP).
	Types of entities using (or who could use) the source or mechanism, both public and private	City		Yes	Yes	Yes
		County (Public Works or Health Department)		Yes	Yes	Yes
		State	Yes			
		Collector/hauler				
		Landfill/processing facility				
Retailer/manufacturer						
Other (Identify)					Yes	
Identify other entity					Non-profits	
Notes on applicability	Notes or short narrative description on applicability of the mechanisms to urban/rural regions, by population size category, or by entity type (as helpful)		The total amount of LSWFA funds is determined by the legislature, not the Department of Ecology.  Planning and implementation assistance grants are limited to primary local governments; enforcement assistance grants are limited to jurisdictional health departments.  Beginning in the 2021-23 Biennium, additional ongoing funding is provided for the LSWFA program. Applicants are encouraged to use the additional funds to clean up solid, hazardous, and infectious waste generated by homeless encampments, implement local recycling contamination reduction and outreach plans, along with other solid waste management and enforcement activities.	Any local government agency approved by the county solid waste planning authority can apply for a CLCP grant. Ecology creates a grant for that agency, and that agency administers the grant conditions and invoices Ecology for reimbursement. For example, the county solid waste planning authority may approve their county's corrections department, or a city within the county, to apply for all or a portion of the county's CLCP funds.  The recipient receives funds to conduct and administer projects but may pass the funds through to other entities. Local governments have wide latitude to use partnerships with other agencies and groups to get the work done. For example, community volunteer organizations and correction agencies with crews that need to satisfy community service obligations can perform CLCP work under these grants.	Any qualified local Washington governments and nonprofit organizations for local or statewide education programs designed to help the public with litter control, waste reduction, recycling, or composting, or for the development and implementation of a contamination reduction and outreach plan (CROP).	
ents funded)	Which waste stream(s) does it fund? (Primary or Secondary)	Garbage	Secondary	Secondary	Primary	Primary
		Recycling	Secondary	Primary		Primary
		Organics processing	Secondary	Primary		Primary
		MRW	Primary	Primary		

Eligible or Typical Uses (components)	Which system components is it eligible to fund or does it typically fund? (Primary (commonly used for) or Secondary)	Collection, transfer, transport, processing, disposal (for all waste streams - garbage, recycling, organics, etc.)	Secondary	Primary		
		Capital improvements and equipment (or debt-service for financed purchases)	Secondary	Secondary		
		Operations, maintenance, or monitoring of active facilities (active landfills, other disposal sites, recycling, composting, and moderate risk waste facilities)	Secondary	Secondary		
		Monitoring, maintenance and/or remediation of inactive facilities (e.g., closed landfills)	Secondary			
		Education and outreach, waste prevention and reduction programs, and contamination reduction	Secondary	Primary		Primary
		Litter/illegal dumping clean-up and prevention	Secondary	Primary (prevention only)	Primary	
		Solid waste planning & general administration	Secondary	Primary		
		Permitting and enforcement		Primary		
		Other expenditures (such as city taxes, or the general fund)?	Primary			
Notes on eligible and typical uses	Notes or short narrative description of components funded	<p>Clean-up can include remediation for abandoned landfill and dumping sites. Also funds other toxics and pollution prevention programs (e.g., air quality, stormwater). Funding for garbage is limited to enforcement, clean-up, and pollution/dumping prevention.</p> <p>State TCA: carry out the Model Toxics Control Act, including support for toxic cleanup, toxic pollution prevention, hazardous and solid waste management, and other water and environmental health monitoring programs.</p> <p>Local TCA: fund the remedial action grant program, stormwater pollution source projects, coordinated prevention grant program, and the public participation grant program, and to provide technical assistance to local governments</p>	<p>LSWFA funds local government tasks that prevent or minimize environmental contamination in compliance with state solid and hazardous waste laws and rules, provides funding assistance for local solid and hazardous waste planning, and implementation of some programs and tasks in those plans. Funding for garbage is extremely limited, as described in grant guidelines.</p> <p>Eligible work can include but is not limited to recipient employees and or contractors perform response planning and implementation; cleanup; coordination/collaboration with other governments and agencies; investigations, inspections, locate, and follow-up; infrastructure, purchased services such as provision and service of portable toilets, and provision of garbage collection.</p>	Labor and equipment/supplies costs as well as disposal costs associated with litter cleanup.	<p>Projects may include, but are not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental workshops and educational activities.</li> <li>• Development and/or implementation of a contamination reduction and outreach plan (CROP).</li> <li>• Community-wide outreach or information campaigns.</li> <li>• Information hotlines.</li> <li>• Special materials collection events targeting common recycling contaminants.</li> <li>• Special events (county fairs, Earth Day, etc.).</li> </ul> <p>The grant projects must primarily focus on the products taxed under chapter 82.19 RCW, Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA).</p>	
Pass-through funding (if any)		LTCA funds are passed through to local jurisdictions through LSWFA and other grants. Local grants fund solid waste and other environmental programs such as stormwater pollution prevention.	LSWFA Program Grants are a pass-through of state funding to local governments, paid for by the Hazardous Substance Tax.	CLC Program Grants are a pass-through of state funding (Litter Tax) to local governments, though local governments may pass the funds through to other entities.	WRRED Grants are a pass-through of state funding (Litter Tax) to local governments, and locally based non-profit organizations.	

Financial Strength Sustainability	<b>Funding base</b>	<b>Examples: tons of garbage collected, households served, residential property square footage, units of branded electronics collected, landfills permitted</b>	Volume of hazardous substances brought into Washington State	Hazardous Substance Tax via the Model Toxics Control Operating Account (MTCA-Op).	Litter Tax via the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA).	Litter Tax via the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA).
	<b>Funding base level</b>	<b>Broad, moderate, or narrow base</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	<b>What is the correlation of the funding base in relation to...?</b>	<b>Garbage quantities</b>	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated
		<b>Total waste quantities</b> (includes recycling and composting)	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated
<b>Commodity prices</b>		Correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	
<b>Adequacy for purpose</b>	<b>Notes on whether the mechanism adequate for the components funded</b>	Unclear: was previously adequate, but it is heavily dependent on volumes of petroleum products used. The mechanism does not vary directly with the components funded. In addition, the portion of HST funds directed to solid waste activities has varied significantly by biennium.	Inadequate. Allocation of funds for LSWFA Program Grants was reduced significantly in past biennia even though many jurisdictions are heavily reliant on them to fund their recycling and/or HHW programs. While funding has been restored in the current biennium, survey results suggest gaps and needs remain in local programs.	Inadequate. Allocation of funds for CLC Program grants fluctuates based on funding available in the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax. Funding from this mechanism in recent years has been redirected to other uses, making the funding inadequate for its designed purpose.	Inadequate. Allocation of funds for WRRED Program grants fluctuates based on funding available in the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax. Funding from this mechanism in recent years has been redirected to other uses, making the funding inadequate for its designed purpose.	
<b>Strength and stability notes</b>	<b>Notes on strength and stability (as helpful)</b>	Funding fluctuates substantially with the use of petroleum products. In the long term, a transition to clean energy could reduce funding.	Funding fluctuates substantially with the amount collected through the Hazardous Substances Tax and the amount of funding allocated to the grant program by the legislature.	Funding fluctuates with the amount available in the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax and the amount of funding allocated to the grant program by the legislature.	Funding fluctuates with the amount available in the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax and the amount of funding allocated to the grant program by the legislature.	

	<b>Dedication of the source to solid waste</b>	<b>Fully, partially, or not dedicated</b>	Partially dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated
	<b>Dedication notes</b>	<b>Notes on the dedication of source to the solid waste system.</b>	At times it has been used to fund nontraditional MTCA activities (such as Ecology staff and programs) that were previously funded by the General Fund.			
Feasibility	<b>Administrative complexity rating</b>	<b>Administrative complexity (high, moderate, or low)</b>	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
	<b>Administration notes</b>	<b>Notes on administrative complexity (as appropriate)</b>	Moderate complexity because Washington State already has an excise tax but the product-based nature of the tax makes it difficult to identify affected taxpayers, particularly smaller firms or firms that use affected products infrequently; would be high for a jurisdiction without the existing tax collection structure.	Requires Ecology to set out guidelines for, review, and select applicants on a competitive basis for these funds.	Requires Ecology to set out guidelines for, review, and select applicants on a competitive basis for these funds.	Requires Ecology to set out guidelines for, review, and select applicants on a competitive basis for these funds.
	<b>Feasibility rating</b>	<b>Overall feasibility rating (high, moderate, or low)</b>	High; moderate for already proposed bills for a temporary surcharge above the current tax rate.	High	High	High
	<b>Feasibility notes</b>	<b>Notes on regulatory or statutory changes (if required) and on other barriers and feasibility concerns</b>	None (already in place)	None (already in place)	None (already in place)	None (already in place)
End	End	End	End			

Ramp Litter Cleanup Program (counties across the state)	Solid Waste Collection Tax (Washington State)	Hazardous Waste Generation Fee (Washington State)	Litter Tax (Washington State)	Fees on Gross Revenues for Solid Waste Collectors (Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission)
<p>The Ramp Litter Cleanup Program (RLCP), formerly known as SB 5040 grants, through the Department of Ecology provides funding to local governments for litter cleanup of state ramps. Ecology will have funding program guidelines after the state budget is enacted in May 2023.</p>	<p>In Washington, the Solid Waste Collection Tax levies an excise tax of 3.6% on collectors of solid waste, charged as a percentage of the price of transfer, storage, or disposal services provided. To prevent multiple taxation for the same transaction, the tax does not apply when a solid waste collector uses the services of another solid waste collector. The tax is charged on garbage only; If the materials are taken to a landfill, transfer station, or other facility for disposal, the materials are considered "solid waste" regardless of whether the materials could be recycled. This does not include materials collected for recycling, composting or salvage, nor does it apply to hazardous or toxic waste.</p> <p>Other states may charge solid waste collection taxes based on tonnages disposed rather than the price of services provided.</p>	<p>Businesses that generate hazardous waste are charged an annual fee of \$60 (The amount changes with inflation). Collected fees are used to provide technical assistance and compliance education assistance to hazardous substance users and hazardous waste generators.</p> <p>This fee is separate from the Hazardous Substance Tax.</p>	<p>The litter tax is an excise tax charged to manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of products deemed likely to become litter. It is charged based on the value of products sold. The funds are used by Ecology in a Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account and a litter control program employing youth to clean up public places, and for public education and awareness programs relating to litter control and recycling. During the 2021-2023 fiscal biennium, Ecology may use the revenue to fund a series of food waste reduction campaigns (RCW 70A.200.140)</p>	<p>Every solid waste collection company regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission can be required to pay a fee on gross revenues from their solid waste collection to cover the WUTC's costs of supervising and regulating solid waste carriers.</p>
<p><a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Ramp-Litter-Cleanup-Program">https://ecology.wa.gov/About-us/Payments-contracts-grants/Grants-loans/Find-a-grant-or-loan/Ramp-Litter-Cleanup-Program</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011), page 27  <a href="http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=458-20-250">http://apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/default.aspx?cite=458-20-250</a>  <a href="https://dor.wa.gov/education/industry-guides/solid-waste-collection-disposal-hazardous-waste-and-recycling-businesses/determining-whether-solid-waste-collection-or-recycling-salvage-occurring#">https://dor.wa.gov/education/industry-guides/solid-waste-collection-disposal-hazardous-waste-and-recycling-businesses/determining-whether-solid-waste-collection-or-recycling-salvage-occurring#</a>  <a href="https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/refuse-solid-waste-tax">https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/refuse-solid-waste-tax</a></p>	<p><a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Business-waste/Reports-fees/Hazardous-waste-generation-fee">https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Business-waste/Reports-fees/Hazardous-waste-generation-fee</a>  <a href="https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.218">https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.218</a>  <a href="https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.218.020">https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.218.020</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011) page 15, Washington State Legislature website  <a href="https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/litter-tax">https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/litter-tax</a>  <a href="https://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.200.140">https://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.200.140</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011) page 41  <a href="http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=81.77&amp;full=true">http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=81.77&amp;full=true</a></p>
<p>RCW 70A.200</p>	<p>RCW 82.18.020; WAC 458-20-250</p>	<p>RCW 70A.218.020</p>	<p>Chapter 82.19 RCW authorizes the litter tax described in WAC 458-20-243. RCW 70A.200 explains how the tax funds may be used.</p>	<p>RCW 81.77; WUTC Commission Order A-140166</p>



Ecology anticipates having funding program guidelines available in May 2023, after the state budget is enacted.	In Washington State, this tax is 3.6% on collection, transfer, storage, and disposal services for garbage; it excludes recycling, salvage, and hazardous or toxic waste. To avoid pyramiding and multiple taxation, the tax is not charged on services provided by a solid waste collector to another solid waste collector.	This mechanism is currently used for large generators only. This mechanism could be applied to small generators but is not currently.  The hazardous waste generation fee is a flat fee per business that generates hazardous waste. The fee is currently \$60 per year and is adjusted with inflation. Businesses with a gross income less than \$12,000 in the calendar year are exempt from this fee. Revenues are used to support education, outreach, and prevention activities related to waste reduction and hazardous waste.	The excise tax is 0.015% of the taxable value of the products. Food and beverages consumed indoors at the seller's place of business or outdoors on a deck or patio at the seller's place of business are exempt from litter tax. However, sales of food and beverages ordered "to go" or for "delivery" to a customer are subject to litter tax.	Regulated solid waste collectors are charged up to 1% of gross operating revenues earned for UTC-regulated activities; the UTC may reduce fees such that they equal the costs of conducting regulatory activities. Gross operating revenues earned by city-run or city-contracted collectors are not subject to this fee.
		Indirectly	Indirectly	Indirectly
	Directly	Directly		Indirectly
	Directly			Directly
			Directly	
Directly				
Paid by Department of Ecology to local government agencies and counties via grants, funded through the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax.				
Grants and loans	Excise, sales, or manufacturing tax/fee	Other waste-related fee (including permits)	Excise, sales, or manufacturing tax/fee	Other waste-related fee (including permits)
Grants will be used by local jurisdictions in Washington State	Washington State. Minnesota also charges a similar tax on solid waste transactions.	Washington State.	Washington State with some portion of funding passed through to local jurisdictions	Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission
Both Western and Eastern WA	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide
Both	Both	Both	Both	Both

Yes			Yes	
Yes			Yes	
Yes			Yes	
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington State Department of Ecology will provide grants to local jurisdictions of all sizes throughout the state.	In Washington State, this tax is 3.6%. Self-haul disposers are also charged this tax, which they pay on top of the tipping fees. The mechanism was designed to use collected funds to provide financial assistance to local governments for repair and maintenance of public works projects. However, funds have typically been diverted to other uses.	Washington State	Washington State Department of Ecology, in partnership with Washington State Department of Revenue. Portions of revenues are passed through to local jurisdictions of all sizes throughout the state and to other state agencies.	Every solid waste collection company can be required to pay tax on gross revenues from solid waste collection activities regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission.
Yes	Yes			
Yes	Yes			
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Local governments: Municipalities Counties				Cities and counties may use similar administrative and oversight fees (documented elsewhere). Appropriate to implement on whatever scale oversight and regulation of solid waste carriers takes place in a given jurisdiction.
Primary	Primary (as designed)		Primary	Primary
	Primary (as designed)		Secondary	Primary
	Primary (as designed)		Secondary	Primary
		Primary		

	Primary (as designed)			
		Secondary	Secondary	
Primary			Primary	
				Primary
	Primary - typically diverted to non-solid waste uses		Secondary	
Litter cleanup on state ramps, including interchanges and intersections.	Authorizing legislation in Washington historically required revenues to be placed in the Public Works Trust Fund (also known as the public works assistance account), which funds loans for improvements to public works infrastructure, including but not limited to solid waste (including recycling). From 2011-2015, all revenues were redirected to the state's General Fund; in 2016-2018, half of revenues were redirected to the General Fund, and the other half were deposited into the Education Legacy Trust Account. In 2019-2023, all revenues were redirected to the Education Legacy Trust Account. Starting in 2023, collections are slated to go back into the Public Works Trust Fund.	Fees are used to support the activities of the office of waste reduction as specified in RCW 70A.214. Activities include education, outreach, technical assistance, and research and development.	Funds litter clean-up and litter-related education as well as waste reduction and recycling efforts. At times in the past, approximately half of funding was redirected to state parks.	Funds oversight of solid waste collectors (supervision and regulatory activities) by the Washington UTC and are not intended to exceed reasonable regulatory costs.
RLCP grants (formerly known as SB 5040) grants, are a pass-through of state funding (Litter Tax) to local governments.	The Public Works Trust Fund issues lower cost loans to local jurisdictions, who must pay back the principal and some amount of interest using local funding sources.		A portion is passed through to local governments and other state agencies.	

Litter Tax via the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLLCA).	Cost of collection service.	Number of hazardous waste generators	Dollar value of products likely to become litter	Gross revenues from regulated solid waste collection
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Not correlated	Somewhat correlated	Not correlated	Somewhat correlated	Correlated
Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Somewhat correlated	Correlated
Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated
Inadequate. Allocation of funds for RLC Program grants fluctuates based on funding available in the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax. Funding from this mechanism in recent years has been redirected to other uses, making the funding inadequate for its designed purpose.	Potentially somewhat adequate if dedicated to the solid waste system. An analysis of solid waste cost flows in Washington State estimated that 10% of the tax was used for solid waste infrastructure; remainder used for other public infrastructure. Redirections of Solid Waste Collection Tax revenues to the General Fund and the Education Legacy Trust Account since 2011 have rendered this funding source currently inadequate. Funding from this mechanism is based on only part of waste collected (garbage).	Potentially adequate if the per-business fee allowed by state law is adequate to provide education, outreach, technical assistance, and research to affected businesses because this mechanism scales proportionally to its funding base (number of hazardous waste generators) and is adjusted for inflation. May not be adequate if the per-business fee has been set too low initially or if businesses exempt from paying the fee also need and receive these education and waste reduction services.	Unclear: litter is a huge problem and potentially no funding mechanism could fully cover the costs of litter clean-up and prevention efforts. If the per-unit fee is at an appropriate level, then this mechanism would remain adequate because it varies with the components it funds.  Funding from this mechanism in recent years has been redirected to other uses, making the funding inadequate for its designed purpose.	Adequate. WUTC has the authority to adjust fees each year to cover the anticipated reasonable cost of supervising and regulating solid waste carriers, with a maximum rate of 1% of gross revenues.
Funding fluctuates with the amount available in the Waste Reduction, Recycling, and Litter Control Account (WRRLLCA) which is funded by the Litter Tax and the amount of funding allocated to the grant program by the legislature.	Basing the tax on the price charged for services provides some inherent adjustment for inflation, unlike basing the tax on tons of waste collected.	Stable: Funding base generally varies with funding needs.	Funding could decrease if sales of litterable products decrease.  Funding could also change (increase or decrease) if the list of products subject to the litter tax is adjusted.	Stable. Gross revenues for solid waste collectors are a reasonable proxy for the size and complexity of the solid waste collection system. Because fees are based on revenues, they adjust to some extent for inflation (unless fees based on tonnages collected). In addition, these fees are based on total gross revenues from not only all garbage, but also from includes residential recyclable and compostable materials.

Fully dedicated	Not dedicated	Fully dedicated	Partially dedicated	Fully dedicated
	Revenues have historically been directed to the Public Works Trust Fund, which funds public works infrastructure including but not limited to solid waste. Since 2011, revenues have been redirected to the General Fund and the Education Legacy Trust Account. In 2023, funds are slated to go back into the Public Works Trust Fund.		In past years the legislature has redirected some of the litter tax receipts from the solid waste system to state parks.	Funds are deposited into the public service revolving fund into an account designated for money it collects from solid waste collection companies.
Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate
Requires Ecology to set out guidelines for, review, and select applicants on a competitive basis for these funds.	Moderately complex because service providers must track and report (1) garbage charges separately from recycling and composting charges and (2) charges to/from non-solid waste collectors (subject to the tax) from charges between solid waste collectors (not subject to the tax); however, the state already has mechanisms to collect and enforce excise taxes. Would be less complex if charged on all solid waste services (including recycling and composting); would be more complex if charged different rates by service type (e.g., a higher rate for commercial versus residential).	Requires identifying affected businesses to assess and enforce the fee. Ecology uses business classification codes (NAICS codes) to identify businesses that may be subject to the fee. Businesses may request waivers if they do not generate hazardous waste or if their annual value of products, gross proceeds of sales, or gross income is less than \$12,000.	Moderate complexity because Washington State already has an excise tax but the product-based nature of the tax makes it difficult to identify affected taxpayers; would be high for a jurisdiction without the existing tax collection structure.	Requires a system for tracking and enforcing collection of fees from collection service providers.
High	High for existing tax; moderate to low for potential adjustments	High	High	High
None (already in place)	None for existing tax (already in place). The nexus between the source of SWCT revenues and the solid waste system supports the political feasibility dedicating existing revenues to solid waste or increasing the tax rate with new revenues dedicated to solid waste; however, redirecting and increasing tax revenues are always politically difficult.	None (already in place)	None (already in place)	None (already in place)
	End		End	End

Enforcement penalties for littering and illegal dumping (Washington State and local governments)	Permit Fees for solid waste handling facilities (local governments)	Excise Tax via Solid Waste Disposal District (Counties in Washington State)	Local Hazardous Waste Fee (set by King County Board of health in Washington State)	Administrative Fees, Franchise Fees, Surcharges, Other Fees, or Embedded Services in Collection Contracts (Washington State cities and counties)
<p>Charge a fine or penalty to those caught illegal dumping or littering as an enforcement mechanism for laws designed to discourage this behavior. Persons caught illegal dumping or littering in WA state may also be charged with a misdemeanor.</p>	<p>Permits are required to operate solid waste facilities in WA state. These permits are issued by local health departments, who may charge a fee for issuing and renewing permits. Revenue raised from permitting fees is used to finance operating expenses related to permitting and oversight of solid waste handling facilities.</p>	<p>RCW 36.58.100 authorizes counties to establish a solid waste disposal district with the authority to: (1) provide all aspects of disposing of solid waste except engaging in residential or commercial garbage collection; (2) levy an excise tax on district residents and businesses to fund district activities; (3) collect disposal fees based on weight or volume at disposal sites or transfer stations; (4) levy a property tax with annual voter approval.</p>	<p>The Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) in King County, Washington, charges a hazardous waste fee to solid waste collection providers per customer based on customer characteristics, to transfer station and landfill operators per self-haul customers served and self-haul tons accepted, and to sewage treatment plant operators based on gallons treated. This fee funds services to and mitigation of impacts from hazardous products, materials, chemicals, and wastes.</p>	<p>Cities that contract for collection services can include fees and surcharges in those contracts to pay for solid waste activities beyond contract administration and planning. Fees could be used for city-provided education and outreach, waste reduction, and other waste-related activities. Alternatively or in addition, cities can include the provision of education and outreach or other related services in the collection contract. Cities can contract for garbage, recycling, and yard waste collection.</p> <p>Counties can contract for solid waste handling facilities and systems (such as landfills and transfer stations) and can establish rates and charges for those facilities. Counties can also contract collection or residential recycling and composting (but not garbage) and can manage, regulate, and fix the price of those services.</p>
<p>WSU (2011) page 37 <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Solid-waste-litter/Litter/Litter-laws">https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Solid-waste-litter/Litter/Litter-laws</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011) page 43 <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Solid-waste-permits">https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Permits-certifications/Solid-waste-permits</a> <a href="http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.95&amp;full=true">http://apps.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70.95&amp;full=true</a> <a href="https://www.tpchd.org/i-want-to-/about-us/fee-schedule#solidanchor">https://www.tpchd.org/i-want-to-/about-us/fee-schedule#solidanchor</a> <a href="https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/region_5_state_funding_mechanisms.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/region_5_state_funding_mechanisms.pdf</a> <a href="https://ilsr.org/disposal-surcharges-fund-composting">https://ilsr.org/disposal-surcharges-fund-composting</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011), pg. 30; <a href="https://www.whatcomcounty.us/DocumentCenter/View/59928/CSHWMP?bidId=">https://www.whatcomcounty.us/DocumentCenter/View/59928/CSHWMP?bidId=;</a> <a href="http://www.codepublishing.com/WA/WhatcomCounty/html/WhatcomCounty08/WhatcomCounty0813.html">http://www.codepublishing.com/WA/WhatcomCounty/html/WhatcomCounty08/WhatcomCounty0813.html</a> <a href="http://www.codepublishing.com/WA/SanJuanCounty/html/SanJuanCounty08/SanJuanCounty0812.html">http://www.codepublishing.com/WA/SanJuanCounty/html/SanJuanCounty08/SanJuanCounty0812.html</a>; <a href="https://lewiscountywa.gov/departments/solid-waste">https://lewiscountywa.gov/departments/solid-waste</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.hazwastehelp.org/AboutUs/fundingfees.aspx">http://www.hazwastehelp.org/AboutUs/fundingfees.aspx</a> <a href="http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.05.060">http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.05.060</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011), page 33 City of Bellevue Comprehensive Garbage, Recyclables, and Organics Collection Contract (2014-2021) City of SeaTac Comprehensive Garbage, Recyclables, and Organics Collection Contract (2014-2021) Clark County Solid Waste Management Plan (approved 2015)</p>
<p>RCW 70A.205.195, RCW 70A.200.060, RCW 70A.200.140 and local ordinances. Washington law (RCW 46.61.655) requires motorists to cover and secure their loads to prevent cargo from breaking free.</p>	<p>RCW 70A.205</p>	<p>RCW 36.58</p>	<p>RCW 70.05.060 authorized local boards of health to establish fees; King County Board of Health Code 11.04.060</p>	<p>RCW 35.21.120 (cities); RCW 36.58.040 (counties)</p>

<p>In WA, the fine for littering less than 1 cubic foot of waste is \$103; fines increase for larger quantities of waste and can be up to \$5,000 per violation and potential jail time. In addition, those caught littering more than 1 cubic foot are required to pay an additional "litter cleanup restitution payment."</p> <p>State and local governments, police departments, state patrol, and health departments can and do also issue citations and, in some cases, penalties.</p>	<p>Jurisdictional health departments (such as city and county health departments) charge fees to issue and oversee permits for solid waste handling facilities. Permit fees are set by individual jurisdictional health departments, often based on the staff cost and hours to conduct these regulatory activities. Permit fees apply to a range of facilities including transfers stations, landfills, energy recovery facilities and incinerators, compost facilities, recycling and material recovery facilities, waste tire storage, moderate risk waste facilities, tanks, and land application. Some jurisdictions also charge fees to permit-exempt facilities (that is, facilities that would otherwise require a permit if they did not meet specific exemption criteria) to review applications and conduct inspection confirming eligibility for permit exemptions.</p>	<p>Whatcom County's solid waste disposal district (chapter 18.13) imposes an excise tax of \$8.50 per ton that is the primary funding mechanism for the county's solid waste management activities.</p> <p>The San Juan County and Lopez Island disposal districts are authorized in county ordinances (Chapter 8.12) to collect excise fees based on charges paid to certificated haulers (excluding recycling collection revenues). The fees go to the district solid waste fund, which is used for funding waste disposal activities.</p>	<p>In June 2018, the Board of Health adopted new four-year rates to help keep up with the increased costs of providing services. Fees include wastewater fees (per 1 million gallons treated), transfer station fees (per trip for private vehicles and tons of waste for commercial collectors), solid waste collection (per month with different fees for single-family residential, commercial carts smaller than 0.48 cubic yards, commercial dumpsters up to 10 cubic yards, and commercial roll-off containers larger than 10 cubic yards). See current fees here: <a href="https://kingcountyhazwastewa.gov/en/about-us">https://kingcountyhazwastewa.gov/en/about-us</a></p>	<p>Some contracts require the collector to pay a one-time procurement fee to cover the cost of RFP and contract management, an annual contract fee, a one-time fee to cover new education and outreach materials plus an ongoing fee that may also cover activities beyond contract administration. The contractor is also required to provide litter collection services.</p> <p>Other contracts require the collector to pay a one-time procurement fee to cover the cost of RFP and contract management, an annual contract fee, an ongoing franchise fee that may also cover activities beyond contract administration; the collector is also required to provide education and outreach to customers and to collect properly packaged use motor oil at curbside.</p> <p>Some counties contract with a private hauler for recycling and yard waste collection in unincorporated areas; the contract includes a per-household fee paid to the county to cover contract administration. Some counties also contract with a private waste company related to three transfer stations; these contracts previously included a per-ton fee to the county but now charge a monthly administrative fee and require the contractor to cover the cost of disposing of household hazardous waste collected at those transfer stations.</p>
	Indirectly	Directly	Directly	Indirectly
	Directly	Directly	Directly	Directly
Directly				
Litterer/Illegal dumper				
Enforcement fine/penalty	Other waste-related fee (including permits)	Waste-related tax	Other waste-related fee (including permits)	Other waste-related fee (including permits)
Washington State; cities and counties within Washington State may adopt stricter ordinances.	Any jurisdictional health department that issues solid waste handling permits in Washington can charge these fees.	Whatcom, Lewis, and San Juan counties, as well as Lopez Island within San Juan County.	Local Hazardous Waste Program in King County, Washington	Cities of Bellevue and SeaTac, Clark County
Statewide	Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA
Both	Both	Both	Both	Both

Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
In WA, the fine for littering less than 1 cubic foot of waste is \$103 \$50; fines increase for larger quantities of waste and can be up to \$5,000 per violation and potential jail time. In addition, those caught littering more than 1 cubic foot are required to pay an additional "litter cleanup restitution payment."	The Tacoma-Pierce County Health Department (WA) charges-a flat fee based on a minimum number of hours, plus an additional hourly amount if needed, for permitting and inspections, including for permit-exempt facilities.	<p>Whatcom County charges an excise privilege tax on charges paid for solid waste collection by each residential unit and by each business in the district. The charge is not to exceed \$8.50 per ton.</p> <p>San Juan County levies a surcharge on the operator of vehicles delivering loads to disposal sites or transfer stations based on vehicle type; this funding goes to the district solid waste fund</p> <p>Both San Juan Disposal District and Lopez District are authorized to levy an excise tax on charges paid to certificated haulers for solid waste, but not on the charges paid for recycling collection; the charge is a percentage of collection charges billed by haulers and is set by ordinance by the Districts' governing body.</p>	Local Hazardous Waste Management Program in King County, Washington.	<p>Cities of Bellevue and SeaTac collect fees from their contracted collectors and require them to provide additional solid waste services beyond curbside collection.</p> <p>Clark County collects an administrative fee on its recycling and yard waste collection contracts, which is used primarily to administer the contract.</p>
Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Yes	Yes			
Washington state law sets minimum fines for littering and dumping; local jurisdictions can adopt stricter ordinances.	Applicable to any jurisdictional health authority that issues solid waste handling permits; local health departments can contract with the Department of Ecology to issue permits on their behalf.	<p>Counties with a population of 1 million or more cannot form a solid waste disposal district (per RCW 36.58.100). Currently all counties in Washington except King County are authorized to establish these districts.</p> <p>Disposal districts can be established for portions of unincorporated county areas. Incorporated areas may choose but are not required to join a district through inter-local agreements.</p>	Could be used by any entity responsible for hazardous waste management.	This mechanism applies only to cities and counties that contract for collection.
Primary	Primary	Primary		Primary
	Primary	Primary		Primary
	Primary	Primary		Primary
	Primary	Primary	Primary	Secondary



		Primary	Primary	Secondary
		Primary	Primary	
	Secondary	Primary	Primary	Secondary
	Secondary	Primary		
		Primary	Primary	Primary
Primary		Primary		Primary
		Primary	Primary	Primary
Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	
Penalties are typically (or legally required to be) used for related enforcement, prevention, and cleanup activities. For state penalties, at least half the amount is given as restitution to the property owner and up to half is given to the enforcement agency (typically a local health authority).	In Washington, fees are used for permit administration and facility oversight (handled by jurisdictional health departments).	Funds collected through excise taxes authorized by the solid waste disposal district can be used for solid waste management activities such as disposal, education and outreach, waste reduction, closure and post-closure of landfills, planning, litter and illegal dumping, and household hazardous waste collection. Solid waste disposal districts may not engage in collection of residential or commercial garbage.	Waste reduction programs include product stewardship efforts, policy development, and research.	These fees can be used to cover a range of waste-related components provided by the city or its contractor. Examples include education, outreach, and waste reduction programs; litter collection and education; moderate risk waste collection (e.g., motor oil collection at curbside); and other waste-related activities.
			Funding can be passed through as grants to cities, towns, and tribes that support the hazardous waste management activities of the program.	

Volume of litter and illegal dumping	Number, size, type, and complexity of solid waste facilities receiving permits	Varies, but typically per solid waste collection account or per ton disposed	Number of and type solid waste customer accounts, number of non-commercial self-haul loads and tons disposed at transfer stations and landfills, gallons of sewage treated	Number of subscribers to service, tons collected, gross revenues, or other factors determined by the city
Narrow	Narrow	Varies by specific implementation	Moderate	Moderate
Somewhat correlated	Somewhat correlated	Varies by specific implementation	Not correlated	Varies based on implementation
Somewhat correlated	Somewhat correlated	Varies by specific implementation	Somewhat correlated	Varies based on implementation
Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Varies based on implementation
<p>While penalties collected vary with littering/dumping enforcement and cleanup, local jurisdictions do not consider the amount of penalties collected to be adequate for enforcement and cleanup activities. For example, enforcement officials are rarely able to identify and fine violators.</p> <p>Penalties are better used to deter improper practices than to generate revenue.</p>	<p>This mechanism is somewhat influenced by the quantities and type of waste generated to the extent that these factors influence the number and type of facilities requiring permits. This funding mechanism is adequate for active facilities because jurisdictional health departments can set their permit fees to cover the costs incurred and active facilities have an ongoing source of revenue to pay for permit fees. The funding mechanism may not be adequate for closed facilities if the responsible parties do not have adequate saved funds to pay for permit fees. The funding mechanism is also inadequate for costs associated with permit-exempt facilities.</p>	<p>Adequacy varies depending on how the excise tax is levied and how the rate is set. If the excise tax is levied on a per ton basis but only on garbage, it may not remain adequate as tonnages shift from garbage to recycling and composting. Excise taxes charged as a flat per account surcharge can set rates that account for costs of all waste streams, provided they can be adjusted as the jurisdiction's disposal needs change as well.</p>	<p>Adequacy varies depending on fee level. Funding is based on proxy factors that are expected to relate to the amount of hazardous waste generated; however, the per account revenue generation is relatively stable compared to fees based solely on tons collected.</p> <p>Likely adequate if the city has included fees appropriately to cover costs in the contract.</p>	<p>Adequate if the contracted collector is required to provide the service (such as education and outreach, litter collection or moderate risk waste collection) and the city provides adequate oversight to ensure services meet city standards. The contracted collector will set rates for collection customers to cover the costs of services listed in the contract.</p>
<p>Penalties are better used to deter improper practices than to generate revenue. In addition, catching and prosecuting those who litter or illegally dump is challenging, which makes the mechanism neither stable nor strong.</p>	<p>Stable, but limited strength. Limited revenue generation from this mechanism, as it is only used for permit administration and compliance costs. Current fees do not fund other solid waste programs or activities.</p>	<p>Varies by type of excise tax levied and the willingness of voters to renew annually the excise tax. Per-account fees are generally stable; per-ton fees based only on garbage quantities will not remain stable as waste is increasingly diverted to recycling and composting.</p>	<p>Relatively stable; however, stability may weaken in the future if businesses decrease garbage service volumes as they shift from garbage to recycling and composting quantities.</p>	<p>Stable. Cities and counties can adjust fees periodically to cover costs.</p>

Partially dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated
<p>RCW 70A.200 defines how fines collected under the state minimum are allocated. Local jurisdictions may be able to direct additional funds collected under local ordinances to other activities, such as rewards for reporting violations.</p> <p>Depending on the nature of the violation, half of the collected penalty can go to the landowner on whose property the littering/dumping took place.</p>		State law requires that funds be used for solid waste district activities		
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Moderate complexity because Washington State already has litter and dumping ordinances in place; however the administrative burden associated with identifying violators and enforcing penalties is very high.	Requires a system for tracking and enforcing collection of fees from solid waste facilities.	Adds additional administrative complexity to the county legislative authority to design, implement, and enforce new taxes. However, solid waste disposal districts may largely make use of the existing county legislative body and do not require formation of a new governing body, reducing some complexity of overhead.	Requires haulers and disposal facilities to track and report on collected fees to remit them to the LHWMP; however, haulers should already be tracking this information. Charging fees by container size increases complexity.	Requires a system for tracking and enforcing collection of fees from collection service providers.
High	High	High	Moderate	High
None (already in place)	None (already in place)	<p>Already in place in several jurisdictions, which can serve as models for implementation elsewhere. Already authorized by RCW.</p> <p>Previously Whatcom County charged a garbage pass through fee on every ton of garbage disposed of in public and private facilities in the county (regardless of whether the waste came from incorporated or unincorporated areas).</p>	Already in place in at least one jurisdiction (King County), which can serve as a model for implementation in other parts of Washington. Local jurisdiction would need to pass ordinances to use the fee.	None (already in place)
End	End			End

Administration and Planning Fees Outside Collecting Contracts (Washington State counties)	Performance Fees on Solid Waste Contracts (Washington State cities and counties)	E-Cycle Washington EPR Program (Washington State)	LightRecycle EPR Program (Washington State)	PaintCare EPR Program (Washington State)
<p>In Washington counties can impose a fee on collection services throughout its unincorporated areas to pay for administration and planning expenses incurred in complying with the requirements set out in the city or county Solid Waste Management Plan. Cities that contract directly with private collectors can include administration and planning fees in those contracts.</p>	<p>Some cities that contract with private haulers implement performance fees for not meeting specific contract terms. Examples include missed collections, observed leakage or spillage from contractor vehicles or vehicle contents, collection of source-separated yard waste or recyclables as garbage, or not meeting recycling and composting goals. Because revenues from performance fees vary from year-to-year, they should be designed to prevent and correct the violation, not to support general solid waste activities. Some contracts also include performance bonuses paid to the contractor for meeting or exceeding specific expectations.</p>	<p>E-Cycle Washington is an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program, transferring funding responsibility for collection, recycling, and education regarding covered electronic products (CEPs) from state and local government to manufacturers and retailers. The program allows residents and small businesses to recycle CEPs for free. Ecology also charges manufacturers an administrative fee to oversee the program.</p>	<p>LightRecycle is an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program designed to facilitate proper and convenient collection, transportation, processing, recycling, and disposal of fluorescent and mercury-containing lights in Washington. Every producer of mercury-containing lights sold in or into Washington must participate in the stewardship program. Fees collected from producers are used to develop a network of collection sites that allow state residents and businesses to recycle mercury-containing lights for free at authorized drop-off sites.</p> <p>The program requires an environmental handling retail charge on fluorescent lights; this charge (set by the stewardship organization with approval from Ecology) is used to cover the costs of collecting and recycling fluorescent lights and other mercury-containing lights, including all administrative and operational costs. This fee is also used to fund the state's administration and enforcement costs.</p>	<p>PaintCare is an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program designed to facilitate proper and convenient collection, transport, recycling, and processing of leftover architectural paint for end-of-life management, including reuse, recycling, energy recovery, and disposal.</p>
<p>WSU (2011), page 33 Klickitat County 2013 Solid Waste Management Plan update <a href="https://ilsr.org/disposal-surcharges-fund-composting">https://ilsr.org/disposal-surcharges-fund-composting</a></p>	<p>2017 funding mechanisms survey <a href="http://www.maplevalleywa.gov/home/showdocument?id=6791">http://www.maplevalleywa.gov/home/showdocument?id=6791</a> <a href="https://mrsc.org/explore-topics/public-works/general-utility-topics/solid-waste-collection-recycling-and-disposal#contracts">https://mrsc.org/explore-topics/public-works/general-utility-topics/solid-waste-collection-recycling-and-disposal#contracts</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011) page 10 <a href="http://www.wmmfa.net">www.wmmfa.net</a> <a href="http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/eproductrecycle">www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/eproductrecycle</a> 2021 Satisfaction Report Summary: <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Electronics-Ecycle-guidance-and-reports/Local-governments">https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Guidance-technical-assistance/Electronics-Ecycle-guidance-and-reports/Local-governments</a></p>	<p>Ecology Program and Budget Overview (2021-2023) <a href="http://www.lightrecycle.org">www.lightrecycle.org</a> <a href="http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.275&amp;full=true">http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.275&amp;full=true</a> <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Our-recycling-programs/Mercury-lights">https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Our-recycling-programs/Mercury-lights</a></p>	<p>PaintCare Washington Paint Stewardship Program Plan <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/DOE/files/cc/cc42c151-50cb-4a19-ab7d-e929c2a37139.pdf">https://ecology.wa.gov/DOE/files/cc/cc42c151-50cb-4a19-ab7d-e929c2a37139.pdf</a> PaintCare 2021 Annual Report <a href="https://www.paintcare.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/wa-annual-report-2021.pdf">https://www.paintcare.org/wp-content/uploads/docs/wa-annual-report-2021.pdf</a></p>
<p>RCW 36.58.045 (counties)</p>	<p>RCW 35.21.120 (cities); RCW 36.58.040 (counties)</p>	<p>RSW 70A.500; WAC 173-900</p>	<p>RCW 70A.505; WAC Chapter 173-910</p>	<p>RCW 70A.515</p>

Counties may impose a fee on solid waste collection services provided in unincorporated areas of the county to fund administrative and planning associated with comprehensive solid waste planning required by RCW 70A.205.005.  RCW 36.58.045 does not prescribe a structure for these fees. Counties may charge these administration and planning fee in addition to other county solid waste service fees and charges.	Mechanisms vary by city contract and are typically listed as a monthly fee per performance requirement not met. Bellevue's contract includes a performance incentive calculated annually to provide more recycling and organics service than garbage service.	Manufacturers are required to fully fund the program by participating in the Standard Plan or an alternative plan. The Standard Plan fee calculated for each manufacturer is based 50% on pounds of CEPs sold into Washington state and 50% based on pounds of CEPS collected. Additionally, an administrative fee to Ecology is a tier-based fee calculated using pounds of CEPs sold (percentage of total market share, by weight).  Products covered in the program include computers, monitors, laptops, tablet computers, televisions, portable DVD players, and e-readers.	LightRecycle manages the following types of products: straight fluorescent tubes up to 8 feet in length; curve-shaped fluorescent tubes; compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs); and high-intensity discharge (HID) lights. Stewardship organizations must participate in an approved plan and cover all costs of collection and recycling and are allowed to set the Environmental Handling Charge (EHC) accordingly; retailers may choose whether or not to show the EHC separately on product receipts.  As part of the program, the stewardship organization (LightRecycle) must pay the Department of Ecology an annual fee of \$3000 per participating producer to cover administrative and enforcement costs.  95 cents EHC on each mercury-containing light sold at retail in or into WA. The ECHs are paid to PCA to fund the program.  The program is scheduled to sunset in July 2025.	Each architectural paint producer remits to the stewardship organization payment of an architectural paint stewardship assessment for each container of architectural paint the producer sells in the state, unless the distributor or paint retailer has negotiated a voluntary agreement with the producer and stewardship organization to remit the architectural paint stewardship assessment directly to the stewardship organization on behalf of the producer for the producer's architectural paint sold by the distributor or paint retailer in the state.
		Indirectly	Directly	Directly
Indirectly	Indirectly			
Directly	Directly			
		Directly	Directly	Directly
			The program is flexible in terms of which company (producer, retailer, or distributor) joins the stewardship program and remits the environmental handling charge, so long as the program receives the charge for every covered light sold in WA state at retail.	
Other waste-related fee (including permits)	Enforcement fine/penalty	EPR or product stewardship program	EPR or product stewardship program	EPR or product stewardship program
Cities (e.g., Bellevue, SeaTac) and counties (e.g., Klickitat County)	City of Bellevue, City of Maple Valley, City of Renton, City of Sammamish (WA)	Washington State, similar programs in Oregon State, State of Maine, and 20 other states; Ontario (Canada), other countries	Washington State. Other states also have EPR programs for mercury-containing lamps.	Washington State. PaintCare also operates in other states with paint stewardship programs.
Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide
Both	Both	Both	Both	Both

Yes	Yes			
Yes	Yes			
Yes	Yes			
		Yes	Yes	Yes
Klickitat County, City of Bellevue, and City of SeaTac collect fees from their local collectors.	Bellevue (contracts with Republic Services); Renton (contracts with Republic Services); Sammamish (contracts with Republic Services); Maple Valley (contracts with Recology)	Washington State Department of Ecology, in partnership with the manufacturer-run Washington Materials Management and Financing Authority (MMFA).	In Washington, LightRecycle (representing producers, distributors, and retailers) administers the state's mercury-containing light stewardship program with oversight by Ecology. LightRecycle is operated by PCA Product Stewardship Inc. (PCA), a non-profit industry association. Businesses and residents in the state can recycle covered products free of charge at authorized locations.  Processors are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).	In Washington, PaintCare (representing paint manufacturers) administers the state's paint stewardship program with oversight by Ecology. PaintCare is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization and program of the American Coatings Association.
Yes	Yes			
Yes	Yes			
		Yes	Yes	Yes
		Yes	Yes	Yes
This mechanism applies at whatever scale collection contracts are managed; these are typically city- or county specific.	The mechanism could be used by any jurisdiction that contracts for solid waste collection or operation of a publicly owned solid waste facility.			
Primary	Primary			
Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
Primary	Primary			
Secondary	Secondary	Primary	Primary	Primary

		Primary	Primary	Primary
	Primary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary
Primary	Primary			
	Primary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary
These fees can be used to fund the administration and planning expenses that may be incurred by the county in complying with the requirements in RCW 70A.205.	In general, contracts do not specify what performance fees are used for. As performance fees levied year-to-year are not known by or predictable for the city, the cities that have implemented this mechanism in their contracts do not rely on these fees for their programs. However, fees that are collected can be distributed to solid waste programs as needed.	Most electronics are recycled; a small percent are reused or disposed.  Manufacturers fund and implement collection and recycling of covered electronics as well as education to promote electronics recycling. Manufacturers also pay a separate fee to cover administration and enforcement by Ecology.	LightRecycle's own funding comes from consumers who pay the environmental handling charge levied on the sale of lights in Washington State. The stewardship organization (LightRecycle) also pays the Department of Ecology a fee of \$3000 per participating producer to fund state administration and enforcement of the stewardship program ( <a href="https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.505.050">https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.505.050</a> ).	Paint manufacturers are responsible for the costs of collection, transport, and processing of post-consumer architectural paint and end-of-life management, including program promotion and outreach.
		Funding may be passed through to local jurisdictions if manufacturers pay them to collect or transport CEPs.	A portion of the environmental handling charges collected are paid to the Department of Ecology to cover the annual fee charged to the stewardship organization.	A portion of the PaintCare fees collected are paid to the Department of Ecology to cover program administration costs, which may not exceed 5% of the aggregate assessment added to the cost of all paint sold into the state in the preceding year. PaintCare paid \$20,452 to the Department of Ecology in 2021 in state agency administrative fees.

Number of subscribers to service, tons collected, gross revenues, or other factors determined by the city or county.	Number and type of instances when the contractor does not meet performance requirements in the solid waste collection contract.	Pounds of covered electronics sold into Washington State and pounds of covered electronics collected by E-Cycle Washington.	Number of mercury-containing lights sold	Number of paint containers sold (fee varies by container size)
Varies by specific implementation	Narrow	Narrow	Narrow	Narrow
Varies by specific implementation	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated
Varies by specific implementation	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated
Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated
Adequate to the extent that cities and counties set fees to fully cover the cost of contract administration	Not adequate if used to fund ongoing activities. Cities that have implemented this performance fee do not rely on this mechanism to fund particular programs or ongoing activities; funds from performance fees are treated as an unexpected addition to budget and can be used as supplemental solid waste activity funding. This funding is best suited to addressing the performance issues that incurred the fee.	Adequate: the mechanism requires manufacturers to fully fund collection, recycling, and education regarding CEPs and to pay a fee to cover state administrative costs.	Adequate: the mechanism requires manufacturers to fully fund collection, recycling, and education regarding mercury-containing lamps. Stewardship organizations are allowed to set the Environmental Handling Charge (EHC) to meet program costs (with approval from the Department of Ecology). To remain adequate, the EHC will likely need to be adjusted to focus primarily on number of mercury-containing lamps collected as consumers shift to alternatives such as LEDs. In addition, if curbside and mail-back collection programs are needed to ensure adequate resident and business access to recycling options where drop-off sites are more sparse, funding may be insufficient because the EHC cannot be used for these programs.	Adequate: the mechanism requires manufacturers to fully fund collection, recycling, disposal, and education regarding paint.
Stable. Cities and counties can adjust fees periodically to cover costs.	Not a stable funding source.	Stable from the state's perspective because manufacturers are required to cover all program costs. Small potential for stability to decrease as CEPs become lighter, reducing the funding base for the administrative fee.	Stable from the state's perspective because manufacturers are required to cover all program costs. Small potential for stability to decrease as consumers shift to lighting products that do not contain mercury, unless the EHC formula is changed.	Strong and stable from the state's perspective because manufacturers are required to cover all program costs.



Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated
		Manufacturers fund and operate the program; funds do not pass through state accounts except to fund state administration and enforcement activities.	Manufacturers fund and operate the program; funds do not pass through state accounts except to fund state administration and enforcement activities.	Manufacturers fund and operate the program; funds do not pass through state accounts except to fund state administration and enforcement activities.
Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High
Requires a system for tracking and enforcing collection of fees from collection service providers.	Increases administrative complexity as additional enforcement and assessment of hauler performance is needed.	Calculating fees and enforcing program is relatively complex for the amount of waste affected.	Relatively high administrative requirements (tracking, reporting) for the amount of waste affected, especially since the flexibility in program participation (producer, distributor, or retailer) may make it more challenging to account for each light sold at retail.	Relatively high administrative requirements (tracking, reporting) for the amount of waste affected.
High	Moderate	High	High	High
None (already in place)	Only feasible in jurisdictions that contract out services rather than providing services themselves. Only Cities were identified as using this mechanism at present, but counties that contract out for operation of publicly owned solid waste facilities could consider a similar mechanism.	None (already in place). However, new EPR programs for other products would require new legislation.	None (already in place).	None (already in place).

End

Safe Medicine Return EPR Program (Washington State)	Solar Panel EPR Program (Washington State)	Core Vehicle Battery Charge (Washington State)	Tire Retailer Fee (Washington State)	Tip Fees (transfer and disposal facility operators)
<p>Safe Medication Return is an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program designed to facilitate proper and convenient collection and disposal of unwanted medication from residents statewide. Drug companies that sell into the state are required to cover the cost of collection, transportation, and safe disposal of medicine. Residents can dispose of medicines free of charge at drop-off locations or by mail. The program does not apply to pharmaceutical waste generated by businesses.</p>	<p>One element of SB 5939 passed in 2017 created the Photovoltaic Module Stewardship and Takeback Program which requires manufacturers to provide the public a convenient and environmentally sound way to recycle all modules purchased after July 1, 2017. Program implementation is expected to begin July 1, 2025.</p>	<p>Retailers who sell vehicle batteries must charge customers a fee of at least \$5 per battery sold, must accept used batteries in exchange, and must recycle used batteries. Consumers can reclaim the fee by returning an equivalent battery within 30 days of purchasing the new battery. This mechanism is similar to a bottle deposit in that customers can avoid or recoup the fee paid by recycling the used product. Retailers may keep unredeemed core charges.</p>	<p>Purchasers are charged a \$1 fee at the point-of-sale per new tire purchased. Retailers retain 10% of the fee and submit the other 90% to the state's "Waste Tire Removal Account." This account funds education, enforcement, cleanup, and recycling related to illegal dumping of tires as well as marketing studies to promote use of recycled tires and alternatives to land disposal.</p>	<p>Disposers (self-haul generators or commercial haulers) pay a tip fee at the disposal facility (landfill, transfer station, or incinerator) for the amount of waste that is discarded. This fee can be either a flat fee per load, a variable fee based on the amount of waste disposed, or a per-item fee.</p>
<p>MED-Project 2021 Annual Report  <a href="https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/600nonDOH-MED-Project2021AnnualReport_0.pdf?uid=63d0acc2e0374">https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/600nonDOH-MED-Project2021AnnualReport_0.pdf?uid=63d0acc2e0374</a>  <a href="https://med-project.org/locations/washington/">https://med-project.org/locations/washington/</a>  Inmar Product Stewardship Plan  <a href="https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/600nonDOH-InmarProductStewardshipPlan052022.pdf?uid=63d153e043db6">https://doh.wa.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/600nonDOH-InmarProductStewardshipPlan052022.pdf?uid=63d153e043db6</a>  <a href="https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=69.48">https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=69.48</a>  <a href="https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=246-480">https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=246-480</a></p>	<p><a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Our-recycling-programs/Solar-panels">https://ecology.wa.gov/Waste-Toxics/Reducing-recycling-waste/Our-recycling-programs/Solar-panels</a>  Manufacturer Plan Guidance for the Photovoltaic Module Stewardship Program  <a href="https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/1907014.pdf">https://apps.ecology.wa.gov/publications/documents/1907014.pdf</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011), page 22  <a href="https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.205.520">https://app.leg.wa.gov/rcw/default.aspx?cite=70A.205.520</a>  <a href="http://batteryCouncil.org/?page=State_Recycling_Laws">http://batteryCouncil.org/?page=State_Recycling_Laws</a>  <a href="https://dor.wa.gov/education/industry-guides/auto-dealers/core-charges#:~:text=Batteries,recycling%20or%20remanufacturing%20of%20batteries.">https://dor.wa.gov/education/industry-guides/auto-dealers/core-charges#:~:text=Batteries,recycling%20or%20remanufacturing%20of%20batteries.</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011), page 22; EPA Region 5 (2014)  <a href="http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.95.535">http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=70.95.535</a>  <a href="https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=458-20-272">https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=458-20-272</a>  <a href="https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/tire-fees-and-studded-tire-fees">https://dor.wa.gov/taxes-rates/other-taxes/tire-fees-and-studded-tire-fees</a>  <a href="https://www.ustires.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/U.S.%20Scrap%20Tire%20Management%20Summary.pdf">https://www.ustires.org/sites/default/files/2021-06/U.S.%20Scrap%20Tire%20Management%20Summary.pdf</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011), page 30;  <a href="https://my.spokanecity.org/solidwaste/locations/">https://my.spokanecity.org/solidwaste/locations/</a>  <a href="https://kingcounty.gov/depts/dnrp/solid-waste/facilities/disposal-fees.aspx">https://kingcounty.gov/depts/dnrp/solid-waste/facilities/disposal-fees.aspx</a></p>
<p>RCW 69.48 ; WAC Chapter 246-480; WAC 173-303-555 (Special requirements for management of dangerous waste pharmaceuticals.) [WAC went in effect in 2020]]</p>	<p>RCW 70A.510.010</p>	<p>RCW 70A.205.520; WAC 173-331</p>	<p>RCW 70A.205.405-460; WAC 458-20-272</p>	<p>RCW 36.58.040 (counties); RCW 35.21.152 (cities)</p>

<p>The Department of Health determines costs for the administration, oversight, and enforcement of the requirements of the law and sets annual fees for the program operator. Fees collected shall not exceed 10% of the actual costs in a calendar year. Fees collected are deposited in the secure drug take-back program account in the state treasury.</p>	<p>Producers must pay fees into the photovoltaic module recycling account in the state treasury. Collectors will not be allowed to charge a recycling or dropoff fee.</p> <p>As the program is currently under development, Ecology guidance states that manufacturers must develop a proposal in their stewardship plan for assessing charges and apportioning costs for manufacturers participating in the plan. The finance mechanism must ensure that the photovoltaic modules can be delivered to takeback locations with no cost to the last owner or holder. A description of the information or data used to determine the charges assessed or costs apportioned to manufacturers participating in the plan must also be included. The plan must also describe how manufacturers will pay Ecology's administration costs.</p>	<p>Purchasers are charged at least \$5 per vehicle battery. Purchasers can avoid the charge by returning an equivalent-sized battery at the time of purchase.</p> <p>Retailers must accept at least one used battery for every new battery sold and must recycle the used batteries.</p>	<p>Fee applies only to motorized vehicle tires, not bicycle, wheelbarrow, or hand truck wheels. Most funds collected in Washington are used to fund highway maintenance related to road wear (goes towards the Waste Tire Removal account). Every biennium, money in excess of \$1 million is transferred out of the Waste Tire Removal account to Washington State Department of Transportation for road maintenance.</p>	<p>Transfer and disposal facilities typically charge a minimum fee per load up to a set weight of garbage discarded and a per-ton fee for loads larger than the minimum. Facilities without scales may charge fees based on the volume of the delivering vehicle. Facilities may also charge different per-ton fees for specifically materials (such as recyclables, yard waste, construction and demolition debris, or asbestos) or for specific products (such as refrigerators, other appliances, tires, or bulky items).</p>
Indirectly	Indirectly	Directly	Directly	
				Directly
				Indirectly
Directly	Directly	Indirectly		
		Batteries are banned from disposal in the trash; retailers must pay for recycling of batteries accepted.		
EPR or product stewardship program	EPR or product stewardship program	Other waste-related fee (including permits)	Excise, sales, or manufacturing tax/fee	User fee
State of Washington. Several other states also have EPR laws for pharmaceuticals including Oregon, California, Illinois, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maine, as well as 23 additional local jurisdictions.	State of Washington.	State of Washington.	State of Washington.	Universal, though per ton fees and minimum fees vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.
Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Statewide	Both Western and Eastern WA
Both	Both	Both	Both	Both

				Yes
				Yes
				Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
In Washington, two program operators currently implement the drug takeback program. MED-Project has been operating since 2020 and Inmar Intelligence, Inc. has operated since 2022.	Program is under development and a producer responsibility organization or stewardship plan have not been approved yet.	Washington State.	Washington State, with fees collected by tire retailers; retailers retain 10% of the fee.	Nearly all publicly and privately run transfer and disposal sites.
				Yes
				Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
				Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
		In WA, the state authorizes the core vehicle battery charge, but no money goes to the state or local governments. Fees collected from this program are kept by retailers, who use these funds to pay for recycling of batteries.	In WA, the state authorizes the fee and received 90% of the revenues. Retailers retain 10% of fees collected through this mechanism. The 10% amount retained by the seller is subject to B&O tax.	Tip fees apply to cities and counties that own or manage transfer and disposal facilities.
			Primary	Primary
	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
				Primary
Primary	Primary	Primary		Secondary

Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
				Primary
				Primary
				Secondary
Secondary	Secondary			Secondary
			Primary	Secondary
				Primary
Secondary	Secondary			Secondary
			Primary	Secondary
Manufacturers must pay all administrative and operational costs associated with establishing and implementing the program. Administrative and operational costs include, but are not limited to: Collection and transportation supplies for each collection site; purchase of secure collection receptacles for each collection site; ongoing maintenance or replacement of secure collection receptacles when requested by authorized collectors; prepaid, preaddressed mailers; compensation of authorized collectors, if applicable; operation of periodic collection events, including the cost of law enforcement staff time; transportation of all collected covered drugs to final disposal; environmentally sound disposal of all collected covered drugs in compliance with RCW 69.48.080; and program promotion and outreach.	Solar panel producers are responsible for the costs of collection, transportation, and recycling, as well as minimizing release of hazardous substances into the environment, program promotion, evaluation, and administration costs.	Most implementations use the core charge as a deposit-based mechanism to incentivize consumers to return batteries for recycling; retailers are required to pay for recycling (although battery recycling typically creates net revenues due to the commodity value of component metals).  In a few states besides Washington, "recycling assistance fees" or other non-refundable fees help offset recycling costs. In other instances, a portion of unredeemed charges are passed to the state to fund administrative costs and cleanup / remediation efforts.	The mechanism is designed to provide funding for illegal dumping enforcement, cleanup, prevention activities as well as market development activities related to used tires.  Currently, the fund is not actively used for market development efforts. The main portion of fees is used to fund highway maintenance related to road wear.	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.
Manufacturers must pay an administrative fee to the Department of Health for program oversight. The first fee in 2019 was \$700,000 and has been determined by DOH each year since. Fees in 2021 have been redacted per MED-Project's 2022 Annual Report. Inmar Intelligence, Inc.'s Product Stewardship Plan estimated \$3,178,004 in total program costs, including \$644,900 for administration, \$2,122,104 for collection and disposal, and \$411,000 for communication.	Manufacturers will pay an administrative fee, similar to other EPR programs in the state, to the Department of Ecology.		Funding may be passed through to fund local government enforcement, cleanup, and prevention activities.	

The funding based for Department of Health's costs are the actual administrative, oversight, enforcement, and contractual costs for the fiscal year to implement the program. Manufacturers choose how to fund their portion of program obligations.	Department of Ecology administrative fee yet to be determined.	Number of new vehicle batteries sold.	Number of tires purchased. May apply to only new tires or both new and used tires, depending on the implementation.	Tons or cubic yards of garbage or other materials discarded; number specific products discarded (such as appliances)
Narrow	Narrow	Narrow	Narrow	Moderate
Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Correlated
Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Somewhat correlated
Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated
Adequate: the mechanism requires manufacturers to fully fund collection, safe disposal, and education for covered pharmaceuticals.	Adequate: the mechanism will require manufacturers to fully fund collection, recycling, disposal, and education for solar panels and covered ancillary components.	Adequate from the state perspective because retailers must cover the cost of recycling returned batteries. Currently adequate from the retailer perspective because the commodity of values of batteries typically covers the cost of recycling.	Currently revenues are considered inadequate to address the magnitude of illegally dumped tires. However, revenues are directly correlated to tire sales (which are likely directly related to newly discarded tires) and consumer fee could be adjusted to cover activity costs.  The mechanism could be more adequate if funds were fully dedicated to the solid waste system rather than largely redirected for highway maintenance.	Historically tip fees have been adequate in jurisdictions with publicly run transfer and disposal facilities; in the future this source is expected to be moderately adequate because it often excludes recycling and composting tonnages. In addition, landfills have closure and long-term maintenance costs that have not necessarily been accounted for when setting tip fees.
Strong and stable from the state's perspective because manufacturers are required to cover all program costs, including state oversight and enforcement costs.	Strong and stable from the state's perspective because manufacturers are required to cover all program costs.	Stable because the number of batteries sold is approximately equal to the number of batteries returned.	Stable. Small potential for stability to decrease if fees are not adjusted as tire management costs change.	Most facilities do not charge tip fees on "curbside" recyclables or MRW, and some do not charge fees for yard waste. Funding base may not be stable as waste increasingly shifts from garbage to recycling and composting unless tip fees are charged on all materials.

Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Partially dedicated	Fully dedicated
Drug producers fund and operate the program and pay an administrative fee to the Department of Health for oversight and enforcement.	Manufacturers will fund and operate the program; funds do not pass through state accounts except to fund state administration and enforcement activities.	Retailers fund and operate the program; funds do not pass through state accounts.	The majority of fees are used to pay for highway maintenance related to road wear.	Typically funds are dedicated to solid waste activities because they are considered rate-payer funds or are charged by private transfer and disposal facilities.
Moderate	High	Low	Moderate	Low
Administering and enforcing program is relatively complex for the amount of waste affected. However, the fee structure enables the State to charge for its administration and enforcement time, and all other program costs are borne by the drug producers.	Relatively high administrative requirements (tracking, reporting) for the amount of waste affected.	Low administrative complexity when retailers keep all unredeemed deposits. Retailers are responsible for tracking core charges that they receive and refund in their sales tax reporting, for which infrastructure already exists. Complexity would be moderate or high if retailers were required to pass all or a portion of unredeemed deposits to the state.	Administering and enforcing program is relatively complex for the amount of waste affected. However, flat per-unit fees on a clearly defined product reduce the administrative burden.	Requires facilities to jurisdictions to determine and set appropriate rates and (if using weight-based fees) to install vehicle scales.
High	High	High	High	High
None (already in place).	None (already in place).	None (already in place)	None (already in place).	None (already in place)
		End	End	End

Flow Control Measures (jurisdictions in WA state)	Curbside Collection Fees (variant: fee-based garbage service with embedded or "free" recycling and/or composting)	Curbside Collection Fees (variant: separate fees for garbage, recycling, and composting with voluntary subscription to recycling/composting)	Curbside Collection Fees (variant: separate fees for garbage, recycling, and composting with mandatory subscription to recycling/composting)	Sales of Recyclable Commodities, Compost, or Organic Products (processing facility operators)
<p>Flow control is a legal provision that allows government to designate the places where solid waste can be taken for processing, treatment, or disposal. Some jurisdictions use flow control measures to ensure waste generated locally is disposed of in local transfer and disposal sites to maintain local tip fee revenues. In Washington, counties have the authority to direct garbage collected in unincorporated areas and cities have the authority to direct garbage collected within their boundaries and other materials collected by the city directly or through collection contracts.</p> <p>Governments often engage in flow control for economic reasons. Such provisions are periodically challenged by private entities in the solid waste sector.</p>	<p>Curbside collection fees are 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 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 composting.</p>	<p>Curbside collection fees are charged to customers for each garbage, recycling, and composting 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.</p>	<p>Curbside collection fees are charged to customers each for garbage, recycling, and composting 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 composting services is mandatory in this structure, regardless of whether or not the customer plans to use it. 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. This mechanism may be coupled with a disposal ban.</p>	<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.</p> <p>Compost products from processing of organic feedstocks can be marketed and sold as well, allowing processors who accept these materials to generate revenues.</p>
<p><a href="http://efc.syr.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Trash_to_Treasure061301_final.pdf">http://efc.syr.edu/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Trash_to_Treasure061301_final.pdf</a>;  <a href="http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/pdf/LPFlowControlSnohomishCouncilPresentation.pdf">http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/swfa/pdf/LPFlowControlSnohomishCouncilPresentation.pdf</a>  <a href="https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Plans-policies/Washington-state-waste-plan/Local-waste-planning">https://ecology.wa.gov/Regulations-Permits/Plans-policies/Washington-state-waste-plan/Local-waste-planning</a>  <a href="https://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/flow-control-waste-transport-federal-7136754/">https://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/flow-control-waste-transport-federal-7136754/</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011), p30-32</p>	<p>WSU (2011), p30-32</p>	<p>WSU (2011), p30-32</p> <p><a href="http://www.seattle.gov/documents/Departments/SPU/Services/Rates/2023-2025_SolidWaste-RateStudy.pdf">www.seattle.gov/documents/Departments/SPU/Services/Rates/2023-2025_SolidWaste-RateStudy.pdf</a></p>	<p>WSU (2011) page 47-48;</p> <p>Snohomish County (WA) Solid Waste Management Plans;  <a href="https://snohomishcountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/83227/SnoCoCompSolidHazWastePlanCombinedDRAFT20210628">https://snohomishcountywa.gov/DocumentCenter/View/83227/SnoCoCompSolidHazWastePlanCombinedDRAFT20210628</a></p>
<p>RCW 36.58.040 (counties, only over garbage collected in unincorporated areas); RCW 35.21.152 (cities, only over garbage collected within their boundaries or materials collected by the city directly or through municipal contracts)</p>	<p>RCW 35.21.152 (cities)</p>	<p>RCW 35.21.152 (cities); RCW 81.77 governs collection fees for haulers regulated by the Washington UTC</p>	<p>RCW 35.21.152 (cities can establish fees); RCW 35.21.130 (cities can mandate service); RCW 36.58A.010 (counties can mandate service through a collection district); RCW 81.77 governs collection fees for haulers regulated by the Washington UTC</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>



Flow control is not in itself a funding mechanism; instead it directs the flow of waste tonnages to specific facilities where tip fees, taxes, surcharges, or other funding mechanisms generate revenues.	Fees are typically listed on bills as a single charge for garbage or solid waste collection.  In Washington, jurisdictions use a pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) model in which customers with larger containers or more frequent service pay higher fees. Some jurisdictions outside of the state charge flat fees regardless of quantities discarded.	In Washington, many jurisdictions use a pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) model in which customers with larger containers or more frequent service pay higher fees. In this variation, customers are charged separate fees for each service and may choose whether to subscribe to them.	In Washington, many jurisdictions use a pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) model in which customers with larger containers or more frequent service pay higher fees. In this variation, customers are charged separate fees for recycling and/or garbage service and but must subscribe to them.	Revenues from this mechanism will vary based on the quantities and types of material collected; certain materials have a higher market price per ton (e.g., metals) than others (e.g., plastics). The distribution of revenues from recyclables commodity sales can vary across jurisdictions.
Directly	Directly	Directly	Directly	
				Directly
				Indirectly
				Processors directly receive the revenues from manufacturers who use recycled content and from individuals and organizations that buy compost, other organic products, or products made with recycled materials. Revenues may also be used to offset processing costs.
Other	User fee	User fee	User fee	Commodity sales
Lewis County, City of Seattle, King County, Snohomish County, Spokane County	Several jurisdictions in Washington State (City of Tacoma, City of SeaTac, City of Spokane)	Several jurisdictions in Washington State (City of Yakima; City of Vancouver); WUTC certificated haulers	Thurston, Pierce, King, and Snohomish Counties; other jurisdictions throughout WA; City of Seattle	Most recycling and organics processors sell commodities and finished organic products; sometimes revenues are shared with contracting cities or with county governments.
Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA
Both	Both	Both	Both	Both

Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lewis County, City of Seattle, King County, Snohomish County, Spokane County	City of SeaTac in partnership with its contracted hauler (Recology), offers "free" recycling for residential and commercial customers and higher rates for larger garbage containers. City of Tacoma (municipal hauler) offers "free" recycling and organics service for residential customers and charges higher rates for large garbage cans. City of Spokane (municipal hauler) charges residents higher rates for larger garbage cans (32-, 68-, and 95-gallon sizes); recycling service (up to one 64-gal cart) is free of charge for residents.	City of Vancouver with contracted hauler (Waste Connections) offers garbage collection and recycling collection by voluntary subscription for an additional fee.	Whatcom County has adopted mandatory garbage and recycling collection through its solid waste and recycling collection district. Haulers serving unincorporated areas of Whatcom County are required to charge separate fees for each garbage, recycling, and composting, per WUTC regulations.  City of Seattle has mandatory subscription to recycling and composting for both residential and commercial customers. Residential customers have recycling costs embedded in garbage fees, but are billed separately for food and yard waste service. Commercial customers pay separate fees for all services. Seattle has also banned the disposal as garbage of yard waste and certain recyclable materials.	Nearly all recycling processing sell recyclable commodities, using revenues to offset processing costs or to offer commodity-based rebates to contracted haulers, cities, or counties.
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yes			Yes	Yes
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
				Yes
				Yes
Flow control measures can be used only when jurisdictions have authorization to designate disposal sites for solid waste collected within their boundaries; they are typically not authorized for recycling or organics. Flow control measures have been legally contested in the past when jurisdictions tried to control the flow of waste not collected within their boundaries.  Only applies to jurisdictions with disposal sites or facilities. Flow control measures by a county work best when local cities agree to participate (typically via inter-local agreements).	Solid waste collectors regulated by the Washington UTC cannot use this rate model because they are required to charge for each service separately to avoid cross-subsidizing between services. The closest variant allowable for UTC-authorized haulers is county-mandated subscription and with separate fees for each service.	Voluntary subscription to recycling and composting programs in more rural areas can result in high cost-of-service (inefficient collection); without other funding to offset cost of service in this structure, high rates can disincentivize subscription to recycling and composting services, resulting in low participation rates.	Mandatory subscription in less dense areas can help lower recycling and composting collection fees; collectors can provide service more cost-effectively per customer when there are more subscribers.  Disposal bans work only where recycling and composting options are available. Disposal bans on recyclable materials may not be appropriate for Eastern Washington.	Due to transportation costs, this funding source is more applicable to jurisdictions that are close to processors and end-markets; for recycling, this means Western Washington along the I-5 corridor.
	Primary	Primary	Primary	
	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary

	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary
	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Primary
	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Primary
	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary	Secondary
Flow control measures are not a funding mechanism alone. Instead, they help ensure that waste generated within a jurisdiction are disposed of at the jurisdiction's disposal facilities, allowing for collection of tip fees.	Cities can use collection fees to fund non-collection activities as long as they are related to the solid waste utility.	Cities can use collection fees to fund non-collection activities as long as they are related to the solid waste utility.	Cities can use collection fees to fund non-collection activities as long as they are related to the solid waste utility.	In general, revenues from commodity sales and organic product sales are used to cover the costs of recycling and organics (including collection, processing, facility operations, and infrastructure improvements). Revenues may also be also used to fund education and other reduction activities.

Not applicable	Number of customers; number of times garbage is collected; volume of garbage collected	Number of customers; number of times garbage, recycling, and compost is collected; volume of garbage, recycling, and compost collected.	Number of customers; number of times garbage, recycling, and compost is collected; volume of garbage, recycling, and compost collected.	Quantities and quality of recyclables and organics; commodity prices
Not applicable	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Narrow
Not applicable	Correlated	Correlated	Correlated	Not correlated
Not applicable	Not correlated	Correlated	Correlated	Somewhat correlated
Not applicable	Not correlated	Not correlated	Not correlated	Correlated
These measures keep materials generated in the jurisdiction disposed in the jurisdiction, which can increase the quantity of waste collected (increasing collected tip fees) or increase the quantity of recyclables collected (increasing revenues from their sales).	Typically adequate if rates on garbage are set appropriately to cover all system costs; may not be adequate in the future because it funds all waste collection and disposal/processing based on only part of waste collected (garbage).	Typically adequate if rates are set appropriately to cover all system costs.	Typically adequate if rates are set appropriately to cover all system costs.	Currently inadequate for recycling and composting (which still rely on a portion of tip and service fees as well).  This funding mechanism was stronger for collection and processing of recyclables when commodity values were high (revenues from sales could be passed to the customer in the form of reduced collection costs); recent declines in commodity values have decreased recycling revenues significantly. This mechanism would be better considered to be an occasional windfall than a stable source of funding.
Not applicable	Will not remain stable as waste increasingly shifts from garbage to recycling and composting without raising "garbage" fees substantially. Completely "free" recycling and composting can make it politically difficult to begin charging for these services in the future, even at a reduced rate compared to garbage fees.	Will be stable as waste increasingly shifts from garbage to recycling and composting.	Will be stable as waste increasingly shifts from garbage to recycling and composting.	Limited stability for recycling revenues due to reliance on high commodity values.

Not applicable	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated	Fully dedicated
	Private collectors typically dedicate most revenues to collection operations; public solid waste utilities are required to fund only activities that serve utility rate payers.	Private collectors typically dedicate most revenues to collection operations; public solid waste utilities are required to fund only activities that serve utility rate payers.	Private collectors typically dedicate most revenues to collection operations; public solid waste utilities are required to fund only activities that serve utility rate payers.	In most cases, revenues are fully dedicated to recycling and organics collection, processing, education, and waste reduction activities.
Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Requires additional administrative complexity for enforcement of these measures.	Moderately complex because requires tracking and billing customers based on service level; however, it doesn't not require tracking actual waste quantities collected from customers.	Moderately complex because requires tracking and billing customers based on service level; however, it doesn't not require tracking actual waste quantities collected from customers.	Moderately complex because requires tracking and billing customers based on service level; it also adds administrative complexity in enforcement of mandatory recycling requirements.	Costs for selling commodities and products are low as recycling and organics processors sell commodities and end-products routinely.
Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High
Already in place in some jurisdictions; however, these measures can be legally contentious.	None (already in place)	None (already in place)	None (already in place)	None (already in place)
	End	End	End	End

<b>Revenue-sharing Agreements with Haulers (Washington counties and cities)</b>	<b>Energy Recovery, Landfill Gas, Biogas, Waste to Energy, and Refuse-Derived Fuel (facility operators)</b>	End End
<p>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>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. This plan must be consistent with local solid waste plan and demonstrate how revenues will be used to increase recycling. The remaining revenue will be returned to residential customers, and 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.</p>	<p>Facilities utilizing 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> <p>Current energy recovery from MSW in the US is primarily the result of landfill gas recovery and waste-to-energy (WTE) or refuse-derived energy (RDF) plants. New and emerging technologies for managing MSW are of interest and include anaerobic digestion, gasification and pyrolysis. These technologies are considered as "emerging" because they do not have the same level of operational experience or commercialization in the US as historically used technologies such as mass-burn WTE and landfill facilities.</p>	End
<a href="http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=81.77&amp;full=true">http://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=81.77&amp;full=true</a>	<p>WSU (2011) page 44;</p> <p><a href="https://my.spokanecity.org/solidwaste/waste-to-energy/">https://my.spokanecity.org/solidwaste/waste-to-energy/</a></p> <p><a href="https://kingcounty.gov/depts/dnrp/solid-waste/facilities/landfills/landfill-gas.aspx">https://kingcounty.gov/depts/dnrp/solid-waste/facilities/landfills/landfill-gas.aspx</a></p> <p><a href="https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=350673&amp;Lab=CESER">https://cfpub.epa.gov/si/si_public_record_Report.cfm?dirEntryId=350673&amp;Lab=CESER</a></p>	End
RCW 81.77.185	Not applicable	End

Revenues from this mechanism will vary based on the quantities and types of material collected; certain materials have a higher market price per ton (e.g., metals) than others (e.g., plastics).	The City of Spokane, WA operates a 800 ton-per-day waste-to-energy facility, which can produce up to 26MW of power. The facility reports \$5M in sales of power to Avista Utilities in Spokane.  Roosevelt (Klickitat County) and Cedar Hills (King County) regional landfills capture and convert methane gas to electricity.	End
		End
		End
Directly		End
		End
	Directly	End
	Utilities or other energy users	End
Commodity sales	Commodity sales	End
King, Snohomish, and Pierce counties have recycling revenue sharing agreements with UTC-certificated haulers. Ultimately the revenues from sales of recyclable commodity by haulers flow through to processors and remanufacturers.	City of Spokane (WA); King County (WA); Republic-owned Roosevelt Regional landfill Klickitat County (WA)	End
Both Western and Eastern WA	Both Western and Eastern WA	End
Both	Both	End

Yes	Yes	End
Yes	Yes	End
Yes		End
King, Snohomish, and Pierce counties have revenue-sharing agreements with UTC certificated haulers.  In 2013, the revenue-sharing agreement between Waste Management and Snohomish County allowed for an incentive payment to the hauler of 5% of its total implementation expenditures if it successfully increased diversion by single-family and multifamily customers based on a 2-year rolling average.  While revenue-sharing agreements can be used in all parts of the state, in practice the lack of access to recycling markets makes this mechanism unfeasible for Eastern Washington.	The City of Spokane, WA operates a 800 ton-per-day waste-to-energy facility, which can produce up to 26MW of power. The facility reports \$5M in sales of power to Avista Utilities in Spokane.  Roosevelt (Klickitat County) and Cedar Hills (King County) regional landfills and convert methane gas to electricity. King County Solid Waste Division reports that biogas produced from landfill gas capture generates \$1-2M annually for the County.  Energy Facility Site Evaluation Council (EFSEC) provides a "one-stop" siting process for major energy facilities in the State of Washington. EFSEC coordinates all evaluation and licensing steps for siting certain energy facilities in Washington. Effective June 30, 2022, the law expands EFSEC's permitting abilities to include other facilities that can opt into the siting process, such as such as biofuel refineries, renewable hydrogen plants, electric vehicles (EV), and EV parts manufacturing and charging stations.	End
Yes	Yes	End
Yes	Yes	End
		End
Yes		End
	Yes	End
		End
		End
		End
Due to transportation costs, this funding source is more applicable to jurisdictions that are close to processors and end-markets; for recycling, this means Western Washington along the I-5 corridor.	Considerations for waste-to-energy include regional electricity prices, tipping fees, and renewable energy standards (in places where waste-to-energy is considered renewable). Public agencies benefit from this funding mechanism only if they own the energy-generating facility or have negotiated revenue-sharing; otherwise, the funding mechanism benefits the private landfill or processing facility.  This funding mechanism is also only applicable to jurisdictions that operate a large landfill or an incinerator.	
	Primary	End
Primary		End
	Primary	End
		End



Secondary		End
Secondary		End
Secondary	Primary	End
		End
Primary		End
		End
		End
		End
	Secondary	End
WUTC revenue-sharing agreements are used to primarily fund education and reduction activities in the jurisdictions where the agreements are in place.	In general, revenues are most often used to offset waste collection, disposal, processing, or handling costs; however, these revenues may be used to fund any relevant part of the solid waste system. King County notes that revenues from Cedar Hills landfill gas help the Solid Waste Division reduce the rates for disposal.	End

Quantities and quality of recyclables and organics; commodity prices	Quantities and characteristics of disposed waste and current price of power.	End
Narrow	Narrow	End
Not correlated	Not correlated	End
Somewhat correlated	Somewhat correlated	End
Correlated	Correlated	End
Not adequate for recycling and waste prevention education; this mechanism should be considered a supplementary funding source and not a primary funding source. Because the mechanism funds recycling education, this mechanism can help increase the quantity of recycling that haulers collect, in turn increasing the revenues that haulers earn and retain as part of these agreements. However, this mechanism depends on the market value of recyclable commodities, which is not stable.	<p>Energy revenues alone are not likely to cover all costs of facility operations. Adequacy depends on the quantity and quality of feedstock materials, energy prices, and renewable energy incentives (where waste-to-energy is defined as a renewable).</p> <p>Cost estimates for conversion technologies are variable and uncertain due to limited data for commercial scale operating facilities and the high variability in capital and operating costs dependent on location. Revenue sources for conversion technologies can include energy product sales, tipping fees, and material by-product sales. Similar to costs, specific data are limited and highly uncertain as they are highly dependent on the quality of the products and local markets. Renewable energy or tax credits may also be a source of revenue for conversion technologies if they meet certain requirements in GHG emissions.</p>	End
Not stable due to the high correlation with commodity prices.	<p>Limited stability. Revenues will fluctuate with energy prices; revenues may decrease if feedstock quantity or quality decrease. Several countries in Europe (Germany, Sweden, Belgium, and Netherlands) import garbage from other countries as feedstock for their waste-to-energy plants. Funding from waste-to-energy may also be impacted by changes to renewable energy incentives.</p> <p>Conversion technology facilities are not well established in the US - there has been a decline in the number of new constructed facilities due to challenges related to economics and lack of viable feedstock. Some of the companies never got past the planning and funding stage, some couldn't scale up operations, and some resulted in fraud judgements against the conversion technology companies. At the same time, there is renewed interest in this option to manage plastics and create products such as refuse-derived fuel.</p>	End

Fully dedicated	Partially dedicated	End
WUTC revenue-sharing dedicated to activities that increase recycling.		
Moderate	Low	End
Administrative costs associated with revenue sharing are moderate because they require haulers and counties to develop an original agreement and negotiate ongoing activities in addition to tracking and sharing revenues. In addition, revenue-sharing agreements require approval by the WUTC.	Costs for selling energy is incurred by facility operators, which enter into these types of contracts routinely.	End
High	High	End
None (already in place)	None (already in place)	End
	End	End