

Coordinated Prevention Grants

The Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) program protects human health and the environment by reducing human exposure to toxins, reducing waste, ensuring proper management of solid and household hazardous waste, and promoting energy and resource conservation. CPG provides funding assistance to local governments for planning and implementing their local solid and hazardous waste management plans.

CPG Benefits Washington Citizens

- **Reducing Toxic Threats and Hazardous Wastes.** CPG projects protect human health by showing citizens and businesses how to use less toxic products and properly dispose of hazardous wastes. Facilities and recycling events collect nearly 108,000 tons* of hazardous waste annually for proper and safe disposal and recycling.
- **Ensuring Safe Management of Wastes.** Twenty percent of CPG funds go to local jurisdictional health departments to enforce solid waste facility rules and inspect solid waste facilities. Local government staff oversees 700 facilities, including landfill and composting operations. In the last biennium, they performed 3,200 inspections, responded to more than 13,000 illegal dump and illegal storage complaints, and 27,000 customer and general technical assistance requests*.
- **Increasing Recycling Rates.** Local recycling programs are the key to Washington's leading recycling rate. CPG played a pivotal role in financing the local programs that now recycle and reuse 1.5 million tons of residential material annually**.
- **Increasing Composting.** Grants develop and promote improvements in composting. These efforts led to 413,592 tons* of organic material that were diverted from landfills.
- **Conserving Natural Resources.** CPG also promotes energy and resource conservation through recycling, composting, green building, promotion of less toxic alternatives, and other initiatives consistent with the Beyond Waste plan (the state's 30-year solid and hazardous waste management plan). Recycling through CPG programs saved the equivalent of 562,103 barrels of oil or the annual energy consumption of 30,396 households.***
- **Cutting Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** Recycling and composting programs reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 212,203 metric tons of carbon equivalent.***

*Outcomes above based on the 2006-07 regular cycle and 07-08 offset cycle final performance analysis reports.

** 2008 Washington State Recycling Survey data

***(according to the EPA WARM model that calculates emission reductions).

WHY IT MATTERS

Sustaining Jobs and Local Programs: CPG provides roughly 31 percent of the costs for recycling and hazardous waste programs in all but the largest counties. In these economic times, CPG funds are even more important to preserve jobs and keep these basic programs going.

Beyond Waste Plan: CPG helps fund local solid and hazardous waste plans to meet Beyond Waste goals - eliminate, reduce and convert our waste to resources.

Puget Sound Initiative: CPG funds help us keep toxins out of Puget Sound and other waterways by:

- Teaching citizens about least-toxic products.
- Helping businesses reduce and safely handle their hazardous waste.
- Collecting hazardous waste.
- Teaching builders low-impact development principles and least-toxic products.

Contact information:

Shelly McMurry
(360) 407-6223
shelly.mcmurry@ecy.wa.gov

Funding Sources and Allocations

Up until the 09-11 legislative budget, funding for the CPG program came from the **Local Toxics Control Account (LTCA)**. As of July 2009, funding has come from the **State Building Construction Account (SBCA)**. The availability and amount of funds depend upon legislative appropriations and any special legislative provisos. When funds allow, CPG has two cycles, regular (a two calendar-year period) and offset (in alternate two-year periods).

Regular Cycle. Ecology allocates regular cycle funds based on an 80 percent allocation for Solid and Hazardous Waste Planning and Implementation grants and 20 percent for Solid Waste Enforcement grants. For Planning and Implementation grants, each county can apply for a base amount (\$100,000 last cycle) plus an amount based on its population. For Solid Waste Enforcement grants, each health jurisdiction can apply for an equal share of the 20 percent available for Solid Waste Enforcement.

Offset Cycle. Funds for the offset cycle come from two different sources:

- (1) Unrequested or unspent money at the expiration of the regular cycle grants.
- (2) Any special legislative proviso.

Ecology awards offset cycle funds through a competitive process using specified criteria.

Ecology administers CPG consistent with WAC 173-312. The goals of the program are to minimize or eliminate the generation of solid waste and hazardous substances in order to protect, preserve, and enhance the air, land, and water resources of Washington State.

CPG Future Priorities

For the 2011-2013 biennium, CPG's budget request is for \$28.6 million dollars. The 09-11 legislative budget allocated only \$10 million out of the \$25.06 million request. As a result, CPG could not run an offset competitive cycle and drafted agreements in phases, only funding the first year of the 10-11 regular cycle agreements. CPG needs the full allocation requested for 11-13 to fund the second year of these 10-11 regular cycle agreements. The allocation also provides funds to start the next regular cycle (2012-13) and offer a competitive offset cycle (2013-14).

The requested CPG funds focus on several priorities:

- Support local government **base programs** (\$22.08 million). This maintains the existing solid waste infrastructure and helps local governments execute their solid and hazardous waste management plans. It also funds recycling, collecting household hazardous waste, and enforcing solid waste codes. These funds will be available through the regular cycle.
- Implement **the Beyond Waste Plan**, Washington State's Solid and Hazardous Waste Management plan (\$4 million). The Beyond Waste Plan identifies strategies to reduce waste and toxics and to use wastes as resources. The funds will assist local governments to address specific initiatives, targeting the areas that will help meet the Beyond Waste goals. These areas include programs for moderate risk waste (small quantities of hazardous wastes from households and businesses), green building, and organics composting and conversion (yard debris and food waste converted to compost and soil amendments). Ecology distributes these funds through a competitive process in the offset cycle.

- Provide **Alternatives to Burning**. Up to \$2 million in funds for grants to local governments provides an alternative to the burning of backyard organic materials. Alternatives include chipping, reuse, and composting.

Ensuring High Quality Projects

Ecology, in accordance with the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee's key investment practices, requires CPG projects to:

- Align with local solid and hazardous waste management plans.
- Produce quantifiable outcomes.
- Link target audience, action steps, and outcomes.
- Develop project evaluation methods.

Evaluations shared at the on-line Information Clearinghouse, <https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/swicpublic>, help local governments learn from each other and share resources. It allows Ecology to identify best practices for waste prevention, toxics reduction, and materials reuse.

Special accommodations:

If you need this publication in an alternate format, call the Solid Waste & Financial Assistance Program at 360-407-6900. Persons with hearing loss, call 711 for Washington Relay Service. Persons with a speech disability, call 877-833-6341.

Coordinated Prevention Grant 2009-11 Biennium Base Funding Allocation by County (\$22.08 Million)

COUNTY	2010 POPULATION	SOLID WASTE IMPLEMENTATION		SOLID WASTE ENFORCEMENT	CURRENT TOTAL ALLOCATION
		BASE AMOUNT	PER CAPITA AMOUNT (\$2.0641)		
ADAMS	18,000	\$100,000	\$37,154	\$120,986	\$258,140
ASOTIN	21,500	\$100,000	\$44,379	\$120,986	\$265,365
BENTON	169,300	\$100,000	\$349,456	\$90,740	\$540,196
CHELAN	72,600	\$100,000	\$149,855	\$90,740	\$340,595
CLALLAM	69,500	\$100,000	\$143,457	\$120,986	\$364,443
CLARK	431,200	\$100,000	\$890,051	\$120,986	\$1,111,037
COLUMBIA	4,100	\$100,000	\$8,463	\$120,986	\$229,449
COWLITZ	99,600	\$100,000	\$205,587	\$120,986	\$426,573
DOUGLAS	37,600	\$100,000	\$77,611	\$90,740	\$268,351
FERRY	7,800	\$100,000	\$16,100	\$60,496	\$176,596
FRANKLIN	72,700	\$100,000	\$150,062	\$90,740	\$340,802
GARFIELD	2,250	\$100,000	\$4,644	\$120,986	\$225,630
GRANT	86,100	\$100,000	\$177,721	\$120,986	\$398,707
GRAYS HARBOR	71,200	\$100,000	\$146,966	\$120,986	\$367,952
ISLAND	80,300	\$100,000	\$165,749	\$120,986	\$386,735
JEFFERSON	29,000	\$100,000	\$59,860	\$120,986	\$280,846
KING	1,909,300	\$100,000	\$3,941,034	\$120,986	\$4,162,020
KITSAP	247,600	\$100,000	\$511,077	\$120,986	\$732,063
KITTITAS	39,900	\$100,000	\$82,359	\$120,986	\$303,345
KLICKITAT	20,200	\$100,000	\$41,695	\$120,986	\$262,681
LEWIS	75,200	\$100,000	\$155,222	\$120,986	\$376,208
LINCOLN	10,450	\$100,000	\$21,570	\$120,986	\$242,556
MASON	56,800	\$100,000	\$117,242	\$120,986	\$338,228
OKANOGAN	40,500	\$100,000	\$83,597	\$120,986	\$304,583
PACIFIC	21,800	\$100,000	\$44,998	\$120,986	\$265,984
PEND OREILLE	12,900	\$100,000	\$26,627	\$60,496	\$187,123
PIERCE	813,600	\$100,000	\$1,679,372	\$120,986	\$1,900,358
SAN JUAN	16,300	\$100,000	\$33,645	\$120,986	\$254,631
SKAGIT	118,900	\$100,000	\$245,424	\$120,986	\$466,410
SKAMANIA	10,800	\$100,000	\$22,293	\$120,986	\$243,279
SNOHOMISH	704,300	\$100,000	\$1,453,763	\$120,986	\$1,674,749
SPOKANE	465,000	\$100,000	\$959,818	\$120,986	\$1,180,804
STEVENS	44,000	\$100,000	\$90,822	\$60,496	\$251,318
THURSTON	249,800	\$100,000	\$515,618	\$120,986	\$736,604
WAHKIAKUM	4,100	\$100,000	\$8,463	\$120,986	\$229,449
WALLA WALLA	59,200	\$100,000	\$122,196	\$120,986	\$343,182
WHATCOM	193,100	\$100,000	\$398,583	\$120,986	\$619,569
WHITMAN	43,300	\$100,000	\$89,377	\$120,986	\$310,363
YAKIMA	238,400	\$100,000	\$492,087	\$120,986	\$713,073
TOTALS	6,668,200	\$ 3,900,000	\$ 13,764,000	\$ 4,416,000	\$ 22,080,000

Coordinated Prevention Grant Project List

Examples of projects funded during the 2007-09 Biennium

Organics: Local governments are helping communities reduce the disposal and burning of reusable organic materials. Many local governments are building regional composting facilities, setting up commercial and residential food waste collection programs, and offering yard-waste chipping options. They are also subsidizing discounts on mulching lawn mowers and educating citizens on options to reduce waste. These options include home composting and planting native plants.



Outcomes: Tons of organic materials composted, chipped, or used on-site.

Example:

Kittitas County (G0900149 and G0800403) used CPG funds to locate, design, construct, and operate a countywide composting facility as a community alternative to burning. They laid a pad, purchased a grinder, loader and turner. Their goal is to collect organic material, turn it into compost, and sell it in bulk. They will use the revenue to sustain continued operation of the facility.

Green Building: Local governments are encouraging the building of high-performance “green” buildings. They educate builders and give public recognition to those who “build green.” Local governments also help builders reuse materials and construct demonstration buildings.

Outcomes: Tons of building materials reused; number of green buildings in a community.

Example:

King County (G0900183) conducted a demonstration to test the feasibility of using asphalt shingles in a paving project. King County Road Services Division’s contractor, Woodworth & Company, paved Southeast 416th Street near Enumclaw with hot mix asphalt containing recycled asphalt shingles.



Waste Reduction and Recycling: Local governments provide residential and commercial recycling, technical help to businesses, recycling collection events, educational programs, on-site waste audits, and recycling drop-off locations. These activities help raise Washington’s recycling rate.

Outcomes: Tons of materials recycled or reused.

Example:

City of Olympia (G0900099) used CPG funds to expand their public-event recycling program beyond traditional recycling to include the collection of organics. They upgraded the existing collection infrastructure by purchasing recycling drop boxes and a trailer. They focused on up to four major public events and the Olympia Farmer’s Market.



Hazardous Waste: Local governments help businesses and residents properly dispose and recycle hazardous waste by building and maintaining hazardous waste collection facilities. They also conduct special collection events. The governments help small businesses with technical matters and promote the use of less toxic products. They work with others to come up with solutions to problem wastes such as electronics and mercury.

Outcomes: Tons of household hazardous waste removed from homes; number of businesses using less hazardous waste.

Example:

Lewis County (G0900112) used funds to purchase a paint can crusher and blending machine. This created a more cost effective way to process paint collected at its hazardous waste facility.

Solid and Hazardous Waste Planning: Local governments work in cooperation with public officials, local solid waste advisory committees, and the public to develop plans for their communities. These plans outline effective approaches to reduce solid and hazardous wastes.

Outcomes: Up-to-date plans that align with the State’s Solid Waste Management Plan (the Beyond Waste Plan) and outline local priorities.

Example:

Columbia County (G0900161) and Lincoln County (G0900158) used funds to hire a consultant to help review and update the County’s solid and hazardous waste management plan. They also evaluated how to make recycling and composting financially secure in the counties.

Solid Waste Enforcement: Local governments enforce the solid waste laws and local ordinances. They enforce these by permitting and inspecting facilities, by responding to complaints about illegal dumping and waste storage, and by issuing citations.

Outcomes: Number of solid waste permits written, facilities inspected, and complaints handled.

Example:

Thurston County Public Health and Social Services (G0900107) received funds to increase their solid waste enforcement activities. They resolved 246 complaints, conducted 24 inspections of solid waste facilities, and provided technical assistance or action on 159 general public calls. They are also piloting a partnership with the prosecuting attorney’s office. Their goal is to increase enforcement of the solid waste code and prosecution of illegal dumping.