

Coordinated Prevention Grants

The Coordinated Prevention Grant (CPG) program protects human health and the environment by reducing human exposure to toxins, reducing waste, and ensuring proper management of solid and household hazardous waste. 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 15,000 tons of hazardous waste annually for proper and safe disposal.
- **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 grant period, they performed 3,168 inspections, responded to more than 12,258 illegal dump and illegal storage complaints and 26,933 customer and general technical assistance requests.
- **Increasing Recycling.** Local recycling programs are the key to Washington's leading recycling rate. Programs now recycle or reuse four million tons of materials. Today's grants still promote and develop recycling, including new efforts to recycle 154,377 tons of recyclables and organic material.
- **Conserving Natural Resources.** CPG also promotes energy and resource conservation through recycling, composting, green building, promoting less toxic alternatives, and other initiatives consistent with Beyond Waste plan (the state's 30-year solid and hazardous waste management plan). Recycling through CPG programs saved the equivalent of 430,879 barrels of oil or the removal of 36,596 passenger cars from the roadway. *
- **Cutting Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** Recycling and composting programs reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 116,112 metric tons of carbon equivalent.*

Outcomes above based on the 2006-07 regular cycle final performance analysis reports.
*(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 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 helps fund keeping toxins out of Puget Sound and other waterways:

- 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
smcc461@ecy.wa.gov

CPG Future Priorities

For the 2009-2011 biennium, the Governor's budget proposal contains \$25.06 million dollars for CPG. The request focuses on several priorities:

- Support local government **base programs** (\$20.79 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.
- Execute **the Beyond Waste Plan**, Washington State's Solid and Hazardous Waste Management plan (\$4.27 million). The Beyond Waste Plan identifies strategies to reduce waste and toxics and to use wastes as resources. These 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 (such as yard debris and food waste) composting and conversion. This includes reducing backyard burning of organic materials. Ecology distributes these funds through a competitive process in the offset cycle.

Funding Sources and Allocations

In the Governor's budget proposal, funding for the CPG program comes from the **State Taxable**



Steven's County Public Works (G0800545) received Alternatives to Burning funds to purchase a chipper and host yard waste collection events in partnership with the Steven's County Fire Protection District, local town/city governments and the Department of Natural Resources, diverting approximately 20 tons of yard and woody debris from disposal or burning annually.

Building Construction Account. The availability and amount of funds depend upon legislative appropriations and any special legislative provisos. CPG awards funds in two cycles, regular (a two calendar-year period) and offset (in alternate years).

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 their equal share of the amount available. CPG funds are distributed to recipients who request their full or partial allocation in the regular cycle. Projects must meet minimum qualifications and show environmental outcomes.

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.

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 help local governments learn from each other, share resources, and allow Ecology to identify best practices for waste prevention, toxics reduction, and materials reuse.



Clallam County Environmental Health Services (G0800256) partnered with the North Peninsula Building Association to create Built Green® Clallam County.



The City of Federal Way (G0800358) distributed larger recycling containers to customers in their service area to increase customer use of recycling options.

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 (\$20.79 Million)

COUNTY	2008 POPULATION	SOLID WASTE IMPLEMENTATION		SOLID WASTE ENFORCEMENT	CURRENT TOTAL ALLOCATION
		BASE AMOUNT	PER CAPITA AMOUNT (\$1.9327)		
ADAMS	17,800	\$100,000	\$34,402	\$113,917	\$248,319
ASOTIN	21,400	\$100,000	\$41,360	\$113,917	\$255,277
BENTON	165,500	\$100,000	\$319,866	\$85,437	\$505,303
CHELAN	72,100	\$100,000	\$139,349	\$85,437	\$324,786
CLALLAM	69,200	\$100,000	\$133,744	\$113,917	\$347,661
CLARK	424,200	\$100,000	\$819,861	\$113,917	\$1,033,778
COLUMBIA	4,100	\$100,000	\$7,924	\$113,917	\$221,841
COWLITZ	99,000	\$100,000	\$191,339	\$113,917	\$405,256
DOUGLAS	37,000	\$100,000	\$71,511	\$85,438	\$256,949
FERRY	7,700	\$100,000	\$14,882	\$56,988	\$171,870
FRANKLIN	70,200	\$100,000	\$135,677	\$85,438	\$321,115
GARFIELD	2,300	\$100,000	\$4,445	\$113,917	\$218,362
GRANT	84,600	\$100,000	\$163,508	\$113,917	\$377,425
GRAYS HARBOR	70,900	\$100,000	\$137,030	\$113,917	\$350,947
ISLAND	79,300	\$100,000	\$153,265	\$113,917	\$367,182
JEFFERSON	28,800	\$100,000	\$55,662	\$113,917	\$269,579
KING	1,884,200	\$100,000	\$3,641,635	\$113,917	\$3,855,552
KITSAP	246,800	\$100,000	\$476,996	\$113,917	\$690,913
KITTITAS	39,400	\$100,000	\$76,149	\$113,917	\$290,066
KLICKITAT	20,100	\$100,000	\$38,848	\$113,917	\$252,765
LEWIS	74,700	\$100,000	\$144,374	\$113,917	\$358,291
LINCOLN	10,400	\$100,000	\$20,100	\$113,917	\$234,017
MASON	56,300	\$100,000	\$108,812	\$113,917	\$322,729
OKANOGAN	40,100	\$100,000	\$77,502	\$113,917	\$291,419
PACIFIC	21,800	\$100,000	\$42,133	\$113,917	\$256,050
PEND OREILLE	12,800	\$100,000	\$24,739	\$56,959	\$181,698
PIERCE	805,400	\$100,000	\$1,556,614	\$113,917	\$1,770,531
SAN JUAN	16,100	\$100,000	\$31,117	\$113,917	\$245,034
SKAGIT	117,500	\$100,000	\$227,095	\$113,917	\$441,012
SKAMANIA	10,700	\$100,000	\$20,680	\$113,917	\$234,597
SNOHOMISH	696,600	\$100,000	\$1,346,334	\$113,917	\$1,560,251
SPOKANE	459,000	\$100,000	\$887,119	\$113,917	\$1,101,036
STEVENS	43,700	\$100,000	\$84,460	\$56,959	\$241,419
THURSTON	245,300	\$100,000	\$474,097	\$113,917	\$688,014
WAHKIAKUM	4,100	\$100,000	\$7,924	\$113,917	\$221,841
WALLA WALLA	58,600	\$100,000	\$113,258	\$113,917	\$327,175
WHATCOM	191,000	\$100,000	\$369,150	\$113,917	\$583,067
WHITMAN	43,000	\$100,000	\$83,107	\$113,917	\$297,024
YAKIMA	235,900	\$100,000	\$455,929	\$113,917	\$669,846
TOTALS	6,587,600	\$3,900,000	\$12,732,000	\$4,158,000	\$20,790,000

Coordinated Prevention Grant Project List

Examples of projects funded during the 2007-09 Biennium Offset grant cycle

Organics: Local governments are helping communities reduce the waste of 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.

Examples:

City of Entiat (G0800370) received Alternatives to Burning funding to develop a composting facility to use the organic material from an existing brush collection program that can no longer be burned. The organic material will be mixed with the biosolids produced at the City of Entiat's wastewater treatment plant.

Whitman County Public Works (G00700239) created a public compost facility in the City of Palouse. This will allow the city and residents to compost yard waste.

San Juan Public Works (G0700142) provided composting workshops and sold composters at a discount to residents as part of their food and yard waste reduction program.

Thurston County Water and Waste Management (G0700171) worked with the Washington State University Master Composters to provide education, infrastructure and assistance for establishing food waste composting programs to all schools requesting assistance in Thurston County.

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.

Examples:

King County Solid Waste Division (G0700155) developed a toolkit to assist King County cities in the development of green building programs.

Seattle Public Utilities (G0700141) developed five building material salvage case studies to help promote residential and small commercial building deconstruction.

Waste Reduction and Recycling: Local governments provide residential and commercial recycling, technical help to businesses, recycling collection events, education 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.

Examples:

Skagit County Public Works (G0700179) increased recycling at public events by purchasing ClearStream© recycling bins that are shared with five cities in the county.

The City of Shelton (G0700170) transitioned to a dual-stream automated recycling system through negotiating a new contract with the hauler, changing their service level ordinance, purchasing a few new containers, but mostly retrieving a surplus of free used ones, and providing education and outreach to increase participation.

Douglas County's Solid Waste Services (G0600143) expanded their recycling program to include complete facilities in the town of Rock Island, resulting in a 10 percent increase in the amount of recyclables collected countywide. In 2006 and 2007, they diverted 436 tons of designated recyclables from being landfilled.

Hazardous Waste: Local governments help businesses and residents properly dispose of hazardous waste by building and maintaining hazardous waste collection facilities and conducting special collection events. The governments also help small businesses with technical matters, promote the use of less toxic products, and 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.

Examples:

Lincoln County Public Works (G0700214) upgraded their existing Moderate Risk Waste (MRW) facility by adding a permanent floor structure, secondary containment, gas monitoring, ventilation system and a covered structure.

Kitsap County Health Department (G0700177) established a referral program between local and state business licensing entities and the health department to identify businesses that produce small quantities of hazardous waste to provide them with best management practices, education and technical assistance.

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 and outline local priorities.

Examples:

Communities updating their management plans for solid or hazardous waste include:

Solid and Hazardous waste management plans – The counties of Lewis, Walla Walla, Pend Oreille, Lincoln, Franklin and Asotin.

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:

Spokane Regional Health District (G0700231) researched locations of abandoned dumps and landfills, and investigated the sites. The health district mapped the locations and contacted owners of the property to clean up the illegal dumps. Additionally, they evaluated and inspected all exempt permit facilities on a regular basis and responded to complaints to ensure facilities were in compliance with solid waste regulations.

Okanogan County Public Health Department (G0600217) had an emphasis on locating and enforcing the clean-up of illegal dumps. In 2006 and 2007, they conducted 1,479 site visits and cleaned up 113 tons of illegally dumped material.