

CPG SWAC Update 1-22-08  
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**CPG Regular Cycle (January 2008-December 2009)**

- The legislature awarded \$19.5 million for CPG's 08-09 cycle. Eighty percent or \$15.6 million is divided among planning authorities using a base-plus formula and 20 percent or \$3.9 million is allotted for solid waste enforcement. Each jurisdictional health department can apply for \$106,849 and \$160,274 for multi-county jurisdictions.
- Applications are scored on the completeness, goal and outcome statements. If they fail to meet the Minimum Threshold Score, applications are sent back to the applicant for adjustments.
- Local governments applied for \$18.6 million (\$100,000 was unrequested from planning authorities and \$800,000 from Health Departments).
- The types of projects they use CPG monies for are outlined below:
  - **Organics:** Local governments are reducing organic waste by building regional composting facilities, setting up commercial and residential food waste collection programs, offering yard waste chipping options, subsidizing mulching mowers and educating citizens on the options to reduce waste such as home composting and planting native plants.
  - **Green Building:** Local governments are encouraging the building of high performance "green" buildings through builder education and recognition programs and providing technical assistance that encourages materials reuse and the construction of demonstration buildings.
  - **Waste Reduction and Recycling:** Local governments contribute to Washington's recycling rate by providing residential and commercial recycling, business technical assistance, recycling collection events, education programs, on-site waste audits and recycling drop off locations.
  - **Hazardous Waste:** Local governments keep business and residential hazardous waste from being improperly disposed by building and maintaining hazardous waste collection facilities, conducting special collection events, providing small business technical assistance, promoting less toxic alternatives and helping to come up with solutions to problem wastes such as electronics and mercury.
  - **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 that outline effective approaches to reduce their solid and hazardous wastes.
  - **Solid Waste Enforcement:** Local governments enforce the solid waste laws and local ordinances through permitting and inspecting facilities, responding to illegal dumping and waste storage complaints and issuing citations.

## Alternatives to Burning (ATB) Proviso (January 2008-December 2009)

- The Legislature appropriated up to \$2 million dollars for local governments to provide an alternative to burning for organic material. The priority was to help Urban Growth Area communities of less than 5,000 who were newly affected by the burn ban.
- Of that, Ecology planned to use \$75,000 for convening a work group to initiate “listening sessions” in smaller communities to determine opportunities (other than burning) for managing vegetative solid waste. The work group focused on best management practices for smaller communities. Ecology has convened “listening sessions” around the state and will report on the findings by December 2008. *This money was used to fund ATB projects because it wasn't needed for the report/workgroup.*
- The Department of Ecology's (Ecology) Coordinated Prevention Grants (CPG) Program funded 23 projects totaling \$2,383,000, approximately \$383,000 over the ATB Proviso allocation.
- Several model projects meet Beyond Waste priorities and will build very useful infrastructure to manage more organic waste. The SWFAP Management Team decided to fund the overage from the Beyond Waste proviso currently set aside to fund projects in 09-10.
- These projects should keep 70,000 tons of organic material from being burned during the two-year cycle of the grants.
- The regional breakdown for awards includes approximately the following; ERO-\$1million, CRO-\$1million, SWRO-\$160,000 and NWRO-\$140,000. This includes projects in 63 newly affected burn ban cities UGAs)
- Types of projects:
  - Purchasing seven chippers and one leaf loader/mulcher. They will be used in eight counties.
  - Fifteen projects include yard waste collection and chipping events.
  - Seven projects are for building or retrofitting compost facilities (Approximately \$1.3 million).
  - Five projects have an element of backyard composting education and outreach, including compost bin distribution.
  - Two projects have an element of curbside yard waste collection.
- Local governments can apply for ATB and organics projects during the offset cycle. Applications are due by July 16, 2008.

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