

Finance Study

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Finance Study



- Review and update current funding types, levels and rates of adoption
- Evaluate funding needed to implement WACSWM core services model
- Evaluate alternative funding models used in other states or countries
- Evaluate funding impacts of state policies considered or enacted in the past four years (2019-2022) (23 total)
- Make recommendations on funding to help meet WACSWM core services model and prepare for recent policy changes

https://ecology.wa.gov/regulations-permits/guidance-technical-assistance/solid-waste-financing

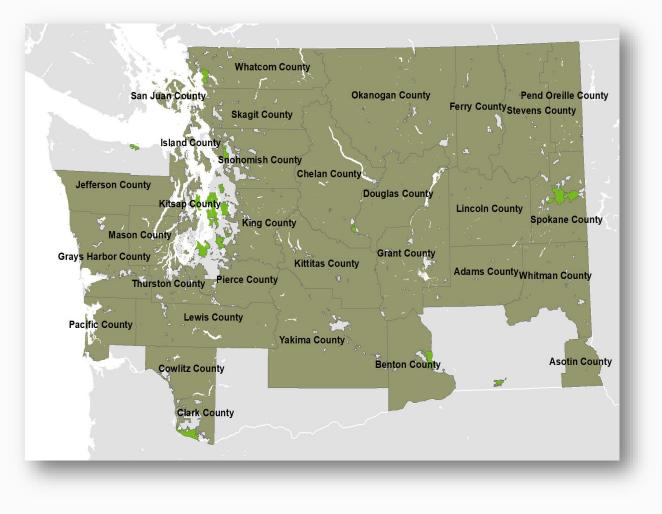
Current Funding Sources: Survey

Most common local government funding sources:

- Collection, tipping, or user fees or utility / enterprise funds fed by tip fees
- State grants (LSWFA, WRRED, CLCP)

WACSWM core services model assessment:

average of 90% revenue from tipping fees.



Finance Study Survey:

Needs Met



				NA /
Percent of need met	100-80%	60-40%	20%	Don't know
Administration	63%	11%	7%	19%
Planning	59%	15%	7%	19%
Permitting/ Enforcement	57%	14%	7%	21%
Recycling	45%	39%	6%	10%
Household Hazardous Waste	45%	45%	10%	0%
Moderate Risk Waste (SQG)	37%	33%	15%	15%
Litter/ Illegal Dumping	31%	38%	17%	14%
Emergency/Disaster	30%	26%	7%	37%
Education / Outreach	29%	46%	18%	7%
Composting	17%	28%	21%	34%
Contamination Reduction	11%	57%	14%	18%
Waste Prevention	11%	54%	18%	18%
C&D Recovery	7%	18%	25%	50%

WACSWM Core Services Model



1. Waste Collection

curbside, self-haul, commercial containers

2. Recycling

- yard debris composting; scrap metal
- 3. Household Hazardous Waste
 - SQG; fixed sites and events
- 4. Waste Disposal
- 5. Emergency Response
- 6. Administration
- 7. Enforcement
- 8. Education & Outreach
- 9. Risk Management/Safety



Food waste composting is not listed as a core service in this model.

Findings 1: WACSWM Core Services Model



- Collection: 12 assessed counties
 - 916,000 households have access to recycling collection (86%)
 - 853,000 households have access yard debris collection (80%)
 - For full access, expand:
 - recycling collection by 38,000 (90%)
 - yard debris collection by 59,000 (86%)
- Self-Haul Facilities: 12 assessed counties
 - ~Half of assessed counties may need more self-haul facilities to meet core service recommendations for waste, recycling, or yard debris services
 - Capital improvements needed to maintain existing self-haul facilities and to build more facilities to meet future demand for services.

Findings 2: WACSWM Core Services Model



Funding needs to implement core service model - 10-year funding estimate:

- 12 assessed counties:
 - \$412 million to \$470 million
 - Equivalent to raising waste tipping fee \$19 to \$22/ton
 - Funding needs higher in rural counties and central region due to fewer services currently available
- Statewide projection:
 - \$2.07 billion to \$2.24 billion; \$25-\$27 per capita over ten years.
 - Based on annual cost per capita derived from 12 county analysis
 - Capital projects largest part of funding (\$1.62 B)

Policy Proposal Impacts



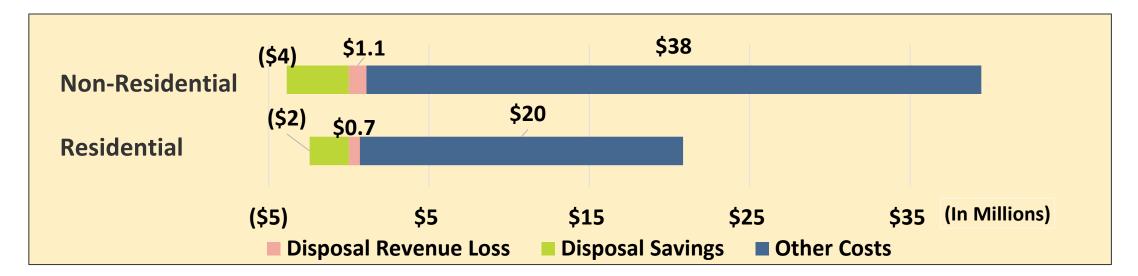
- Analyzed 23 proposed or passed waste-related bills from 2019-2022
- Looked at system-wide costs and savings
- Disposal Revenue and Estimated Disposal Revenue Loss:
 - Considers cost of transfer, transport, disposal, all other activities
 - Used data from Kitsap, King, Pierce, Skagit, and Spokane counties
 - Average percent revenue NOT related to disposal: 28%
- Overall fiscal effects of diverted waste:
 - ~3% of modeled costs attributed to revenue loss from decreased disposal of waste and loss of associated tipping fees.

Highest Cost Policy: HB 1799



Statewide Annualized System Fiscal Impact and Tons Organics Diverted from Disposal

	Low		Medium		High	
Sector	Cost	Tons	Cost	Tons	Cost	Tons
Residential	\$18,780,000	10,000	\$18,410,000	20,000	\$17,510,000	40,000
Non-Residential	\$36,680,000	20,000	\$35,570,000	30,000	\$32,800,000	60,000
Total	\$55,460,000	30,000	\$53,990,000	50,000	\$50,290,000	100,000





1799 Policy Impacts by Region

Region	Residential and Non-Residential				
	Low	Medium	High		
Central	\$2,430,000	\$2,430,000	\$2,420,000		
Eastern	\$7,640,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,160,000		
Northwest	\$24,680,000	\$23,940,000	\$22,100,000		
Southwest	\$20,720,000	\$20,120,000	\$18,660,000		
Grand Total	\$55,460,000	\$53,980,000	\$50,310,000		

Highest Cost Savings: RENEW Act

- RENEW Act: HB 2003/SB 5697 (2022) shifting financial responsibility for recycling packaging and paper from local governments to producers
- Estimated system savings of \$176 \$268 M/year.
- Other bills with savings:
 - Paint Product Stewardship: (HB 1652) (2019) requires producers to fund a statewide paint collection and recycling program
 - Estimated savings of \$546,000 / year
 - CROPs: (HB 1543) (2019) reduces contamination and associated processing costs
 - Estimated systemwide savings: \$560,000 \$2.48 M

Alternative Funding Mechanisms





- Looked at new things from 2017 study:
 - EPR for Packaging & Printed Paper
 - Deposit Return System
 - Plastic Tax
 - Regional models / systems
 - Technical assistance

... Tip fees bear the brunt of funding the system - up to 90% on average - and will continue to, barring significant policy change...

Recommendations



- EPR for Packaging (PPP) and other products
- Maintain or increase grants
- Direct some of the Solid Waste Collection Tax to solid waste purposes
- Explore other taxes; e.g. plastic tax
- Sustainable funding models
 - Contracting, rate structure, tip fees
- 2017 recommendations still valid
 - Disposal and collection districts







Solutions-Oriented Consulting



Thank you

Find all the reports on our website: *Financing Solid Waste for the Future*

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