



Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

TERMS

Adjunct transfer station. Privately owned and operated collection and transportation facility authorized by King County to receive, consolidate and deposit mixed municipal solid waste into larger transfer vehicles for transport to and disposal at County-authorized disposal sites.

Agricultural wastes. Non-dangerous wastes on farms resulting from the production of agricultural products including, but not limited to, manures and carcasses of dead animals weighing each or collectively in excess of 15 pounds. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).

Asbestos-containing waste material. Any waste that contains asbestos. The term includes asbestos waste from control devices, materials used to enclose the work area during an asbestos project, asbestos-containing material(s) collected for disposal, or asbestos-contaminated waste, debris, containers, bags, protective clothing, or HEPA filters. Asbestos-containing flooring or roofing materials meeting the conditions specified in 10.08.038 shall not be considered asbestos-containing waste material. See also Friable, asbestos-containing material. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.040*).

Basic Fee. The fee charged to all customers who use the King County-owned transfer stations, currently set at \$82.50 per ton with a minimum charge of \$13.72. The fee is based on an average system cost, which includes the total cost of all solid waste programs and services. The basic fee covers all of these costs except for funding from the regional direct fee and a limited contribution from other funding sources (*see Chapter 10, Figure 10-1*).

- Biomedical waste.** Carcasses of animals exposed to pathogens, Biosafety level 4 disease waste, cultures and stocks of etiologic agents, human blood and blood products, pathological waste, sharps waste, and other waste determined to be infectious by the generator's infection control staff/committee. (*Source: PUT 7-1-4*).
- Bulky waste.** Large items of refuse, such as appliances, furniture, and other oversize wastes, which would typically not fit into reusable solid waste containers. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Burn ban areas.** Areas of King County that the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency has designated as carbon monoxide non-attainment areas where the burning of woody debris and other materials has been prohibited, except in limited circumstances, to protect public health and the environment.
- Cardboard.** See Corrugated paper.
- Certificate.** The certificate of public convenience and necessity authorized to be issued for the operation of solid waste collection companies under the provisions of Chapter 81.77 RCW, as amended. (*Source: WAC 480.70.050 (3)*).
- Certificated or certified hauler.** Any person engaged in the business of solid waste handling having a certificate granted by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) for that purpose. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Cities.** Incorporated cities or towns in King County that have signed Interlocal Agreements for solid waste management services with King County.
- City optional programs.** Programs that are provided by King County on a regional level but which cities may implement themselves with County funding assistance.
- Clean wood.** Stumps and branches over four inches in diameter and construction lumber free of paint, preservatives, metals, concrete, and other non-wood additives or attachments. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Closure.** Those actions taken by the owner or operator of a solid waste site or facility to cease disposal operations and to ensure that all such facilities are closed in conformance with applicable regulations at the time of such closures and to prepare the site for the post-closure period. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.070*).
- Commercial hauler.** Any person, firm or corporation including but not limited to "certified hauler" as defined in KCC Title 10, collecting or transporting solid waste for hire or consideration. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*). Also referred to in this Plan as a "collection company."
- Compacted waste.** Any solid waste whose volume is less than in the loose condition as a result of compression. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Compost.** The product resulting from the controlled biological decomposition of organic waste, that is beneficial to plant growth when used as a soil amendment. (*Source: Compost Facility Operating Guide, 1998*).
- Composting.** The controlled degradation of organic waste yielding a product for use as a soil conditioner. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.090*).
- Constrained Transfer Stations.** Facilities that are generally located on smaller sites where it is not possible to enlarge existing buildings or expand existing services.

- Construction, demolition, and landclearing (CDL) waste.** Any recyclable or non-recyclable waste that results from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures, or from land clearing for development, and requires removal from the site of construction, demolition, or land clearing. Except where otherwise expressly provided, “CDL waste” or “County CDL waste” means CDL waste generated in the County jurisdiction. CDL waste does not include clean mud and dirt, contaminated soil, asbestos-containing waste material containing more than one percent asbestos by weight, unacceptable waste, or any other solid waste which does not meet the definition of CDL waste. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Corrugated containers (OCC/Kraft bags).** Kraft linerboard, containerboard cartons, and shipping boxes with corrugated paper medium (unwaxed). This category also includes Kraft (brown) paper bags and excludes waxed and plastic-coated cardboard, solid boxboard, and bags that are not pure unbleached Kraft. (*Source: 1999/2000 Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Surveys*).
- Corrugated paper.** Paper or cardboard manufactured in a series of wrinkles or folds, or into alternating ridges and grooves. (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).
- Cost/benefit analysis.** A conceptual framework to evaluate a project that considers and compares all gains (benefits) and losses (costs) regardless of to whom they accrue. (*Source: MIT Dictionary of Modern Economics, 1992*).
- Council.** The Metropolitan King County Council. (*Source: King County Charter Article 2*).
- County jurisdiction.** The geographic area for which King County government has comprehensive planning authority for solid waste management by law and/or by interlocal agreement. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Countywide programs.** Programs that are implemented by King County throughout both unincorporated and incorporated areas.
- Curbside collection.** The pick-up of recyclables and garbage from a household. This pick-up may be at a curb, end of driveway, or alleyway from either a single-family or multi-family dwelling.
- Daily cover.** Soil layer placed above active waste disposal areas throughout the operating day to isolate the landfilled wastes from the environment. (*Source: Draft Cedar Hills Regional Landfill Site Development Plan, 1987*).
- Disposal.** The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, leaking, or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.130*).
- Disposal site.** A site or sites approved by the council of King County where any final treatment, utilization, processing or disposition of solid waste occurs. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Diversion rate.** A measure of the amount of waste material being diverted for recycling compared with the total amount that was previously thrown away. (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).
- Division.** The Solid Waste Division of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).

- Drop box facility.** A King County-owned and operated facility as defined in KCC 10.04.020. Drop box facilities normally serve the general public with loose loads and receive waste from off-site. Drop box facilities may also include containers for separated recyclables. (Source: KCC 10.04.020).
- Early Start Project.** A project initiated by Solid Waste Division employees for the purpose of adjusting the hours at the Factoria Transfer Station primarily to benefit commercial haulers.
- Expandable Transfer Station.** Facilities that are located on larger sites that have room for physical expansion of transfer buildings and services.
- Executive.** The King County Executive. (Source: King County Charter).
- Ferrous metals.** Ferrous and alloyed ferrous scrap materials derived from iron, including household, industrial, and commercial products including other cans and containers. This category includes scrap iron and steel to which a magnet will adhere. (Source: 1999/2000 Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Surveys).
- Final cover.** System of soil layers with extremely low permeability and a synthetic liner designed pursuant to state and/or federal regulations, and placed over waste areas to close them permanently to landfilling activity. (Source: Draft Cedar Hills Regional Landfill Site Development Plan, 1987).
- Food waste.** Leftovers and wastes from food preparation. Includes food in the original or another container when the container weight is less than 10 percent of the total weight. (Source: Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization Final Report, 1997).
- Franchise area.** A solid waste hauler's territorial collection area, which is delineated in the certificate of convenience and necessity issued by the WUTC. (Source: RCW 81.77.040).
- Friable, asbestos-containing material.** Asbestos-containing material that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure or the forces expected to act upon the material in the course of demolition, renovation, or disposal. Such materials include, but are not limited to, thermal system insulation, surfacing material, and cement asbestos products. See also Asbestos-containing waste material. (Source: Regulation III, Article 4, Puget Sound Clean Air Agency).
- Garbage.** Colloquial term for mixed municipal solid waste. Legal definition: Unwanted animal and vegetable wastes and animal and vegetable wastes resulting from the handling, preparation, cooking, and consumption of food, swill, and carcasses of dead animals, and of such a character and proportion as to be capable of attracting or providing food for vectors, except sewage and biosolids. (Source: KCBOHC 10.08.185).
- Hazardous waste.** Solid waste designated by 40 CFR Part 261 and regulated as hazardous waste by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (Source: PUT 7-1-4).
- HDPE bottles.** All bottles made of high-density polyethylene ("HDPE"), such as milk, juice, detergent, and other bottles (SPI code 2). (Source: 1999/2000 Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Surveys).

- Health Department.** Public Health – Seattle & King County. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Host city.** A city that has a King County transfer facility within its incorporated boundaries.
- Household batteries.** Includes batteries of various sizes and types as commonly used in toys and other household applications. (*Source: 1999/2000 Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Surveys*).
- Household Hazardous Waste (HHW).** Hazardous waste generated by individuals rather than businesses and institutions. (*Source: Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan for King County, May 1997*).
- ILA.** See Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements.
- Illegal dumping.** Disposing of solid waste in any manner other than in a receptacle specifically provided for that purpose, in any public place, public road, public park or any private property or in the waters of King County, except as authorized by King County or at the official solid waste disposal facilities provided by the County.
- Incentive rates.** Solid waste rates structured to provide incentives to reduce waste generation or to increase recycling.
- Incineration.** A process of reducing the volume of solid waste by use of an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.205*).
- Incinerator.** Facility in which the combustion of solid waste takes place. Also referred to as an energy resource recovery facility.
- King County Solid Waste Advisory Committee.** The committee formed pursuant to King County Ordinance 6862 and RCW Chapter 70.95 to advise the County on solid waste management planning, assist in the development of programs and policies concerning solid waste management, and review and comment on the plan and other proposed solid waste management rules, policies or ordinance prior to adoption. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- King County Solid Waste Regulations.** KCBOHC Title 10, governs solid waste handling, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, processing and final disposal of all solid waste generated within King County, including issuance of permits and enforcement. (*Source: KCBOHC Title 10*).
- Landfill.** A disposal facility or part of a facility at which solid waste is permanently placed in or on land and which is not a land spreading disposal facility. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.235*).
- Landfill gas.** Gas produced by the microbial decomposition of municipal solid waste in a landfill. It is comprised of fifty to sixty percent methane, forty to fifty percent carbon monoxide and less than one percent hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and other trace gases.
- Leachate.** Water or other liquid that has been contaminated by dissolved or suspended materials due to contact with solid waste or gases therefrom. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.245*).
- Level of service.** The level and degree of service provided at facilities, including hours of operation, classes of customers served, and recyclables collection available.

- Local government.** A city, town, or county. (*Source: RCW 70.95.030 (13)*).
- Manager.** The manager of the Solid Waste Division of the King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Mandatory collection fee.** An obligatory fee for solid waste collection which is required of all residents of a defined area.
- Mandatory recycling.** Programs that, by law, require consumers to separate trash so that some or all recyclable materials are not burned or dumped in landfills. (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).
- Marginal cost.** The additional cost of producing one more unit of output. Unlike average cost, it does not include fixed costs - it consists only of costs that vary with output. (*Source: MIT Dictionary of Modern Economics, 1992*).
- Minimum Functional Standards.** The state regulations for solid waste handling as contained in WAC 173-304; see also KCBOHC Title 10.
- Mixed municipal solid waste (MMSW).** Solid waste generated by residences, stores, offices, and other generators of wastes that are not industrial, agricultural, or CDL wastes. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Operational Master Plan (OMP).** A comprehensive plan for an agency setting forth how the organization will operate now and in the future. It includes the analysis of alternatives and their life cycle costs to accomplish defined goals and objectives, performance measures, projected workload, needed resources, implementation schedules and general cost estimates. The OMP will also address how the organization would respond in the future to changed conditions.
- Operating hours.** Those times during which disposal facilities are normally open and available for the delivery of solid waste. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Organic materials.** Any carbonaceous materials, consisting of hydrocarbons and their derivatives. Examples include food waste, yard debris, soiled paper, wood waste, biosolids, and manures.
- Permit.** An authorization issued by the health officer which allows a person to perform solid waste activities at a specific location and which includes specific conditions for such facility operations. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.305*).
- PET.** All bottles made from polyethylene terephthalate ("PET"), such as pop, oil, liquor, and other types of bottles. (SPE code 1) (*Source: 1999/2000 Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Surveys*).
- Plan.** The coordinated comprehensive solid waste management plan for the County as required by RCW Chapter 70.95. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Planning area or jurisdiction.** The geographical location designated by a local solid waste management plan as the plan's legal boundaries. (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).
- Polycoated paper.** Multi-component packaging that contains paper as one or more of the layers, including milk cartons, juice boxes, and similar packaging. (*Source: 1999/2000 Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Surveys*).

- Post-closure.** The requirements placed upon disposal facilities after closure to ensure their environmental safety for a number of years after closure. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.335*).
- Primary recyclables.** Recyclable materials that are commonly collected and are included under the minimum service levels for recycling collection programs. These include paper, cardboard, glass, tin and aluminum beverage containers, HDPE and PET bottles, and yard waste under 3 in. in diameter.
- Private solid waste management company.** A private-sector company which offers a variety of solid waste handling services, which may include curbside collection of solid waste and recyclable materials, solid waste transfer, and solid waste disposal.
- Procurement policy.** Development and implementation of a policy which achieves the purchase of products made from recycled and/or recyclable goods. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Product stewardship.** Taking measures to minimize the impacts of a product on the environment during its life cycle. The principle applies to designers, suppliers, manufacturers, distributors, retailers, consumers, recyclers and disposers.
- Putrescible waste.** Solid waste which contains material capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.355*).
- Rate incentives.** See Incentive rates.
- Ratepayer.** Any resident, business, institution, or industrial entity that pays to dispose solid waste, or have solid waste disposed, within the King County solid waste system.
- Recyclable materials.** Those solid wastes that are separated for recycling or reuse, such as papers, metals, and glass, that are identified as recyclable material pursuant to a local comprehensive solid waste plan. (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).
- Recyclables collection.** Services such as curbside collection or collection facilities for recyclable materials.
- Recycling.** Transforming or remanufacturing waste materials into usable or marketable materials for use other than landfill or incineration. (*Source: RCW 70.95.020*).
- Region.** The area encompassing those cities with signed Interlocal Agreements and unincorporated areas of King County that are included in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. Includes all of King County plus the part of the city of Bothell that is in Snohomish County, except for the cities of Seattle and Milton.
- Regional approach.** The development and implementation of a solid waste management program in cooperation with municipalities of King County and with other counties within the Puget Sound area. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Regional direct.** Any solid waste generated and collected in King County and transported to Cedar Hills disposal site by conventional long haul transfer vehicles from solid waste transfer stations or intermediate processing facilities permitted by Public Health – Seattle & King County as provided for in KCC 10.08.090 and the Board of Health’s regulations. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).

Regional direct fee. Rate paid by a private hauler when it transports regional direct tonnage directly to the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill from its own private transfer stations. (*Source: KCC 10.12.021*).

Regional programs. See Countywide programs.

Reuse. Use of a product more than once in its same form for the same purpose; e.g., a soft-drink bottle is reused when it is returned to the bottling company for refilling. (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).

Secondary recyclables. Those recyclables that have not been designated for collection for recycling pursuant to RCW 70.95.090. These recyclables are those with generally limited markets, a lack of collection systems or a limited number of generators of the material. They include polycoated paperboard, all plastics except PET and HDPE bottles, bulky yard waste greater than three inches in diameter, wood, food waste, compostable paper, appliances (white goods), other ferrous and nonferrous metals, textiles, stable wastes, motor oil, oil filters, latex paint, antifreeze, brake fluid, carpet, electronics, reusable household and office goods, reusable building materials, concrete, toilets, tires and batteries.

Self haulers. Residential and non-residential customers who choose to bring their garbage and recyclables to the transfer facilities themselves.

Shall (and will). In a policy, “shall” or “will” mean that it is mandatory to carry out the policy. “Should” in a policy provides noncompulsory guidance and establishes some discretion in making decisions. “May” in a policy means that it is in the interest of King County or other named entity to carry out the policy but there is total discretion in making decisions.

Solid waste. All putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes, including, but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, biomedical waste, swill, demolition and construction wastes, landclearing wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, discarded commodities, or contaminated excavated soil/fill material. This includes all liquid, solid and semisolid materials which are not the primary products of public, private, industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations. Solid waste includes, but is not limited to: biosolids from wastewater treatment plants and septage from septic tanks, woodwaste, dangerous waste, and problem wastes. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.420*).

Solid waste handling. The management, storage, collection, transportation, treatment, utilization, or final disposal of solid wastes, inducing the recovery and recycling of materials from solid wastes, the recovery of energy resources from solid wastes or the conversion of the energy in such wastes to more useful forms or combinations thereof. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.425*).

Solid waste handling company. See Private solid waste management company.

Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements. An agreement between a city and the County for use of the King County disposal system for solid waste generated or collected within the city. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).

Solid waste management. The systematic administration of activities which provide for the reduction in generated volume, source separation, collection, storage, transportation, transfer, recycling, processing, treatment and disposal of solid waste. This includes public education and marketing activities. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).

Solid waste system. King County's system of solid waste transfer stations, rural and regional landfills, and processing facilities as authorized by RCW 36.58.040 and as established pursuant to the approved King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Source reduction. The design, manufacture, acquisition, and reuse of materials so as to minimize the quantity and/or toxicity of waste produced at the place of origin. (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).

Source separation. The separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates. (*Source: RCW 70.95.030 (20)*).

Special collection event. Event held by the cities and the County to collect recyclable materials, such as bulky items, tires, appliances, etc. that are not usually collected at curbside.

Special wastes. All non-hazardous wastes that have special handling needs or have specific waste properties that require waste clearance by the Solid Waste Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks and/or Public Health – Seattle & King County. Such wastes are specified in the Waste Acceptance Policy (PUT 7-1-4 or future amendments of that rule), and include contaminated soil, asbestos-containing materials, treated biomedical wastes, treatment plant grit and vector wastes, industrial wastes, tires and other wastes.

Sustainable building principles. The use of energy- and resource-efficient site and building design, construction, operations and management.

Sustainable development. Development that broadly addresses issues affecting the community, such as transportation and land use, and has minimal impact on the environment. (*Source: Northwest Regional Sustainable Building Action Plan, 1997*).

Textiles, clothes & other recyclables. Fabric materials including natural and man-made textile materials such as cottons, wool, silks, woven nylon, rayon, polyesters and other materials. This category includes clothing, rags, curtains, and other fabrics. (*Source: 1999/2000 Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Surveys*).

Tipping fee. The price paid per ton, cubic yard, or other measurement to dispose of waste at a transfer station, incinerator, or landfill. (*Source: KCC Chapter 10.12*).

Transaction fee. Flat fee charged per transaction at a transfer facility to cover the cost of handling each load of garbage. It is separate from the cost of disposal of the actual waste.

Transfer station. A permanent fixed, supplemental collection and transportation facility, used by persons and route collection vehicles to deposit collected solid waste from off-site into a larger transfer vehicle for transport to a solid waste handling facility. Transfer stations may also include recycling facilities, and compaction/baling systems. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.460*).

- Unauthorized waste.** Waste which is not acceptable for disposal at any or a specific disposal facility according to applicable rules and regulations or a determination of the manager. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Unincorporated area councils.** Officially recognized unincorporated area councils under the Citizen’s Participation Initiative. (*Source: County Council Motion 9643*). Currently, six councils are now officially recognized - North Highline, Greater Maple Valley, Vashon-Maury Island, West Hill, Four Creeks, and Bear Creek.
- Unincorporated service area.** A geographical area of unincorporated King County designated to receive solid waste, recyclables, and yard waste collection services. (*Source: KCC 10.04.020*).
- Urban collection service levels.** The availability of regularly scheduled collection services for residential garbage and primary recyclables at residents’ homes.
- Variable can rate.** A charge for solid waste services based on the volume of waste generated measured by the number of cans set out for collection. (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).
- Waste acceptance policy.** Procedure to determine whether and under what conditions special wastes identified in PUT 7-1-4 may be disposed at the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill. (*Source: PUT 7-2-1,5.12*).
- Waste clearance.** Procedures in PUT 7-2-1 (PR) that allow the acceptance of materials identified as special wastes to be disposed at the Cedar Hill Regional Landfill.
- Waste export.** The act of sending waste to a landfill out of the region.
- Waste reduction.** Reducing the amount or toxicity of waste generated or reusing materials. (*Source: RCW 70.95.030 (22); see also KCBOHC 10.08.505*).
- Waste screening.** A process by which King County monitors and inspects solid waste entering the solid waste system to detect and remove hazardous or other unauthorized wastes.
- Waste stream.** The total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that must be recycled, or disposed in landfills; or any segment thereof, such as the “residential waste stream” or the “recyclable waste stream.” (*Source: 1991 Washington State Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan*).
- “We”, “Us”, “Our”.** Refers to all the local governments (cities, towns, and County) in King County that have signed the Solid Waste Interlocal Agreements and are participating in the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. (*See Region and Regional approach.*)
- Wood.** Includes stumps, branches over four inches in diameter, and other wood, and products made predominantly of wood, except furniture. (*Source: 1999/2000 Comprehensive Waste Stream Characterization and Transfer Station Customer Surveys*).
- Woodwaste.** Solid waste consisting of wood pieces or particles generated as a by-product or waste from the manufacturing of wood products, handling and storage of raw materials and trees and stumps. This includes but is not limited to sawdust, chips, shavings, discarded pallets, clean dimensional lumber, bark, pulp, hog fuel, and log sort yard waste, but does not include wood pieces or particles containing chemical preservatives such as paint creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper chrome arsenate. (*Source: KCBOHC 10.08.520*).

Woody debris. Natural vegetation greater than four inches in diameter, such as stumps or fallen tree branches or limbs, resulting from landclearing activity, storms, or natural disasters.

Yard waste. A compostable organic material generated in yards or gardens, including but not limited to, leaves, grass, branches, prunings, and clippings of woody and fleshy plants and unflocked Christmas trees, but shall not include rocks, dirt or sod, concrete, asphalt, bricks, land clearing wastes, demolition wastes, woodwaste or food waste. (Source: KCC 10.04.020).

ABBREVIATIONS

CDL	Construction, demolition, and landclearing waste
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Division	King County Solid Waste Division
Ecology	Washington Department of Ecology
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HDPE	High-density polyethylene
Health	Department, Public Health – Seattle & King County
ILAs	Interlocal Agreements
KCBOHC	King County Board of Health Code
KCC	King County Code
LHWMP	Local Hazardous Waste Management Plan
MFS	Minimum Functional Standards
MMSW	Mixed municipal solid waste
PET	Polyethylene terephthalate
Draft Plan	Draft King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
Final Plan	Final King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan
OMP	Operational Master Plan
PSCAA	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
PSRC	Puget Sound Regional Council
PUT	King County Public Rules and Regulations
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WUTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission