

# 2007

Solid Waste Division  
**Annual Report**



**King County**

Department of  
Natural Resources and Parks

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## Letter from the Division Director

2007 paved the way for the Solid Waste Division to take a major step forward into the future of solid waste management. The wheels of change are already turning plans into reality as we begin to develop a new generation of solid waste facilities.

A significant step was the unanimous approval by the King County Council of the *Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan*. This plan was prepared in collaboration with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee. It outlines a phased plan to reconstruct some of our transfer stations and relocate others to better serve our population centers and accommodate a changing industry. Also approved was a rate increase for 2008, the first rate increase since 1999. This increase will provide the resources to begin implementing the plan.

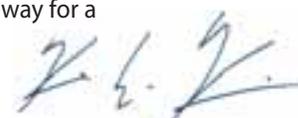
Our aging transfer station system is in need of extensive improvement, with many stations outdated and over capacity after nearly 50 years of service to a growing population. In addition, these stations were built before recycling became a priority; the new design and construction program offers an opportunity to add collection of recyclable materials, such as yard waste and scrap metal, as well as the flexibility to meet emerging needs.

Significant advances in waste prevention and recycling, environmental stewardship, and sustainable building practices have reshaped the mission of the

solid waste industry and created the need for a much more diverse and complex transfer system. The first of our new state-of-the-art transfer stations was constructed in 2007 and opened in February 2008. The Shoreline Recycling and Transfer Station (formerly the First Northeast Transfer Station) incorporates an advanced operational design, expanded recycling opportunities, and sustainable building features. The facility was designed to be the first transfer station in the nation to achieve a Gold rating under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design™ program, which recognizes environmental quality, energy efficiency, performance, and green building innovations. This new station will serve as a model for other future stations.

As we plan for the future we are continually reminded what a valuable asset our partnering cities are in the planning process. The cities have offered tremendous support in helping the division develop plans and gain approval to modernize our infrastructure and enhance our waste prevention and recycling efforts. Approval of the system plan and the new rate are largely attributable to their valuable contributions and support.

What follows is our annual report highlighting the division's most notable accomplishments in 2007 – accomplishments made by our employees working with our customers, our Council, partnering cities and advisory groups, nonprofit organizations, and area businesses. I look forward to 2008 as we implement our transfer station improvements and continue with planning efforts that will pave the way for a sustainable future.



**Kevin Kiernan,**  
Division Director



A rainwater collection tank and solar panels are two of the green building features implemented at the new Shoreline Recycling and Transfer Station.



## Waste Prevention and Recycling

The Solid Waste Division continues to focus and refine its programs and services to support the county's evolving role as a nationwide leader in waste prevention and recycling. The primary goal of the division's current efforts is to prevent the disposal of usable resources through waste prevention, reuse, or recycling of materials back into the economy.

### Recycle More. It's Easy to Do.

Launched in 2006, the division's advertising campaign – Recycle More. It's Easy to Do. – has been successful in increasing recycling among residents



and businesses alike. This multi-media outreach campaign was designed to

reinvigorate recycling efforts throughout the county with award-winning television advertisements, print and radio ads, public events, and one-on-one assistance to area businesses.

In 2007, curbside recycling by residents increased about 3 percent, with the average single-family household increasing their recycling from 60.7 to 62.4 pounds per month. The increase amounts to more than 1,000 tons a year.

A popular community event, Project Driveway, drew participation from 22 local organizations, from the Sierra Club to the Seahawks, each of which decorated a recycling bin for exhibition. Each organization put their own creative spin on a recycling bin, and the bins were displayed across the county at shopping malls and events to promote the spirit of recycling.



Three of the bins decorated for Project Driveway.

Another promotion to encourage recycling among businesses was the *Best Workplaces for Recycling* list. County businesses were encouraged to apply for the list, which showcases the recycling practices of the selected businesses on the division's Internet site ([www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/garbage-recycling/best-workplaces.asp](http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/garbage-recycling/best-workplaces.asp)). The list provides kudos to businesses that go beyond the basics to recycle more, and provides information from which others might learn and take inspiration.



Also in 2007, the division completed a pilot study with 10 county businesses aimed at increasing their recycling efforts through one-on-one assistance. The businesses collectively increased their recycling of organic materials by about 930 tons and mixed recyclables by about 280 tons. One notable success story from this pilot study stems from the development of an in-store recycling program for The Home Depot, which was so successful they implemented it in all of their stores in the region. Overall results of the pilot program indicated an increased interest by businesses in diverting organic materials for commercial composting.

### Recycle Food. It's Easy to Do.

Over the last year, a number of cities and unincorporated areas have integrated residential collection of food scraps and food-soiled paper with yard waste collected at the curb. About 57 percent of customers that have yard waste bins can now recycle food scraps, totaling more than 166,700 customers in the county. To help promote recycling of food scraps, the Recycle Food. It's Easy to Do. campaign was launched in the summer of 2007 to target areas where these collection services were added. A regional education campaign was initiated to raise awareness and increase participation, partially through television and radio ads. The team developed an education brochure on the "how to's" of food scrap recycling, which was distributed by the commercial collection companies to more than 76,000 customers. The division also formed retail partnerships with QFC grocers and Papa John's Pizza to promote food recycling and distribute educational materials to

**Recycle Food. It's Easy To Do.**

consumers in area stores.

Educational outreach was also provided by the

county's Master Recycler Composters at 45 local farmers' markets across the county.

Also in 2007, a waste characterization study of food scrap collection was conducted for the division to establish the baseline participation in areas where the service is available. The study documented the composition of materials collected, household participation in the service area, and the quantity of food scraps being set out with the yard waste. From this baseline study, the division will be able to measure the success of educational and outreach programs that promote food scrap collection in increasing household participation.

**Sustainable Collection Pilot in the City of Renton**

In conjunction with the City of Renton, the Seattle-King County Public Health Department, and Waste Management, Inc., the division conducted a sustainable collection pilot to test every other week curbside garbage collection, which does not currently exist in any King County community. To respond to the growing trend to recycle more and dispose less, the division is looking at potential changes to the collection infrastructure that could provide a more sustainable collection schedule with reduced truck use (and associated fuel use and emissions) and lowered collection costs.

One purpose of the study was to offer Renton residents comingled collection of primary recyclables, such as paper, plastic, tin, and aluminum cans, as well as collection services for food scraps and food-soiled paper with their yard waste. For the comingled recyclables collection, Renton pilot study participants were switched from three container bins for separated recycling to one sturdy, lidded, comingled cart. At the same time, the division was interested in studying the effects of various combinations of collection frequency on customer satisfaction, public health issues (such as the attraction of rodents and other vectors, or increased odors), and the rate of recycling by residents.

Fifteen hundred households participated in this multi-faceted, 6-month study. A control group continued with their existing collection services with

garbage, recyclables, and yard waste collected once a week; a second group switched to every other week garbage, recyclables, and organics (yard waste and food scraps) collection; and a third group changed to every other week garbage and recyclables collection, with every week organics collection.

The study results indicated that every other week garbage collection was acceptable to a majority of participants, participation in food scrap recycling was high, and the switch to a comingled recycling container resulted in increased recycling overall. Additionally, neither the weekly nor the every other week collection of food scraps (which includes meat and animal products), or every other week collection of garbage, resulted in any adverse public health issues.

Overall, the study indicated high levels of customer acceptance and satisfaction, negligible or positive public health impacts, and increased recycling and organics diversion. The service will continue in the pilot neighborhoods until the city negotiates a new contract with Waste Management later this year.

**EcoConsumer**

The EcoConsumer campaign has a simple premise: serve as a "gateway" for the public, providing a guide to the wide range of resources offered by King

County and other sources for making conscientious purchasing choices. The primary vehicle for getting information out to the public to help balance consuming with conserving is through the media – including television, radio, print, and the Internet.

In 2007, unpaid media for this project included an EcoConsumer news column written by the division project manager and published every two weeks in *The Seattle Times*; EcoConsumer segments every three weeks on KOMO-4 TV news; about 15 additional television appearances; more than 20 radio interviews; and numerous other print and on-line articles. In addition, paid EcoConsumer commercials ran on KOMO-4 TV in the first quarter of the year. The newspaper columns, television ads, and other EcoConsumer resources can be viewed at [www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/ecoconsumer](http://www.metrokc.gov/dnrp/swd/ecoconsumer).



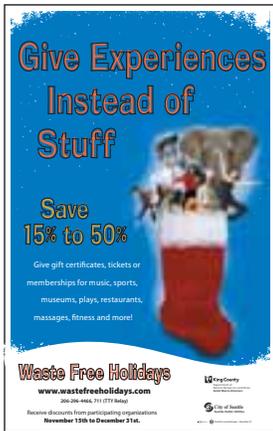


## Waste Free Holidays

For 12 years running, the public has become especially receptive to the idea – “Give Experiences Instead of Stuff” – the theme of the Waste Free Holidays program. Businesses and organizations participate in the program by offering discounts on gift certificates, tickets, and memberships for plays, concerts, sports

events, museums, fitness, massages, meals, and more. King County coordinates and promotes the program, supported by generous funding assistance from the City of Seattle.

Waste Free Holidays set new records in 2007, with 160 discounted gift offers and 21,600 visits to the Web page. Media coverage also exceeded that in past years, featured in local television, radio, and newspapers.



## Product Stewardship

Product stewardship is an overarching strategy for conserving resources and minimizing waste throughout the life cycle of a product. It is a management strategy used to encourage environmentally friendly product design and to shift the responsibility for managing the product at its end of life from government to manufacturers and retailers.

The division has assisted in the implementation of or pursued product stewardship strategies for a number of commodities, including:

- **Electronic Products:** State legislation that was passed in 2006 and will take effect in January 2009 will require manufacturers of computers, monitors, and televisions to develop a system for taking back, transporting, and processing the used products.
- **Pharmaceuticals:** Group Health pharmacies in King, Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, Spokane, and Thurston counties are currently conducting a pilot program to take back pharmaceuticals. Select local retailers will begin participating in 2008. State legislation that would require retailers to implement take-back programs was introduced in 2008.
- **Paint:** The Paint Product Stewardship Initiative is being extended for another three years with a goal to develop a nationally coordinated system for managing leftover latex paint, through manufacturer

take-back programs or other means. A demonstration pilot is being conducted in Minnesota to test a financing mechanism, develop infrastructure, and gather information to implement a management system. This pilot program will help guide the development of a management system for latex paint in Washington and other states in 2009.

- **Telephone Books:** The Product Stewardship Institute, with the support of King County and several other local governments around the country, has been working with the phone book industry to reduce the distribution of unwanted books. In October, the division hosted a national stakeholder meeting in Seattle. At the meeting, the two major industry trade groups for phone books (representing more than 90 percent of all phone books published) agreed to encourage member companies to set up opt-out programs for customers – currently, it is nearly impossible for consumers to opt out from receiving unwanted phone books. In addition, AT&T Advertising and Publishing has announced a proposed pilot project to determine if consumers would prefer to receive the white pages directory on-line, with print copies available upon request.

## Household Hazardous Waste

The county provides Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) collection services via the traveling Wastemobile and at the Factoria transfer station in Bellevue. In 2007, the division served 43,252 customers, an increase of more than 7,000 customers from 2006. This 20 percent increase in the use of the division’s HHW service was well above the 6 percent increase projected for the year. The collected HHW is recycled, beneficially reused, or incinerated when necessary; none is disposed at the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill.

Beginning in 2008, the division changed the policy which required that latex paint be disposed of as a hazardous waste. Because latex paint is no longer produced with materials such as lead and mercury, it is not necessary to treat it as a hazardous waste. Customers can now let their empty paint cans dry and dispose of them in their curbside garbage cans. In 2007, latex paint accounted for approximately 46 percent of all hazardous waste collected at our HHW facilities. As discussed under Product Stewardship, an initiative is underway to develop a nationally coordinated system for managing latex paint and removing it from the waste stream.

## Waste Prevention and Recycling Programs

Program	Intent of Program	Results
<b>Educational Programs</b>		
<p><b>Green Schools Program</b></p>	<p>Helps schools begin or expand conservation practices in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Waste reduction and recycling</li> <li>2. Hazardous waste management and reduction</li> <li>3. Litter reduction</li> <li>4. Environmental purchasing</li> <li>5. Water conservation</li> <li>6. Energy conservation</li> <li>7. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>8. Environmental education</li> <li>9. Indoor air quality</li> <li>10. Green building</li> </ol> <p>Both individual schools (public and private) and school districts may participate. Each participant receives assistance in waste reduction and recycling, and selects up to three additional categories to work on. For each category, the participants set measurable goals for their school or district. The division provides technical assistance to help the schools meet their goals, as well as useful supplies such as recycling containers and signs.</p>	<p>In 2007, the division assisted 114 schools to improve waste reduction and recycling efforts and expand conservation efforts. Participants included the Issaquah School District, the Lake Washington School District, and the Auburn School District, as well as 22 individual public and private schools.</p> <p>The accomplishments were many, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One school district achieved a \$56,000 savings – 19 percent – by reducing garbage and increasing recycling.</li> <li>• Another school district decreased energy use by 9 percent by reducing lighting in 160 vending machines and installing occupancy sensors.</li> <li>• Another district saved \$38,000 by reducing irrigation costs using low-maintenance, all-weather landscaping.</li> <li>• Several individual schools installed systems to compost food scraps on site.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Schools Recycling &amp; Waste Reduction Assistance Program</b></p>	<p>Helps schools improve their waste reduction and recycling practices. The division visits the schools to evaluate their needs, provide recommendations, and donate recycling supplies. Through the program, schools receive hands-on help to initiate recycling programs, add new materials to existing programs, and promote overall waste reduction and recycling.</p>	<p>In 2007, five schools received assistance. The program worked with each school to expand recycling and reduce garbage, and to ensure that students and staff knew what materials could be recycled. In addition to increasing the amount of paper they recycle, schools began to recycle plastic bottles, aluminum cans, milk cartons, and/or other materials.</p>



**Waste Prevention and Recycling Programs (continued)**

<b>Program</b>	<b>Intent of Program</b>	<b>Results</b>
<b>Educational Programs (continued)</b>		
<b>Schools Education Program</b>	Elementary school students learn resource conservation messages through assembly programs, classroom workshops, and assistance in forming Green Teams to carry out environmental projects.	At the elementary level, the division presented assemblies to 111 schools, reaching 28,882 students; presented 197 classroom workshops to 3,676 students; and supported 94 Green Teams totaling 2,780 students.
	Middle and high school students receive the EcoConnections classroom workshops (a revised set of workshops that combined the previous years' Natural Connections and Waste Busters workshops). Green Team assistance is also offered at the middle and high school levels.	The division presented 479 EcoConnections workshops to 13,177 students and provided assistance to 12 Green Teams totaling 314 students.
<b>Household Hazardous Waste School Program</b>	Workshops for teachers of grades 4 to 6 provide information on household hazardous waste (HHW) and how this topic can be incorporated into lesson plans for a variety of subjects. Teachers can request follow-up support through classroom presentations and assistance on projects with their students. Parents of young children also receive presentations about HHW.	The division provided HHW training to 55 teachers, responsible for 8,156 students. It delivered 50 classroom presentations, reaching 1,374 students. Assistance was given to 32 teachers on projects or lessons which reached 4,000 students. Presentations were given to 24 parent groups, reaching 360 parents.
<b>Outreach Programs</b>		
<b>Northwest Natural Yard Days</b>	Promotes natural yard care to residents through education about practices such as mulch mowing, conserving water, using compost and organic slow-release fertilizer, and hand weeding.	The division and 25 agencies partnered to provide discounts on natural yard care products at 86 retail locations between April 15 and May 15, 2007.  Residents purchased 70,695 bags of compost, 2,921 mulching mowers, 564 weed pullers, 16,857 bags of organic fertilizer, 1,968 containers of insecticidal soap, and 7,232 water conservation tools, such as soaker hoses and water wands.
<b>LinkUp Program</b>	Works to expand markets for recyclable and reusable materials by facilitating an interactive community of businesses, public agencies, and other organizations. LinkUp helps reduce market barriers for materials that are identified by King County as priorities for recycling and reuse. The program involves forums, roundtable discussions, and collaborative projects, some of which provide technical assistance to businesses.	LinkUp provided technical and marketing assistance to three partner businesses to increase their reuse or recycling of materials generated in King County that would otherwise have been disposed.  Primarily, however, 2007 was a transition year for LinkUp, as the program's format was updated to focus on a small, select number of recyclable materials for which there are marketplace barriers. The materials selected for 2007 were container glass and asphalt shingles. The market status of container glass was researched by the LinkUp team, and that research forms the basis for a project focused on glass processing capacity to improve the container glass markets in 2008. To address the minimal markets for post-consumer recycled asphalt shingles, the LinkUp team conducted a stakeholder meeting with participants from public agencies and private businesses to gauge support for a demonstration project using tear-off recycled asphalt shingles in hot-mix asphalt pavement. Stakeholders supported the project idea and an advisory group representing diverse interests is working with LinkUp to develop the demonstration project.

### Waste Prevention and Recycling Programs (continued)

Program	Intent of Program	Results
<b>Outreach Programs (continued)</b>		
<b>WasteWise Program</b>	Supports and promotes waste prevention, recycling collection, and purchasing of recycled materials by internal county agencies. Includes innovative projects such as the cell phone collection effort, which earns money for the county to cover the administrative costs of the program.	The 2007 WasteWise evaluation documented that in 2006 county agencies recycled 1.57 million pounds of paper and 1.67 million pounds of metals, along with many other materials. According to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency calculations, the county's total internal recycling and waste prevention efforts for 2006 resulted in reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by 2,171 metric tons of carbon equivalent (MTCEs) – which is equal to removing 1,450 cars from the road for one year.
<b>Take It Back Network</b>	To provide residents and small businesses with recycling opportunities for their electronic products and fluorescent lamps. The network is an ongoing recycling program that the division coordinates with retailers, recyclers, repair shops, and charitable organizations. The network members sign an agreement with the division obligating them to recycle the products in an environmentally sound manner. The division publicizes the network members on the Web site, in brochures, and through paid media.	There are currently 27 companies in the Take It Back network, which provide 34 recycling options for electronics and 23 options for fluorescent lamps.  In 2007, network members recycled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43,250 televisions</li> <li>• 63,350 monitors</li> <li>• 34,340 computers</li> <li>• 4,794 fluorescent bulbs</li> <li>• 28,936 fluorescent tubes</li> </ul>

### 2007 King County Solid Waste Division Awards

As a nationwide leader in waste prevention and recycling, the division has won a number of awards for its successful programs, as shown in the table below:

Program or Project	Award Name	Sponsoring Organization
Recycle More. It's Easy To Do.	Gold Davey Award for Low Budget	International Academy of Visual Arts
Recycle More. It's Easy To Do.	Silver Davey Award for Low Budget	International Academy of Visual Arts
Recycle More. It's Easy To Do.	2 Silver Davey Awards for Public Service	International Academy of Visual Arts
Recycle More. It's Easy To Do.	Silver Davey Award for Promotional/ Branding	International Academy of Visual Arts
Recycle More. It's Easy To Do.	3 Bronze Telly Awards	Telly Awards*
On-site Composting Program for Schools and Businesses	Bronze Composting Award	Solid Waste Association of North America
King County Green Schools	Best of Category	National Association of Counties

\* Awards that honor local, regional, or cable television commercials, programs, and segments, as well as Web commercials, videos, and films.



## Sustainable Building

The division's Green Building Program supports internal county agencies, cities, the building community, and the public in designing buildings and structures that have less impact on the environment, are energy efficient, and use recycled materials. The division has rebranded the program as GreenTools to reflect the wide variety of resources available.

### Construction and Demolition Debris Management

The purpose of this program is to provide education and information to contractors, project managers, and property owners on how to manage construction and demolition (C&D) debris as a resource rather than waste for disposal.

In 2007, more than 4,500 copies of the *Contractors Guide* were distributed to contractors by mail and at various public events. The guide provides a reference of essential information for recycling and reusing C&D debris from construction job sites. The *Construction Recycling Directory*, published in 2006, continues to be a popular listing of the various companies that accept different types of C&D for recycling and reuse; in fact, it is one of the most popular handouts at the King County Department of Development and Environmental Services (DDES) permitting office. King County GreenTools also began distributing information on deconstruction and salvage to people requesting demolition permit packets from DDES. Diversion rates for C&D facilities continue to be posted on the GreenTools Web site, including data for new C&D processors. In addition, a new series of instructional videos on how to salvage materials at job sites was developed and can be found on the division's Web site at [www.metrokc.gov/dnpr/swd/greenbuilding/construction-recycling/deconstruction-salvage.asp](http://www.metrokc.gov/dnpr/swd/greenbuilding/construction-recycling/deconstruction-salvage.asp).

Technical assistance on C&D issues was provided to both internal King County and external audiences. GreenTools provided consulting services to assess the deconstruction and salvage potential at more than 12 different job sites (King County, suburban city, and

privately owned sites), which resulted in the diversion and recovery of more than 87 tons of material. General technical assistance on the diversion of C&D materials was provided to more than 400 people who called or e-mailed the county for assistance. In

addition, the division set up a contract agreement whereby The ReStore, a local salvage company, will collect and handle salvage and deconstruction materials for any county project for which it is requested.

Moving forward, the division will continue the collaboration begun in 2007 with the City of Seattle to coordinate programs that will increase the capture of C&D for diversion from the waste stream.

### Green Building Assistance to the Public, Cities, and Builders

The GreenTools program team has successfully collaborated on many projects to support residential green building, bringing education and assistance to urban and rural communities. For the past eight years, the division's GreenTools program and King County's Master Builders Association have collaborated on the establishment and implementation of the residential Built Green™ program in King and Snohomish counties. Through quality education to the residential construction industry and consumers, there are currently more than 12,000 Built Green™-certified homes across the two counties.

The GreenTools team developed a CD-ROM toolkit for the suburban cities in King County to help them create successful green building programs in their jurisdictions. The toolkit provides cities with guidance on creating green building ordinances and programs, as well as tools to help builders and residents create vibrant, sustainable buildings. A kickoff event to introduce the toolkit to the cities was held in June 2007. Staff and elected officials worked together on strategies to incorporate green building principles into their cities' design, permitting, and building frameworks. A total of 160 people attended the kickoff event, including a delegation from the City of New Orleans tasked with starting their own programs in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. In conjunction with the toolkit, the GreenTools team also partnered with the Suburban Cities Association to provide two free technical trainings for city staff and elected officials on Low-Impact Development (LID) and Building Energy Efficiency.



Salvaged beams from a construction site.





The GreenTools team partnered with the DDES and the Water and Land Resources Division of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks to educate the public on rural stewardship through hands-on trainings and the development of brochures and other resources. In partnership with DDES, the program provided green building technical assistance to more than 70 DDES customers. The division distributed more than 2,500 *Green Home Remodel Guides* and *Construction Recycling Directories* at the DDES Permit Center and developed new incentives for DDES customers who build single-family and multi-family projects at the four- or five-star Built Green™ certification level.

### King County Green Team

As required by county ordinance, the division coordinates the countywide Green Building Team. This multi-agency team is charged with helping countywide project teams achieve the maximum possible standards of green building on county building projects.

In 2007, the division facilitated the planning and staging of the second annual Green Building Summit, held at the University of Washington, School of Architecture. The event drew approximately 100 county and city staff who attended sessions on climate change, outdoor lighting, and green infrastructure design, and went on green building tours. The division also provided training for project managers, as well as assistance to the county's Marymoor Maintenance Facility, Chinook Building, and South Treatment Plant Administration Building to help them achieve the King County Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design™ (LEED™) certification.

The division worked with the countywide Green Building Team to revise the existing green building ordinance, which is scheduled to sunset on April 1, 2008. The ordinance would remove the sunset clause and expand the program to require 1) eligible projects to achieve a Gold LEED™ certification, 2) for building and infrastructure projects that cannot achieve LEED™ certification, to incorporate green materials and strategies and to complete a sustainable development scorecard, 3) the development of green operations guidelines for existing buildings, and 4) energy audits and plans for reducing energy consumption in existing buildings by 10 percent. The new ordinance was introduced to the County Council in early 2008.

### Green Building Grants

The King County Green Building Grants program expanded significantly in 2007, encouraging homeowners, builders, and public- and private-sector developers to achieve a high level of green building certification. In all, 13 outstanding green building projects received grant award offers. Eight grants were awarded to residential projects through the cooperative King County/Seattle Built Green™ Incentive grant program. Five grants were awarded to commercial projects through LEED™ grant program.

To be eligible for grants, the projects must target and meet an advanced level of green building certification. Residential projects must meet four- or five-star Built Green™ certification, while commercial projects must meet Silver LEED™ certification or above. The projects must also meet other key environmental performance criteria, which include:

- Recycling at least 75 percent of project construction and demolition debris
- Meeting or exceeding the King County Post-Construction Soil Standard, which ensures that soil health is maintained or restored when construction projects are complete
- Demonstrating that the King County 2005 Surface Water Design Manual Standards have been met or exceeded; this standard protects streams and wildlife from potential negative effects of stormwater runoff

The five commercial projects selected for grant funding in 2007 by the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) included:

- City of Shoreline Civic Center/City Hall
- Technology Access Foundation, Lakewood Community Learning Space
- King County Library System, Sammamish Branch
- Avalon Towers, Bellevue
- Right Way Auto Sales Center



2006 Recipient of King County LEED™ Grant Award – Bellevue's Mercer Slough Environmental Learning Center – targeting Silver LEED™ Certification



## Environmental Stewardship

### Community Litter Cleanup Program

This program funds the cleanup of litter and illegal dumpsites on public lands and waterways in King County, as well as prevention and education programs. In 2007, more than \$53,000 in grant money from the Washington State Department of Ecology was spent on the program, with an additional investment of \$33,000 from the division.

In 2007, crews cleaned up approximately 90 tons of debris from 107 sites. About 10 percent of the debris was recycled – items included tires, appliances, and junk vehicles. Litter prevention messages reached nearly 4,000 students.

### Secure Your Load Campaign

In the U.S. each year more than 25,000 accidents are caused by litter that is either purposefully dumped by motorists or that falls out of vehicles carrying unsecured loads in truck beds, in trailers, atop cars, and in open trunks. And nearly 100 of those accidents are fatal. According to the Washington State Department of Transportation, road debris causes about 350 accidents each year on state highways.

In 2006, the division launched the Secure Your Load campaign to raise public awareness of the importance of securing loads and to increase enforcement efforts

statewide. According to state law, it is illegal to drive a vehicle on any public roadway unless the vehicle is "... loaded as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking, or otherwise escaping" (RCW 46.61.655).

Not only is the law being enforced by the King County Sheriff's office, but vehicles arriving with unsecured loads at transfer stations in King County can be charged an unsecured load fee.

In 2007, public outreach continued with ads on buses and the radio, brochures distributed at transfer stations, and information on the division's Web site. In addition, the division led a multi-agency effort to draft an Executive Order that will require all county employees who transport loads on public roadways to receive training on proper procedures for securing them. It will also require county agencies to provide these staff with the necessary supplies to do so.

Already, division Scale Operators at the transfer stations received training on unsecured loads from the Washington State Patrol. Staff assessed unsecured load fees to 1,795 customers at transfer stations in 2007 – up from 749 customers in 2006. The King County Sheriff's office provided enforcement of secured load laws around division transfer facilities, citing 164 people for failure to properly secure their loads. An additional 784 people stopped were given warnings and received education about the requirements for and importance of securing their loads.

## Secure Your Load For Safer Roads!



## It's the Law!

### Illegal Dumping

In 2004, the King County Illegal Dumping Task Force identified four recommendations to improve and better coordinate the response to illegal dumping by the many county agencies involved. Recommendations were made to 1) establish a Hotline for reporting illegal dumping, 2) increase training for field investigators, 3) make the county's enforcement methods more effective, and 4) develop an outreach program for illegal dumping prevention and education. The division is lead coordinator for implementing the recommendations made by this task force.

While the division continued to administer the Illegal Dumping Hotline established in 2005, efforts in 2007 focused on the final three recommendations. Field investigators for the program were offered a number of training seminars in conjunction with the county's Interagency Resource for Achieving Cooperation and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The

seminars included A Small Dose of Toxicology, Hazardous Materials and the International Fire Code, Basic Inspector Training, Administrative Hearings and Trials, and Pleading and Litigating Civil Penalties.

A great deal of effort in 2007 focused on improving enforcement efforts for illegal dumping. The Streamlining Enforcement Work Group, a subcommittee of the Illegal Dumping Task Force, was formed to tackle enforcement issues. The work group submitted a set of recommendations that were approved by the County Executive in October and included the following measures:

- Helping victims of illegal dumping by going after dumpers more effectively and providing assistance to victims
- Using existing enforcement codes to their fullest capability
- Adding needed enforcement codes to increase effectiveness
- Centralizing advanced prosecution and abatement actions instead of tasking each agency with developing their own advanced enforcement system
- Collecting fines and fees more effectively

Outreach on the prevention of illegal dumping was also expanded, with radio ads promoting the Illegal Dumping Hotline and the Secure Your Load campaign. The division rolled out an ad campaign with the message that “Illegal Dumping is Awful – and Unlawful.” The ads have appeared on the radio and in

newspapers, on bus signs, and in bulk mail ads. Outreach efforts appear to have been successful in 2007, with calls to the Illegal Dumping Hotline doubling since 2006 to 701 calls.

## Climate Change

In 2007, Executive Ron Sims released King County’s first climate plan. It is a tool for the county and the region to mitigate and adapt to conditions produced by a changing climate. The division participated in the development of the plan and attends regular meetings of the countywide climate teams. A number of division projects and programs contribute significantly to the countywide efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions:

- The division’s Green Building Program works with both the residential and commercial sectors to increase the number of green buildings constructed in the county. Currently, the division is working with the City of Issaquah and the builder on new zero-energy housing – homes designed to produce as much electricity as they consume. The homes that will be built in Issaquah will contain durable materials that help reduce energy requirements, and will use solar panels, ground-source heat pumps that draw thermal energy from the warmth of the earth, and reclaimed water systems that use stormwater collected from rooftops or tanks to provide water to low-flush toilets. GreenTools staff have also worked with suburban cities staff to provide green building assistance and resources throughout the county.



*The King County Roads Division cleans up illegal dumping on our public roadways.*



- The Operations section of the division has converted to the use of B20 biodiesel fuel – a mix of 20 percent biodiesel and ultra-low-sulfur diesel – in all of its tractors and heavy equipment, when conditions allow.
- The division is contracting with Virginia-based developer Ingenco, which is securing permits to begin building a landfill gas to energy facility at Cedar Hills. The facility will convert methane gas from the landfill into pipeline-quality natural gas for distribution in the energy grid that supplies the region.

### **Contaminated Sites Program**

Through the Contaminated Sites Program, the division provides technical advice and environmental assessment services to King County divisions and departments that own or acquire property that may be impacted by contamination. Established under King County ordinance, the program maintains a revolving fund to expedite assessments and cleanups through a task order contract with an environmental consulting firm. In 2007, the division provided for Phase I and II Environmental Assessments of a 73-acre parcel in Redmond slated for open space acquisition. The division also managed environmental screening of more than 50 miles of railroad in support of the eastside rail corridor preservation project.



*Sampling of oil-contaminated soil at the Ellispport Creek site on Vashon Island.*

### **Brownfields Program**

In 2007, the King County Brownfields Program continued to use U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grant funds to conduct environmental site assessments and provide technical assistance to municipalities and nonprofit organizations in the county. The division contracts with the nonprofit Environmental Coalition of South Seattle (ECOSS) and environmental consultant CDM to implement the program. Highlights for 2007 included:

- **Ellispport Creek Site/Vashon:** As a follow-up to Phase II assessments conducted on the site in 2005 and 2006, CDM conducted a study in 2007 to determine the appropriate cleanup level for the oil-contaminated soil at the site. The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) concurred with the findings of the study, and CDM prepared a cost estimate for cleanup totaling \$1.2 million. The division is working with Ecology to identify potential sources of funding for cleaning up the site, including funds through the Puget Sound Initiative.
- **Two Dry Cleaner Sites in Bothell:** The City of Bothell is implementing a downtown redevelopment plan that could be impacted by contamination from former and current dry cleaner sites. To help identify possible threats to the city's plans, CDM conducted Phase I site assessments of two solvent-contaminated sites in 2007. The goal is to identify the risks and cleanup costs that could be incurred should these properties be redeveloped.
- **Former Chubby & Tubby/Historic Gas Station Site:** The nonprofit SouthEast Effective Development (SEED) acquired this Rainier Valley property in 2005 for redevelopment into low-income, multi-family residential housing and retail space. In February 2007, residual petroleum-contaminated soil was found at the site from a leaking underground storage tank that had been removed in 1991. The King County Brownfields Program will conduct a supplementary Phase II site assessment on SEED's behalf to characterize the petroleum contamination in soil and groundwater in early 2008. SEED will use the information to prepare a cleanup plan prior to redeveloping the site.

## Capital Projects

Approval by County Council of the Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan and the 2008 rate increase gave the division the go ahead to implement the design and construction of a new generation of recycling and solid waste transfer facilities. While work at one station has been underway, other reconstruction projects hinged upon these important plan approvals.

### NEW Shoreline Recycling and Transfer Station

**(formerly the First Northeast Transfer Station)**

The First Northeast Transfer Station was closed all year as it was reconstructed and renamed the Shoreline Recycling and Transfer Station. The new station was opened in February 2008.

A new state-of-the-art facility, the Shoreline station will provide a model for the design of other transfer stations scheduled for construction. The new building is expected to achieve a Gold rating under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design™, a national standard for excellence in sustainable building design. A few of the sustainable design features include passive ventilation, natural daylighting, rainwater harvesting, and use of recycled content building materials. These features are consistent with the division's environmental focus and are expected to result in lower operating costs than the use of more conventional building designs.

The recycling area has been expanded to accept additional materials for which markets have developed over the past 20 years. The division met with the cities of Shoreline, Lake Forest Park, Kenmore, and Bothell to determine the list of commodities to collect initially at the new station. Aside from curbside materials, the current list includes wood scraps, household batteries and televisions, metals, and fluorescents lights, among others. The division will monitor the quantities of materials received and remain flexible to changing the mix depending on customer needs and changes in markets.

Collaboration with Metro Transit resulted in an agreement to allow the large, solid waste transfer trailers to share Metro's dedicated access ramps to and from Interstate 5. This arrangement will keep solid waste trucks off the neighborhood streets, supporting the division's efforts to minimize the impacts of transfer stations on the host communities.



*Aerial view of the new Shoreline Recycling and Transfer Station.*

### Bow Lake Transfer Station

The *Bow Lake Transfer Station Facility Master Plan* was also approved by Council this year, paving the way to begin design of the new Bow Lake station in Tukwila. The State Environmental Policy Act review was completed, and resulted in a finding of non-significance – meaning that the project is not expected to result in any significant adverse environmental impacts. The station design will incorporate the sustainable features of the new Shoreline station.

The division has begun the process of negotiating the purchase of an adjacent property for the site and applying for land-use permits.

### Factoria Transfer Station

Through discussions with the City of Bellevue, two properties adjacent to the Factoria Transfer Station have been purchased to provide an alternative location for building a new Factoria station. The adjacent properties would allow the station to be set back from Bellevue's busy Eastgate Way so that the station coincides with the city's preferred land uses. The division will continue to prepare the site for development.



## **Cedar Hills Regional Landfill**

In 2007 Council approved the division's *Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan*, which supports development of the Cedar Hills Regional Landfill to maximize its capacity. One measure already underway is the design of the next refuse cell of the landfill for disposal of solid waste – Area 7.

In addition, the division modified the surface water collection system in the southeast portion of the Cedar Hills site to create a more cost-efficient system for water treatment. Under the original system design, both clean and contaminated surface water runoff was being channeled to a holding pond and then on to a

leachate pond. Contaminated water includes washwater from equipment cleaning, drainage from work areas such as the shop, and any water that comes into contact with garbage. From the leachate pond, the water is pumped out and transported to the Renton wastewater facility for treatment. This expensive treatment process is not necessary for clean surface water that is part of the natural water runoff process. Therefore, the collection system was modified to redirect the clean water into the site's natural surface waste system of ditches and culverts. The modification greatly reduced the amount of surface water requiring transport and treatment, amounting to a yearly savings of as much as \$150,000 to \$200,000.



## Public Information

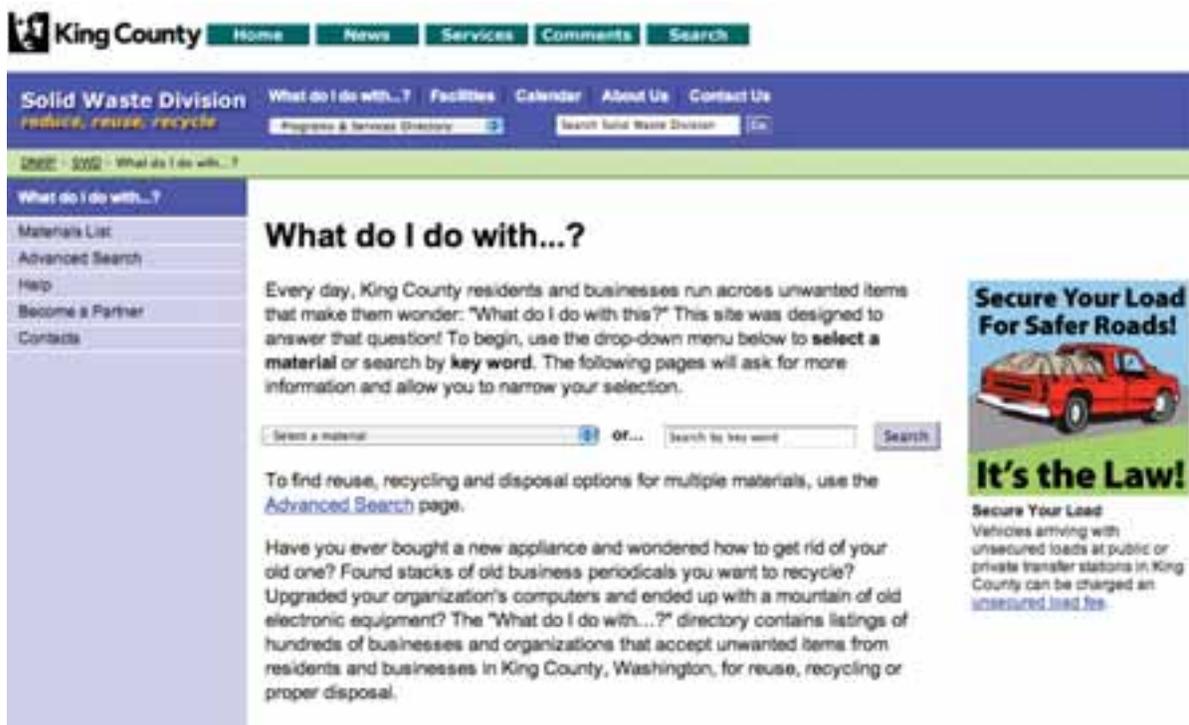
The Customer Service Unit answers questions from the public about solid waste disposal and recycling programs that come in by telephone or through the division's Web site comment form. In 2007, the team responded to nearly 59,000 telephone inquiries, an average of 226 inquiries a day. The team also answers the Illegal Dumping Hotline on weekdays. The number of calls to the hotline doubled in 2007 to 701 calls. A summary of the primary types and numbers of questions received by telephone are shown in appendix Table A-11.

The team responded to 1,366 Web site e-mail inquiries in 2007 through the division's on-line Contact Us feature. About 41 percent of the comments and questions received fell into two categories: the disposal or recycling of various types of materials, featured in the "What do I do with..." section of the Web site, and garbage collection and recycling services offered by the private haulers or at county facilities. The majority of the remaining comments and questions were about individual waste prevention or recycling programs offered by the division.

In 2007, visits to the division's Web site topped out at nearly 603,000. Visitors were most interested in the following areas of the site:

- Transfer station- and facilities-related information, in particular, hours of operation, directions, facility improvement projects, and station closures
- The "What do I do with ..?" feature, which includes locations, details, and contact information for organizations that accept a variety of materials for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal
- The Online Materials Exchange site, a free on-line exchange program for reusable household items and building materials
- The Take it Back Network program with information and options for recycling electronics and fluorescent bulbs

The most popular seasonal program in 2007 was Waste Free Holidays, with more than 16,000 visitor sessions and 203,000 page views. Northwest Natural Yard Days and Tree-cycling continued to receive a large number of visits. The most downloaded brochure in 2007 was *How to Choose a Compost Bin*, followed by brochures for the Green Home Remodel series about kitchens, bathrooms, green roofs, and more.



The screenshot shows the King County website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, News, Services, Comments, and Search. Below this is the Solid Waste Division header with the slogan "reduce, reuse, recycle" and a search bar. The main content area is titled "What do I do with...?" and contains the following text:

Every day, King County residents and businesses run across unwanted items that make them wonder: "What do I do with this?" This site was designed to answer that question! To begin, use the drop-down menu below to **select a material** or search by **key word**. The following pages will ask for more information and allow you to narrow your selection.

Below the text is a search form with a dropdown menu for "Select a material", a text input for "Search by key word", and a "Search" button.

To find reuse, recycling and disposal options for multiple materials, use the [Advanced Search](#) page.

Have you ever bought a new appliance and wondered how to get rid of your old one? Found stacks of old business periodicals you want to recycle? Upgraded your organization's computers and ended up with a mountain of old electronic equipment? The "What do I do with..." directory contains listings of hundreds of businesses and organizations that accept unwanted items from residents and businesses in King County, Washington, for reuse, recycling or proper disposal.

On the right side of the page, there is a promotional graphic for "Secure Your Load For Safer Roads! It's the Law!" featuring a red pickup truck. The text below the graphic reads: "Secure Your Load Vehicles arriving with unsecured loads at public or private transfer stations in King County can be charged an unsecured load fee."



## Planning for the Future

The primary focus of the division's planning efforts in 2008 will be the update of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The division will continue to work with the Solid Waste Advisory Committee and the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee to develop programs and goals for waste prevention and recycling, examine options for extending the lifespan of Cedar Hills, review the division's financial policies, and more. Recommendations developed by the division and its advisory groups will be laid out in detail in the comprehensive plan.

The division will also be revising the Cedar Hills Site Development Plan, taking into account recommendations and suggestions in the *Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan* and the *Independent, Third Party Review of the Solid Waste Transfer and Waste Management Plan* prepared by the firm Gershman, Brickner & Bratton, Inc. The goal is to seek feasible, cost-effective, and publicly acceptable ways to maximize the life of the Cedar Hills landfill.

As the division continues with the phased design and construction of new transfer stations, the timing of this work will be coordinated so that only one station is closed at a time for renovation. As the new Shoreline station opens in February 2008, design and preparation work will move forward for the Bow Lake and Factoria stations, respectively. New facilities are planned for the Northeast Lake Washington and South County areas, but planning will need to begin with a comprehensive siting process that involves the division, the cities, and the public. When these stations are sited and built, the Algona, Houghton, and Renton transfer stations are planned for closure. Transfer needs for rural King County will be addressed in the comprehensive plan update.

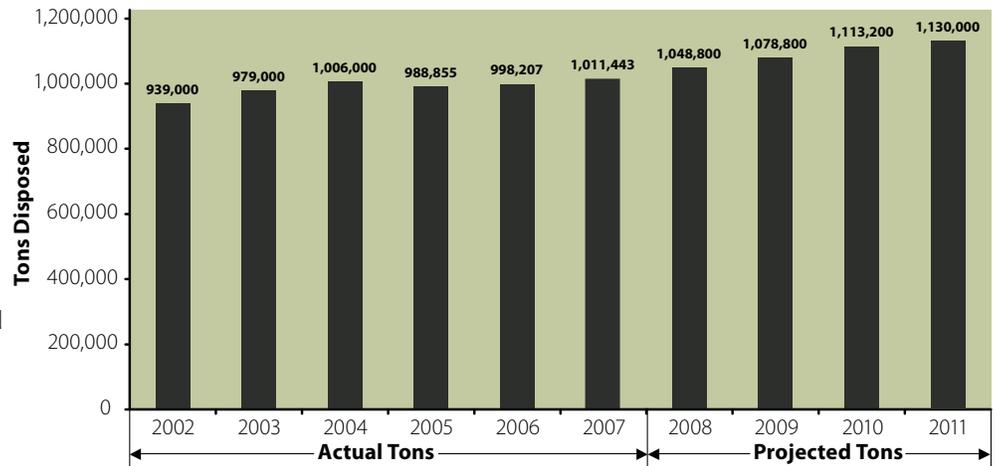
### Solid Waste Projections

Solid waste forecasts are an integral part of King County's solid waste management system. The division uses an econometric model to forecast future

waste tonnage. The model takes into account several variables including the disposal tipping fee, per capita income, employment, and population. Once the division's waste prevention and recycling programs are developed, the projected effects of their success in reducing future tonnage are factored into the equation.

Our estimated recycling rate for 2007 is 45 percent.

**Tonnage Disposed at Cedar Hills: Actual and Projected**



In 2007, tonnage disposed at Cedar Hills increased slightly – 1 percent – from the previous year to 1,011,443 tons. Because the First Northeast Transfer Station in Shoreline was closed for construction all year, some of the division's customers disposed of their solid waste at the closest alternate station in Seattle. These tons are expected to return to the King County system in 2008.

### Approval for 2008 Rate Increase

The division implemented the Council-approved rate increase effective January 1, 2008, to help finance the major capital improvements to the county's transfer system, as well as rising costs for fuel, equipment, and maintenance. The Basic Fee will increase from \$82.50 to \$95.00 per ton for the three-year period between 2008 and 2010. This is the first change in the Basic Fee requested by the division since 1999; it represents an average increase of 1.6 percent per year since the last rate increase. With this increase, the effect on the average customer with weekly one-can collection service would be \$0.73 per month.

# Appendices

**Table A-1: 2007 Estimated Population and 2006 Housing Data**

Jurisdiction	Population, 2007	Single Family Units, 2006	Multi-Family Units, 2006	Mobile Homes, 2006
Unincorporated	368,255	110,887	19,589	7,521
Incorporated	927,640	224,497	140,389	11,394
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,295,895</b>	<b>335,384</b>	<b>159,978</b>	<b>18,915</b>

*Sources: Office of Financial Management (OFM) April 1 Population of Cities, Towns, and Counties Used for Allocation of Selected State Revenues; State of Washington, Annual Growth Report King County 2006.*

**Table A-2: 2007 Single-Family (1-4 units) Curbside Collection - Service Subscribers**

Area	Curbside Garbage and Recycling	Curbside Yard Waste
Unincorporated	86,134	36,889
Incorporated	204,680	140,873
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,814</b>	<b>177,762</b>

**Table A-3: 2007 Single-Family (1-4 units) Curbside Collection - Average Pounds per Month**

Area	Garbage	Recycling	Yard Waste
Unincorporated	130	65	132
Incorporated	112	71	124
<b>Countywide</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>126</b>

**Table A-4: 2007 Curbside Residential Recycling Tonnage**

	Mixed Paper	News-print	Card-Board	Glass	Tin & Steel	Alum.	Plastic	Yard Waste	Total
Unincorporated	12,387	9,167	2,940	4,933	670	293	728	29,230	60,348
Incorporated	31,757	24,406	7,282	12,798	1,756	762	1,948	104,926	185,634
<b>Total</b>	<b>44,144</b>	<b>33,573</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>17,731</b>	<b>2,426</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>134,156</b>	<b>245,982</b>

**Table A-5: 2007 Tons Disposed by Transfer Station and Drop Box**

Transfer Stations & Drop Boxes	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total
Algona	37,378	40,230	40,543	37,022	155,172
Bow Lake	80,527	86,402	87,436	80,807	335,172
Cedar Falls Drop Box	1,077	1,264	1,351	918	4,610
Enumclaw	5,597	6,844	6,982	6,165	25,587
Factoria	40,858	44,680	44,933	39,668	170,139
First Northeast <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Houghton	40,858	50,152	46,529	44,546	182,085
Renton	17,345	19,131	19,242	18,630	74,349
Skykomish Drop Box <sup>2</sup>	175	239	302	198	913
Vashon	2,146	2,453	2,668	2,166	9,434
<b>Tons Disposed by Facility</b>	<b>225,786</b>	<b>251,156</b>	<b>249,684</b>	<b>229,923</b>	<b>956,549</b>

<sup>1</sup> First Northeast station closed all year for construction; 23,976 tons of solid waste collected during the year was disposed at a solid waste facility in Snohomish County and is not included in the totals.

<sup>2</sup> Solid waste transported to Houghton station; not added to totals.



**Table A-6: 2007 Solid Waste Tons Disposed by Origin**

System Origin	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total
Total Transfer Station Tons	229,352	247,590	249,684	229,923	956,549
Total Regional Direct Tons	3,542	3,544	3,784	2,254	13,123
Total - Other	10,963	10,346	10,084	9,364	40,757
Total Solid Waste Disposed	243,857	261,480	263,552	241,541	1,010,429
<b>Total Transfer Station Yard Waste</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>964</b>

**Table A-7: 2007 Solid Waste Tons Disposed by Customer Type**

Transfer Facility	- Self Haul Customers -		- Collection Companies -	
	Tons Disposed	% of Total	Tons Disposed	% of Total
Algona	46,231	30%	107,981	70%
Bow Lake	53,837	16%	275,926	84%
Cedar Falls Drop Box	4,468	100%	0	0%
Enumclaw	15,385	61%	9,841	39%
Factoria	35,243	21%	132,100	79%
First Northeast <sup>1</sup>	0	0%	0	0%
Houghton	40,753	23%	138,906	77%
Renton	18,284	25%	55,048	75%
Skykomish Drop Box	611	79%	161	21%
Vashon	6,147	71%	2,570	29%
<b>Total</b>	<b>220,961</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>722,533</b>	<b>77%</b>

<sup>1</sup> First Northeast station closed all year for construction; 23,976 tons of solid waste collected during the year was disposed at a solid waste facility in Snohomish County and is not included in the totals.

**Table A-8: 2007 Transfer Facility Transactions by Customer Type**

Transfer Facility	- Self Haul Customers -		- Collection Companies -	
	Transactions	% of Total	Transactions	% of Total
Algona	151,605	88%	20,138	12%
Bow Lake	162,136	74%	55,958	26%
Cedar Falls Drop Box	22,857	100%	0	0%
Enumclaw	52,218	97%	1,673	3%
Factoria	115,693	83%	23,164	17%
First Northeast	0	0%	0	0%
Houghton	125,423	84%	23,251	16%
Renton	76,150	87%	11,114	13%
Skykomish Drop Box	2,189	91%	207	9%
Vashon	23,726	98%	388	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>731,997</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>137,154</b>	<b>16%</b>

**Table A-9: Annual Solid Waste Tons Disposed, 1977- 2007**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Rural Landfills</b>	<b>Transfer Stations</b>	<b>Cedar Hills Reg. Direct</b>	<b>Cedar Hills Other Waste</b>	<b>Total Disposed</b>
1977	55,100	264,100	-	48,800	368,000
1978	56,746	320,181	-	40,668	417,595
1979	54,498	428,187	156,554	36,342	675,581
1980	54,827	460,577	218,560	35,756	769,720
1981	44,280	509,680	244,417	50,755	849,132
1982	33,890	519,931	213,715	24,943	792,479
1983	32,318	498,643	206,691	9,566	747,218
1984	33,649	527,522	256,459	10,512	828,142
1985	36,862	568,342	268,795	13,592	887,591
1986	39,053	624,247	272,485	22,345	958,130
1987	36,979	681,472	595,058	28,165	1,341,674
1988	38,655	667,651	556,247	39,954	1,302,507
1989	41,614	712,156	476,602	55,462	1,285,834
1990	44,290	848,439	483,950	58,105	1,434,784
1991	28,553	814,919	258,319	53,014	1,154,805
1992	23,656	770,448	119,340	21,317	934,761
1993	21,020	716,437	144,973	24,740	907,170
1994	10,288	633,408	150,400	22,422	816,518
1995	7,388	642,498	146,024	26,610	822,520
1996	7,766	594,736	190,790	23,740	817,032
1997	8,110	607,256	229,007	24,448	868,821
1998	8,228	626,874	226,617	22,005	883,724
1999	3,949	692,921	214,422	18,015	929,307
2000	-	711,565	216,169	19,440	947,174
2001	-	696,664	222,664	16,982	936,310
2002	-	683,965	238,290	17,233	939,488
2003	-	704,127	257,283	17,426	978,836
2004	-	867,917	119,110	19,136	1,006,163
2005	-	944,100	25,304	19,451	988,855
2006	-	962,407	3,381	32,418	998,207
2007	-	956,498	13,123	40,757	1,010,378



**Table A-10: 2007 Transfer Station and Drop Box Recycling Tonnage**

Facility	Mixed Paper <sup>1</sup>	Cardboard	T-A-P-G <sup>2</sup>	Total
Bow Lake	841	713	313	1,867
Cedar Falls Drop Box	179	131	111	421
Enumclaw	444	266	233	943
First Northeast <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	0
Houghton	338	409	123	870
Renton	423	369	210	1,002
Skykomish Drop Box	13	12	14	39
Snoqualmie Drop Box	17	35	44	96
Vashon	241	49	520	810
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,496</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>6,048</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes newspaper.

<sup>2</sup> T-A-P-G = Tin, Aluminum, Plastic, Glass.

<sup>3</sup> The First Northeast transfer station was closed during this period for reconstruction.

Note: The Alqona and Factoria transfer stations do not have recycling bins because of space and operational constraints.

**Table A-11: 2007 Program Inquiries by Type**

Phone Inquiry Type	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
Appliance Recycling	550	591	634	507	2,282
Complaints	28	24	56	29	137
Illegal Dumping	89	146	210	256	701
Construction/Demolition/ Landclearing Debris	432	783	766	499	2,480
Curbside Recycling	131	202	286	243	862
Electronics, Including TVs	858	926	1,386	900	4,070
General Recycling	518	399	339	426	1,682
Hazardous Waste	454	721	948	675	2,798
Hours of Operation	1,266	2,298	2,114	2,020	7,698
Junk Vehicles	12	124	130	127	393
Special Collection Events	108	515	434	73	1,130
Transfer Stations	3,317	4,185	4,319	3,360	15,181
Directions	797	1,418	1,106	800	4,121
Residential Garbage Issues	827	666	649	528	2,670
Other General Inquiries <sup>1</sup>	2,391	4,086	3,520	2,634	12,631
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,778</b>	<b>17,084</b>	<b>16,897</b>	<b>13,077</b>	<b>58,836</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes questions about directions, disposal rates, waste acceptance policies, hauling companies, illegal dumping, etc.

**Chart A-1: Solid Waste Division Actual Revenues and Expenditures. Year ending 12/31/2007**

<b>Manager / Administration</b>			
<b>Waste Reduction &amp; Recycling and Mod. Risk Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Technical and financial assistance</li> <li>• Collection services</li> </ul>	<b>Expenditure</b> \$9,899,674 27 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$6,284,289 Haz. waste \$3,371,135 Uninc. household fees \$244,250
<b>Landfill Operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operate and maintain active and closed landfills</li> <li>• Landfill and equipment replacement transfer</li> <li>• Landfill rent</li> </ul>	<b>Expenditure</b> \$26,414,891 44 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$17,119,622 Interest \$1,051,512
<b>Transfer Station Operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect garbage and recyclables</li> <li>• Collect fees</li> <li>• Monitor waste</li> <li>• Equipment replacement transfer</li> </ul>	<b>Expenditure</b> \$12,545,417 105 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$12,545,417
<b>Transportation Operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transport garbage to landfill</li> <li>• Haul leachate &amp; maintenance material</li> <li>• Equip. replacement transfer</li> </ul>	<b>Expenditure</b> \$13,685,890 83 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$13,685,890
<b>Maintenance Operations</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain facilities and equipment</li> <li>• Procure and control inventory</li> </ul>	<b>Expenditure</b> \$9,491,729 72 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$9,491,729
<b>Operations Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintenance planning for operations functions</li> </ul>	<b>Expenditure</b> \$1,299,367 10 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$1,299,367
<b>Capital Facilities <sup>1</sup></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan and execute capital projects</li> <li>• Environmental monitoring</li> <li>• Operations support</li> </ul>	<b>Expenditure</b> \$8,213,620 33 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$7,059,313 CDL fees <sup>2</sup> \$1,017,814 DOE and EPA grants \$136,493
<b>Debt Service</b>		<b>Expenditure</b> \$6,152,023 0 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$6,152,023
<b>Administration &amp; Fiscal Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage fiscal functions</li> <li>• Administer customer service</li> <li>• Personnel functions</li> <li>• Payroll</li> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• Communication</li> </ul>	<b>Expenditure</b> \$12,452,139 49 FTEs	<b>Revenue</b> Disposal fees \$11,078,285 Interest \$1,373,854

<sup>1</sup> Operating portion only of capital facilities budget, does not include debt-financed design/construction costs.

<sup>2</sup> Supports Construction, Demolition and Landclearing Program costs in the Engineering Section.

**Summary of 2007 Actual Activities**

2007 Total revenues	\$91,910,993
Fund balance	\$8,243,757
2007 Total operating expenditures	\$100,154,750
2007 Total employees	423 FTE



## **Acknowledgments**

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**Annual Report**



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Department of  
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