

**Construction and Demolition Materials
Flow Control Analysis and Enforcement Report**

November 21, 2025



King County

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II. Proviso Text

Ordinance 19861, Section 109 Solid Waste, Department of Natural Resources and Parks, Proviso P1¹

P1 PROVIDED THAT:

Of this appropriation, \$500,000 shall not be expended or encumbered until the executive transmits a flow control analysis and enforcement report and a motion that should acknowledge receipt of the flow control analysis and enforcement report, and a motion acknowledging receipt of the flow control analysis and enforcement report is passed by the council. The motion should reference the subject matter, the proviso's ordinance, ordinance section, and proviso number in both the title and body of the motion.

A. The solid waste division ("the division") may contract with a consultant to produce the flow control analysis and enforcement report. "Flow control" for the purposes of this report refers to the methods used by governmental entities to control the disposition of waste generated within its jurisdiction. The methods may include, but are not limited to, policies, ordinances, regulations, contracts, and agreements. The consultant shall specifically focus its efforts on the flow of construction and demolition ("C&D") materials in the county's regional solid waste system, which shall include recyclable, nonrecyclable, and mixed loads of materials. As part of the consultant's work to produce the report, the consultant shall evaluate overall flow control compliance for C&D materials in the county system. The evaluation should be accomplished through review of available data and reporting information, through anecdotal evidence, and through analysis of any policy and enforcement gaps. The division should furnish any records or data as requested by the consultant.

B. The flow control analysis and enforcement report shall include, but not be limited to:

1. An inventory and descriptions of existing flow control methods applicable to C&D materials. The flow control methods shall include, but not be limited to, flow control methods used by the federal government, state government, King County, and cities participating in the county's regional solid waste system through interlocal agreement;
2. A summary of enforcement efforts undertaken by the county related to its flow control methods for C&D materials;
3. Findings from the evaluation of flow control compliance for C&D materials; and
4. Recommended actions and policies the county could take to improve flow control compliance for C&D materials. The executive should electronically file the flow control analysis and enforcement report and a motion required by this proviso by December 15, 2025, with the clerk of the council, who shall retain an electronic copy and provide an electronic copy to all councilmembers, the council chief of staff, and the lead staff for the transportation, economy, and environment committee or its successor.

III. Executive Summary

In response to a proviso in Ordinance 19861, the Solid Waste Division (SWD) of the Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) contracted with Cascadia Consulting Group, Inc., to produce a flow control analysis and enforcement memorandum for construction and demolition (C&D) materials in the

¹ Ordinance 19861 [[LINK](#)]

County's regional solid waste system. C&D materials include recyclable, nonrecyclable, and mixed loads of materials.

"Flow control" refers to the methods used by SWD to control the disposition of C&D waste generated within its jurisdiction. The methods include, but are not limited to, policies, ordinances, regulations, contracts, and agreements.

King County requires that readily recyclable C&D materials — including metal, cardboard, wood, concrete, asphalt paving, brick, and new drywall scrap — be recycled at County-designated materials recovery facilities. The intent of the County's C&D program is to divert C&D materials from landfills and facilitate multiple uses of this material to support a circular economy.

The two main types of facilities to receive nonrecyclable and mixed C&D materials generated in King County are:

- **C&D waste transfer facilities**, which receive nonrecyclable C&D materials to be disposed in a landfill.
- **C&D processing facilities**, which receive mixed recyclable C&D materials, from which they recover as much of the recyclable C&D material as possible before disposing of the nonrecyclable portion.

In 2024, an estimated 1.5 million tons of C&D materials were generated in King County, with the majority going to single-commodity facilities. About 260,000 tons of C&D waste were disposed at private municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills outside of King County.

Existing C&D Flow Control Methods

Under federal law, King County may lawfully implement flow control if it serves legitimate public purposes and does not favor private in-state entities over out-of-state competitors.

State Flow Control Methods

Several state laws in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and regulations in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) relate to flow control authority or requirements that certain types of waste be delivered to certain types of facilities. Two important examples are:

Chapter 36.58 RCW (Solid Waste Disposal) is intended to preserve a county's control over disposal of waste collected within the county to protect its substantial investment in its solid waste management system.²

Chapter 70A.205 RCW (Solid Waste Management—Reduction and Recycling) establishes that primary responsibility for management of solid waste generated within unincorporated county areas (and areas subject to interlocal agreements with cities) rests with county government.³

² Chapter 36.58 RCW [\[LINK\]](#)

³ Chapter 70A.205 RCW [\[LINK\]](#)

King County Flow Control Methods

King County Code (KCC) Title 10, “Solid Waste,” illustrates and defines flow control through its establishment of a comprehensive and mandatory solid waste management system. It defines flow control by mandating where waste must be taken and by regulating the facilities that can receive it.⁴

Central to King County C&D flow control, Chapter 10.30 (Construction and Demolition Waste) focuses on establishing C&D waste disposal facilities to serve King County and ensuring that C&D is recycled to the maximum extent possible, in accordance with the County’s Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.⁵ This chapter establishes requirements or prohibitions for where generators, handlers, and collectors of C&D waste may deliver the material. It also establishes the specific process and requirements for receiving approval to haul materials directly to a landfill or intermodal facility.

Restrictions and requirements are also established for:

- accepted materials and performance requirements
- facility reporting requirements
- SWD reporting requirements

Demolition permits can also function as a flow control method for C&D material by allowing local jurisdictions to identify sources of C&D waste and regulate how and where debris is taken for processing or disposal. At least four cities that participate in King County’s solid waste system have laws or regulations related to deconstruction or C&D waste diversion reporting, but only Issaquah and Redmond have C&D flow control, or requirements that certain types of waste be delivered to certain types of facilities.

Enforcement of Flow Control

King County undertakes enforcement efforts related to its flow control methods for C&D materials to ensure compliance with its ordinances and achieve its recycling and waste diversion goals. Any person who violates related rules is subject to enforcement and civil penalties.

The County enforces flow control using six primary methods:

- Designated C&D waste transfer station reporting and inspections
- Mixed C&D designated facility reporting and inspections
- Demolition site inspections using permit data
- Jobsite verification of adherence to C&D requirements for projects requesting permission to directly haul to landfill/intermodal yard
- C&D residuals testing at mixed C&D facilities
- King County transfer station special waste monitoring and issuance of Unacceptable Waste Reports

⁴ KCC Title 10 [\[LINK\]](#)

⁵ KCC Chapter 10.30 [\[LINK\]](#)

Findings from Compliance Evaluation

Based on 2021 countywide C&D data, 51.2 percent of C&D material delivered to King County-designated facilities was diverted and the rest was disposed. C&D single-commodity facilities receiving materials from King County achieved a 100 percent diversion rate in 2021.⁶

Several areas of leakage, compliance gaps, and areas of noncompliance have been identified. Examples include:

- **Failure to use designated facilities:** The primary area of noncompliance is the disposal or delivery of mixed C&D materials or nonrecyclable C&D waste to facilities not designated by King County, or to facilities that are designated, but for a different waste type.
- **Noncompliance with waste diversion plans approved for landfill direct disposal:** Generators may fail to separate readily recyclable materials as outlined in their approved waste diversion plan.
- **Inappropriate use of King County transfer station C&D exemption:** King County code allows County transfer stations to accept "small quantities of C&D waste" if loads are "transported by vehicles or trailers that do not have mechanized dump beds, either hydraulic or otherwise." This has led to large loads of C&D material being brought to the transfer stations in large panel vans and moving trucks.⁷
- **Improper on-site practices:** Commingling of recyclable and nonrecyclable C&D materials at jobsites could lead to improper disposal.

Recommended Actions and Policies

Recommendations were identified by the consultant and SWD subject-matter experts in the areas of consultation, actions/policies, literature review, and outreach and communication. It is important to note that these are preliminary recommendations based on research and analysis. Pursuit or adoption of actions and policies would be based on community and industry engagement, feedback, and analysis, as well as equity impact review.

Highlights include:

- **Work** with cities to gain faster notification of demolition permits, allowing more demolition sites to be inspected by the County prior to demolition.
- **Require** deconstruction (instead of demolition) for King County-owned buildings.
- **Consult** with C&D contractors to gather feedback on operational challenges, clarity of regulations, and the feasibility of compliance methods.
- **Consult** with waste haulers to understand logistical challenges, impacts of flow control on routes, and suggestions for improving waste characterization and reporting.
- **Encourage** deconstruction (instead of demolition) in all permitting jurisdictions for select project sizes or project types to increase C&D debris recovery.
- **Require** C&D plans to be submitted for all demolition permits in unincorporated King County and allow time for SWD to review before demolition permits become active.
- **Require** jobsite separation of C&D recyclables from C&D nonrecyclable waste.

⁶ King County Solid Waste Division (2025). Construction & Demolition Diversion Data. Compiled from Washington State Department of Ecology input (unpublished internal dataset).

⁷ [KCC Chapter 10.30.020.E.1](#) [[LINK](#)]

- **Conduct** regular literature reviews encompassing academic research, industry best practices, and reports from other leading jurisdictions regarding C&D waste management, flow control efficacy, and innovative recycling technologies.
- **Explore** regulatory structures, enforcement strategies, and incentive programs used elsewhere.
- **Create** easy-to-access online resources to make it easier for haulers and C&D site contractors to find information relevant to their specific situation (e.g., what ordinances apply to them and why, and what specific steps must be taken to maintain compliance).

SWD hopes to further evaluate and pursue these and other opportunities. Increased collaboration and engagement with the community and industry is needed to identify the most effective strategies to strengthen flow control and increase the diversion of C&D materials from landfills and back into the circular economy.

IV. Background

Department Overview: The King County Department of Natural Resources and Parks (DNRP) works in support of sustainable and livable communities and a clean and healthy natural environment. Its mission is to foster environmental stewardship and strengthen communities by providing regional parks, protecting the region's water, air, land, and natural habitats, and reducing, safely disposing of, and creating resources from wastewater and solid waste.⁸

The Solid Waste Division of DNRP (the Division, or SWD) provides garbage transfer and disposal, as well as recycling services, for approximately 1.3 million residents and 660,000 employees in King County. The King County solid waste system serves a large unincorporated area and 37 of the 39 cities in King County.⁹

Key Historical Context: Flow control methods use legal authorities available to state and local governments to designate where certain wastes must be taken for consolidation, transfer, processing, treatment, or disposal. This waste management approach seeks to direct waste to specific facilities, which can be publicly or privately owned. Flow control methods can take various forms such as, but not limited to, laws or regulations explicitly directing waste to specific facilities, laws or regulations directing waste to facilities that meet certain requirements, or contracts for service that require using specific facilities.

Prior to 1993, there were local landfills in King County that accepted construction and demolition (C&D) material, however, once those landfills closed, the Division found that its facilities and systems had not been designed to accommodate the weight and dimensions of some of the C&D materials. The King County Construction and Demolition program and its strategies regarding flow control began in 1993 with the signing of contracts with Waste Management, Inc., and a forerunner of Republic Services for the companies to dispose of C&D materials in their own municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills. These contracts were revised, renewed, and extended until the end of 2015.

⁸Department of Natural Resources and Parks [\[LINK\]](#)

⁹About the Solid Waste Division [\[LINK\]](#)

Through a King County Ordinance passed in 2015, contracting for the management of C&D materials was expanded from waste management companies only to King County-designated materials recovery facilities, or MRFs.¹⁰ This greatly increased (1) the number of locations to which King County contractors and homeowners could take C&D materials, and (2) the amount of recyclable material being recycled, while ensuring that nonrecyclable C&D waste was being properly managed.

In 2016, there were several companies that owned and operated designated C&D MRFs. Competition helped keep prices down, provided high-quality service, and facilitated higher facility diversion rates. By 2024, however, all of the C&D material recovery providers had been purchased by one company. In 2025, two independent companies began accepting King County-generated C&D materials at their MRFs.

Key Current Context: King County requires readily recyclable C&D materials — including metal, cardboard, wood, concrete, asphalt paving, brick, and new drywall scrap — be recycled at County-designated MRFs. SWD has a C&D program that includes technical assistance, public education, policy, enforcement, and data management. The intent of the program is to divert C&D materials from landfills and facilitate multiple use of C&D material to support a circular economy.

Requiring that certain C&D materials are recycled rather than landfilled reduces the production of several potentially harmful substances, including:

- Hydrogen sulfide from drywall, which could have health impacts and contribute to landfill fires
- Methane produced from wood and cardboard: methane is a major greenhouse gas, and significantly contributes to climate change
- Leachate from concrete: the majority is basic, i.e., with a pH greater than 7, which could have negative impacts on surface water and community well water¹¹

There are two main types of facilities to receive nonrecyclable and mixed C&D materials generated in King County.¹²

1. **C&D waste transfer facilities** receive nonrecyclable C&D materials. These facilities do not process the materials, and all material is disposed of in private, King-County-approved landfills outside the county.¹³
2. **C&D processing facilities**, also referred to as C&D MRFs, receive mixed recyclable C&D materials, from which they recover as much of the recyclable C&D material as possible before disposing of the nonrecyclable portion.

¹⁰Ordinance 18166 [[LINK](#)]

¹¹Leachate is liquid, e.g., rainwater, that passes through a material and extracts one or more components of the material.

¹²Designated C&D Facilities - King County [[LINK](#)]

¹³King County has approved disposal of non-recyclable C&D waste at Columbia Ridge Landfill (WM), Wenatchee Landfill (WM), Roosevelt Landfill (Republic), Headquarters Landfill (Cowlitz County), and Waste Connections' LRI and Finley Buttes landfills.

The requirement that C&D waste be disposed of only in approved MSW landfills ensures that the materials noted above are adequately monitored and their environmental and health impacts minimized to the extent possible.

At the end of 2024, there were seven designated processing facilities and four waste transfer facilities in the region to receive C&D materials generated in King County.

In 2024, an estimated 1.5 million tons of C&D materials were generated in King County, with the majority going to single-commodity facilities. About 260,000 tons of C&D waste was disposed of at private MSW landfills. This generated \$1.06 million in revenue for use by the Division's C&D Program.

Effective January 1, 2025, King County Council approved increasing SWD's fee on C&D material disposed of in a landfill from \$4.25 per ton — the fee since 1993 — to \$13 per ton. The fee increase brought the County rate closer to those in other jurisdictions: Seattle's C&D transfer fee is \$13.27 per ton and Portland charges \$30 per ton. The fee increase also generates revenue that supports systemic changes to increase diversion. Among the goals established by the C&D program are the following:

- Internal C&D trainings for County project managers and contract specialists
- Trainings for contractors
- Career development training and education for black, indigenous, and people of color and disadvantaged communities about existing programs with available staffing capacity
- Deconstruction and salvage assessments
- Solid waste diversion programs and projects that result in positive revenue and environmental impact after initial investment
- Outreach efforts to city partners to adopt similar policies to address systemic issues

Report Methodology: SWD contracted with Cascadia Consulting Group, Inc., to produce a flow control analysis and enforcement memorandum for C&D materials in the County's regional solid waste system. C&D materials include recyclable, nonrecyclable, and mixed loads of materials. In addition to desktop research conducted by the consultant, research on enforcement of city codes was conducted by SWD staff via outreach to the cities that have C&D provisions in their codes.

"Flow control," for the purposes of this report, refers to the methods used by SWD to control the disposition of C&D waste generated within its jurisdiction. The methods include, but are not limited to, policies, ordinances, regulations, contracts, and agreements.

V. Report Requirements

This report is organized to align with the requirements of the proviso.

B.1. Inventory and descriptions of existing flow control methods applicable to C&D materials

This section presents an inventory and descriptions of existing flow control methods applicable to C&D materials within King County. They include flow control methods used by the federal government, state government, King County, and cities participating in the County's regional solid waste system through interlocal agreements.

Federal Flow Control Methods

King County may lawfully implement flow control if it serves legitimate public purposes and does not favor private in-state entities over out-of-state competitors. The statute and federal and state cases discussed below are pertinent to local authority for flow control.

Commerce Clause: The Commerce Clause, which comprises Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution, gives Congress broad power to regulate interstate commerce and restricts states from impairing interstate commerce.¹⁴

Philadelphia v. New Jersey (437 U.S. 617, 1978): A state statute that prohibited the importation of most out-of-state solid waste into in-state landfills was struck down. The Court held this violated the Commerce Clause by discriminating against out-of-state waste shipments.¹⁵

Chemical Waste Management, Inc. v. Hunt (504 U.S. 334, 1992): A fee imposed by Alabama on out-of-state hazardous waste (i.e., a surcharge on imported hazardous waste) violated the Commerce Clause. The decision emphasized that states cannot economically isolate themselves from shared problems such as hazardous waste disposal.¹⁶

C&A Carbone, Inc. v. Town of Clarkstown, N.Y. (511 U.S. 383, 1994): A municipal ordinance requiring nonrecyclable solid waste to be delivered to a designated private facility (flow control) was held unconstitutional under the Dormant Commerce Clause.¹⁷ The Court ruled that local preference that burdens out-of-state competition is *per se* invalid unless no alternative means exist to further a legitimate local interest.¹⁸

United Haulers Ass'n, Inc. v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority (550 U.S. 330 (2007)): This Supreme Court case is the primary legal precedent that supports the constitutionality of county-level flow control ordinances, particularly those requiring garbage to be directed to designated facilities.¹⁹

SkyCorp Ltd. v. King County, 2024 WL 562169: A County ordinance requiring that anyone who generates, handles, or collects mixed or nonrecyclable C&D waste within King County must dispose of such waste in county-designated facilities was upheld as a reasonable exercise of King County's police power to regulate sanitation.²⁰

¹⁴ [Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3, Library of Congress](#), Constitution Annotated [\[LINK\]](#)

¹⁵ *Philadelphia v. New Jersey* [\[LINK\]](#)

¹⁶ *Chemical Waste Management, Inc. v. Hunt* [\[LINK\]](#)

¹⁷ "Although the Commerce Clause is framed as a positive grant of power to Congress and not an explicit limit on states' authority, the Supreme Court has also interpreted the Clause to prohibit state laws that unduly restrict interstate commerce even in the absence of congressional legislation — i.e., where Congress is dormant." (Library of Congress, Constitution Annotated [\[LINK\]](#))

¹⁸ *C&A Carbone, Inc. v. Town of Clarkstown, N.Y.* [\[LINK\]](#)

¹⁹ *United Haulers Ass'n, Inc. v. Oneida-Herkimer Solid Waste Management Authority* [\[LINK\]](#)

²⁰ *SkyCorp Ltd. v. King County* [\[LINK\]](#)

State Flow Control Methods

Several state laws in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW) and regulations in the Washington Administrative Code (WAC) relate to flow control authority or requirements that certain types of waste be delivered to certain types of facilities.

Chapter 36.58 RCW (Solid Waste Disposal) is intended to preserve a county's control over disposal of waste collected within the county to protect its substantial investment in its solid waste management system.²¹ King County derives its authority to designate disposal sites for mixed and nonrecyclable construction and demolition waste generated in the unincorporated areas of the County from these provisions of state law.

Chapter 70A.205 RCW (Solid Waste Management—Reduction and Recycling) establishes that primary responsibility for management of solid waste generated within unincorporated county areas (and areas subject to interlocal agreements with cities) rests with county government.²²

Chapter 70A.205.040 RCW (County Comprehensive solid waste management plan—Joint plans—Requirements when updating—Duties of cities) requires counties to prepare comprehensive solid waste management plans that include strategies for managing C&D waste for recycling or reuse.²³ Cities within the county must either deliver their own plans for the county to integrate into its comprehensive plan, enter into an agreement with the county to prepare a joint city-county plan, or authorize the county to prepare a plan for the city.

All of the cities in King County, with the exception of Seattle and Milton, have signed interlocal agreements (ILAs) with SWD, which authorize the Division to prepare a comprehensive solid waste management plan covering unincorporated King County and all of the ILA cities. The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is authorized to review all county comprehensive solid waste management plans for approval.

Chapter 81.77 RCW (Solid Waste Collection Companies) establishes that the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) shall supervise and regulate every solid waste collection company in the state.^{24, 25} It further states that solid waste collection companies operating in unincorporated areas of a county must comply with the county's solid waste management plan.

Chapter 36.58.040 RCW (Solid waste handling systems authorized—Disposal sites—Contracts for solid waste handling and collection of source-separated recyclable material—Waste reduction and recycling) establishes that "any solid waste collected by a private hauler operating under a certificate granted by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC), under provision from chapter 81.77 RCW, for which the certificate is for collection in a geographic area lying in more than one

²¹Chapter 36.58 RCW [\[LINK\]](#)

²²Chapter 70A.205 RCW [\[LINK\]](#)

²³Chapter 70A.205.040 RCW [\[LINK\]](#)

²⁴Chapter 81.77 RCW [\[LINK\]](#)

²⁵The 2022 Washington appellate decision in *Waste Management of Washington, Inc. v. WUTC* upheld WUTC's authority to regulate hauling activities, including rail transportation, as not pre-empted by federal law. [\[LINK\]](#)

county, such as designation of disposal sites, shall be pursuant to an interlocal agreement between the involved counties.”²⁶

Chapter 36.58.050 RCW (Solid waste disposal—Transfer stations) states that hauling solid waste between transfer stations and disposal sites, if identified in a local solid waste management plan, is exempt from WUTC regulation based on Chapter 81.77 RCW.²⁷

King County Flow Control Methods

Several parts of King County Code (KCC), regulations, and plans that have been adopted relate to flow control or requirements that certain types of waste generated in King County be delivered to certain types of facilities.

KCC Title 10, “Solid Waste,” illustrates and defines flow control through its establishment of a comprehensive and mandatory solid waste management system. It defines flow control by mandating where waste must be taken and by regulating the facilities that can receive it. The chapters described below are found in KCC Title 10.²⁸

Chapter 10.08.020 (Solid Waste Sites—System of Disposal) requires solid waste facilities in King County, including C&D facilities, to operate in a way that is consistent with King County’s Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Comp Plan).²⁹

Chapter 10.08.080 (Recycling) states that a goal for King County’s solid waste management shall be to achieve maximum feasible cost-effective reduction of solid waste going to landfills and to other processing facilities, conservation of energy and natural resources, and environmental protection.³⁰ The division shall develop plans and incentives for waste reduction through source separation, recycling, product stewardship, resource conservation, and other methods deemed effective by the division. Reclamation facilities for recycling operations shall be designated as part of the County’s disposal system and shall be subject to permit requirements of the health department.

Chapter 10.30 (Construction and Demolition Waste) focuses on establishing C&D waste disposal facilities to serve King County and ensuring that C&D is recycled to the maximum extent possible, in accordance with the Comp Plan.³¹ Described further below, this chapter establishes requirements and prohibitions for where generators, handlers, and collectors of C&D waste can deliver the material. It also establishes the specific process and requirements for receiving approval to haul materials directly to a landfill or intermodal facility.

The King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan was prepared and adopted by the County in compliance with state law.³² King County prepared and adopted its most recent Comp Plan in 2019. This plan outlined waste prevention goals and strategies for the subsequent six years, with

²⁶Chapter 36.58.040 RCW [[LINK](#)]

²⁷Chapter 36.58.050 RCW [[LINK](#)]

²⁸KCC Title 10 [[LINK](#)]

²⁹KCC Chapter 10.08.020 [[LINK](#)]

³⁰KCC Chapter 10.08.080 [[LINK](#)]

³¹KCC Chapter 10.30 [[LINK](#)]

³²King County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan [[LINK](#)]

consideration for the next 20 years. The Comp Plan is currently being updated, with adoption of the new plan anticipated in late 2029.

Generator, Handler, and Collector Requirements

Under KCC 10.30.020, anyone who generates, handles, or collects mixed or nonrecyclable construction and demolition waste within King County shall deliver, or ensure delivery to, a designated C&D receiving facility.³³ The County has designated facilities in King, Pierce, Snohomish, Skagit, and Yakima counties for this purpose. A "generator" may include, but is not limited to, a property owner, a demolition contractor, or general contractor engaging in construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures that generate C&D waste.

Per KCC 10.30.020.A.4, generators, handlers, and collectors of mixed or nonrecyclable C&D materials must deliver them to designated C&D receiving facilities and may not deliver them directly to a landfill or intermodal facility — except for eligible C&D demolition projects with an approved waste diversion plan.³⁴

Nonrecyclable C&D waste loads that are visually assessed to have no more than 20 percent recyclable C&D materials banned from landfill disposal may be delivered to a designated C&D waste transfer station. Banned materials include clean wood, cardboard, metal, new gypsum scrap, asphalt paving, brick, and concrete.

Generators of nonrecyclable C&D waste may deliver loads directly to a designated C&D receiving facility that is an intermodal facility or landfill only with a County-approved waste management plan and submittal of a waste diversion report within 60 days of completing demolition.

Recyclable C&D materials may be transported to any recycling facility or market. C&D materials that are banned from disposal must be recycled.

Direct-to-Landfill Requirements

When there is the intent to take C&D waste directly to a landfill or intermodal (rail) yard, for eligible C&D demolition projects — generally, projects exceeding 6,000 square feet of aggregated building or structure space to be demolished — a waste diversion plan must be submitted to and approved by SWD before demolition can proceed.

Following the completion of demolition activities, a waste diversion report must be submitted to the Division within 60 days to verify compliance with the approved plan. The report must be accompanied by receipts from the receiving facilities (intermodal facilities, landfills, C&D recycling facilities, or C&D receiving facilities).

Designated C&D Facility Requirements

³³KCC Chapter 10.30.020 [[LINK](#)]

³⁴KCC Chapter 10.30.020.A.4 [[LINK](#)]

The King County Code designates two main types of facilities to receive nonrecyclable and mixed C&D materials generated in King County (see Table 1).³⁵

1. C&D waste transfer facilities receive nonrecyclable C&D materials. These facilities do not process the materials, and all material is disposed in a landfill.
2. C&D processing facilities, also referred to as C&D MRFs, receive mixed recyclable C&D materials, from which they recover as much of the recyclable C&D material as possible before disposing of the nonrecyclable portion of C&D waste.

Recyclable C&D material that is separated into specific commodities at a jobsite may be taken to any single-commodity recycler. This is most often done with concrete, metal, clean wood, new drywall scrap, and cardboard.

Table 1. Designated C&D Facilities

Nonrecyclable C&D Disposal Facilities	Mixed Recyclable C&D Processing Facilities
Black River (Republic)	DTG – Maltby
Cascade Recycling Center (WM) <i>Temporarily Closed</i>	DTG – Redmond
Eastmont (WM)	DTG – Renton
Recycle Northwest (WM)	DTG – Seattle
	DTG – Tacoma (Recovery1)
	DTG – Yakima
	Lautenbach Recycling—Mt. Vernon
	MCS Recycling—Seattle

Accepted Materials and Performance Requirements

The Designated Facility Agreement (DFA), which was updated in Ordinance 19347, describes what materials are accepted at each facility and the performance requirements that C&D MRFs must achieve.³⁶

Details regarding permittee rights and obligations and banned materials are provided in Appendix A.

The ordinance defines C&D material as “any non-putrescible recyclable or nonrecyclable waste that results from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures and requires removal from the site of construction or demolition.”

Under the DFA, the permittee must accept C&D materials, with exceptions allowed for factors such as lack of capacity, a customer that has previously failed to exclude unacceptable waste, excessive contamination with other waste, and other circumstances.

³⁵Designated C&D Facilities - King County [\[LINK\]](#)

³⁶Ordinance 19347 [\[LINK\]](#)

The permittee is prohibited from accepting unacceptable waste at the facility, as well as any material specified by the Director of SWD and published in the Director’s List of Readily Recyclable Construction and Demolition Materials Banned from Disposal on the SWD website.^{37, 38}

Permittees may not dispose at a landfill any load of C&D waste that contains more than 10 percent of those materials listed in the Director’s List, and the Division has the right to inspect and sample residuals at MRFs to monitor compliance.

Facility Reporting Requirements

The DFA requires MRFs and transfer facilities to submit a monthly report.³⁹ The reports include:

- (1) Inbound tons by city or unincorporated area of origin.
- (2) Tonnage of mixed and nonrecyclable C&D waste received from within the county jurisdiction.
- (3) Tonnage of mixed and nonrecyclable C&D waste received from outside the county jurisdiction.
- (4) Outbound tons by material type and destination.

Solid Waste Division Reporting Requirements

The KCC requires SWD to submit an annual report to the King County Council that describes progress in implementing the provisions of the C&D waste program, including, but not limited to:⁴⁰

- Participation by vendors who have signed DFAs
- The number and types of enforcement actions taken
- Effectiveness of enforcement strategy
- Engagement with vendors on enforcement strategies, through mechanisms such as an enforcement advisory group or outreach efforts
- Regulatory fee collection (including the C&D tip fee surcharge)
- Effectiveness of efforts to ensure waste is delivered exclusively to designated facilities
- Volumes and nature of residual C&D waste being sent to landfills for disposal
- C&D recycling rate

Demolition Permits

Demolition permits can function as a flow control method for C&D material by allowing local jurisdictions to identify sources of C&D waste and regulate how and where debris is taken for processing or disposal. Demolition permits have the potential to dictate how C&D materials are produced — i.e. through demolition or deconstruction — and transported to designated facilities, ensuring compliance with environmental, recycling, and infrastructure goals.⁴¹

³⁷Unacceptable waste is any material for which the transportation or disposal would constitute a violation of any governmental requirement pertaining to health, safety, or the environment.

³⁸Director’s List [\[LINK\]](#)

³⁹ The King County C&D Facility Reporting Tracker for 2022 through 2024 is included as Appendix B

⁴⁰ KCC 10.14.080 [\[LINK\]](#)

⁴¹ In the Washington State Residential Code, Section AWZ102.1, deconstruction is defined as “the systematic disassembly of a structure in order to salvage building materials or components for the primary purpose of reusing materials to the maximum extent possible, with a secondary purpose of recycling the remaining materials.” [\[LINK\]](#)

In King County, each city has its own permit system (see section below). Generally, demolition permits are required but parameters vary by jurisdiction. Requirements for unincorporated King County are described below.

Applicant Submittal and County Review

For unincorporated King County, demolition permit applications are typically submitted online to the King County Permitting Division. The applicant must submit a demolition permit application form, site plan, and other supporting documents.

Demolition permits submitted to the County receive a multidisciplinary review that may include building, fire, critical areas, or engineering staff, depending on the project location and scope. If the project is demolition of residential buildings and does not trigger other code requirements, such as critical-area mitigation or floodplain development review, the permit may be issued subject to field inspection by Permit Review Coordinators.

City C&D Management Methods

At least four cities that participate in King County's solid waste system have laws or regulations related to deconstruction or C&D waste diversion reporting, but only Issaquah and Redmond have C&D flow control, or requirements that certain types of waste be delivered to certain types of facilities. This section summarizes requirements from their municipal codes.

Issaquah

Issaquah's local C&D flow control code outlines different types of projects and their specific requirements as well as exemptions.⁴² The exemptions include emergency and disaster response work as well as removal of buildings or structures determined to be hazardous or dangerous by a building official. The code includes "small projects," which are new single-family home building permits for additions and remodels greater than 1,000 square feet, demolition permits for buildings of less than 2,500 square feet, and tenant improvement permits of less than 5,000 square feet. Small projects require a minimum of two C&D bins on site: one for landfill waste and one for commingled recyclable material. Commingled recyclable material must be sent to a King County-designated C&D processing facility. "Large projects" include all projects not defined as small projects and require a waste diversion plan prior to permit issuance. Large projects must also have at least two C&D bins on site at all times for commingled recyclable material and landfill waste. Large projects must also divert to recycling a minimum of 50 percent of material removed from the site.

Redmond

Redmond's local C&D flow control code adheres to King County Code and states that all banned materials shall be diverted from disposal and mixed C&D waste must be sent to a MRF for processing.⁴³ The code requires a deconstruction and salvage assessment for all non-new construction projects, a statement of compliance with Puget Sound Clean Air Agency or Washington Department of Labor & Industries, and a waste diversion report that must be submitted prior to Certificate of Occupancy. The

⁴²Issaquah Municipal Code Chapter 16.40 [\[LINK\]](#)

⁴³Redmond Municipal Code Chapter 154.30.040 [\[LINK\]](#)

waste diversion report must include receipts or signed documentation from the facility with weights of material disposed, permit numbers or site addresses, and receiving locations. Redmond requires mixed C&D to be taken to King County-designated C&D processing facilities. The City requires waste tickets from the designated facilities showing tons delivered and tickets for source-separated materials, shown by material.

Kenmore

Kenmore Municipal Code requires deconstruction when a building or structure needs to be demolished and requires that deconstruction be done in a way that allows for reuse of salvaged materials — for example, by not using heavy machinery.⁴⁴ However, the code does not address flow control. A building permit is required prior to the start of demolition or construction.⁴⁵

Shoreline

Shoreline's local C&D flow control code requires C&D projects to apply for a permit for constructing structures greater than 1,000 square feet; removing an entire building or structure greater than 1,000 square feet; making alterations greater than 1,000 square feet, or tenant improvements greater than 2,500 square feet.⁴⁶ In order to be approved for the permit, a waste diversion plan must be submitted prior to permit issuance. The plan must identify the amount, by weight and volume, of C&D material to be removed and the receiving facility or location for each commodity. The City of Shoreline also requires a deconstruction and salvage assessment prepared by a third party. All construction and building material recycling loads that contain more than a single commodity are to be disposed of at a third-party certified processing facility. All job sites proposing waste recycling are to have at least one bin for recyclable materials that will be sent to a processing facility for recycling for beneficial use, and a separate bin for construction and building removal waste destined for a landfill.

B.2. Summary of enforcement efforts undertaken by the county related to its flow control methods for C&D materials.

This section summarizes King County's efforts to enforce flow control methods, city enforcement efforts, and available data on C&D diversion performance.

County Efforts to Enforce Flow Control Methods

King County undertakes enforcement efforts related to its flow control methods for C&D materials to ensure compliance with its ordinances and achieve its recycling and waste diversion goals. These efforts combine regulatory mandates, inspections, penalties, routine enforcement, and legal action when necessary.

The Division Director is explicitly authorized and directed to enforce the KCC C&D waste provisions in accordance with applicable King County code provisions. This grants the County the legal power to act against violations. The DFAs with each of the designated C&D facilities provide SWD with the right to inspect and carry out other necessary functions at the designated C&D facility. The right to inspect/audit

⁴⁴Kenmore Municipal Code Chapter 15.20.135 [\[LINK\]](#)

⁴⁵Kenmore Municipal Code Chapter 20.15 [\[LINK\]](#)

⁴⁶Shoreline Municipal Code 15.05.017 [\[LINK\]](#)

relevant books and records is also included. These inspections are a primary tool for verifying compliance with waste delivery requirements and waste diversion plans.

Any person who violates KCC 10.30 or related rules is subject to enforcement and civil penalties as provided in KCC Title 23.^{47, 48} The Division Director may seek legal or equitable relief (e.g., injunctions) to stop acts or practices that violate the C&D waste provisions, allowing the County to take court action to prevent ongoing noncompliance.

The County enforces flow control using six primary methods described in this section:

- Designated C&D waste transfer station reporting and inspections
- Mixed C&D designated facility reporting and inspections
- Demolition site inspections using permit data
- Jobsite verification of adherence to C&D requirements for projects requesting permission to directly haul to landfill/intermodal yard
- C&D residuals testing at mixed C&D facilities
- King County transfer station special waste monitoring and issuance of Unacceptable Waste Reports

Transfer Station Inspections

King County-Owned Transfer Stations

The SWD Waste Stream Compliance & Enforcement team monitors the County's transfer stations to identify loads or materials that should have been delivered to other facilities. This includes loads containing C&D materials that arrive in a vehicle with a tip bed or tip trailer, which are not allowed.

Designated C&D Waste Transfer Facilities (privately owned)

Inspections of designated C&D waste transfer facilities are conducted quarterly by the SWD Health & Environmental Investigator (HEI) to ensure that loads are beneath the 20 percent banned material threshold and to enforce the Waste Ban Compliance Plan.

A designated C&D waste transfer facility's waste ban compliance plan must identify how all loads that exceed the Action Level Threshold of more than 20 percent recyclable C&D will be managed, including these potential actions:

- Transfer the load to a King County-designated C&D MRF
- Accept the load, then separate and divert banned materials from landfill disposal
- As a last resort, dispose of the load only when the waste cannot be transferred or recycled because reloading the waste would endanger workers or substantially disrupt facility operations

The facility's rationale for disposing of a load that meets or exceeds the Action Level Threshold must be recorded and retained in the facility's load inspection reporting sheet, which is sent to SWD every month.

⁴⁷KCC Chapter 10.30 [[LINK](#)]

⁴⁸KCC Title 23 [[LINK](#)]

Compliance Monitoring Strategy

The intent of C&D transfer station inspections is to have a monitoring system that identifies acceptable and unacceptable loads of C&D waste entering facilities. When transfer stations are visited, an Ongoing Monitoring Recording Sheet is filled out to document observations made during visual inspection of materials being unloaded (see Appendix C). Enforcement staff monitor incoming loads as they enter the facility as well as when they are dumped onto a working floor or pit. Observations are recorded and photographed as needed.

Records are reviewed and compared with observations made to confirm the validity of the reported figures. Monitoring records are kept and updated as observations occur. Any follow-up letters or warning letters are retained for record-keeping to ensure that facilities are applying disposal bans and other restrictions required under the DFA.

Evaluation

The overall effectiveness of flow control and facility compliance is evaluated by monitoring recycling and disposal rates. The desired outcome is an increase in recycling rates and minimal leakage, which is defined as materials not being managed in accordance with regulations, either intentionally or accidentally. The HEI establishes annual goals for site visits and transfer station inspections during the yearly fourth quarter performance appraisal.

Mixed C&D Designated Facility Testing

DFAs require annual residual testing, which analyzes how efficiently facilities are recovering banned materials from the waste stream and ensures that MRFs are not throwing away banned materials they are required to separate. To pass and stay in compliance, facilities must have no more than 10 percent of their processing residuals made up of banned materials. The sample of waste at a facility is used to gauge compliance for missed C&D recovery.

To remain in compliance with the DFA between the County and facility, the annual residual testing must be completed. If the facility is found to be out of compliance, a warning letter is issued. The designated facility has two subsequent attempts to pass the residual test; if it fails both attempts, the County can remove the facility from the list of approved material handling facilities.

A King County-designated C&D processing facility can pass the annual residual testing while having very low overall facility diversion rates if the facility is accepting large amounts of materials that are not recyclable and not on the list of C&D materials banned from landfill disposal.

Demolition Permit Site Visit Inspections

Each city has its own permitting system, while unincorporated areas of King County are managed by the Permitting Division of the County's Department of Local Services. The SWD HEI can access the permits through an online database. Typically, they conduct 60 to 80 site visits per month, or 900-plus per year.

Peak demolition activities occur in the spring and summer. The County has a goal of visiting every site, but low-priority sites, such as parking lot demolitions, are occasionally left uninspected during peak months. Currently, the HEI is visiting 85 to 90 percent of the permitted demolition sites. City permits are typically available through the online database 11 to 12 days after they have been approved. This delay

in availability can sometimes mean that the demolition has already occurred before the HEI is aware the permit has been issued.

The standard operating procedure for demolition site visits is provided in Appendix D.

City Efforts to Enforce Flow Control Methods

Issaquah

In Issaquah, enforcement of C&D requirements is established through permit conditions set by site or building inspectors and planners. However, enforcement is not currently being conducted and thus there are no data regarding enforcement actions.

Redmond

Redmond requires weight tickets from the designated facilities, showing tons delivered, and tickets for source-separated materials, shown by material. If weight tickets are not submitted, the demolition permit will not receive a final inspection. For construction projects, if weight tickets are not submitted, the permit will not receive final approval, which could preclude issuance of the project's occupancy permit. This enforcement is conducted by the building official as part of the permit process, similar to any other permit violation. The ordinance went into effect May 1, 2025, and there are, as yet, no enforcement data available.

Kenmore

In 2024, the City of Kenmore adopted the Washington Residential Code Appendix AWY regarding Construction and Demolition Material Management and Appendix AWZ, Building Deconstruction.⁴⁹ Enforcement is provided in KMC 1.20.010-020.⁵⁰

The City states that in practice, enforcement is difficult because C&D materials are often already disposed of and cannot be tracked. The City withholds final inspection approval on the demolition permit until the required information is provided, but once a structure is removed, enforcement is challenging. The Building Official and Code Compliance Officer are responsible for enforcement. A correction notice is issued and, if there is no compliance, a Notice of Violation is issued. In the past three years, no enforcement actions have been taken.

Shoreline

Shoreline currently has no code enforcement for C&D waste. Building inspectors ensure that recycling bins are on site and enforce the requirements when they conduct on-site inspections, but they do not have the capacity to continuously monitor the location or the drop-off of materials. The waste diversion report must be filled out by the applicant and accepted prior to permit issuance or finalization, depending on the permit being applied for. As of mid-August 2025, no enforcement actions had been taken by the City.

⁴⁹ Kenmore Municipal Code 15.20.120 [[LINK](#)]

⁵⁰ Kenmore Municipal Code 1.20.010-020 [[LINK](#)]

C&D Diversion Performance Data

Based on 2021 countywide C&D data, 51.2 percent, or 508,265 tons, of C&D material delivered to King County-designated facilities were diverted, while 449,385 tons of C&D material were disposed. C&D recycling facilities (single-commodity facilities) receiving materials from King County achieved a 100 percent diversion rate in 2021, diverting 1,390,422 tons of C&D material and disposing of none.⁵¹

When totaled, the County achieved an 81 percent diversion rate in 2021, diverting 1,898,687 tons of C&D materials and disposing of 499,385 tons.

Of the total 1,898,687 tons of C&D materials diverted in 2021, 399,486 tons were reported to Ecology by companies that redacted their names and are listed simply as permitted MRFs. If the figures from these redacted reports sent to Ecology are from King County-designated facilities, the tonnage diverted would be lower (1,499,201) and would lower the 2021 diversion rate to 77 percent.

B3. Findings from the evaluation of flow control compliance for C&D materials

Several areas of leakage, compliance gaps, and areas of noncompliance have been identified by the SWD HEI.

Failure to use designated facilities: The primary area of noncompliance is the disposal or delivery of mixed C&D materials or nonrecyclable C&D waste to facilities not designated by King County, or to facilities that are designated, but for a different waste type (e.g., loads that exceed the 20 percent recyclable content threshold delivered to C&D waste transfer stations). These may be identified through visiting permitted site demolition projects and talking to the contractors or following loads. In some cases, construction contractors collect C&D materials in intermodal freight containers at C&D jobsites so they can be hauled directly to railheads for transport to a landfill. This is allowed as long as they submit a waste diversion plan and a waste diversion report but this does not always occur.

While comprehensive data on the amount of King County's C&D waste delivered to nondesignated facilities outside the county is not available, Snohomish County conducted a study of out-of-county waste delivered to its transfer stations from August 2023 to January 2024.⁵² During this period, cash and small account-holder business customer transactions of waste originating from King County added up to 7,863 tons and made up 71 percent of the out-of-county waste delivered to Snohomish County facilities. C&D waste made up 76 percent of the out-of-county waste delivered to Snohomish County, although the study did not attribute these materials to specific source locations.

Inability to inspect demolition sites: There is often a delay of 10 to 12 days in filing the demolition permits online after they have been approved by a jurisdiction. Thus, a portion of the demolition projects cannot be inspected because they are completed before the SWD HEI is aware of them. Some permitting jurisdictions do not require demolition permits and some jurisdictions permits are not available through the online permit database.

⁵¹ King County Solid Waste Division (2025). Construction & Demolition Diversion Data. Compiled from Washington State Department of Ecology input (unpublished internal dataset).

⁵² Snohomish County, Snohomish County SW ID Verify: Data Report Update, August 202 -January 2024, no date.

Noncompliance with waste diversion plans approved for landfill direct disposal: Generators may fail to separate readily recyclable materials as outlined in their approved waste diversion plan.

Lack of required documentation for projects approved for landfill direct disposal: Failure to submit waste diversion reports or accompanying receipts from designated facilities would indicate a compliance gap, preventing the County from verifying proper disposal.

Inappropriate use of King County transfer station C&D exemption: King County code allows County transfer stations to accept "small quantities of C&D waste" if loads are "transported by vehicles or trailers that do not have mechanized dump beds, either hydraulic or otherwise."⁵³ This has led to large loads of C&D material being brought to the transfer stations in large panel vans and moving trucks.

Improper on-site practices: Commingling of recyclable C&D materials and nonrecyclable C&D materials at jobsites could lead to improper disposal.

Commercial C&D misuse of MSW collection containers: Some amount of C&D material gets put into multifamily dumpsters during remodeling. This waste is then hauled to a King County transfer station and goes through the MSW system to Cedar Hills Regional Landfill. The HEI has indicated that this material quantity is cumulatively thought to be larger than the small home remodel allowance would allow.

B4. Recommended actions and policies the county could take to improve flow control compliance for C&D materials

Recommendations are based on insights from the inventory, enforcement summary, findings on compliance, and a literature review.

It is important to note that these are preliminary recommendations based on research and analysis. Pursuit or adoption of actions and policies would be based on community and industry engagement, feedback, and analysis, as well as equity impact review.

Consultation

- Consult with C&D contractors to gather feedback on operational challenges, clarity of regulations, and the feasibility of compliance methods.
- Consult with waste haulers to understand logistical challenges, impacts of flow control on routes, and suggestions for improving waste characterization and reporting.
- Consult with C&D receiving facilities by soliciting input on challenges in accepting and processing C&D loads, effectiveness of waste bans, and suggestions for improving load quality and compliance reporting.

⁵³KCC 10.30.020. E [[LINK](#)]

- Partner with the Master Builders Association, designated facility operators, the Building Industry Association of Washington, regulators, and other industry entities to identify effective flow control methods.

Actions and Policies

- Work with cities to gain faster notification of demolition permits, allowing more demolition sites to be inspected by the County prior to demolition.
- Require deconstruction (instead of demolition) for King County-owned buildings.
- Require building salvage assessments for all King County-owned buildings that are approved for remodeling or removal (demolition/deconstruction).
- Encourage deconstruction (instead of demolition) in all permitting jurisdictions for select project sizes and/or project types to increase C&D debris recovery.
- Encourage adoption of state building code appendices P, Y, and Z (pertinent to C&D and deconstruction) by all permitting jurisdictions. Alternatively, advocate that the State Building Code Council move these appendices to be standard code language, requiring adoption rather than being voluntary.
- Require C&D plans to be submitted for all demolition permits in unincorporated King County and allow time for SWD review before demolition permits become active. These requirements will go into effect if the current Building Code adoption package (which includes the state building code Appendices P and Y) is approved.
- Require jobsite separation of C&D recyclables from C&D nonrecyclable waste.
- Require the use of cloud-based C&D reporting software for all permitted demolition projects in King County.

Literature Review

- Conduct regular literature reviews encompassing academic research, industry best practices, and reports from other leading jurisdictions regarding C&D waste management, flow control efficacy, and innovative recycling technologies.
- Explore regulatory structures, enforcement strategies, and incentive programs used elsewhere.
- Investigate studies of how different fee structures, communication strategies, and compliance frameworks influence generator and hauler behavior.

Outreach and Communication

- Focus on improving communication and refining incentives for compliance with flow control provisions.

- Create easy-to-access online resources to make it easier for haulers and C&D site contractors to find information relevant to their specific situation (e.g., what ordinances apply to them and why, what specific steps must be taken to maintain compliance).
- Publicize the consequences for noncompliance clearly, so that haulers and site contractors understand what specific fines may be levied and actions taken for noncompliance.
- Increase engagement with industry leaders and other jurisdictions.
- Increase engagement with vendors on enforcement strategies, through mechanisms, such as an enforcement advisory group or additional outreach efforts.

VI. Conclusion

The C&D flow control analysis and enforcement report provides an assessment of the comprehensive approach the King County Solid Waste Division has taken regarding flow control of C&D materials, as well as strategies to make flow control compliance even stronger.

The purpose of flow control is for jurisdictions to exercise the authority and responsibility to ensure proper disposal of waste materials generated within their jurisdiction, thereby protecting human health and the environment. The County's C&D flow control system has been deliberately established and maintained to ensure that nonrecyclable C&D waste material is properly disposed of. It should be noted that flow control authority only extends to the C&D materials that should be disposed of in a fully permitted MSW landfill, whether in loads of mixed recyclables and nonrecyclables or in loads with only nonrecyclable C&D waste.

Overall, further improvements can be made to prevent the delivery and disposal of mixed C&D materials or nonrecyclable C&D waste to facilities not designated by King County. There are potentially thousands of tons being routed to facilities that are not in compliance with recycling and disposal requirements. The inability to timely inspect demolition sites creates another gap in the process. The 10- to 12-day delay between issuance of permits and permit notifications means that demolition projects are often completed before inspections can be conducted.

While the County's flow control strategy is robust, additional steps could be taken to strengthen it. These include:

- **Consultation** - Consult with C&D contractors to gather feedback on operational challenges, clarity of regulations, and the feasibility of compliance methods.
- **Actions and policies** - Work with cities to achieve faster notification of demolition permits, allowing more sites to be inspected by the County prior to demolition.
- **Literature review** - Conduct regular literature reviews encompassing academic research, industry best practices, and reports from other leading jurisdictions regarding C&D waste management, flow control efficacy, and innovative recycling technologies.
- **Outreach and communication** - Focus on improving communication and refining incentives for compliance with flow control provisions.

These efforts align with the ongoing process-improvement efforts the C&D program has planned, with the C&D fee increase providing needed resources.

The 2025 Strategic Climate Action Plan includes C&D-related efforts that will continue to emphasize the circular economy and zero waste of resources; also included is improved performance for County-owned capital projects to achieve high C&D diversion rates, require salvage and deconstruction assessments, and incorporate better training and procurement methods.

The Division hopes to further evaluate and pursue these opportunities. Increased collaboration and engagement with the community and industry is needed to identify the most effective strategies to strengthen flow control and increase the diversion of C&D materials from landfills and back into the circular economy.

VII. Appendices

Appendix A---Accepted Materials

Appendix B—C&D Facility Reporting

Appendix C—Ongoing Monitoring Recording Sheet

Appendix D—Demolition Site Visit Standard Operating Procedure

King County Code Accepted Materials and Performance Requirements

This appendix presents specific ordinance language from the Designated Facility Agreement originally in Ordinance 18166 and revised in Ordinance 19347 that describes what materials are accepted at each facility and the performance requirements that C&D Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) must achieve.

Definitions (Construction and Demolition Waste): “Construction and Demolition (C&D) Waste” means any nonputrescible recyclable or nonrecyclable waste that results from construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures, and requires removal from the site of construction or demolition.

County’s Designation of Facility and Permittee’s Right and Obligation to Accept C&D Waste: Pursuant to K.C.C. 10.08.020, King County permits the Permittee and designates the Facility to accept C&D Waste. The Permittee shall accept C&D Waste unless:

- (1) capacity constraints at the Facility will be exceeded
- (2) the customer has previously failed to exclude Unacceptable Waste,
- (3) the customer has previously failed to pay invoices,
- (4) for MRFs, the C&D Waste is too contaminated, such as it contains excessive levels of garbage or wet materials that would preclude Processing by the Facility, or
- (5) for MRFs, the C&D Waste contains excessive levels of materials that are not accepted by the Facility for Processing.
- (6) for Intermodal Facilities and Landfills qualifying as C&D Receiving Facilities, the Eligible C&D Demolition Project sending the C&D Waste fails to meet the conditions specified in Section 8 (of the Designated Facility Agreement).

Definitions (Unacceptable Waste): “Unacceptable Waste” means any material for which the transportation or disposal would constitute a violation of any governmental requirement pertaining to health, safety, or the environment. The material may include, but is not limited to, hazardous waste, extremely hazardous or dangerous waste as designated under Washington state or federal law, including, but not limited to, regulations contained in the Washington Administrative Code, now in effect or as may be hereafter amended, or in the Code of Federal Regulations, now in effect or as may be hereafter amended.

Unacceptable Waste: The Permittee shall not accept Unacceptable Waste at the Facility.

Materials Banned From Disposal: The Permittee shall not dispose of or accept at Landfills C&D Waste containing Recyclable C&D Waste materials currently specified by the Director of the Division and published as the “Director’s List of Readily Recyclable Construction and Demolition Materials Banned from Disposal” (“Director’s List”) on the Division website, apart from exceptions noted in the Director’s List or this Agreement. [...] This List may be revised by the Director based on

current market conditions. Such revisions shall apply to this Agreement, but only after the Division has consulted with and notified the Permittee of the revisions.

Material Recovery Requirements at C&D MRFs: The Permittee shall use its best efforts to Process or divert Recyclable C&D Waste material received prior to disposing of residuals at Landfills. The Permittee may not dispose at landfills any load of C&D Waste that contains more than 10 percent by total combined weight of those materials listed in the Director's List. The Division shall have the right to access, inspect, and sample from Residual streams at the end of all MRF Processing lines, as well as materials diverted for Landfill disposal prior to Processing to monitor compliance with recycling requirements and to ensure that the materials listed in the Director's List are being handled in compliance with Section 12.

Exhibit A: Director's List of Readily Recyclable Construction and Demolition (C&D) Materials Banned from Disposal at a Landfill: All generators, handlers, and collectors of mixed and nonrecyclable C&D Waste generated within the jurisdiction of King County shall deliver or ensure delivery to a designated C&D receiving facility. The following C&D Waste disposal bans apply to generators, handlers, collectors, and privately and publicly owned facilities designated by King County to manage C&D Waste, as authorized under King County Code Title 10:

As of January 1, 2016, the following materials are banned from disposal:

- a. Concrete, asphalt paving and bricks, unpainted, without a hazardous constituent, and not attached to other materials.
- b. Metal, ferrous and nonferrous—includes composite, multi-metal products or products with nonmetal contaminants but metal content must be more than 90 percent by weight of the material.
- c. Cardboard—includes with tape, staples, and other fasteners and is dry and free of contamination, such as paint, grease, grime, or dirt.
- d. Unpainted new construction gypsum scrap that is dry and does not have adhering spackling compound or excessive water damage that would prevent recycling.
- e. Unpainted/untreated wood—excludes particle board and laminated veneer wood.

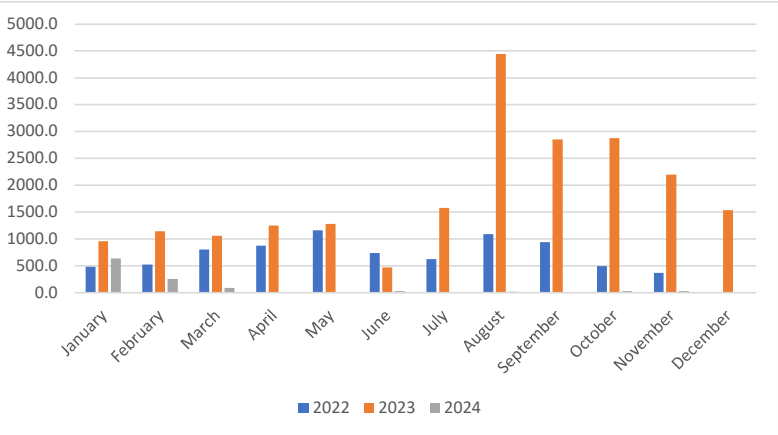
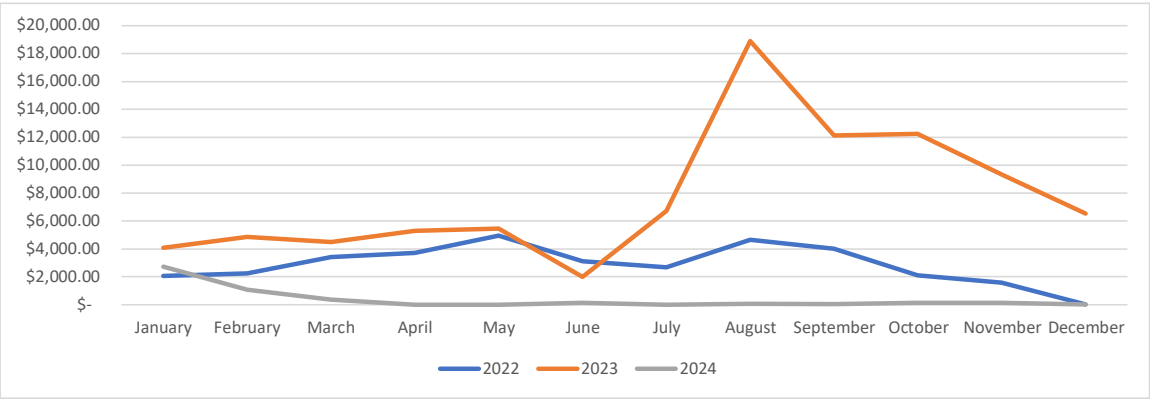
Exceptions:

- a. Bans do not apply where C&D Wastes are painted; have hazardous or asbestos containing constituents; are glued, nailed, or otherwise connected to other materials; are present only in very small quantities; or are generated during disaster emergency situations where disaster debris needs to be removed quickly and recycling options are not available.
- b. Waste residual from designated C&D Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) may contain up to 10 percent by total combined weight of the materials listed above, based on the sampling methodology specified in the King County C&D MRF Waste Residual Sampling Protocol.

Appendix B: C&D Facility Reporting

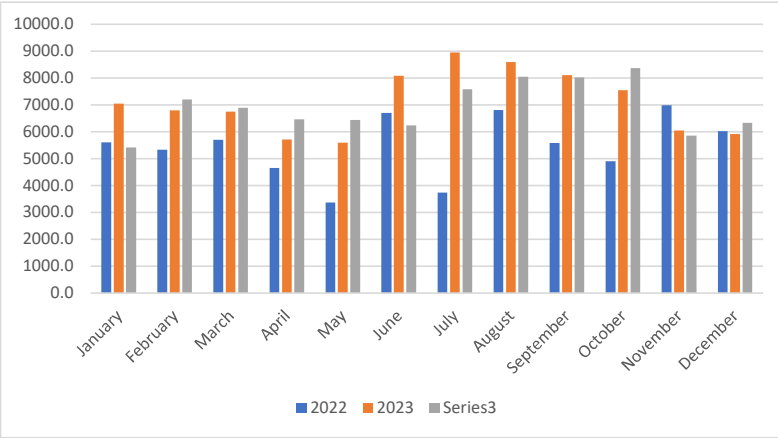
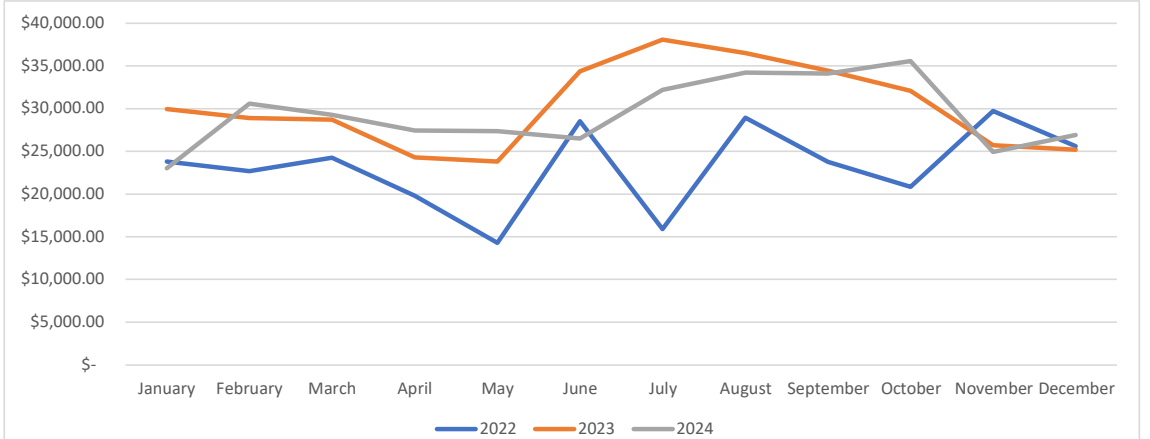
DTG Maltby

2022			2023			2024		
	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage		
January	\$ 2,067.07	486.4	\$ 4,084.80	961.12941	\$ 2,717.71	639.46		
February	\$ 2,241.66	527.4	\$ 4,843.64	1139.68	\$ 1,071.77	252.18		
March	\$ 3,426.82	806.3	\$ 4,503.64	1059.68	\$ 372.34	87.61		
April	\$ 3,706.60	872.1	\$ 5,308.68	1249.1012	\$ 5.74	1.35		
May	\$ 4,953.46	1165.5	\$ 5,442.17	1280.5106	\$ -	0.00		
June	\$ 3,131.57	736.8	\$ 1,998.35	470.2	\$ 143.31	33.72		
July	\$ 2,665.22	627.1	\$ 6,719.63	1581.0894	\$ -	0.00		
August	\$ 4,642.62	1092.4	\$ 18,902.94	4447.7506	\$ 73.31	17.25		
September	\$ 4,006.31	942.7	\$ 12,118.79	2851.48	\$ 41.31	9.72		
October	\$ 2,093.21	492.5	\$ 12,240.94	2880.2212	\$ 140.38	33.03		
November	\$ 1,564.30	368.1	\$ 9,324.20	2193.9294	\$ 137.15	32.27		
December	\$ 8.33	2.0	\$ 6,537.52	1538.24	\$ 16.28	3.83		
					\$ 4,719.30	1110.42		



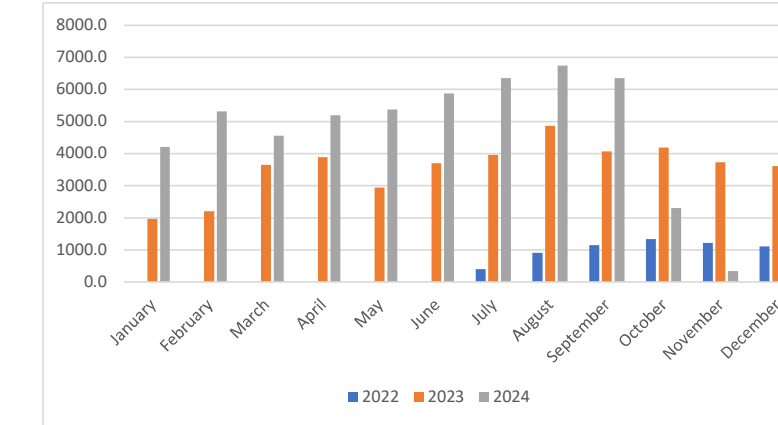
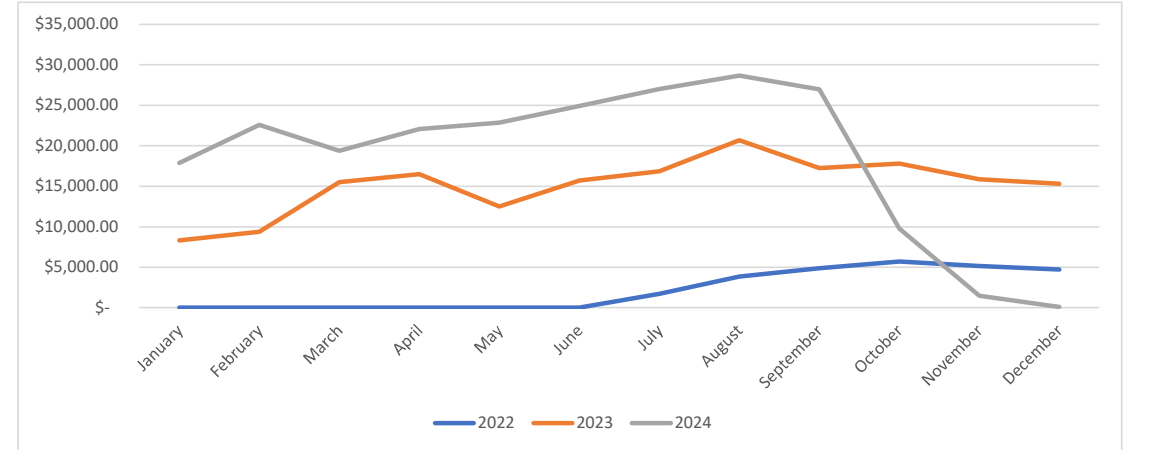
DTG Renton

2022			2023			2024		
	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage		
January	\$ 23,819.98	5604.7	\$ 29,931.48	7042.7	\$ 23,035.38	5420.1		
February	\$ 22,680.21	5336.5	\$ 28,916.53	6803.9	\$ 30,590.91	7197.9		
March	\$ 24,258.41	5707.9	\$ 28,704.84	6754.1	\$ 29,282.93	6890.1		
April	\$ 19,803.13	4659.6	\$ 24,300.01	5717.6	\$ 27,468.73	6463.2		
May	\$ 14,313.79	3368.0	\$ 23,799.02	5599.8	\$ 27,371.66	6440.4		
June	\$ 28,503.99	6706.8	\$ 34,386.45	8090.9	\$ 26,512.73	6238.3		
July	\$ 15,900.14	3741.2	\$ 38,080.38	8960.1	\$ 32,221.80	7581.6		
August	\$ 28,928.09	6806.6	\$ 36,520.04	8593.0	\$ 34,214.50	8050.5		
September	\$ 23,768.68	5592.6	\$ 34,469.92	8110.6	\$ 34,093.67	8022.0		
October	\$ 20,858.19	4907.8	\$ 32,073.90	7546.8	\$ 35,549.89	8364.7		
November	\$ 29,734.02	6996.2	\$ 25,718.92	6051.5	\$ 24,921.07	5863.8		
December	\$ 25,593.50	6022.0	\$ 25,194.81	5928.2	\$ 26,908.62	6331.4		
					\$ 352,171.89	82863.97		



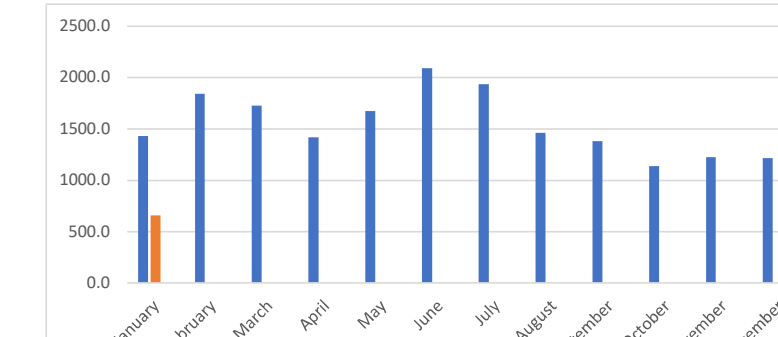
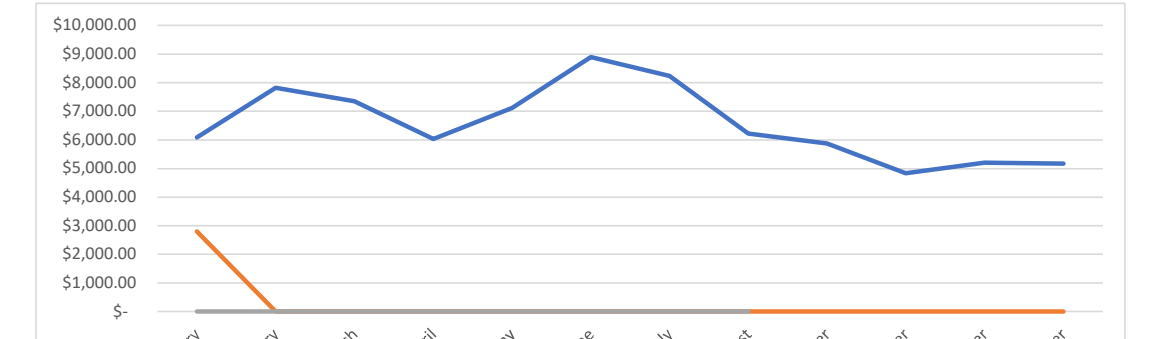
DTG Redmond

2022			2023			2024		
	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage		
January	\$ -	0.0	\$ 8,320.82	1957.8	\$ 17,872.40	4205.3		
February	\$ -	0.0	\$ 9,360.07	2202.4	\$ 22,583.40	5313.7		
March	\$ -	0.0	\$ 15,521.77	3652.2	\$ 19,385.06	4561.2		
April	\$ -	0.0	\$ 16,531.40	3889.7	\$ 22,080.15	5195.3		
May	\$ -	0.0	\$ 12,516.76	2945.1	\$ 22,864.62	5379.9		
June	\$ -	0.0	\$ 15,702.26	3694.6	\$ 24,941.59	5868.6		
July	\$ 1,703.53	400.8	\$ 16,840.63	3962.5	\$ 27,015.34	6356.6		
August	\$ 3,850.12	905.9	\$ 20,706.38	4872.1	\$ 28,666.08	6745.0		
September	\$ 4,849.42	1141.0	\$ 17,268.56	4063.2	\$ 26,980.53	6348.4		
October	\$ 5,691.52	1339.2	\$ 17,809.67	4190.5	\$ 9,776.40	2300.3		
November	\$ 5,154.70	1212.9	\$ 15,863.13	3732.5	\$ 1,447.89	340.7		
December	\$ 4,726.51	1112.1	\$ 15,319.76	3604.6	\$ 70.08	16.5		



DTG Woodinville

2022			\$ 2,023.00			2024		
	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage		
January	\$ 6,089.40	1432.8	\$ 2,796.25	657.9	\$ 1.91	0.4		
February	\$ 7,827.69	1841.8	\$ 2.72	0.6	\$ -	0.0		
March	\$ 7,347.66	1728.9	\$ -	0.0	\$ -	0.0		
April	\$ 6,030.58	1419.0	\$ -	0.0	\$ -	0.0		
May	\$ 7,124.32	1676.3	\$ -	0.0	\$ -	0.0		
June	\$ 8,900.52	2094.2	\$ -	0.0	\$ -	0.0		
July	\$ 8,234.76	1937.6	\$ -	0.0	\$ -	0.0		
August	\$ 6,219.92	1463.5	\$ -	0.0	\$ -	0.0		
September	\$ 5,878.94	1383.3	\$ -	0.0		0.0		



October	\$	4,835.52	1137.8	\$	-	0.0	0.0
November	\$	5,207.14	1225.2	\$	-	0.0	0.0
December	\$	5,176.12	1217.9	\$	-	0.0	0.0

Recovery 1

2022			2023			2024		
	revenue	tonnage		revenue	tonnage		revenue	tonnage
January	\$ 264.01	62.1	\$ 1,231.44	289.8	\$ 274.68	64.6		
February	\$ 867.64	204.2	\$ 409.96	96.5	\$ 225.12	53.0		
March	\$ 600.27	141.2	\$ 1,055.49	248.4	\$ 340.51	80.1		
April	\$ 376.08	88.5	\$ 775.80	182.5	\$ 215.94	50.8		
May	\$ 236.05	55.5	\$ 1,548.88	364.4	\$ 349.14	82.2		
June	\$ 243.91	57.4	\$ 669.42	157.5	\$ 94.48	22.2		
July	\$ 462.32	108.8	\$ 545.91	128.4	\$ 59.42	14.0		
August	\$ 817.45	192.3	\$ 1,416.40	333.3	\$ 87.00	20.5		
September	\$ 1,298.08	305.4	\$ 645.53	151.9	\$ 18.96	4.5		
October	\$ 408.81	96.2	\$ 727.39	171.2	\$ 35.06	8.2		
November	\$ 891.91	209.9	\$ 503.50	118.5		0.0		
December	\$ 1,093.91	257.4	\$ 447.02	105.2		0.0		

Republic Black River

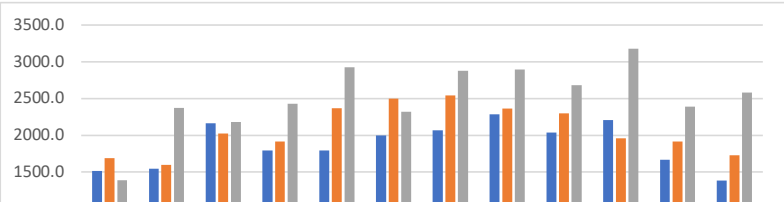
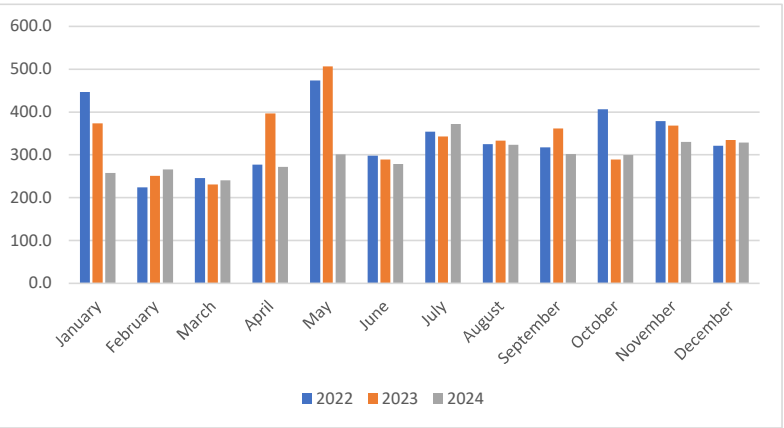
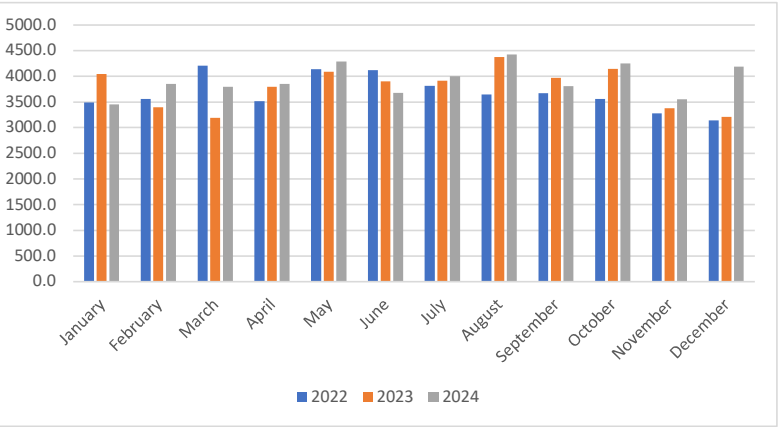
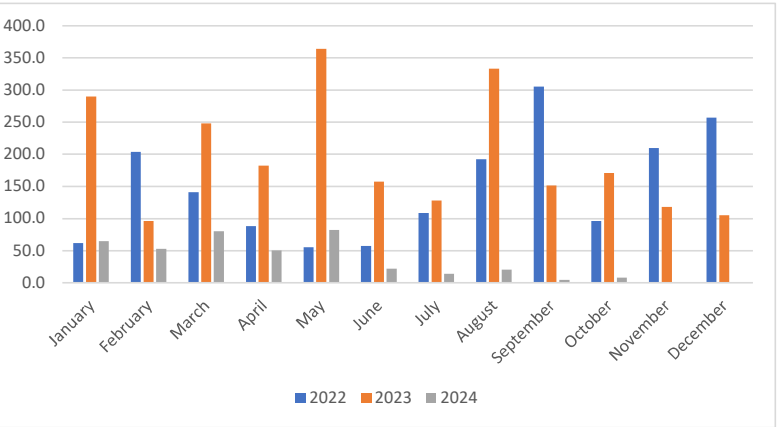
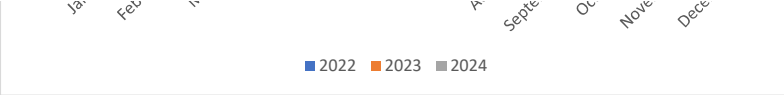
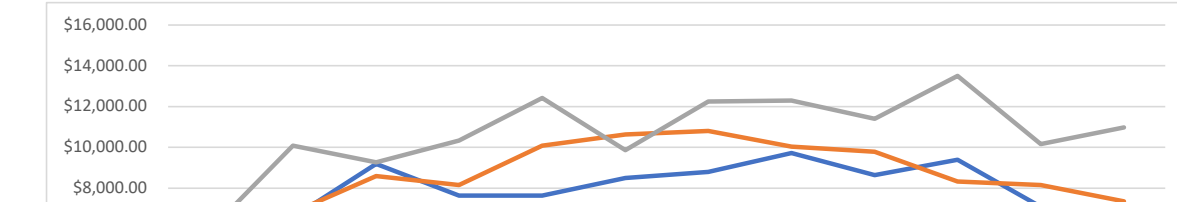
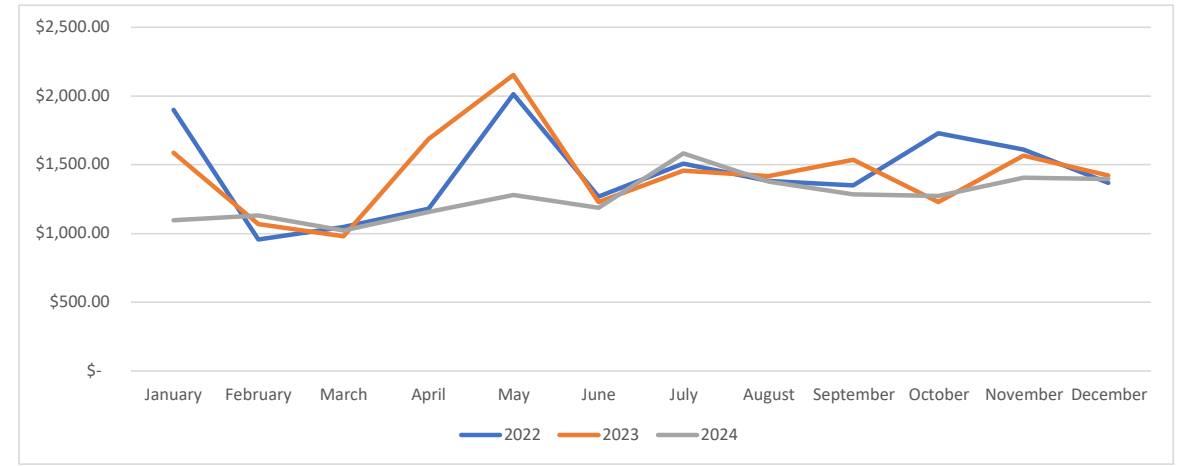
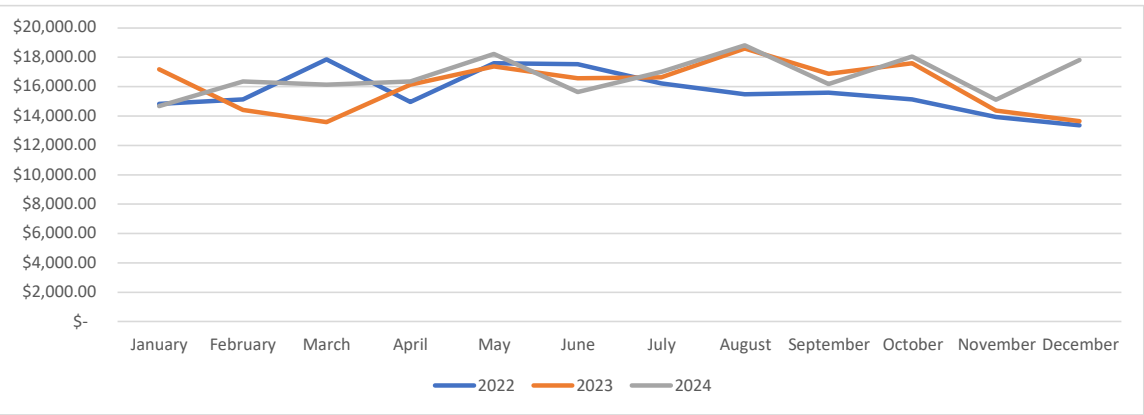
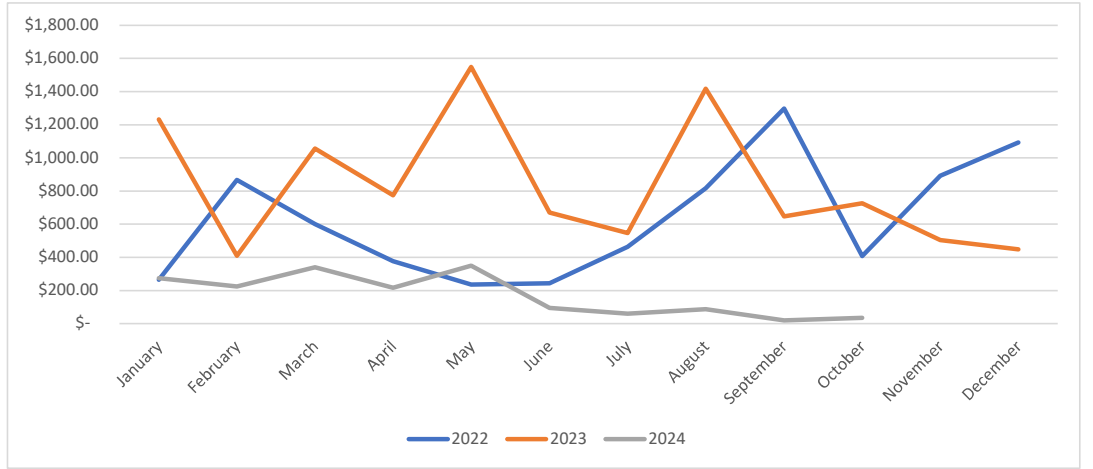
2022			2023			2024		
	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage		
January	\$ 14,838.75	3491.5	\$ 17,178.16	4041.9	\$ 14,668.54	3451.4		
February	\$ 15,127.96	3559.5	\$ 14,427.26	3394.6	\$ 16,364.75	3850.5		
March	\$ 17,863.73	4203.2	\$ 13,572.55	3193.5	\$ 16,144.35	3798.7		
April	\$ 14,961.87	3520.4	\$ 16,123.74	3793.8	\$ 16,362.08	3849.9		
May	\$ 17,590.71	4139.0	\$ 17,378.21	4089.0	\$ 18,235.31	4290.7		
June	\$ 17,518.03	4121.9	\$ 16,573.60	3899.7	\$ 15,632.10	3678.1		
July	\$ 16,220.70	3816.6	\$ 16,634.20	3913.9	\$ 17,009.82	4002.3		
August	\$ 15,486.41	3643.9	\$ 18,605.86	4377.8	\$ 18,815.64	4427.2		
September	\$ 15,591.30	3668.5	\$ 16,873.10	3970.1	\$ 16,177.16	3806.4		
October	\$ 15,134.08	3561.0	\$ 17,600.74	4141.4	\$ 18,055.74	4248.4		
November	\$ 13,941.45	3280.3	\$ 14,369.68	3381.1	\$ 15,098.68	3552.6		
December	\$ 13,362.30	3144.1	\$ 13,648.11	3211.3	\$ 17,812.05	4191.1		

WM Eastmont

2022			2023			2024	
	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	
January	\$ 1,900.94	447.3	\$ 1,586.78	373.4	\$ 1,095.40	257.7	
February	\$ 955.61	224.8	\$ 1,068.24	251.4	\$ 1,132.16	266.4	
March	\$ 1,047.07	246.4	\$ 980.69	230.8	\$ 1,022.42	240.6	
April	\$ 1,179.29	277.5	\$ 1,688.78	397.4	\$ 1,156.64	272.2	
May	\$ 2,014.46	474.0	\$ 2,154.07	506.8	\$ 1,280.53	301.3	
June	\$ 1,268.41	298.4	\$ 1,229.65	289.3	\$ 1,187.49	279.4	
July	\$ 1,507.52	354.7	\$ 1,458.26	343.1	\$ 1,581.77	372.2	
August	\$ 1,381.46	325.0	\$ 1,417.25	333.5	\$ 1,378.32	324.3	
September	\$ 1,349.97	317.6	\$ 1,536.16	361.4	\$ 1,284.18	302.2	
October	\$ 1,728.26	406.6	\$ 1,230.04	289.4	\$ 1,272.58	299.4	
November	\$ 1,611.30	379.1	\$ 1,566.51	368.6	\$ 1,404.33	330.4	
December	\$ 1,368.67	322.0	\$ 1,422.56	334.7	\$ 1,397.91	328.9	

WM RNW

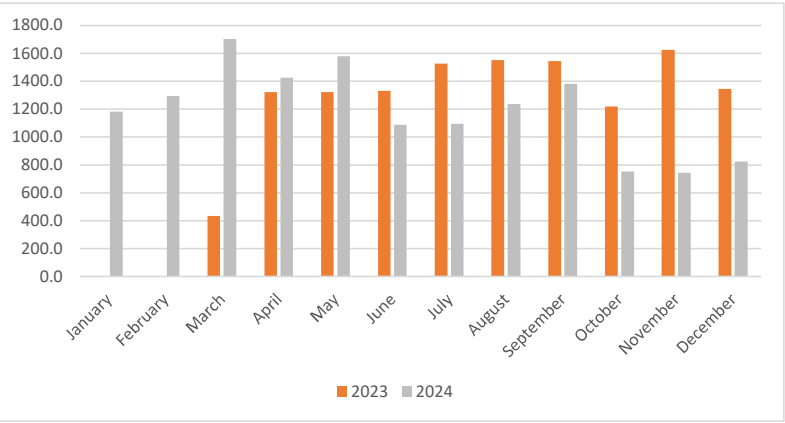
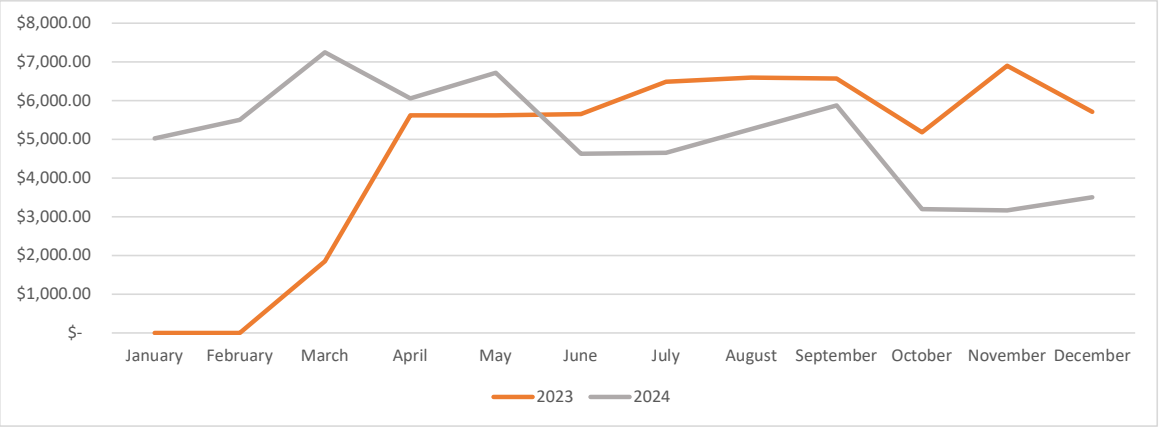
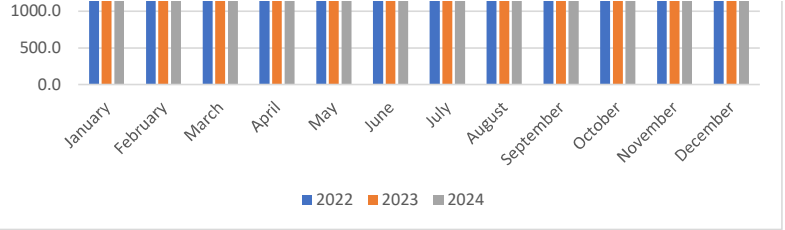
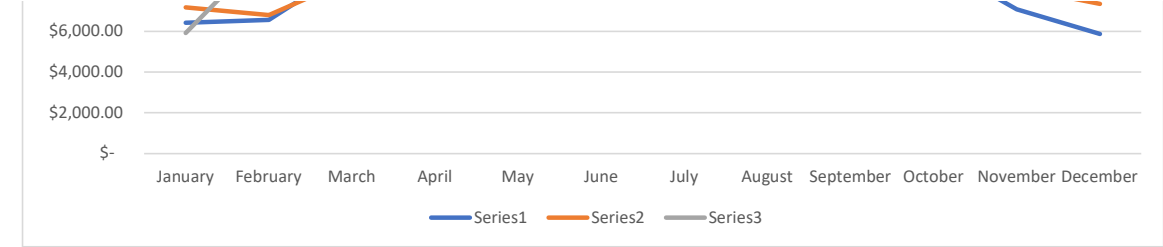
2022			2023			2024	
	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	
January	\$ 6,421.03	1510.8	\$ 7,166.90	1686.3	\$ 5,909.84	1390.6	
February	\$ 6,567.02	1545.2	\$ 6,788.14	1597.2	\$ 10,082.23	2372.3	
March	\$ 9,188.12	2161.9	\$ 8,590.70	2021.3	\$ 9,261.01	2179.1	
April	\$ 7,625.90	1794.3	\$ 8,146.66	1916.9	\$ 10,322.57	2428.8	
May	\$ 7,622.46	1793.5	\$ 10,068.59	2369.1	\$ 12,430.23	2924.8	



June	\$	8,490.74	1997.8	\$	10,621.47	2499.2	\$	9,853.24	2318.4
July	\$	8,790.96	2068.5	\$	10,798.83	2540.9	\$	12,241.83	2880.4
August	\$	9,712.44	2285.3	\$	10,037.57	2361.8	\$	12,293.81	2892.7
September	\$	8,642.16	2033.4	\$	9,779.12	2301.0	\$	11,394.68	2681.1
October	\$	9,380.60	2207.2	\$	8,321.50	1958.0	\$	13,504.50	3177.5
November	\$	7,075.83	1664.9	\$	8,144.57	1916.4	\$	10,157.67	2390.0
December	\$	5,875.50	1382.5	\$	7,340.81	1727.2	\$	10,968.02	2580.7

WM NS

2022		2023		2024	
revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage	revenue	tonnage
January		\$ -	0.0	\$ 5,027.24	1182.9
February		\$ -	0.0	\$ 5,503.28	1294.9
March		\$ 1,846.58	434.5	\$ 7,243.96	1704.5
April		\$ 5,625.05	1323.5	\$ 6,059.65	1425.8
May		\$ 5,615.91	1321.4	\$ 6,715.85	1580.2
June		\$ 5,657.86	1331.3	\$ 4,623.96	1088.0
July		\$ 6,484.31	1525.7	\$ 4,655.28	1095.4
August		\$ 6,598.89	1552.7	\$ 5,262.90	1238.3
September		\$ 6,569.74	1545.8	\$ 5,877.50	1382.9
October		\$ 5,181.81	1219.2	\$ 3,197.87	752.4
November		\$ 6,903.57	1624.4	\$ 3,161.62	743.9
December		\$ 5,711.36	1343.8	\$ 3,504.08	824.5



Appendix C

Ongoing Monitoring Recording Sheet

Date: _____

Record every load over 3 cubic yards exceeding Action Level Threshold

					How Was Load Managed?			
Scale Ticket# or Time	Hauling Company (and generator, when known)	Truck #	Load Size (cubic yards)	Material(s) Causing Load to Fail	Transfer to C&D MRF*	Separate & Recycle	Tansfer for Disposal*	Date Letter Sent
*List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								
*List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								
*List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								
*List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								
*List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								
*List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								
*List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								
*List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								
List C&D MRF or reason for disposal (as applicable):								

Acton Level Threshold: 20% or more by volume for cumulative C&D materials banned from disposal.

Completed By _____

APPENDIX D: Demolition Site Visit SOP

The following are steps given in the standard operating procedure (SOP) for employees conducting demolition site visits¹

- 1. Project Identification:** Staff download lists of recently approved demolition permits to identify active projects that are likely to be under way. This ensures proactive monitoring.
 - 2. Planning & Coordination:** Weekly meetings with a supervisor cover project details, potential issues, and scheduling of site visits. This keeps the team informed and ensures staff safety in the field.
 - 3. On-Site Conduct & Documentation:**
 - a. Inspectors wear required personal protective equipment for safety and visibility.
 - b. They use camera phones to document observations, including the time and location of visits. Photos of alleged violations are crucial evidence for potential enforcement action.
 - c. Staff attempt to make eye contact and communicate with contractors using nonverbal cues to initiate conversations about waste management.
 - 4. Waste Tracking (Surveillance):** If necessary, staff may follow loads of suspected C&D waste from a project site to its final destination (designated or unauthorized facilities). This is a critical evidence-gathering step to determine if a Title 10 violation has occurred, especially if the waste is sent outside King County.
- Post-Visit Actions:** After visits, staff complete an inventory of observations, noting trends and collecting data for the annual SWD report. They also notify their supervisor of visit completion for safety assurance.

¹ King County Solid Waste Division RES Section – C&D Team, “Job Breakdown Worksheet for C&D Site Visits: Monitor Demolition Projects within KC Jurisdiction,” May 8, 2024.