

## Section 2: TERMS USED IN THIS DOCUMENT

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**Chipping or Mulching.** The process of reducing woody material, such as lumber and vegetative debris, by mechanical means into small pieces to be used as mulch or fuel. Woody debris can be reduced in volume by approximately 75 percent, based on data obtained during reduction operations. The terms “chipping” and “mulching” are often used interchangeably.

**Construction and Demolition Debris (C&D).** The definition of construction and demolition debris may vary between States. Construction and demolition debris can be defined as damaged components of buildings and structures such as lumber and wood, gypsum wallboard, glass, metal, roofing material, tile, carpeting and floor coverings, window coverings, pipe, concrete, fully cured asphalt, equipment, furnishings, and fixtures.

**Construction, Demolition and Land-Clearing Wastes.** Any type of solid waste resulting from land-clearing operations, the construction of new building or remodeling structures, or the demolition of any building or structure.

**Debris.** Items and materials broken, destroyed, or displaced by a natural or man-made Federally declared disaster. Examples of debris include, but are not limited to, trees, construction and demolition material, and personal property.

**Debris Clearance.** Clearing the major road arteries by pushing debris to the roadside to accommodate emergency traffic.

**Debris Management Site (DMS).** A location where debris is sorted, processed, reduced in volume, and/or disposed of (if debris management activities take place at a permanent disposal site).

**Debris Management Task Force.** Full-time Department of Public Works personnel (supplemented with other City staff if needed) with training in debris removal and disposal activities. Staff should be comprised of personnel to perform administration, contracting and procurement, operations, monitoring, and maintenance in debris removal and storage.

**Debris Disposal.** Placing mixed debris and/or residue from volume reduction operations into an approved landfill.

**Debris Monitoring.** Actions taken by applicants in order to document eligible quantities and reasonable expenses during debris activities to ensure that the work complies with the contract scope-of-work and/or is eligible for Public Assistance grant reimbursement.

**Debris Removal.** Picking up debris and taking it to a debris management site, composting facility, recycling facility, permanent landfill, or other reuse or end-use facility.

**Demolition.** The act or process of reducing a structure, as defined by State or local code, to a collapsed state. It contrasts with deconstruction, which is the taking down of a building while carefully preserving valuable elements for reuse.

**Department of Public Works (DPW).** Department typically responsible for clearing debris from the roads and rights-of-way.

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**Division of Solid Waste Management (SWM).** Department responsible for managing and overseeing the collection and disposal of garbage, trash and disaster related debris.

**Federal Response Plan.** A plan developed to facilitate the delivery of all types of Federal response assistance to States following a disaster. It outlines the planning assumptions, policies, concept of operations, organizational structures and specific assignments and agencies in providing Federal response assistance to supplement the State, tribal and local response efforts.

**Force Account Labor.** Labor performed by the applicant's permanent, full time, or temporary employees.

**Garbage.** Waste that is regularly picked up by an applicant. Common examples of garbage are food, packaging, plastics, and papers.

**Hazardous Waste.** Waste with properties that make it potentially harmful to human health or the environment. Hazardous waste is regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). In regulatory terms, a RCRA hazardous waste is a waste that appears on one of the four hazardous wastes lists or exhibits at least one of the following four characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity.

**Hold Harmless.** Generally, a contractual arrangement whereby one party agrees to hold the other party without responsibility for damage or other liability incurred as a result of a particular action or transaction.

**Household Hazardous Waste (HHW).** Used or leftover contents of consumer products that contain chemicals defined in regulatory terms under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as appearing on one of the four hazardous waste lists or exhibiting one of the following characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity. Examples of household hazardous waste include small quantities of normal household cleaning and maintenance products, latex and oil based paint, cleaning solvents, gasoline, oils, swimming pool chemicals, pesticides, and propane gas cylinders

**Illegal Dumping.** Dumping garbage and rubbish, etc., on open lots prohibited. No garbage, refuse, abandoned junk, solid waste or other offensive material shall be dumped, thrown onto or allowed to remain on any lot or space within the City of Leesburg. This includes those defined materials that were in place before enactment of this article.

**Industrial Waste.** Any liquid, gaseous, solid, or other waste substance, or a combination thereof, resulting from any process of industry, manufacturing, trade or business or from the development of any natural resources.

**Infectious Waste.** Waste capable of causing infections in humans, including contaminated animal waste, human blood and blood products, isolation waste, pathological waste, and discarded sharps (needles, scalpels, or broken medical instruments).

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**Legal Responsibility.** In the context of debris management, a statute, formally adopted legal code, or ordinance that gives local government officials responsibility to perform work on public and/or private property.

**Mutual Aid Agreement.** A written understanding between communities and States obligating assistance during a disaster. See *FEMA RP9523.6, Mutual Aid Agreements for Public Assistance and Fire Management Assistance*.

**National Response Plan (NRP).** A plan developed to facilitate the delivery of all types of Federal assistance to States following a disaster. It outlines the planning assumptions, policies, concept of operations, organizational structures, and specific assignments and agencies involved in Federal assistance to supplement State, tribal, and local efforts.

**Outbuilding.** Any structure secondary to a house such as a barn, shed, or outhouse separated from the main structure.

**Piggyback Contract.** Term used to describe a type of goods or services procurement. A piggyback contract is a contract let by a government entity which is adopted and extended for use by another government entity.

**Recycling: Non-Storm Debris.** The City encourages the voluntary participation of all of its residents to reduce the waste stream through recycling. Residents are strongly encouraged to recycle all items that are recyclable and throw away for ultimate landfill disposal only those items, which cannot be recycled. Special containers are provided for the storage and collection of:

- Newspapers
- Green glass
- Brown glass
- Clear glass
- Aluminum and bi-metal beverage cans
- PET plastic milk jugs
- HDPE plastic drink bottles
- Used motor oil
- Lead acid batteries
- Scrap metals and appliances including refrigerators, stoves, water heaters, etc.
- Composts including leaves, limbs, brush and yard wastes.

**Recycling: Storm Debris.** The intent of the City is to recycle as much of the storm debris generated in a storm as feasible:

- **Vegetative Debris** – volume reduced, processed yard trash/vegetative storm debris will be transported to agricultural fields for use as a soil amendment in accordance with DEP policies for use of such materials and/or to co-generation power plants for use as boiler fuel.

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- **Non-Vegetative, Non-Hazardous Debris** – These materials commonly referred to as C&D (construction & demolition debris) will be directed to DEP permitted C&D recycling facilities, if financially feasible and if volumes do not exceed the handling capacity of the Temporary Debris Storage and Reduction sites.

**Recycling.** Activities by which discarded materials are collected, sorted, processed, and converted into raw materials and are then used in the production of new products.

**Right of Entry.** As used by FEMA, the document by which a property owner confers to an eligible applicant or its contractor or the United States Army Corps of Engineers the right to enter onto private property for a specific purpose without committing trespass.

**Right-of-Way.** The portions of land over which facilities such as highways, railroads, or power lines are built. It includes land on both sides of the facility up to the private property line.

**Scale/Weigh Station.** A scale used to weigh trucks as they enter and leave a landfill. The difference in weight determines the tonnage dumped, and a tipping fee is charged accordingly. It also may be used to determine the quantity of debris picked up and hauled.

**Sweeps.** The number of times contractor passes through a community to collect all disaster related debris from the rights-of-way. Usually limited to three passes through the community.

**Tipping Fee.** A fee based on weight or volume of debris dumped that is charged by landfills or other waste management facilities to cover their operating and maintenance costs. The fee also may include amounts to cover the cost of closing the current facility and/or opening a new facility.

**Trash.** Non-disaster related yard waste, white metals, or household furnishings placed on the curbside for pickup by local solid waste management personnel. A resident must call for pick-up. Non synonymous with garbage.

**United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).** A component of the United States Army responsible for constructing and maintaining military installations and other government-owned and controlled facilities. The USACE may be used by FEMA when direct Federal assistance, issued through a mission assignment, is needed.

**White Goods.** White goods are defined as discarded household appliances such as refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, heat pumps, ovens, ranges, washing machines, clothes dryers, and water heaters.

**White Metals.** Household appliances, such as refrigerators, freezers, stoves, washers and dryers.