

Executive Summary

Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

(1995-1998)

The Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) responds to the needs and ideas presented by government officials, the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), solid waste industry, and the public. It reflects a partnership approach to solid waste management in Kitsap County. This Plan continues to bring Kitsap County and its cities, tribes, the Navy, and citizens, together to meet the needs of solid waste management in Kitsap County.

Purpose of the Plan

The Plan establishes a comprehensive system of programs and facilities to reduce waste generation, recycle, direct valuable resources away from the landfill, maintain and improve levels of service in the solid waste system which includes drop-box facilities, landfill and Moderate Risk Waste Facility, and continues to mitigate the impact of closed landfills. This Plan is not the final solution, but a picture of existing conditions and proposed actions based on current legislation, the available facts, and the beliefs and attitudes of the agencies and people involved in this process.

This plan was prepared in accordance with the Washington Solid Waste Management Recycling and Recovery Act and Washington State Ecology's Guidelines. It updates all components of the solid waste management system and incorporates the Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan required under RCW 70.105, Section 220.

Authorities, Roles, and Responsibilities

The roles and responsibilities of government to provide services, and of citizens to change behavior, must continue to evolve. This Plan recommends programs, capital projects, and funding sources and assigns responsibility for accomplishing program objectives.

The local jurisdictions currently or potentially responsible for solid waste management in Kitsap County include seven general-purpose municipalities (county government, four cities, and two Indian tribes) and two special-purpose districts (Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District and Puget Sound Air Pollution). Each of these municipalities must formally adopt this Plan for it to be applicable within its jurisdiction.

Kitsap County Public Works, Solid Waste Division has principal long-term solid waste planning and system facility development responsibility within the county. The Bremerton-Kitsap Health District is the primary regulatory authority for solid

waste management in Kitsap County and through its permit and approval process, regulates the construction and operation of all solid waste facilities in Kitsap County.

In addition to local authorities, Ecology and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission perform planning, financial assistance, and regulatory functions. Through Ecology, the state controls compliance with the Washington Solid Waste Management Recycling and Recovery Act (RCW 70.95) through its review and approval of solid waste management plans and facility permits.

INVENTORY OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

NAME	OWNER	OPERATOR	LOCATION
Disposal			
Olympic View Sanitary Landfill	OVSL	OVSL	CK-SK
Solid Waste Collection			
Olalla Drop-Box	KC	OVSL	SK
Hansville Drop-Box	KC	KC	NK
Silverdale Drop-Box	KC	OVSL	CK
Bainbridge Island Drop-Box	KC	BD	BI
Residential Recyclables Collection			
Olalla Drop-Box	KC	KC	NK
Silverdale Drop-Box	KC	OVSL	CK
Bainbridge Island Drop-Box	KC	BD	BI
Poulsbo Recycle Center	KC	KC	NK
Recyclable Materials Processing Facility			
Peninsula recycling	Peninsula	Peninsula	CK-SK
Household Hazardous Waste			
KC Moderate Risk Waste Facility	KC	KC	CK-SK
Closed Landfills			
Olalla	KC	Private operator	SK
Hansville	KC	Private operator	NK
Bainbridge	KC	Private operator	BI
Norseland	Port of Bremerton	Private operator	CK-SK

Source: Kitsap County Solid Waste Division

Overview of Solid Waste Management Strategy – Major Themes

The recommended practices embody the following six integrated strategies:

1. Improve the quality of solid waste system monitoring and measurement data.
2. Expand the list of prioritized recyclable materials.
3. Expand the recovery of construction, demolition, and land-clearing materials.
4. Develop a system to process organics.
5. Develop a waste-export disposal system that ensure competitive pricing and that enhances the solid waste system in Kitsap County.
6. Secure reliable and long-term funding for major solid waste management activities.

Recommended Implementation Actions

Based on the authority and responsibilities of the County, specific actions will be required to implement the recommendations contained in this Plan. The following list does not include all recommendations listed in each chapter, but is a summary of key recommendations.

Chapter 1: Waste Stream

To improve the reliability of waste quantity and composition information:

- Determine the composition of disposed and recycled wastes in Kitsap County.
- Coordinate with the Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District and disposal facilities to improve the tracking of imported problem wastes, particularly contaminated soils.
- Ensure uniform reporting of municipal solid waste and recycling data for the single-family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, and drop-off waste streams.
- Coordinate with Ecology and Navy facilities to ensure commercial and residential recycling from Navy activities is counted in the Ecology survey and Kitsap County's recycling rate.

Chapter 2: Waste Reduction

- Develop and implement waste reduction program performance measurements to annually evaluate program effectiveness.
- Implement a Home Waste Reduction Outreach campaign, which includes various waste reduction initiatives, consisting of general information about and techniques for waste reduction, promotion of

used goods donation, sales and purchase; and how to remove names from commercial mailing lists.

- Continue with the Home Composting program with emphasis in rural areas where burning is an issue.
- Invest in developing a new section for remodeling and light commercial construction with Build A Better Kitsap.
- Implement an in-house waste reduction program that involves all departments and County institutions.
- Implement an in-house procurement program that targets waste-reduction products.

Chapter 3: Recycling

- Review service level boundaries by end of 1998 and every five years thereafter.
- Extend yard waste and residential mixed paper collection to curbside and drop-off programs.
- Work with services providers and jurisdictions to ensure uniform and consistent reporting of data.
- Conduct recycling composition studies for all residential and multi-family programs.
- Revise the Buy-Recycled Resolution (Kitsap County Ordinance 143-1990) to reflect changes in state and federal laws and guidelines.
- Revise the current zoning ordinance to incorporate the building code changes related to recycling space and screening requirements.
- Ensure that management alternatives for landfilling wood waste are in place prior to the burn ban that begins in the year 2001.
- Explore possibilities of a regionalized approach to industrial recycling.
- Increase industrial recycling through information targeted at generators and specific recyclable waste streams.

Chapter 4: Composting

Short Term:

- Develop a short term out of County yard waste transfer option.
- Modify drop-box stations for transferring curbside collected yard debris.
- Modify drop-box stations to allow yard debris collection.
- Select a long-term organics processing approach.

Long Term:

- Determine composting feedstocks and develop memorandum of understanding with wastewater treatment plants and Conservation

District and other generators to determine volumes available to compost.

- Develop a conceptual design, cost estimate and identify a suitable site for a composting facility to process 10,000 to 20,000 tons of mixed feedstocks.

Chapter 5: Construction, Demolition, Landclearing Debris (CDL)

- Upgrade the Build A Better Kitsap program to include small remodeling and light commercial projects.
- Develop and maintain a contractor's information packet.
- Develop and distribute fact sheets about successful job-site recycling and waste reduction programs.
- Plan for and develop an RFP for a CDL waste management processing facility.

Chapter 6: Solid Waste Collection Systems

- Form a solid waste collection district in accordance with RCW 36.58A if a solid waste collection district is a necessary precursor to possible formation of a solid waste disposal district.
- Provide specialized collection services including "Spring Cleanups" of bulky waste, such as yard waste, tires and burn barrels.

Chapter 7: Solid Waste Transfer System

- Add commercial waste capability as a short-term solution at Bainbridge and Hansville drop-box stations with BKCHD approval.
- Improve existing drop-box facilities to enhance traffic flow and queuing capacity.
- Construct a waste export transfer station near the industrial park and OVSL as a long-term disposal alternative.

Chapter 8: Solid Waste Disposal System

Waste export to a regional disposal facility is recommended for implementation. This option provides for adequate disposal capacity for Kitsap County over the required 20-year planning period and involves the following:

- Continue to use OVSL as an interim disposal facility until a 20-year disposal location can be secured.
- Determine what mix of public and private-sector responsibilities are desired among the jurisdictions to site, construct, own, and operate the facility.
- Establish some means of disposal management that would include ordinances and interlocal agreements to ensure all waste not diverted

from disposal by reuse or recycling is delivered to the waste export contractor.

- Procure long-term waste disposal services.

Closed Landfills

- Norseland, Bainbridge, and Hansville sites
- Olalla
- Funding system for known sites needed.
- Funding contingencies for future sites needed.

Chapter 9: Specially Controlled Wastes

- Incorporate the handling of non-treatable contaminated soil, asbestos, and dredge spoils into the waste export contract should OVSL close.
- Develop a pilot project to chip small woody debris at two of the drop box facilities.
- Design a program for management, reuse and recycling of tires and implement a public education program.

Chapter 10: Moderate Risk Waste Management (MRW)

- Develop additional used motor oil facilities, as necessary, to meet increasing demand.
- Expand household hazardous waste collection at the drop-box stations to include drycell batteries, antifreeze and other specific household hazardous waste types.
- Examine feasibility of assisting residents, such as the elderly or disabled, who are unable to deliver their household hazardous waste to a collection facility.
- Develop an active materials exchange for reusable products at the Moderate Risk Waste Facility.
- Develop a work plan with Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District to identify planned activities, lead and support agencies, schedules, budgets, and performance and impact objectives.
- Work with Mason County elected officials and managers to reach a satisfactory agreement on use of the Kitsap County Moderate Risk Waste Facility by Mason County residents, businesses, and institutions.
- Explore possibilities of procuring re-refined oil for use by Kitsap County agencies and use as an example for cities, school districts, transit agencies, and local agencies and businesses.

Chapter 11: Administration and Enforcement

- Evaluate implementation of a disposal district or other means to ensure continued revenue to Kitsap County Solid Waste Division and Bremerton-Kitsap County Health District.
- Provide funding for increased staff as programs requirements expand, the solid waste cleanup program, and the educational programs recommended in the County's Illegal Dumping Control Plan (1995).

Chapter 12: Solid Waste System Financing

- Continue to structure the funding and financing of the solid waste system on a "user pay" basis.
- Meet with each incorporated area within the county to discuss the establishment of a Disposal District.
- Establish a Disposal District if deemed necessary by all affected jurisdictions.

Plan Review Process

The CSWMP has been developed by Solid Waste Division staff, consulting firms, solid waste industry representatives and Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) representatives. There is a representative from each commissioner district, each city, the Suquamish tribe, the Navy, and two private solid waste companies serving on the SWAC. We also have active participation from the Health District and the Department of Ecology.

There is an extensive mailing list for the solid waste committee that includes interested citizens, newspapers, consulting firms, and past SWAC members. All SWAC meetings are public meetings and notices are published. The agenda for each meeting is sent to the mailing list. Copies of chapters have been available upon request throughout the process to SWAC participants and have been distributed at meetings or mailed.

The CSWMP draft has been commented on chapter by chapter by SWAC. Those comments have been incorporated and the draft was reviewed in its entirety by the SWAC. Comments from that review have been incorporated. The November 1998 draft is now being circulated to Ecology, the cities, the library system and interested parties.

This phase of the process is called the preliminary review and is required by RCW 70.95.094. The draft has been officially sent to Ecology with a request for review. They have 120 days but may complete their review in less time.

Concurrently, the plan is undergoing the non-project SEPA review and the public process required by Ecology in their "Guidelines for the Development of Local Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions".

During the 120 days that Ecology is reviewing the draft, presentations are being concurrently scheduled with the Commissioners, cities, and public works committees. We are asking that any comments from interested parties be sent to us by March 15, approximately one month before Ecology's comments are due to us. After incorporation of these comments, the plan will be submitted for adoption by the Commissioners, cities, tribes, and Navy.

SEPA Process:

- 12/10/98 SEPA paperwork to DCD
- 12/11/98 Determination of non-significance
- 12/30/98 Comment period ends

Concurrent Review Process:

- 12/98 through 03/99

Final Adoption Process

The length of this process will be dependent on when Ecology comments are received, the extent of revision required by Ecology, and the extent of revision required by comments from other parties. A revision is expected to be produced within 45 days of receipt of Ecology comments.

Regulations Directing Solid Waste Issues

Washington Solid Waste Management Recycling and Recovery Act, RCW 70.95, requires each county within the state, in association with the cities and towns located within it, to plan an integrated solid waste management system that emphasizes waste reduction and recycling. Management of solid waste which cannot be recycled or managed alternatively can be incinerated, landfilled, or a combination of the two. It requires the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan to specify the management actions that will be taken over a six-year (detailed) and 20-year (general) period.

WAC 173-351, known as the Minimum Functional Standards (MFS) for solid waste handling facilities, are regulations promulgated under the authority of RCW 70.95. MFS set minimum performance standards for the proper handling of all solid waste generated from residential, commercial, agricultural, industrial, and other sources.

Substitute House Bill 1671, known as the Waste Not Washington Act was approved by the State Legislature and the Governor in 1989 and amended

statutes including RCW 70.95. The state's solid wastes management priorities were revised making reducing waste the top priority, followed by recycling, incineration and landfilling of separated wastes, and incineration and landfilling of mixed wastes. It established a 50 percent statewide recycling goal to be realized by 1995.

RCW 70.95.092 requires that each local comprehensive solid waste management plan include service levels set forth in RCW 70.95.090. As a result, Kitsap County Ordinance No. 157-1993 establishes service levels for residential recyclables collection in unincorporated Kitsap County.

The Hazardous Waste Management Act (RCW 70.105) requires local governments to address moderate risk waste management in their jurisdictions. Moderate risk waste is defined as hazardous wastes produced by households, and by businesses and institutions in small quantities. Guidelines and requirements for establishing a Moderate Risk Waste Management Plan is found in RCW 70.105.220. In 1991, the Used Oil Recycling Act (RCW 70.951) requires the need for collection and recycling of used motor oil produced by residential "do-it-yourselfers".