Draft

Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

2026-2031



KitsapCounty

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Draft Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

2026-2031

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Publication information

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For questions or additional information, please contact the Kitsap County Solid Waste Division at SolidWaste@Kitsap.Gov or 360.337.5777.

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Acknowledgments

A dedicated team of individuals from the Kitsap County Public Works Solid Waste Division developed the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan for 2026-2031 with the guidance of our partners and community members. We thank the many people who provided input.

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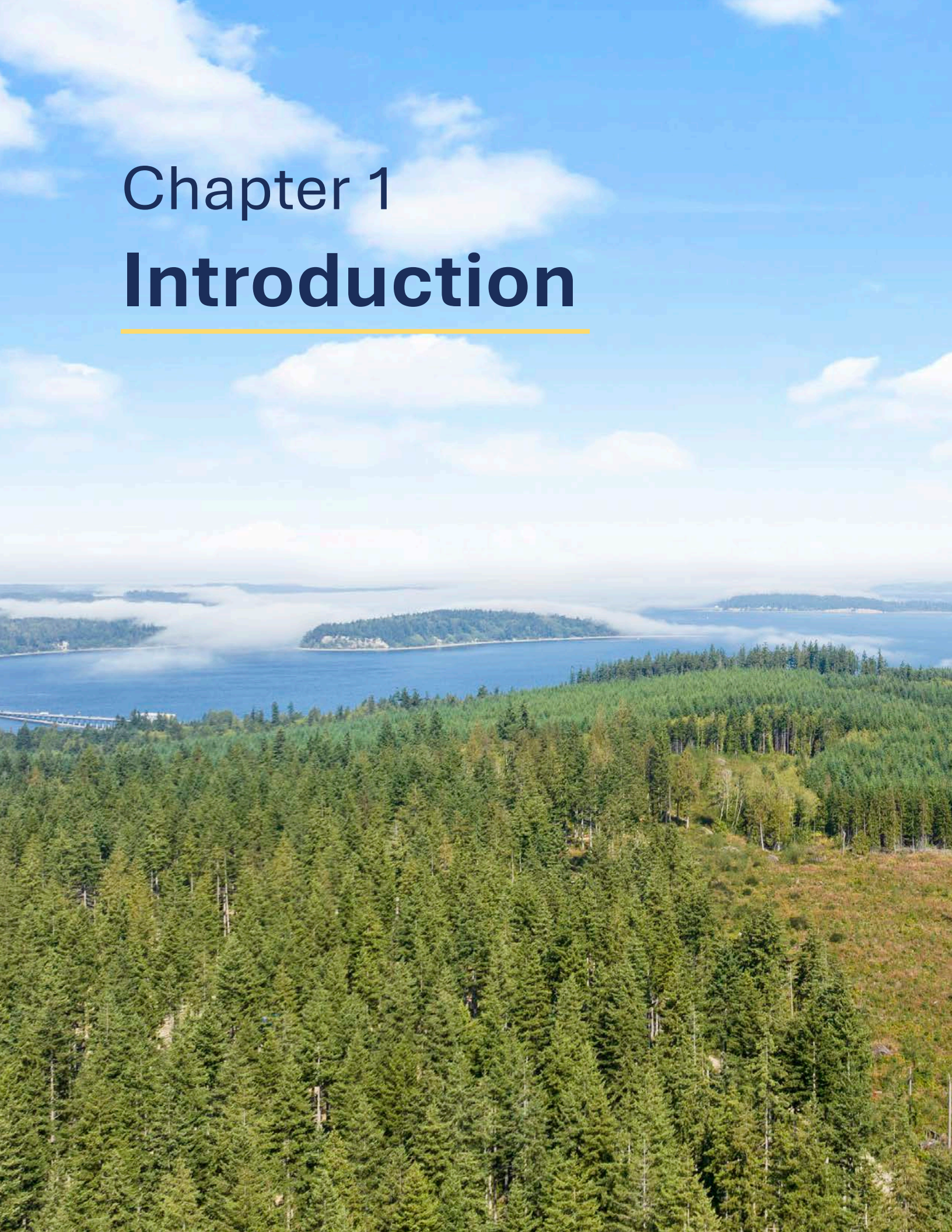
Acronyms and abbreviations

2018 Plan	Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, May 2018
6PPDQ	6PPD-quinone, N-(1,3-dimethylbutyl)-N'-phenyl-p-phenylenediamine
ACM	Asbestos-containing material
BITS	Bainbridge Island Transfer Station
BOMA	Business Organics Management Area
C&D	Construction and demolition debris
CLCP	Community Litter Cleanup program
DCD	Kitsap County Department of Community Development
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
DRL	Designated Recyclables List
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EPA	United State Environmental Protection Agency
EPR	Extended producer responsibility
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HDPE #2	High-density polyethylene
Health District	Kitsap Public Health District
HEART	Kitsap County Homeless Encampment Action Response and Transitions program
HHW	Household hazardous waste
ILA	Interlocal agreement
LSWFA	Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance
MRF	Materials recovery facility
$MTCO_2e$	Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent

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ORCA	Organics Recycling Collection Area
OVTS	Olympic View Transfer Station
Plan	Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, 2025 -2030
PPA	Pollution Prevention Assistance program
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PRO	Producer Responsibility Organization
PSCAA	Puget Sound Clean Air Agency
RAGF	Recycling and Garbage Facilities
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCW	Revised Code of Washington
RLCP	Ramp Litter Cleanup Program
RMDC	Recycling Market Development Center
RV	Recreational vehicle
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
SWAC	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
The County	Kitsap County
The Solid Waste Division (the Division)	Kitsap County Public Works Solid Waste Division
UGA	Urban Growth Areas
UTC	Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
WAC	Washington Administrative Code
WM	The company, WM of Washington (formerly Waste Management)
WRRED	Waste Reduction and Recycling Education Grant
WSDA	Washington State Department of Agriculture
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSU	Washington State University

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Chapter 1
Introduction



Introduction

Welcome

Welcome to the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Plan) for Kitsap County and the cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo. This Plan updates and replaces the previous 2018 Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (2018 Plan) to reflect new data, planning priorities, and goals to help our community manage waste responsibly and sustainably.

This Plan serves two primary purposes:

- **Public awareness.** To provide clear, accessible information about Kitsap County's garbage, recycling, composting, and hazardous waste management systems, including efforts to reduce waste and educate the community.
- **Planning.** To outline strategies for maintaining and improving these waste systems over the next six years (2026-2031), while also looking ahead 20 years to prepare for projected population growth and evolving community needs.

This Plan complies with Washington's main solid and hazardous waste management laws, which require counties and cities to develop coordinated, comprehensive plans for managing waste generated in their communities (RCW 70A.205[1] and RCW 70A.300).[2] The laws also require counties and cities to keep their plans current through regular reviews and updates. Having a current plan is necessary to maintain eligibility for certain grants, financing, and permits.

Once adopted by the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners and the City Councils, this Plan will guide local solid and hazardous waste management through 2031. The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe, Suquamish Tribe, and U.S. Navy may also adopt or reference this Plan to support their own waste management systems. Resolutions of plan adoption are included in Appendix I.

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Plan vision, mission, and goals

This Plan envisions a future in which Kitsap County residents and businesses generate less waste, use fewer toxic materials, and face lower disposal and recycling costs. It guides the county toward this vision while supporting the current mission: to provide a safe, reliable, and cost-effective waste materials management system that promotes economic resilience, equity, and environmental protection.

The goals of this Plan are to:

- **Protect health and safety:** Ensure waste handling systems safeguard the health and safety of the public and workers.
- **Protect the environment:** Minimize the environmental impacts of waste, including greenhouse gas emissions, by prioritizing waste reduction, reuse, refill, and recycling.
- **Provide cost-effective services:** Deliver efficient waste management systems that minimize costs to residents and businesses.
- **Promote equity:** Ensure all residents have access to waste management services and programs, regardless of income, location, language, or other barriers.
- **Strengthen regional partnerships:** Foster collaboration among local governments and private service providers to improve services and reduce costs.



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Plan organization and contents

Washington law specifies the information that must be included in this Plan (RCW 70A.205.045).[3] Appendix M lists each required element and where it is located.

In addition to the required information, the Plan also includes supplemental information intended to provide context and improve readability. While not required, this information helps readers understand the local waste management system and the planning considerations that inform this Plan.

Each chapter focuses on a specific component of the local waste management system and follows a consistent structure. Chapters begin with an overview, followed by descriptions of existing programs, references to applicable regulations, and a discussion of key planning considerations. Chapter 11 concludes the Plan with a summary of recommended actions for the current planning period.

> **Note**: To search this document by keyword or topic, press CTRL + F on your keyboard.

Participants in plan development

This Plan was developed with input from many groups and individuals. Because waste services affect the entire community, the planning process included representatives from local governments, tribal nations, businesses, organizations, and community members. This section describes who participated and how they contributed.

Solid Waste Advisory Committee participation

Washington law requires each county to have a local Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) with at least nine members (RCW 70A.205.110).[4] The committee helps guide local solid waste activities by reviewing and commenting on proposed plans, rules, policies, and ordinances before they are adopted by a county.

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The Kitsap County Solid Waste Advisory Committee[5] has fifteen members who represent a broad range of community interests, including:

- Commissioner Districts: North Kitsap, Central Kitsap, and South Kitsap
- Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo
- Suquamish Tribe and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- U.S. Navy
- Solid waste management industry
- Commercial customers
- Agricultural and organics community

The Kitsap SWAC participated in the development of this Plan from 2023 through 2026. Committee members reviewed draft versions, provided feedback on the Designated Recyclables List at public meetings held on September 3 and October 1, 2025, and approved the final Plan at a public meeting held on [date of future meeting]. Meeting minutes are included in Appendix J.

Participating local governments

In Washington, counties and cities share responsibility for developing and maintaining local solid and hazardous waste management plans (RCW 70A.205[6] and RCW 70A.300).[7] Cities can meet their planning responsibilities in one of three ways:

1. Prepare their own plan to be included in the county's plan.
2. Work jointly with the county to develop a shared plan.
3. Authorize the county to prepare a plan on their behalf.

For this Plan update, the cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo chose the third option and entered into an interlocal agreement with Kitsap County that designates the Kitsap County Solid Waste Division as the lead planner. These interlocal agreements are included in Appendix I.

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Participating tribes and federal government

State law does not require tribal governments and military installations to adopt a solid waste management plan. Even so, the tribes and military installations in Kitsap County actively participated in this Plan update:

- **Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe**: In 2023, the Tribe signed an interlocal agreement with Kitsap County naming the County as the lead planner for this Plan update (Appendix I). The Tribe is a member of the Kitsap SWAC and may consider adopting this Plan.
- **Suquamish Tribe**: The Tribe participates in waste planning as a member of the Kitsap SWAC and may consider adopting this Plan.
- **U.S. Navy**: The Navy signed a memorandum of understanding with Kitsap County outlining its participation in this Plan update (Appendix I). The Navy is also a member of the Kitsap SWAC.

Kitsap Public Health District

The Kitsap Public Health District is an independent agency that enforces public health laws throughout Kitsap County, including laws relating to solid and hazardous waste management. They also provide educational programs related to waste management.

Staff from the Health District's Solid and Hazardous Waste Program[8] attend Kitsap SWAC meetings as ex-officio, non-voting members. They participated in the SWAC's review of this Plan and provided technical input during the planning process.

Washington State Department of Ecology

Washington law requires the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to review and approve local solid and hazardous waste plans and provide written guidelines for developing them. Documentation of Ecology's review and approval of this Plan is included in Appendix N.

Staff from Ecology's Solid Waste Management Program[9] attend Kitsap SWAC meetings as ex-officio, non-voting members. They participated in the SWAC's review of this Plan and provided technical input during the planning process.

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Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) regulates the private companies that collect garbage and residential recyclables in unincorporated Kitsap County and the cities of Port Orchard and Bainbridge Island. State law requires the UTC to review this Plan and assess its potential effect on the collection rates charged by these companies (RCW 70A.205.045).[10] Documentation of the UTC's review is included in Appendix N.

Washington State Department of Agriculture

State law requires the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) to review local solid waste plans to ensure they comply with insect pest and plant disease quarantine laws (RCW 17.24).[11] Documentation of the WSDA's review is included in Appendix N.

Public participation

All Kitsap County residents and businesses rely on the local waste system, and this Plan reflects their needs and priorities. The Solid Waste Division invited the public to provide feedback on this Plan during a public comment period and during meetings of the Kitsap SWAC. Figure 1-1 shows the public engagement strategies used during this Plan update.

Figure 1-1 Public participation in the plan update

This section is reserved for future content describing the public participation process of this Plan update.

Review of relevant documents

As part of this Plan update, the Solid Waste Division reviewed multiple documents to ensure alignment with current state and local regulations, guidelines, and planning priorities. The following summarizes the key documents reviewed by the Solid Waste Division.

Previous Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan

The 2018 Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan (2018 Plan) is the previous version of this Plan. The Solid Waste Division last updated the 2018 Plan in 2021 to add a new recycling contamination reduction and outreach plan, as required by RCW 70A.205.045(10).[12]

Washington State Solid Waste Plan

The 2021 Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan,[13] developed by Ecology, outlines the state's goals and recommendations for reducing waste and the use of harmful chemicals, including:

- Reduce waste to help fight climate change.
- Focus on better product design, manufacturing, and use to reduce waste.
- Reduce the use of toxic chemicals in products and industries.
- Improve the effectiveness of recycling systems.

This Plan aligns with the state's goals and recommendations.

Capital Facility Plan

The Kitsap County 2026-2031 Capital Facility Plan, included as Appendix H, outlines the priority improvement and maintenance projects at County-owned waste transfer stations. Kitsap County updates the Capital Facilities Plan each year to reflect current capital priorities and costs.

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Recycling Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan

The 2019 Washington State Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan[14] provides strategies to reduce recycling contamination across the state. It also recommends actions that local governments can take. Kitsap County's local plan for reducing recycling contamination is described in Chapter 4.

Use Food Well Washington Plan

The 2022 Use Food Well Washington Plan[15] is Washington's roadmap to reduce food waste by 50% by 2030. It outlines thirty actionable recommendations to help achieve this target. Chapter 3 describes the current and planned food waste reduction efforts in Kitsap County that support this state goal.

Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan

The 2024-2044 Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan,[16] required by Washington's Growth Management Act, guides local land use and development over the next 20 years. It also includes a Climate Change Element[17] based on local climate change studies. This Plan aligns with the land use, development, and climate priorities identified in the Comprehensive Plan.

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency Strategic Plan

The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency's 2030 Strategic Plan[18] sets goals to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions in King, Kitsap, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties. This Plan considers how these clean air goals may affect future waste management practices in Kitsap County.

State laws and regulations

State laws provide the foundation for Kitsap County's solid and hazardous waste management system. There are two main types of state law:

- **Statutes**: Laws passed by the State Legislature or approved by voters. These are collected in the Revised Code of Washington[19] (RCW).
- **Rules**: Detailed instructions created by state agencies to carry out statutes. These are collected in the Washington Administrative Code[20] (WAC). Rules clarify statutes but cannot change them.

Ecology is primarily responsible for carrying out waste-related statutes and issuing waste-related rules. In many cases, Ecology delegates enforcement of these laws to local health jurisdictions.

State solid and hazardous waste laws have changed significantly since the 2018 Plan was published. A complete list of current laws reviewed during this Plan update is available in Ecology's Guidelines for Local Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plans.[21]

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Plan maintenance

State law requires local governments to review their waste plan at least every six years and revise it to reflect current conditions. This is called a "plan update" or "plan revision." During an update, the governing board for each participating local government (for example, the Board of County Commissioners and City Councils) must formally adopt the updated plan.

If there is a major change to the waste system, the plan may need to be amended outside of the regular six-year update. This is called a "plan amendment." Each county can set its own amendment process.

For Kitsap County, the plan amendment process is:

1. The Solid Waste Division discusses with Ecology whether an amendment is required or recommended.
2. If the Solid Waste Division decides to amend the plan, it prepares a draft amended plan showing the proposed changes (a red-lined version).
3. The Solid Waste Division presents the draft to the Kitsap SWAC for review and discussion at one or more public meetings. The public may also provide comments during these meetings.
4. The Solid Waste Division incorporates or responds to SWAC and public comments, as needed.
5. The Solid Waste Division updates the plan cover with the amendment date and adds a brief description of the amendment to Chapter 1.
6. Within 45 days, the Solid Waste Division sends the red-lined version, final version, SWAC meeting minutes, and a cover letter to Ecology and participating cities.
7. The amended plan replaces the previous version.

Ecology has 90 days to review the amended plan and inform the Solid Waste Division whether it is approved or disapproved.

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Once approved, Ecology uploads the final plan to its online file-sharing platform (currently, Box.com) and sends the link to the Division, the UTC, and the WSDA. If Ecology disapproves of an amendment, the Division will discuss the issue at the next SWAC meeting.

Hyperlinks, document design, and error correction

This Plan includes hyperlinks to help readers navigate the document and find helpful supplemental information. Occasionally, these links may stop working. When that happens, the Division will replace broken links without going through the plan amendment process. If a replacement link cannot be found, the Division may remove the link if it directed to supplemental information. Links to required plan content will not be removed.

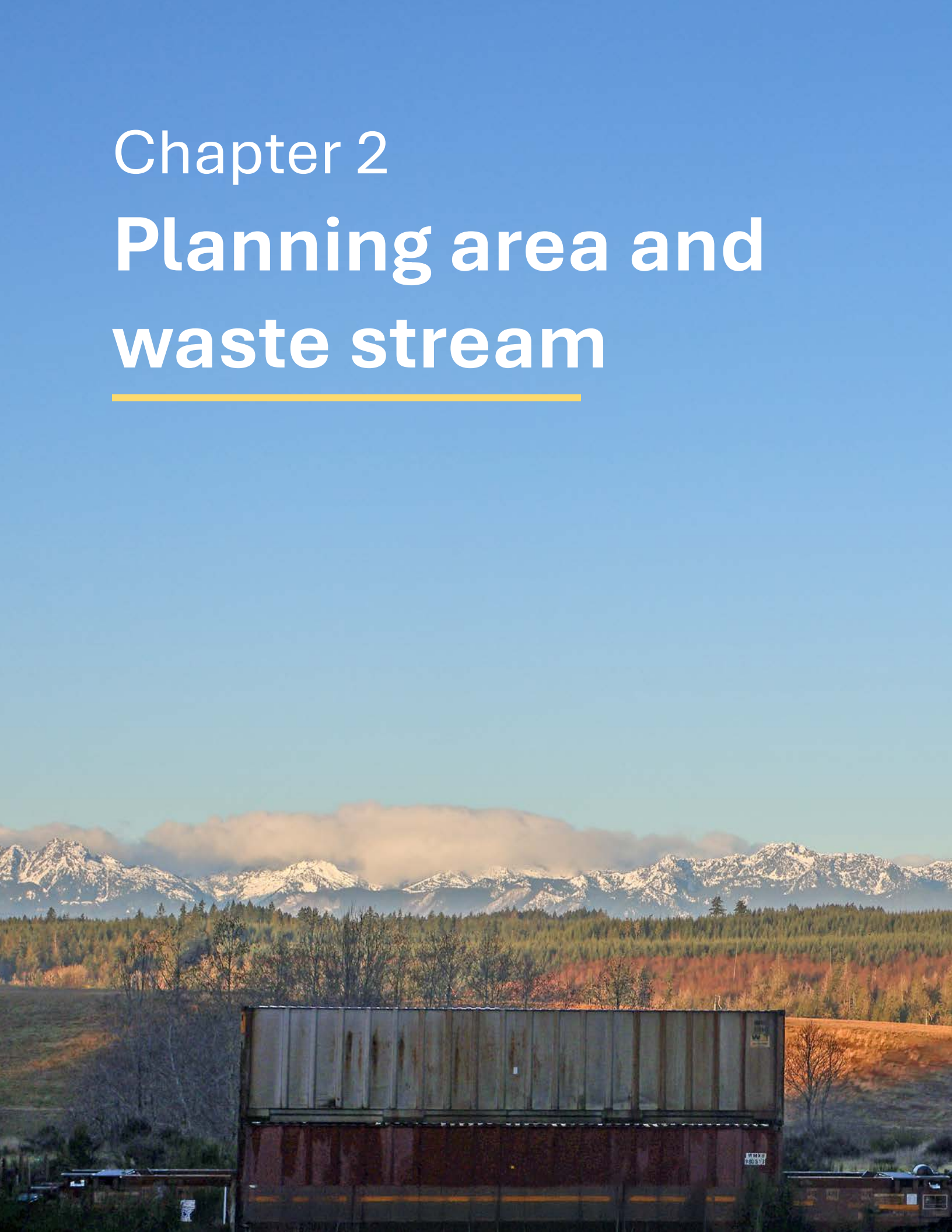
To keep this Plan user-friendly, accessible, and professional, the Division may also update its layout and design without following the plan amendment process. Minor, unintentional errors, such as misspelled or omitted words, may also be corrected at any time. When such corrections or improvements are made, the Division will provide a revised version to Ecology and make it available on Kitsap County's website.



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Chapter 2

Planning area and waste stream





Planning area and waste stream

Introduction to planning area and waste stream

The planning area for this Plan is Kitsap County, including the county's unincorporated areas and the cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo. The Tribal Nations and U.S. military installations found in Kitsap County also participated in the development of this Plan and work in partnership with Kitsap County to manage their waste materials.

Kitsap County's geography, population, and economy shape the local solid and hazardous waste management system and influence what materials are discarded. This chapter describes the county's defining characteristics and how they affect the waste system. It also describes the county's "waste stream" and discusses how it may change as the population grows.

Characteristics of the planning area

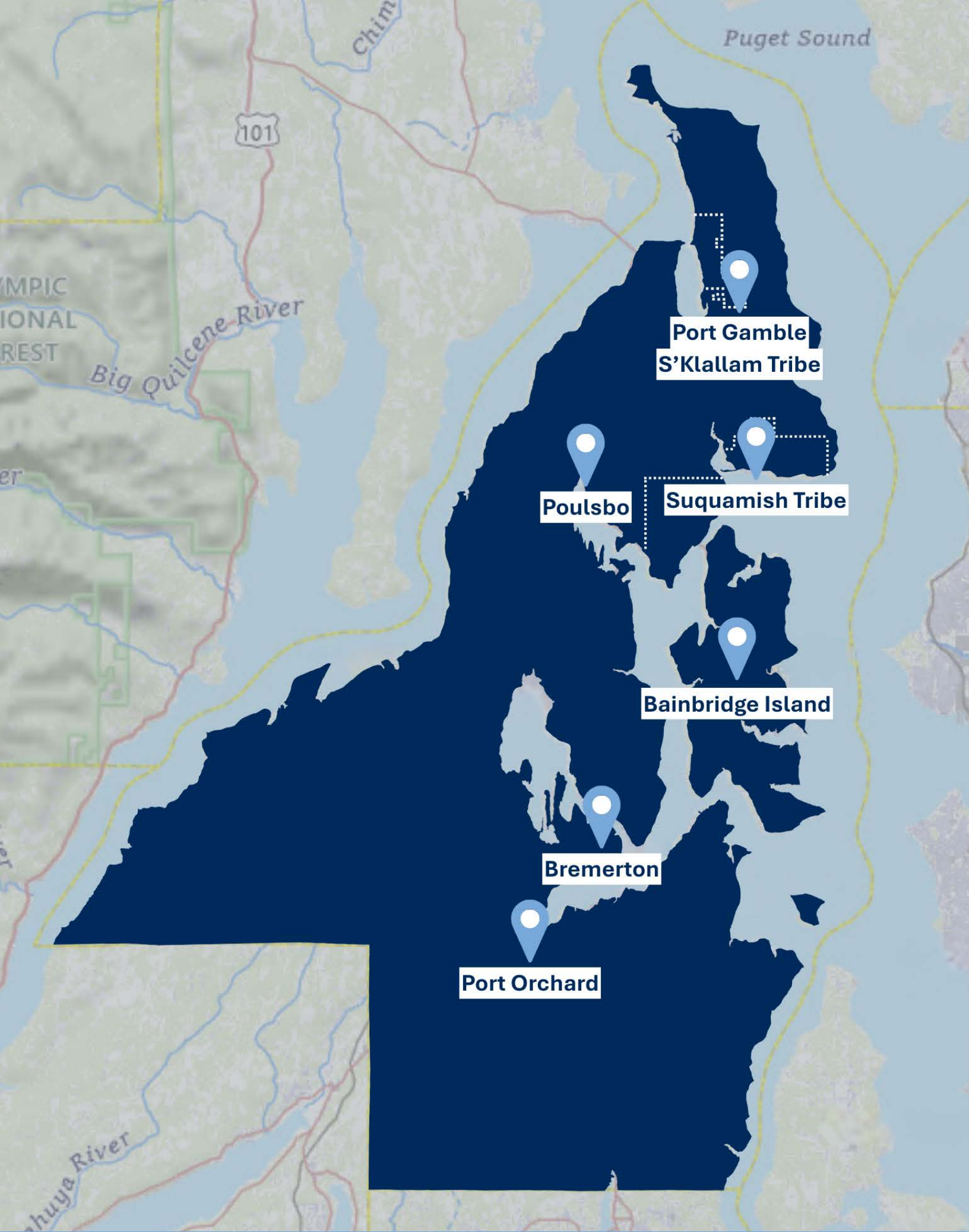
Geography and transportation

Kitsap County is located on the Kitsap Peninsula, a landmass surrounded by Puget Sound on all sides. The county also includes two islands: Bainbridge Island and the uninhabited Blake Island.

The county is relatively isolated, with only three state highways connecting it to the rest of Washington: State Routes 3, 16, and 104. Most of Kitsap County's waste is processed or disposed of outside of the county, so these highways play a critical role in the waste system.

Rail transport is also vital. The Puget Sound and Pacific Rail Line, originally built to serve Naval Base Kitsap, transports Kitsap County's garbage from the Olympic View Transfer Station to the Columbia Ridge Landfill[22] in Arlington, Oregon.

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Puget Sound
101
Big Quilcene River
Port Gamble
S'Klallam Tribe
Poulsbo
Suquamish Tribe
Bainbridge Island
Bremerton
Port Orchard

Climate

Kitsap County has a mild, maritime climate with cool, dry summers and wet winters. Rain can make landfill operations more difficult because it increases leachate, the "garbage liquid" that drains from landfills. Landfill operators collect and manage this liquid to prevent groundwater and surface water pollution, which can be costly.

Today, Western Washington transports most of its garbage to drier landfills in Eastern Washington and Oregon. These landfills are also located in less-populated areas, which reduces potential conflicts with nearby residential and commercial development.

Population and growth projections

Kitsap County's population has grown steadily since 2010 at roughly 1% each year. In 2025, the County had around 288,900 residents. If growth continues at the same pace, the population will reach around 335,268 residents by 2050.

As the population grows, more waste is generated. This increases demand on the local waste management system. Long-term planning helps ensure the system can meet future needs. Table 2-1 and Table 2-2 show projected population totals through 2050.

Table 2-1 Population projections, Kitsap County, 2020-2050

Jurisdiction	2020 (actual)	2025	2030	2040	2050
Kitsap County total	275,611	288,900	297,608	317,694	335,268
Unincorporated areas	179,719	185,110	190,690	203,559	214,820
Incorporated areas	95,892	103,790	106,918	114,135	120,448

Source (Tables 2-1 and 2-2): 2020 population data from the U.S. Census Bureau. 2025 population estimates from the Washington Office of Financial Management (OFM), April 1, 2025 official estimates. 2030–2050 population projections from the OFM 2022 county population projections (medium series). Subarea and city projections for 2030–2050 assume the same proportional distribution as 2025.

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Table 2-2 Incorporated city population projections, Kitsap County, 2020-2050

Cities	2020 (actual)	2025	2030	2040	2050
Bainbridge Island	24,825	25,530	26,300	28,075	29,628
Bremerton	43,505	45,890	47,273	50,464	53,255
Port Orchard	15,587	19,260	19,841	21,180	22,351
Poulsbo	11,975	13,110	13,505	14,417	15,214

Population density

In 2025, Kitsap County had around 731 people per square mile (sq. mi.). This makes it the third most densely populated county in Washington, even though it ranks seventh in total population. Around 71% of Kitsap residents live in cities and urban areas. The population density varies widely across different regions, as shown in Table 2-3 below.

Table 2-3 Population density by jurisdiction, Kitsap County, 2025

Jurisdiction	Population	Land area (sq. mi.)	Population density (persons per sq. mi.)
Unincorporated Kitsap	185,110	325	570
City of Bainbridge Island	25,530	28	925
City of Bremerton	45,890	28	1,614
City of Port Orchard	19,260	10	1,998
City of Poulsbo	13,110	45	2,748

Source (Table 2-3): April 1, 2025, population density and land area by city, town, and county, Washington Office of Financial Management

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Urban-rural designation

Chapter 1 of the 2024-2044 Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan[23] (Comprehensive Plan) defines urban and rural land use. These designations are based on population size, population density, expected growth, and other planned land uses and public services.

Kitsap County no longer uses urban-rural designations for waste planning because curbside recycling collection service is now available countywide. In the past, only urban areas of the county received this service.

The Comprehensive Plan also identifies nine Urban Growth Areas (UGAs), which are lands planned for future urban development. UGAs are relevant to waste planning because state law will eventually require some residents and businesses in certain UGAs to keep their organic materials out of the garbage.

Population characteristics

Kitsap County's population is older than the state average. According to the U.S. Census,[24] around 57% of residents are age 45 or older, compared to 34% statewide. Around 15% of county residents have a disability, which is slightly higher than the state rate of 13.5%. These factors influence how people access and use waste services and should inform planning decisions.

The county is less racially diverse than Washington overall, but diversity is increasing. Between 2000 to 2020, Hispanic or Latino households increased from 4.2% to 8.8%, and multiracial households grew from 4.5% to 8.3%. During this same period, white households declined from 82% to 72%. Waste planning should consider the increasingly diverse language and cultural needs of residents.



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Vehicle access and transit

Managing some types of household waste without a vehicle can be difficult. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey,[25] around 4.3% of households in Kitsap County did not have access to a vehicle at home, which is lower than the state average of 7.1%.

Public transit is currently limited, but the 2024-2044 Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan[26] encourages future transit-oriented community development. More transit access could mean fewer cars in the future, which is a key consideration for waste planning.

Housing trends

To support population growth, Kitsap County intends to increase housing supply, particularly in urban areas like Silverdale, Central Kitsap, and Kingston. Most homes in Kitsap County are currently single-family, but the Comprehensive Plan aims to quadruple multifamily housing units in the coming years.

Multifamily properties have unique needs when it comes to managing garbage, recyclables, and organic materials. To ensure that future multifamily properties have access to convenient and safe waste collection, the County should develop new minimum solid waste management standards for multifamily development.

Industries

Government is Kitsap County's largest employment sector, with most jobs tied to Naval Base Kitsap's military installations.

Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) has its own waste management system and waste management plan, but parts of this system rely on the County's system. For example, NBK transports its garbage to the County-owned Olympic View Transfer Station under a contract with Kitsap County. Kitsap County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities accept household hazardous waste from military personnel before their deployment or reassignment. However, NBK manages its own recyclable materials and hazardous wastes without using the County's waste management system.

Other top industries in Kitsap County, including healthcare, retail, and social services, generate a mix of commercial waste. These industries typically rely on the County's waste management system. As these sectors grow, the County should coordinate with them to ensure proper waste management.

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Note

When interpreting the data presented throughout this Plan, it is helpful to consider the following data limitations:

- Kitsap County uses statewide and regional data collected by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) to estimate some local waste trends.
- Solid waste handling facilities submit data to Ecology and the Kitsap Public Health District on the types, amounts, and sources of waste they handle. This self-reported data may be incomplete or inconsistent.
- Kitsap County does not track the amount of waste imported from or exported to neighboring counties by individuals who self-haul their own waste.
- Data from 2021 was collected during the COVID-19 pandemic, which temporarily changed how people shopped and disposed of waste.
- Most recent available data is often a few years old.

The waste stream

This section describes Kitsap County's "waste stream," which is the types, amounts, and sources of waste generated in the community and how that waste is handled. It also compares the County's waste stream to statewide trends.

What types of waste are generated?

Solid waste is defined in RCW 70A.205.015[27] as, "Putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semi-solid wastes including, but not limited to garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, contaminated soils and contaminated dredged material, and recyclable materials."

There are many different types of solid waste generated in Kitsap County. This Plan focuses on four main types:

- **Municipal solid waste:** This is waste generated by residents, commercial generators, institutions, industries, and community activities that is collected through the local solid waste disposal system. This Plan refers to these materials as "garbage."
- **Moderate risk waste:** This is hazardous waste generated by residents and Small Quantity Generator businesses. This Plan refers to these materials as "moderate risk waste" or "hazardous waste."
- **Recyclable and organic materials:** These are materials separated for recycling or recovery and identified as recyclable in Appendix C and Appendix D of this Plan.
- **Miscellaneous waste:** These are materials that are handled separately from other types of waste, often due to hazardous characteristics.

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Who generates waste?

The solid waste management industry groups waste generators into four main categories:

- Single-family households,
- Multifamily households,
- Commercial generators, including institutions and industries, and
- Self-haulers, who transport their own residential or commercial waste.

Some of the data presented in this section and throughout this Plan applies to one specific type of generator, while other data combines multiple generator categories.

How much waste is generated?

The amount of waste generated each year in Washington is increasing. According to the 2021 Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan,[28] total waste tonnage grew by around 74% between 2000 and 2021, while the state's population grew by only 26% during that same period.

One way to better understand this data is through the "per-capita waste generation rate", which estimates how much waste each person produces in a year, including garbage, recyclables, organic materials, and hazardous waste.

The annual waste generation rate is calculated by dividing the total annual amount of waste materials by a county's population. This annual per person rate can then be divided by 365 to estimate a daily per person waste generation rate.

According to 2023 data from Ecology, Kitsap County's waste generation rate was 2,493 pounds per person per year, or 6.83 pounds per person per day. This is a slight decrease from 7.22 pounds per person per day in 2022. Table 2-4 shows Kitsap County's waste generation rates from 2021 through 2023.

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Table 2-4 Per-capita waste generation rate, Kitsap County, 2021-2023

Year	Population	Annual rate (tons per person per year)	Annual rate (pounds per person per year)	Daily rate (pounds per person per day)
2021	272,200	1.38	7.22	7.56
2022	280,900	1.32	2,640	7.22
2023	283,200	1.25	2,500	6.83

Source (Table 2-4): 2021-2023 Recycling, recovery, and waste generation summaries for Kitsap County, Washington State Department of Ecology

How is the waste generation rate calculated?

$$\frac{\text{Garbage + Recycled + Composted + Recovered waste}}{\text{Population}}$$

How much waste will be generated in 20 years?

To ensure Kitsap County's waste management system can accommodate future population growth, it is necessary to estimate the amount of waste that will be generated in the coming years. Future waste tonnage is estimated by applying the County's current annual waste generation rate of 1.25 tons per person per year to population projections.

Table 2-5 below shows projected waste tonnages for Kitsap County from 2023-2045. Projections assume a constant per-capita waste generation rate and recovery rate over the planning period.

Table 2-5 Projected waste generation, Kitsap County, 2023-2045

Year	Projected population	Waste generation rate	Recovered materials	Garbage disposed	Total waste generated
2023	283,200	1.25	138,171	214,629	352,800
2025	288,900	1.25	140,839	220,286	361,125
2030	297,608	1.25	145,084	226,926	372,010
2040	317,694	1.25	154,876	242,242	397,118
2045	326,724	1.25	159,278	249,127	408,405

Source (Table 2-5): 2023 waste generation data from the Washington State Department of Ecology. Population projections from the Washington Office of Financial Management (April 2025). Future recovered materials and garbage disposed are estimated using constant per-capita waste generation and recovery rates applied to projected population.

How much waste is collected for recycling or recovery?

The recovery rate is the percentage of waste diverted from the landfill through recycling, composting, energy recovery, anaerobic digestion, or land application. In Washington, the 2023 statewide recovery rate was 44%, compared to 39% in Kitsap County.

Recovery rates are calculated using self-reported data from solid waste handling facilities and represent the proportion of total solid waste managed through recovery methods.

Table 2-6 shows Kitsap County's waste generation and recovery rates from 2018 through 2023.

Table 2-6 Materials recovery rate, Kitsap County, 2018-2023

Waste category	2018	2021	2022	2023
Total solid waste generated (recoverable in tons/year)	344,782	375,718	370,338	352,800
Materials collected for recovery (tons/year)	138,887	152,925	144,831	138,171
Overall recovery rate (%)	**40.3%**	**40.7%**	**39.1%**	**39%**

Source (Table 2-6): 2018-2023 Recycling, recovery, and waste generation summaries for Kitsap County, Washington State Department of Ecology

What is the waste generation rate? Waste generation rate is the estimated tons of garbage generated per person each year.

What are recovered materials? Recovered materials are items kept from the landfill using methods like recycling or composting.

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What materials are disposed in landfills?

Studying which materials end up in landfills helps planners identify opportunities to reduce waste and increase recycling and recovery. These studies are called "waste characterizations."

The 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study[29] estimates the types, quantities, and sources of garbage generated in the Puget Sound Region, which includes Kitsap County. This regional study provides the best available data for estimating the composition of Kitsap County's garbage, shown in Tables 2-7 and 2-8.

Table 2-7 Estimated composition of Kitsap County garbage by material category, 2021

Material category	Percent of total (%)	Tons
Paper	15.1%	33,642
Plastic	11.7%	26,067
Glass	2.3%	5,124
Metal	7.8%	17,378
Organics	25.7%	57,258
Consumer products	6.0%	13,368
Hazardous and special waste	1.4%	3,119
Wood debris	13.4%	29,854
Construction and demolition debris	12.2%	27,181
Residue	4.7%	10,471
Total tons disposed (actual)	**100%**	**222,794**

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Table 2-8 Estimated composition of Kitsap County garbage by material, 2021

Material	Percent of total (%)	Tons
Paper packaging	8.7%	19,383
Paper products	6.4%	14,259
Plastic packaging	6.2%	13,813
Plastic products	5.5%	12,254
Glass containers	1.6%	3,565
Other glass	0.7%	1,560
Aluminum cans	0.3%	668
Aluminum foil and containers	0.2%	446
Tin cans	0.3%	668
Other ferrous metal	3.6%	8,021
Other non-ferrous metal	0.3%	668
Residues/other	3.1%	6,907
Food waste (edible)	7.2%	16,041
Food waste (inedible)	6.4%	14,259
Yard debris	4.7%	10,471
Animal manure and parts	6.7%	14,927
Other organics	0.7%	1,560
Electronics	0.4%	891
Textiles	3.9%	8,689
Furniture	1.4%	3,119

Table 2-8 Estimated composition of Kitsap County garbage by material, 2021 (continued)

Material	Percent of total (%)	Tons
Tires and rubber	0.3%	668
Medical waste	0.4%	891
Other hazardous and special waste	1.0%	2,228
Natural wood	0.9%	2,005
Other wood	12.5%	27,849
Asphalt, concrete, ceramic, brick	4.3%	9,580
Soil, rocks, sand	0.1%	223
Carpet and carpet padding	1.0%	2,228
Drywall	4.6%	10,249
Other construction materials	2.2%	4,901
Total tons disposed (actual)	**100%**	**222,794**

Source (Table 2-7 and 2-8): Waste composition percentages from the 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Puget Sound Waste Generation Area overall disposed waste stream), Washington State Department of Ecology, were applied to Kitsap County's 2021 total disposed tonnage to estimate material-specific quantities.

Planning considerations for the planning area and waste stream

Equity and environmental justice in waste planning

Managing solid and hazardous waste can cause environmental pollution, including air pollution from waste collection vehicles and waste handling facilities and exposure to toxic chemical releases. According to national and state research, including Washington's 2020 Environmental Justice Task Force report,[30] low-income households, Black, Indigenous, and people of color (BIPOC) communities, Tribal communities, and other overburdened populations are more likely to be exposed to environmental pollutants.

This disparity can be observed through Washington's Environmental Health Disparities map,[31] which compares census tracts to identify where overburdened communities are more exposed to environmental pollution.

Applying environmental justice principles to the planning of waste management systems helps to avoid overburdening communities with environmental pollution and the resulting health effects.

Kitsap County is committed to planning and operating its solid waste system in a way that minimizes disproportionate environmental and health effects, expands access to waste reduction, recycling, and disposal services and programs, and supports meaningful public involvement. Incorporating environmental justice principles helps ensure that the benefits and burdens of the solid waste system are shared more fairly across all communities in the county.

This Plan recommends multiple ways to reduce environmental health disparities and expands access, including:

- Provide accessible online information.
- Provide online and printed information in multiple languages.
- Expand waste collection and drop-off services.
- Offer programs to help communities avoid disposal costs, such as the Fix-it Fairs[32] and Secure Your Load for Safer Roads[33] campaign.

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Chapter 3

Waste reduction


Kitsap
bring your own bag

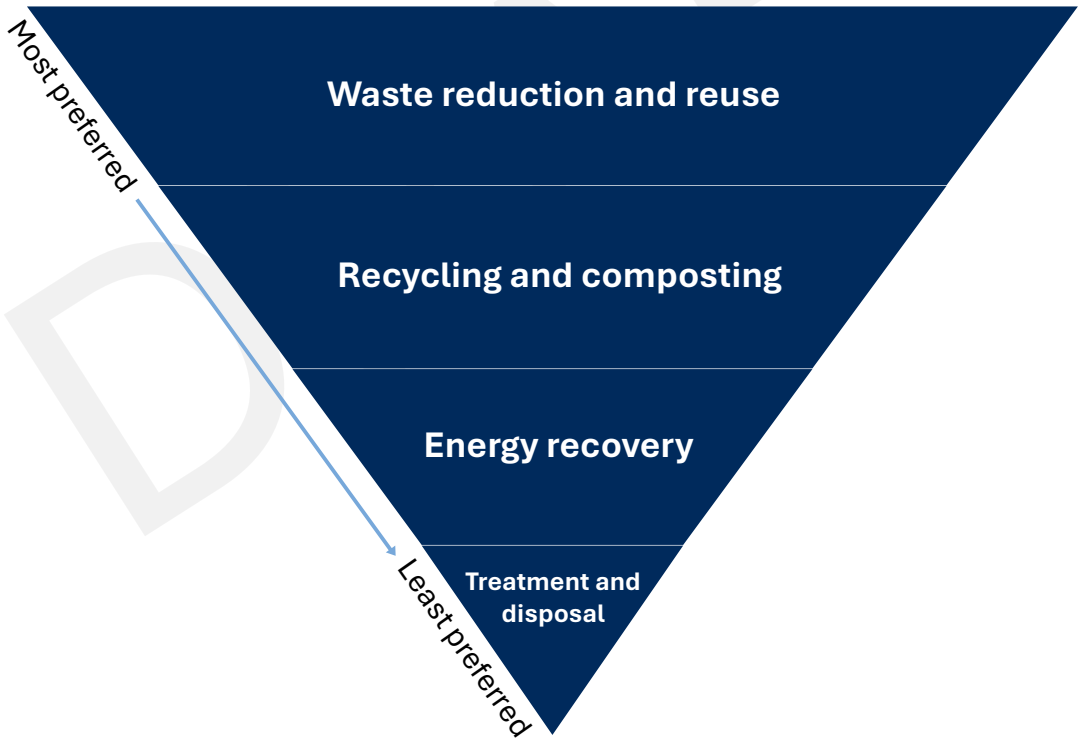
Waste reduction

Introduction to waste reduction

Waste reduction means taking steps to create less waste in the first place. This can be as simple as using a reusable coffee mug instead of a disposable cup. It can also occur on a larger scale, such as when companies choose simpler packaging that creates less waste.

In the waste management hierarchy used by Washington and the U.S., waste reduction is the most preferred choice for managing waste. This is because it has fewer environmental, social, and economic impacts and costs than recycling, composting, or disposal. Although waste reduction has many benefits, it can be difficult to put into practice.

Figure 3-1 U.S. Waste management hierarchy

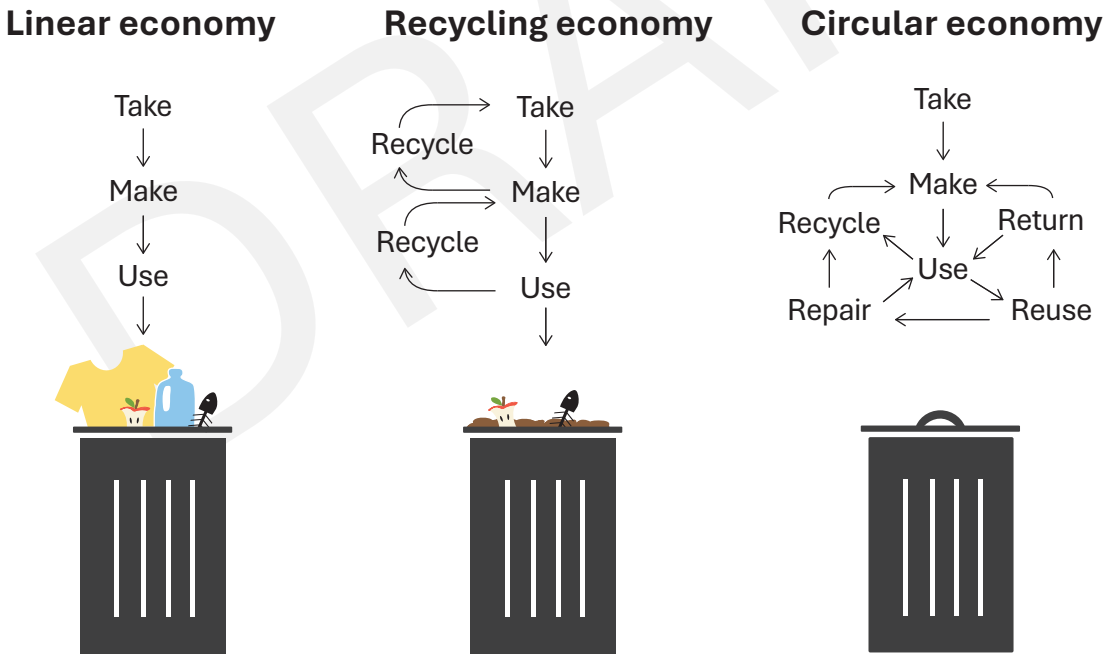


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Today, society mostly follows a linear economy. In this system, natural resources are taken from the Earth, turned into products, used, and then thrown away or recycled — often after just one use. Businesses typically make money by selling more products, not by making products last longer. This encourages overconsumption, pollution, and waste. It's also costly. According to the United Nations' Global Waste Management Outlook 2024,[34] the global cost of managing municipal waste could grow from $252 billion in 2020 to $640.3 billion by 2050.

To address these problems, there is an urgent need to move toward a circular economy. In a circular economy, products and materials are kept in use for as long as possible through better design, maintenance, reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, recycling, and composting. According to the United Nations, a circular economy could even generate a projected economic gain of $108.5 billion per year through waste avoidance and sustainable business practices.

Figure 3-2 Circular economy compared to linear and recycling economies



While local governments like Kitsap County cannot change the global economy on their own, they can support local waste reduction efforts and circular economy practices. They can also advocate for state-level policies that require brands and manufacturers to take responsibility for the waste their products create, which can lead to better product design and less waste overall.

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Understanding the impact of waste

To better protect the environment, public health, and future resources, it is necessary to look at how materials are made and used—not just how they are disposed.

Every product has a life cycle. A typical product life cycle includes raw material extraction, manufacturing, transportation, use, and finally disposal or recycling. Each step creates environmental and social effects, including greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, toxic chemicals, public health impacts, waste, and economic costs. These effects can be measured using a Life Cycle Assessment,[35] which looks at the total effects of a product or material over its entire life.

Many Life Cycle Assessments show that most environmental and climate impacts happen before a product becomes waste. For example, the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality[36] found that nearly half of Oregon's greenhouse gas emissions come from the consumption of materials and products. Of those emissions, only 1% comes from waste disposal, while 99% comes from manufacturing and supply chains.

For that reason, the best way to reduce environmental and climate impacts is to consume fewer materials and products. At the same time, many products are necessary for daily life and cannot be eliminated entirely. This leads to an important question: how can we reduce harm while still meeting people's needs?

One solution is sustainable materials management.[37] This approach, supported by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), focuses on using materials more wisely throughout their entire life cycle. It helps governments, planners, and businesses:

- Use materials more efficiently, with a focus on using less.
- Reduce toxic chemicals and negative environmental effects at every life cycle stage.
- Ensure resources are available for current and future generations.

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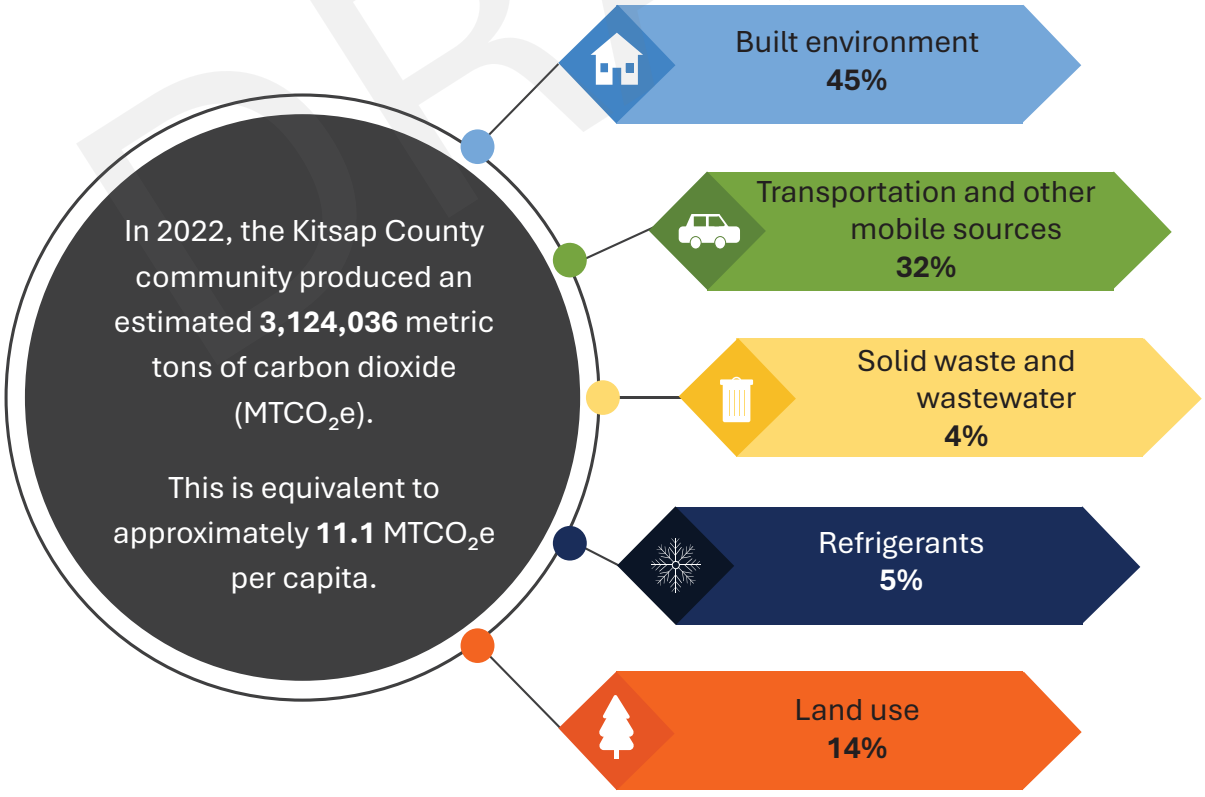
Local impact of waste

Although most environmental and climate impacts from materials and products occur before they become waste, it is still useful to consider the effects of waste management itself.

In Washington State, local governments are primarily responsible for solid waste handling and planning within their communities. This means that counties and cities have greater control over waste collection, processing, and disposal than over earlier stages in a product's life cycle, such as design or manufacturing.

According to Washington State Department of Commerce's Kitsap County 2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis,[38] waste and wastewater (sewage) management account for a relatively small share of total community-wide emissions – around 4%. The majority of community-wide emissions come from buildings, transportation, refrigerants, and land use. Figure 3-3 highlights the main community sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Kitsap County.

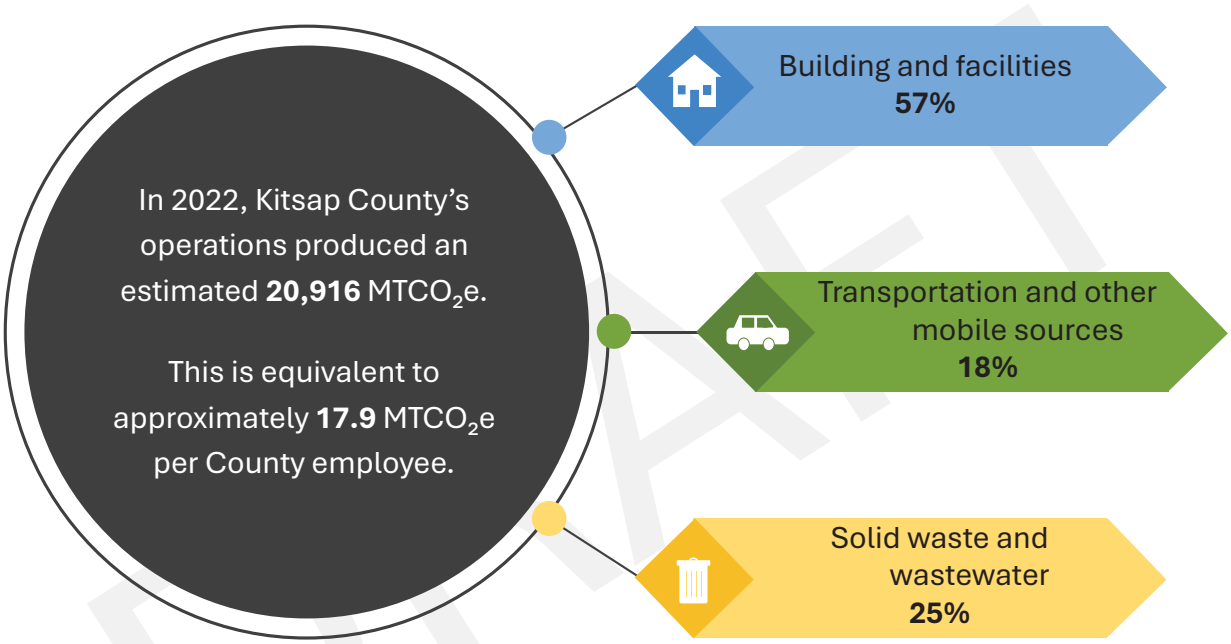
Figure 3-3 Community-wide greenhouse gas emissions by source, Kitsap County, 2022



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Waste plays a much larger role in emissions from county operations, which are activities the county directly manages and controls. The analysis found that 25% of Kitsap County's operational greenhouse gas emissions come from waste generated in county buildings, closed landfills within the county, wastewater treatment processes, and the energy used to operate wastewater treatment facilities. Figure 3-4 shows the greenhouse gas emissions generated directly by County operations.

Figure 3-4 Greenhouse gas emissions from Kitsap County operations by source, 2022



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These findings informed the development of new solid-waste related policies and strategies in the 2024 Kitsap County Comprehensive Plan[39] that focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions caused by waste management.

Comprehensive Plan policies

- **Policy 18.1:** Encourage reduction as a first step in reducing waste and associated emissions.
- **Policy 18.2:** Ensure that community reuse, recycling, and composting facilities are easily accessible.
- **Policy 18.3:** Consider methods to manage solid waste locally, thereby reducing emissions associated with transportation to out-of-state landfills.

Comprehensive Plan strategies

- **Strategy 18.a:** Engage in environmentally-preferable purchasing practices and support use of products with minimal harm on the environment, health, and safety.
- **Strategy 18.b:** Encourage local development of recovery facilities for recyclable materials.
- **Strategy 18.c:** Evaluate scenarios of operating a local landfill with methane capture, waste to energy plant, or other methods of keeping solid waste disposal local.
- **Strategy 18.d:** Evaluate expansion of yard waste collection services to minimize emissions from burning yard waste debris.

For more details on these climate-related policies and strategies, refer to Chapter 11.

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Existing waste reduction programs

Kitsap County has a variety of ongoing waste reduction efforts. Some are mandated by Washington State law or local regulations, while others are voluntary programs provided by local governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and community groups.

This section provides an overview of current programs and policies that help reduce waste and support a circular economy in Kitsap County.

Product stewardship and extended producer responsibility

Product stewardship is the practice of managing a product and its packaging throughout its entire life cycle to minimize its health, safety, environmental, and social impacts. Under product stewardship, everyone involved in the life of a particular product—including designers, manufacturers, brands, retailers, consumers, and waste managers—works toward this goal. Those with the greatest influence (typically designers, manufacturers, and brands) often take the lead in making improvements.

Product stewardship programs can be voluntary or required by law:

- Voluntary programs encourage companies to take action on their own. For example, the U.S. Plastics Pact[40] is a voluntary initiative where brands and manufacturers commit to reducing single-use plastic packaging in the United States.
- Extended producer responsibility (EPR) programs are mandated by law. EPR requires producers (brands and manufacturers) to pay for and manage the collection, recycling, or disposal of their product or packaging after consumers have finished using them. By shifting waste management costs from consumers and local governments to producers, EPR encourages companies to reduce waste, design products that are easier to recycle, and use fewer toxic ingredients.

Kitsap County is a member of the Northwest Product Stewardship Council,[41] a coalition of government agencies in Washington and Oregon that promotes product stewardship and EPR as tools to improve waste management and reduce environmental harm.

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The Washington State Legislature has passed EPR laws that cover several types of waste, including:

- Architectural paints and stains[42]
- Batteries[43]
- Electronics[44]
- Mercury lights[45]
- Household paper and packaging[46]
- Pharmaceuticals[47]
- Solar panels[48]

These laws help ensure that difficult-to-manage or potentially harmful materials are handled safely and responsibly. For more details on Washington's EPR programs, refer to Chapter 4 and Chapter 9.



Product bans and restrictions

Another way to reduce waste and limit exposure to toxic chemicals is by banning or restricting certain products and types of packaging. In recent years, the Washington Legislature has adopted several statewide bans and restrictions, including:

- A ban on single-use plastic bags.[49]
- A ban on the sale of some expanded polystyrene foam products.[50]
- Restrictions on single-use serviceware at food establishments.[51]
- A ban on certain mercury-containing lights.[52]
- Restrictions on mini toiletries in lodgings.[53]
- Restrictions on foam docks and blocks.[54]
- A ban on food packaging that contains PFAS chemicals.[55]

In addition to state laws, the City of Bainbridge Island has adopted local bans and restrictions that often go beyond state requirements, including:

- Expanded polystyrene food packaging
- Plastic bags
- Single-use food packaging and plastics
- Balloon releases into the environment

Kitsap County and local cities support these efforts by educating businesses and residents about product bans and restrictions through in-person outreach, newsletters, social media, and websites.

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Reuse and repair

Reuse and repair extend the life of products and decrease the need to make new items. Reuse involves using an item multiple times for its original purpose, such as reusing shopping bags. Repair focuses on fixing broken or damaged items rather than discarding them and buying replacements.

Kitsap County supports repair through Fix-it Fairs,[56] which are free community events where skilled community volunteers repair residents' broken items. Since 2019, the County has hosted 10 Fix-it Fairs, diverting 2,703 pounds of goods from the landfill or recycling. Around 69% of items brought to these events are successfully repaired.

Local organizations and community groups also offer repair and mending workshops, meetups, and events. For example, the nonprofit Sustainable Bainbridge[57] hosts Fix-it Fairs, clothing swaps, and mending events on Bainbridge Island.



Residents can locate repair services and events through Recycle.Kitsap.Gov and the statewide repair directory at RepairEconomyWA.org.

Kitsap County and local organizations also support several programs that promote product reuse, including:

- The Reuse Shops at the Kitsap County Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities, where residents can pick up reusable paint and other products at no cost.
- The Bring Your Own Cup campaign,[58] which encourages people to use refillable and reusable coffee cups instead of disposable cups.
- The What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov, which lists locations for donating quality household items.
- Discounted disposal rates[59] at the Olympic View Transfer Station for qualifying local charities that resell donated goods.
- The ReFashion Bainbridge program,[60] which works to improve the sustainability of the clothing industry.
- The Sustainable Bainbridge tableware lending library,[61] which helps residents and organizations on and near Bainbridge Island avoid single-use tableware during events.

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Food waste prevention and rescue

Preventing food waste and rescuing edible food are top priorities in Washington. These efforts help reduce the environmental, economic, and social impacts of wasted food.

Food waste prevention focuses on keeping food from becoming waste in the first place. Food rescue redirects safe, edible surplus food to hunger relief organizations[62] instead of landfills or composting facilities.

Kitsap County supports food waste prevention through a variety of initiatives, including:

- Funding the Washington State University (WSU) Kitsap Extension Food Safety and Preservation Program,[63] which teaches residents safe food storage and preservation techniques to help reduce household waste.
- Sharing food-saving tips and tools from UseFoodWell.org through newsletters and social media.
- Participating in Food Waste Prevention Week[64] to raise awareness and encourage action.

In addition to food waste prevention, Kitsap County also provides financial support to local food rescue programs, including:

- Kitsap Harvest,[65] a nonprofit organization that collects surplus produce from farms, gardens, and food banks and donates it to low-income populations.
- Kitsap Community Resources' Food Rescue Program,[66] which turns surplus food into soups, sauces, and salsa for distribution through local food banks.

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Increasing food donation

Grocery stores, farms, wholesalers, restaurants, businesses, organizations, and individuals can donate food. Federal and state Good Samaritan Food Donation Laws[67] protect donors from liability when they donate safe, edible food to nonprofit hunger relief organizations.

A 2023 survey by WSU Kitsap Extension found that local hunger relief organizations currently receive donations from grocery stores, farms, and individuals — ranging from a few hundred pounds to over 500,000 pounds annually.

To increase food donations statewide, the Washington Center for Sustainable Food Management[68] offers tools like the Food Rescue Map,[69] which helps food businesses find nearby organizations that accept food donations. Food donors may benefit from lower disposal costs and possible tax incentives. The Washington State Department of Health's Food Rescue Donation Guide[70] provides additional guidance to businesses.

Businesses can further reduce waste by selling surplus food at a discounted price through mobile apps like Too Good to Go and Careit.





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Barriers to food waste reduction

Although food waste reduction is a priority in Washington, barriers still exist. Kitsap County recognizes that businesses and organizations face challenges in reducing food waste. The state's Use Food Well Plan[71] identifies key barriers within the food system that must be resolved to meet statewide reduction goals, including:

- **Funding:** Many organizations want to expand food waste reduction efforts, but they need stable, ongoing funding for hunger relief and food rescue work.
- **Infrastructure:** There is limited access to refrigerated storage, transportation, and logistics technology.
- **Capacity:** Many organizations do not have enough space, equipment, or staff to safely receive, inspect, and store large amounts of donated food.
- **Regulations:** There is confusion about how to interpret and apply the FDA Food Code and other food safety laws, such as the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act.
- **Data:** There is limited information about where food waste occurs within the food system and how much food is being wasted.

Is it food waste or wasted food?

Washington defines **food waste** as the waste from fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products, fish, shellfish, nuts, seeds, grains, and similar materials that result from the storage, preparation, cooking, handling, selling, or serving of food for human consumption. Food waste includes excess, spoiled, or unusable food and includes inedible parts commonly associated with food preparation such as pits, shells, bones, and peels.

Wasted food is the edible portion of food waste.

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Planning considerations for waste reduction

How else could Kitsap County support waste reduction?

In addition to existing programs, there are many other ways Kitsap County and local cities could support waste reduction.

For example, some local governments in Washington offer mini grants to individuals, businesses, and organizations for projects that reduce waste, like installing water bottle filling stations, creating reuse programs, or purchasing reusable items. Kitsap County and local cities could explore creating similar programs to support community-led waste reduction initiatives.

Kitsap County and local cities could also promote or financially support business material exchange programs such as the Industrial Materials Exchange.[72] These programs help businesses and organizations find new uses or buyers for surplus materials that might otherwise be discarded. Supporting material exchanges can reduce waste, lower disposal costs, and strengthen local reuse and recycling markets.

How is success measured for waste reduction?

Measuring the success of waste reduction efforts is challenging. Currently, the most common way to measure success is through the annual per-capita waste generation rate, which estimates how much waste each person produces in a year. Ecology calculates this rate annually for each county in Washington.

This rate is helpful for analyzing long-term trends, though it has some limitations. A decrease in the annual waste generation rate could mean that people are creating less waste, but it could also mean that a recycling facility reported incorrect or incomplete data to Ecology.

It's also possible to measure the outcomes of individual waste reduction programs or projects. At Fix-it Fairs, for example, Kitsap County weighs each repaired item, which provides a total pounds of materials kept out of waste stream.

However, this metric does not account for the many other environmental and social benefits created by Fix-it Fairs, such as reduced greenhouse gas emissions, economic benefits, or increased community resilience. There is a need to develop more sophisticated quantitative and qualitative methods for measuring the impacts of waste reduction efforts.

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LIBRARY
kitsap
Fix-it Fair
Repair event today!
10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.
Must arrive by 1:00 p.m.



Chapter 4
Recycling



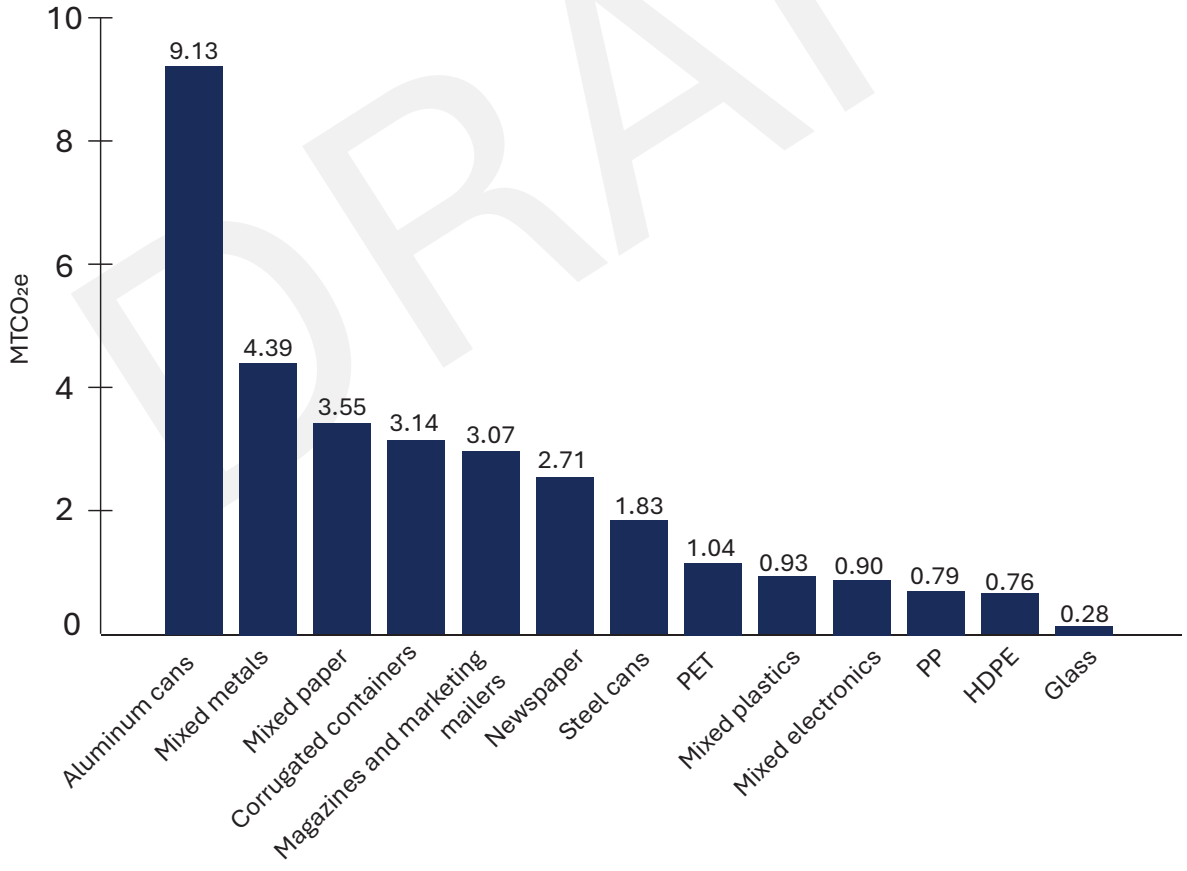
Recycling

Introduction to recycling

After waste reduction, recycling is the second-best way to manage waste. Recycling is an industrial process that relies on coordination among government agencies, residents, businesses, haulers, sorting and processing facilities, and manufacturers. Together, these participants form a supply chain that transforms discarded paper, metal, glass, and plastic into raw materials for new packaging and products.

Recycling offers benefits like conserving resources, saving energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and supporting local jobs, but it's not a cure-all for waste. Recycling— as it's currently designed—cannot keep up with the increasing amounts of discarded materials.

Figure 4-1 Greenhouse gas emissions avoided per short ton of material recycled



Source (Figure 4-1): U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Waste Reduction Model (WARM), Version 16. Greenhouse gas emissions avoided per short ton from using 100% recycled inputs versus 100% virgin inputs. Some values are rounded (EPA, 2024).[73]

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Recycling also faces other challenges, like products and packaging that aren't designed to be recycled, high costs involved with sorting recyclables, limited domestic manufacturing capacity, and foreign policies that limit the trade of recyclable materials. And although recycling methods are increasingly sophisticated and technical, recycled materials do not yet have the same quality as virgin materials.

Washington has been a leader in recycling since the 1980s, but the statewide recycling rate has been declining since 2011. To help increase recycling rates, the state legislature passed the Recycling Reform Act[74] in 2025 to modernize Washington's residential recycling system. The law shifts more responsibility onto product and packaging producers, strengthens oversight to ensure recyclables are responsibly managed, and increases transparency in the recycling system.

This chapter explains how Kitsap County's recycling programs work today, including which materials are collected, how they're collected, and what happens to them after they leave the county. It also explains upcoming changes to the recycling system brought by the Recycling Reform Act and recommends actions to reduce recycling contamination.

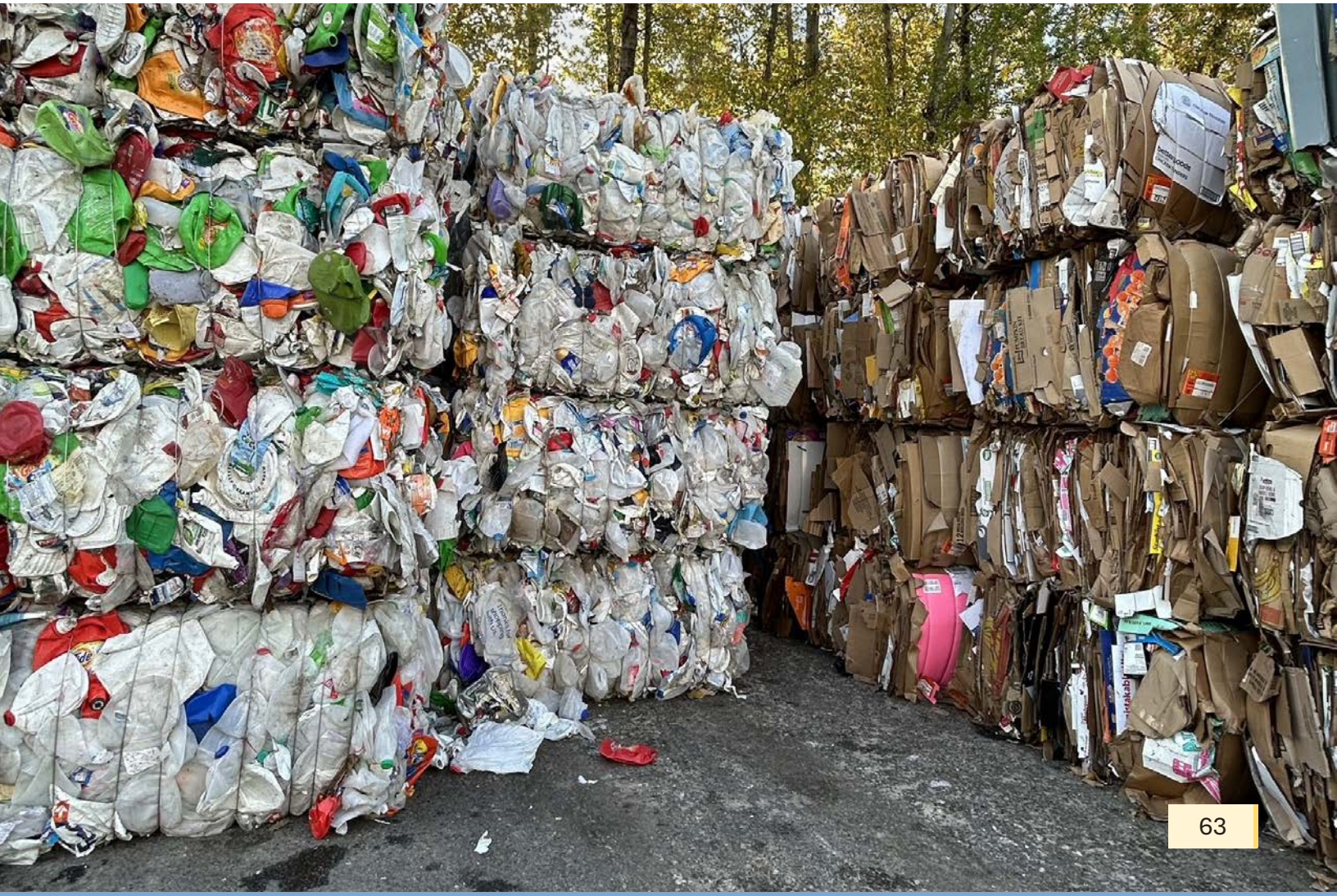


Table 4-1 Current recycling roles and responsibilities in Kitsap County

Participant	Role
Residents and businesses	Set out recyclables for curbside pickup or bring them to a transfer station or other recycling collection site. Purchase new products made out of recycled materials.
Kitsap County - Solid Waste Division	Collects recyclables at County-owned transfer stations and contracts a hauler to transport them to a materials recovery facility (MRF), processor, or manufacturer. Sets minimum standards for residential recycling collection services in unincorporated areas, including which recyclables are collected.
Kitsap County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC)	Reviews the County's residential curbside recycling program, including the Designated Recyclables List (Appendix C). For this Plan update, SWAC members completed this review on September 3, 2025 and October 1, 2025. Visit Appendix J for meeting minutes.
Cities	Choose the method for collecting recyclables from city residents. Sets minimum standards for residential recycling collection services in the city, including which recyclables are collected.
Haulers	Transport recyclables from transfer stations, homes, and businesses to a MRF, processor, or manufacturer.
Materials recovery facility (MRF)/recycling broker	Sort recyclables by type, remove contaminants, bale recyclables, and sell them to processing facilities or manufacturers.
Processing facilities/ manufacturers	Buy recyclables and turn them into raw materials or new products and packaging. Often called the "end market."

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Participant	Role
Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC)	Regulates haulers that collect residential recyclables in unincorporated areas and in cities that choose not to contract for residential recycling collection services.
Washington State / Department of Ecology (Ecology)	Names recycling as a fundamental strategy for managing Washington's waste. Requires local governments to take certain actions to support recycling. Registers haulers that collect recyclables. Implements the Recycling Reform Act.
Brands/producers	Under the Recycling Reform Act, funds and improves Washington's residential recycling system starting in 2030.

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Recycling markets

Recycling is a market system. Recyclable materials are bought and sold like any other commodity, and market prices change based on supply and demand. Prices rise when demand increases or supply is limited. They fall – or even become negative – when demand drops or the supply exceeds demand.

Although recycling markets are constantly changing, most local governments keep their recycling collection programs consistent to avoid confusing residents. For example, they still collect plastic bottles even when the market value for recycled plastics temporarily drops.

Regardless of market conditions, government-run recycling programs can only collect recyclables that have buyers. If there are no buyers for a material, it will not be collected or recycled – even if it is technically recyclable.

In strong markets, customers may receive a "recycling rebate" on their bills, which is part of the revenue earned from selling recyclables. In weak markets, customers may be charged a "recycling surcharge" to cover program costs.

Even in strong markets, the revenue from selling Kitsap County's recyclables rarely covers the cost to transport, sort, and process them. To bridge this gap, Kitsap County subsidizes the cost of local recycling programs through garbage tipping fees. This ensures that recycling costs remain lower than garbage disposal costs. In some cases, recycling is even provided to residents for no charge. These strategies incentivize recycling.

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Changes coming soon

Under Washington's Recycling Reform Act,[75] the financial responsibility for recycling will gradually shift from consumers to producers. Once the program is fully launched in 2030, producers will fund the cost of residential recycling programs. Residents will receive a 90% discount on their recycling bill, and producers will reimburse governments up to 90% of the cost of their recycling collection programs. The law also requires recyclers to send their materials to responsible end markets.

Current recycling markets

Materials recovery facilities (MRFs) sell sorted recyclables to processors and manufacturers. The specific names and locations of these buyers are considered a confidential trade secret, which makes it difficult to track exactly where Washington's recyclables end up and what they become.

To improve the state's understanding of the recycling supply chain, the legislature created the Recycling Market Development Center[76] (RMDC) in 2019, which is a partnership between the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Commerce. The RMDC has created multiple reports and analyses on Washington's recycling markets. Below are summaries of this market information, including recent price trends from RecyclingMarkets.net.[77]

Metal

Steel and aluminum cans and other scrap metals can be recycled an unlimited number of times. Nucor Steel Seattle for example, recycles scrap steel into steel products. Aluminum cans are often sent to aluminum smelters in the eastern U.S. According to the Aluminum Association, aluminum cans contain 71% recycled content[78] on average in 2022.

Figure 4-2 Recycled metal prices, Pacific Northwest Region, 2017-2026



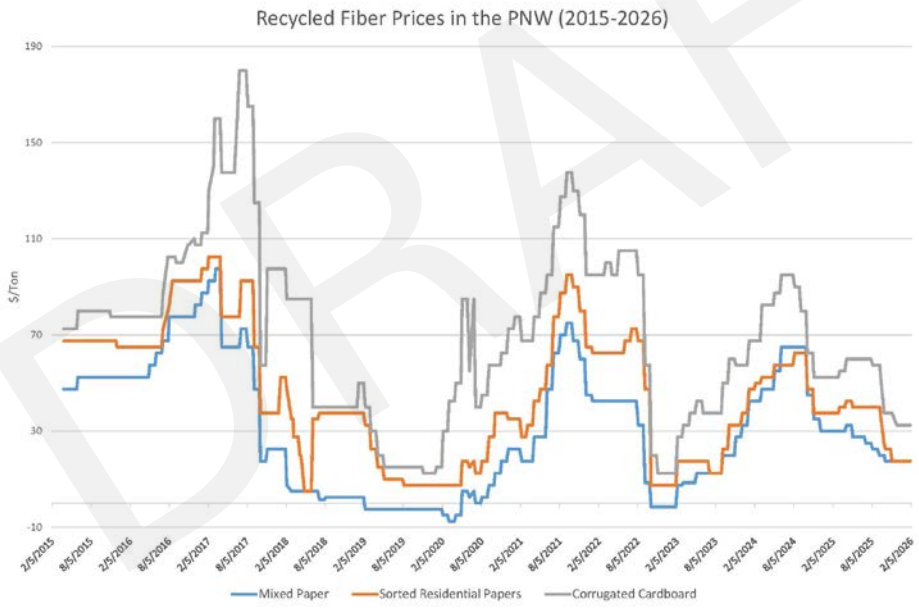
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Paper

According to the RMDC, there are 8 pulp and paper mills in Washington that use recycled paper as incoming feedstock. Wood fiber from recycled paper is weaker than virgin wood fiber, so mills typically mix recycled paper with virgin wood to make new paper products. Port Townsend Paper, for example, blends recycled cardboard with virgin wood fiber to create unbleached kraft paper and containerboard.

In 2017, China restricted imports of recycled paper with more than 0.5% contamination. China was a major importer of Washington's recycled paper, so this restriction caused the price of Pacific Northwest recycled paper to drop. Prices climbed again during the COVID-19 pandemic due to supply chain issues.

Figure 4-3 Recycled fiber prices, Pacific Northwest Market Region, 2015-2026



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Glass

Glass bottles and jars can be recycled repeatedly without any loss in quality, making them a highly recyclable material. But since glass packaging is heavy and costly to transport, many manufacturers have switched to lighter-weight paper and plastic packaging. This has negatively affected the glass recycling market.

Due to its weight, glass is generally not shipped long distances for recycling. In late 2024, the only bottle manufacturer in the Puget Sound area, Ardagh Glass Packaging, abruptly closed its factory in Seattle.[79] This meant that the local glass recycler, Sibelco, had to stockpile its glass until it could find new buyers. Some local governments temporarily stopped collecting glass. In early 2025, Sibelco upgraded its rail transportation system, which allows it to ship glass to new buyers, such as O-I Glass in Kalama, Washington.

Kitsap County collects glass in the same container as other recyclable materials, which means they go to the MRF for sorting. Since glass is abrasive, the MRF crushes it to reduce harm to its machinery. These small pieces of glass get mixed with ceramics, shredded paper, and other small objects that are too small for the sorting machines. This crushed glass has around 20-30% contamination, making it less valuable and more difficult to recycle. Often, MRFs have to pay to get rid of this dirty glass. Although Sibelco has a process for cleaning dirty glass, it is more costly. In some cases, landfills use crushed glass to cover garbage because it is cheaper than using soil.

Figure 4-4 Recycled glass prices, Pacific Northwest Market Region, 2017-2026



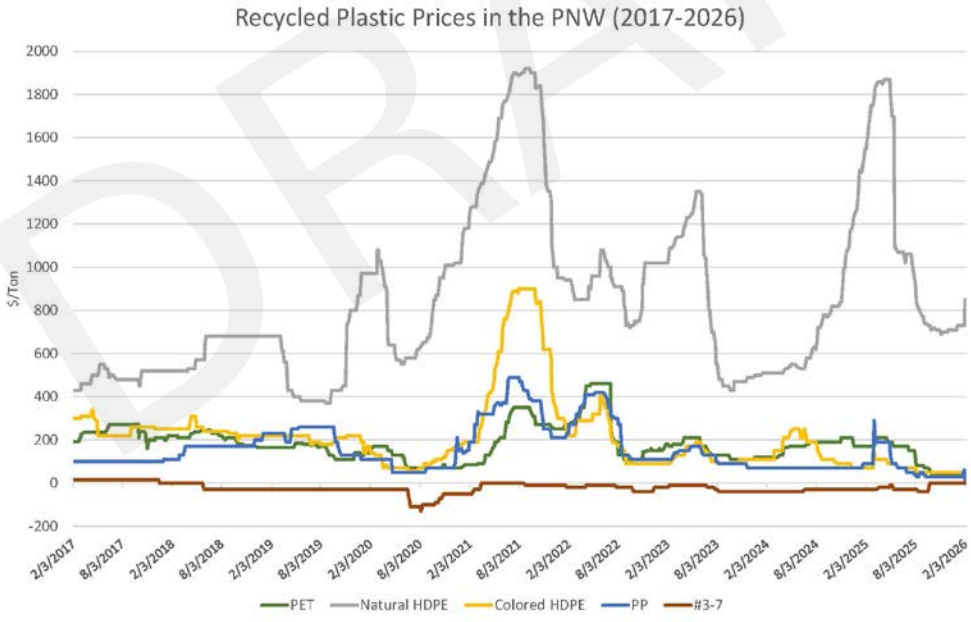
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Plastic

According to the RMDC, there are many logistical, chemical, and public health-related challenges with recycling plastic. There are many different types of plastic resins, and only some of them are suitable for recycling. High-density polyethylene (HDPE #2) is the most valuable plastic, reflecting its higher demand. Manufacturing with recycled plastic resin is also more expensive than manufacturing with virgin plastic resin, so many manufacturers don't use recycled resins.

A 2020 report by WM[80] describes the regions in the U.S. that process recycled plastics. Most plastic recycling in the U.S. occurs in the Southeast, where manufacturers create plastic pellets or synthetic fiber for carpet and clothing. Washington's plastics are also sent to Merlin Plastics, a pellet producer in British Columbia, Canada. Pellets are sold to manufacturers around the world.

Figure 4-5 Recycled plastics prices, Pacific Northwest Market Region, 2017-2026



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Existing recycling programs

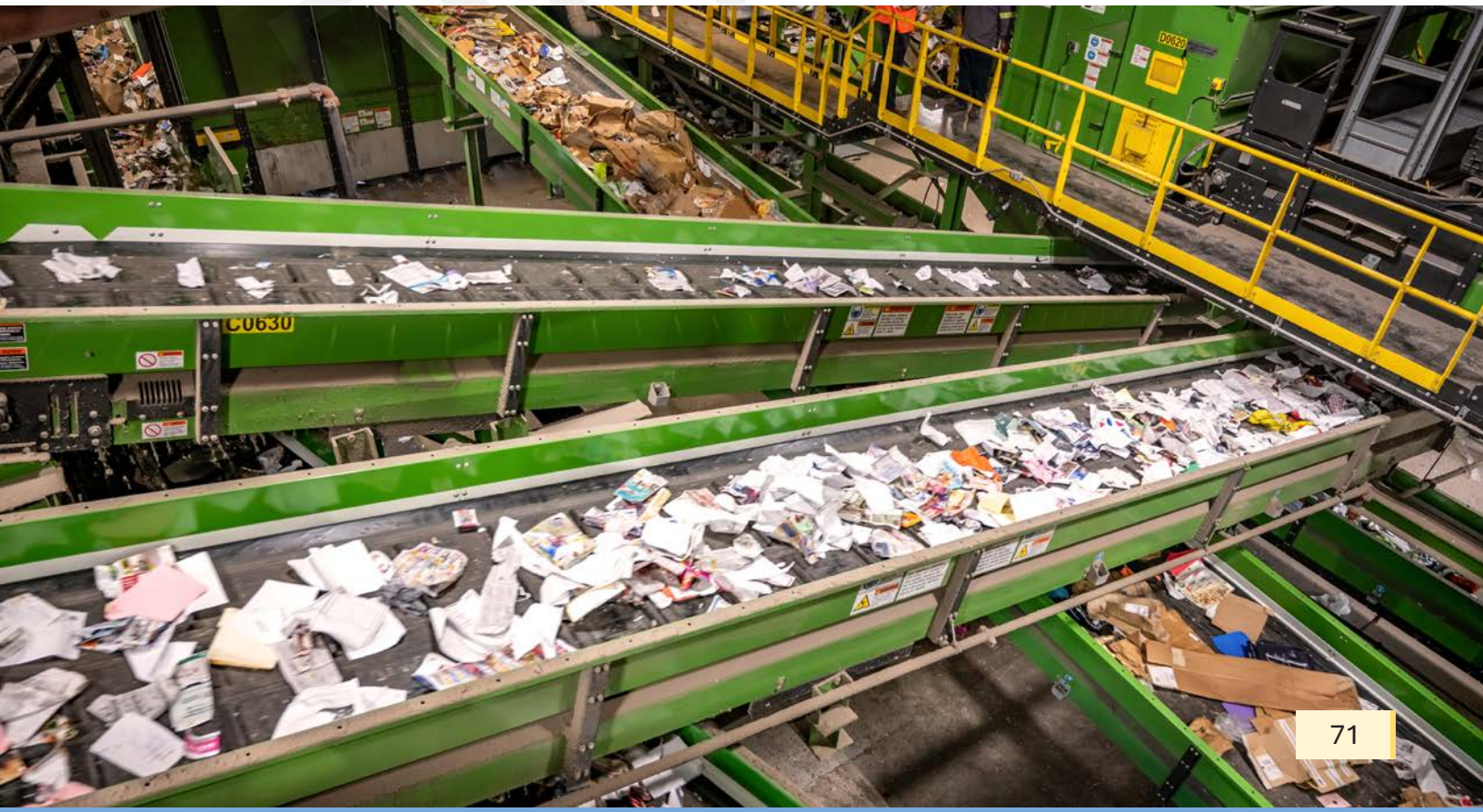
This section describes the recycling collection programs in Kitsap County and the plan to reduce contamination within these programs. For more information about recycling collection services, including relevant regulations, refer to Chapter 7.

Residential curbside recycling collection service

Curbside recycling collection is available to all single-family and multifamily residents throughout Kitsap County, including in cities. Collection services are provided by either WM or Bainbridge Disposal, depending on the region.

Households separate their recyclables from their garbage and place them into a single collection container. This is known as commingled single-stream recycling collection. WM collects and transports the recyclables first to North Mason Fiber for temporary storage, then to JMK Fibers,[81] a WM-owned MRF at the Port of Tacoma. Bainbridge Disposal brings recyclables directly to JMK Fibers. JMK Fibers removes contaminants, sorts recyclables by type using specialized machinery, bales the sorted material, and sells them to buyers.

Ridwell, a private company, also collects some recyclable items from certain households in Kitsap County, for a fee. Under state law, they cannot collect the same materials as the residential recycling haulers (RCW 81.44.020[82] and RCW 81.77.130).[83]



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Table 4-2 Residential curbside recyclable materials collected, Kitsap County, 2024

Jurisdiction	Recyclables collected from residences (tons)
Unincorporated Kitsap County	10,533
City of Bainbridge Island	2,436
City of Bremerton	2,364
City of Port Orchard	1,055
City of Poulsbo	1,378
Navy Housing	293
Total tons collected	**18,059**

Source (Table 4-2): WM and Bainbridge Disposal. Data includes single-family and multifamily residences. It does not include self-hauled recyclable materials.



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Commercial curbside recycling collection

Businesses in Kitsap County can subscribe to voluntary commingled, single-stream recycling collection. Accepted materials are the same as those collected in the residential curbside recycling program. They can also hire haulers to collect a single, source-separated material (like cardboard) for recycling. Source separating materials before collection increases the material's value.

Table 4-3 Commercial curbside recyclable materials collected, Kitsap County, 2024

Jurisdiction	Recyclables collected from businesses (tons)
Unincorporated Kitsap County	4,835
City of Bainbridge Island	195
City of Bremerton	1,282
City of Port Orchard	784
City of Poulsbo	95
Total tons collected	**7,191**

Source (Table 4-3): WM and Bainbridge Disposal. Data does not include recyclable materials collected by other permitted commercial recycling haulers or self-hauled recyclable materials.

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Designated Recyclables List

Local governments and recycling companies work together to decide which recyclable materials should be collected from Washington residents. These decisions are currently made at the local level, so recycling programs often vary by community. This patchwork system can cause customer confusion, increased contamination, and reduced public trust in the recycling system.

To address these challenges, local governments in Kitsap County agreed in 2021 to adopt a unified, countywide list of accepted recyclables for residential collection. This harmonized list, known as the Kitsap Designated Recyclables List (DRL), is found in Appendix C.

Materials on the DRL meet four key criteria:

- They are in demand by manufacturers.
- They can be effectively collected in curbside carts.
- They can be correctly sorted at JMK Fibers, the MRF.
- They can be processed using current technologies and infrastructure.

Washington law requires haulers regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) to collect DRL materials from residences (RCW 81.77.030).[84] In Kitsap County, UTC-regulated haulers serve homes in unincorporated areas, Port Orchard, and Bainbridge Island.

The cities of Bremerton and Poulsbo contract for residential recycling collection instead of using UTC-regulated haulers. Contracted haulers are allowed to deviate from the DRL, although this is discouraged to prevent customer confusion.

Changes coming to the Designated Recyclables List

The Recycling Reform Act[85] will create a statewide residential recycling collection list, allowing all Washingtonians to recycle the same materials across the state.

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Drop-off recycling

Residents and businesses can drop off scrap metal, paper, and some packaging at public transfer stations in Kitsap County. The "Beyond the Bin" list in Appendix D lists these specific materials.

To encourage recycling, County-owned transfer stations do not charge for this service. Instead, the County subsidizes the cost of drop-off recycling using garbage tipping fees collected at each transfer station.

Customers place their recyclables into large steel containers called drop boxes. Cardboard and scrap metal are collected in separate drop boxes, while the remaining recyclables are commingled within the same container. In 2024 and 2025, Kitsap County added accessible recycling containers to County-owned transfer stations for customers who are unable to climb the stairs up to the drop boxes.

The County contracts WM to haul recyclables from transfer stations to JMK Fibers or to Peninsula Recycling, a WM-owned MRF in Bremerton that bales and sells cardboard.

A local metal recycling company, American Northwest Recycling, also hauls scrap metal and reimburses the County some of the material's value.



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Beyond the Bin List

The "Beyond the Bin" list in Appendix D lists materials that should be collected for recycling in Kitsap County using methods other than residential curbside collection. These other methods include commercial collection services, transfer station drop-off, and buy-back centers.

The Beyond the Bin list helps regulatory agencies enforce recycling laws. For example,

- The UTC may use it when enforcing Washington law, which regulates waste hauling companies (RCW 81.80).[86]
- Ecology may refer to it when assessing companies registered as Transporters of Recyclable Materials.
- Local health jurisdictions and Ecology may use it to decide which materials a recycling facility may accept and process.
- Ecology could use it to enforce against sham recycling, which is the collection of materials under false or illegal claims for the perceived purpose of recycling where the materials are instead disposed or indefinitely stockpiled rather than legitimately recycled.

It's important to note that there is no local or state law saying that the Beyond the Bin list is the maximum list of what can be recycled in a jurisdiction.

Table 4-4 Recyclable materials collected at Kitsap County public transfer stations, 2024

Facility	Commingled recyclables (tons)	Cardboard (tons)	Scrap metal (tons)
Olympic View Transfer Station	209	366	155
Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility	276	232	Not collected in 2024
Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility	320	477	279
Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility	174	146	Not collected in 2024
Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)	315	471	312
Total tons collected	**1,293**	**1,692**	**746**

Source (Table 4-4): Kitsap County Solid Waste Division and Bainbridge Disposal

Several local businesses in Kitsap County also have drop-off recycling stations for items like electronics and textiles. The Solid Waste Division maintains a searchable list of known private recycling locations in the What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov.

The recycling center on Naval Base Kitsap-Bangor also accepts a variety of recyclables, such as scrap metal, metal cans, paper, and cardboard from people with base access, including active-duty service members, federal employees, and retired personnel.

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Collection events

The Solid Waste Division occasionally hires private recycling companies to collect specific materials at collection events.[87] Events vary each year based on Division priorities, funding, and available vendors. Past events have collected tires, Styrofoam™, scrap metal, electronics, mattresses, and hazardous waste.

The Solid Waste Division also promotes city- or community-led events such as Christmas tree recycling, paper shredding, and scrap metal and electronics drives.

Event recycling

Washington law requires beverage vendors at official events to collect single-serving bottles and cans for recycling (RCW 70A.200.100).[88] Event organizers must monitor recycling bins, empty them as needed, and ensure materials go to a recycling facility.

The Solid Waste Division supports event recycling through its Borrow a Bin program,[89] which loans portable waste stations to event organizers.

Marina and airport recycling

Washington law requires marinas with thirty or more slips and each airport with regularly scheduled commercial passenger service to provide recycling containers for at least two of the following recyclable materials: aluminum, glass, newspaper, plastic, or tin (RCW 70A.200.110).[90] Kitsap County has no airports with commercial passenger service.



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Residential recycling outreach program

In unincorporated areas, the Solid Waste Division works with the residential recycling hauler (WM) to create and deliver recycling education materials to residents. Current materials include recycling guides, cart labels, and "Oops tags" for contamination issues.

Kitsap County Code Chapter 9.48[91] requires the hauler to coordinate with the Solid Waste Division on all residential recycling outreach efforts. In cities, waste collection contracts and municipal ordinances define the haulers' residential customer educational responsibilities.

The Solid Waste Division also provides countywide residential recycling education through:

- Outreach booths at community events and transfer stations
- The What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov
- Recycle.Kitsap.Gov and social media
- The Recycle Right guide[92] in English and Spanish
- Information signs at transfer stations
- Presentations upon request

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Changes coming soon

The Recycling Reform Act[93] will provide statewide recycling education materials, which local governments can use instead of developing their own.



Cart labels

Cart labels help ensure that customers have clear and accurate recycling instructions. Despite their importance, many carts across Kitsap County lack labels or have labels that are faded or outdated.

A 2025 state recycling law[94] requires all waste containers – curbside, commercial, and public spaces – to have clear and conspicuous labels by January 1, 2028.

In 2030, however, the list of accepted residential recyclables may change due to the Recycling Reform Act. To prevent haulers from having to re-label residential carts in 2030, cart label designs should be simple and include only the broad categories of recyclables — not specific items.

Recycling contamination reduction plan

When Kitsap County's curbside recycling programs began in the 1990s, households sorted and set out their recyclable materials in multiple stackable bins. In the 2000s, programs switched to commingled recycling in a single wheeled cart. This moved the sorting process from households to a centralized material recovery facility, increasing customer convenience and collection efficiency.

Unfortunately, the switch to commingled recycling also introduced a major issue: contamination. Contaminants are:

- Non-recyclable materials placed in the recycling cart.
- Materials that aren't on the Designated Recyclables List (Appendix C).
- Designated recyclables that are too dirty or wet to recycle.

Recycling companies across the U.S. invest large amounts of time and money into removing contaminants, but contamination is still a serious challenge. Some countries now ban the import of certain American recyclables due to high contamination levels.

Contamination also affects local governments that subsidize recycling. For example, the Solid Waste Division pays WM to transport and sort recyclables collected at County-owned transfer stations. If a load of recyclables has more than 30% contamination, there are extra fees to either dispose of the materials or sort them additional times.

Contaminating recyclables also:

- Reduces their market value
- Lessens the environmental benefits of recycling
- Slows sorting and processing
- Damages collection, sorting, processing, and manufacturing equipment
- Can seriously injure workers who collect and process recyclables

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To reduce contamination, Washington law requires some local governments to develop local contamination reduction and outreach plans (RCW 70A.205.045).[95] Kitsap County's plan is located in the planning considerations section of this chapter.

> **Changes coming soon**
>
> The Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) in charge of carrying out the Recycling Reform Act will develop a contamination reduction and outreach plan that can be used by local governments and recycling haulers.

Planning considerations for recycling

How will the Recycling Reform Act affect recycling in Washington?

Washington's Recycling Reform Act[96] was passed by the state legislature in 2025. The law requires the producers of residential packaging and paper products to be responsible for the end-of-life management of their products.

Under the law, producers will join and fund a nonprofit Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO). Using funds provided by the producers, the PRO will work with local governments and recycling haulers to improve and fund residential recycling systems.

System improvements include:

- Creating a statewide list of designated recyclables.
- Providing curbside recycling to all households with curbside garbage service, including multifamily properties.
- Creating statewide recycling outreach materials that will be available for local governments and haulers to use.
- Ensuring that recyclables go to buyers that responsibly manage them, without creating undue pollution or public health risks.
- Collecting data on where recyclable materials are processed and recycled.

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The PRO will submit annual reports to Ecology, and they must meet performance targets established in their approved written plan.

Kitsap County and haulers operating within Kitsap County will continue to operate their recycling collection programs. They will receive reimbursement from the PRO for up to 90% of the costs to collect, transport, and process recyclables. Household customers will also receive a 90% discount on their recycling bills by 2032.

How can we increase commercial recycling participation?

The number of Kitsap businesses that subscribe to curbside recycling collection services is low. In 2025, garbage haulers reported the following participation rates in each region of the county:

- Unincorporated Kitsap County: 41% of businesses with WM garbage service have WM recycling.
- City of Bainbridge Island: 92% of businesses with Bainbridge Disposal garbage service have Bainbridge Disposal recycling.
- City of Bremerton: 51% of businesses with WM garbage service have WM recycling.
- City of Port Orchard: 59% of businesses with WM garbage service have WM recycling.
- City of Poulsbo: 49% of businesses with Bainbridge Disposal garbage service have Bainbridge Disposal recycling.

This data provides a good estimate of commercial recycling participation, but it is incomplete. Businesses can hire any permitted recycling company to collect their recyclables — not just WM or Bainbridge Disposal. They can also recycle at drop-off locations, which is not tracked.

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To increase commercial recycling participation, local jurisdictions and haulers should develop or expand outreach and technical assistance programs for commercial recycling customers. As shown in Table 4-5, these programs are currently not prioritized. Additionally, jurisdictions should participate directly in commercial recycling by including the service in its waste collection contract and requiring businesses to participate in recycling.

Commercial recycling is not enforced anywhere in Kitsap County because it is not a mandatory service.

Table 4-5 Commercial recycling participation by jurisdiction, Kitsap County

Jurisdiction	Participates directly in commercial recycling	Commercial recycling technical assistance and outreach
Unincorporated Kitsap County	No	Provided by County upon request. Includes webpage, signage, recycling guides, indoor recycling containers, waste audit support, cost and contract analysis, and presentations. Hauler provides recycling guide.
City of Bainbridge Island	No	None provided by city. Hauler provides recycling guide.
City of Bremerton	No	None provided by city. Hauler provides recycling guide.
City of Port Orchard	No	None provided by city. Hauler provides recycling guide.
City of Poulsbo	No	None provided by city. Hauler provides recycling guide.

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What opportunities exist to improve drop-off recycling at transfer stations?

Recyclables collected at County-owned transfer stations vary slightly between facilities, which leads to customer confusion and inconvenience. Additionally, most recyclables are collected in the same container, which leads to higher contamination and lower-quality recyclables.

Options for improving drop-off recycling include:

- Collecting the same recyclables at all transfer stations
- Collecting all types of recyclables in separate containers, as recommended by Ecology
- Collecting glass jars and bottles separately from other materials, as recommended by Ecology

The Solid Waste Division should consider these changes during this planning period, although they may not be possible due to space constraints, transportation logistics, or cost.

What are the top recycling contaminants in Kitsap County?

Kitsap County tracks the types of contaminants found in residential curbside and drop-off recycling containers. Top contaminants in the commingled recycling include:

- **Plastic bags, thin plastic film, and shredded paper**, which tangle in recycling sorting equipment and jam moving parts
- **Food and liquids**, which can spoil clean recyclables and reduce their market value
- **Bagged recyclables or garbage**, which must be removed and disposed by hand, increasing the cost of sorting
- **Designated recyclables that are dirty or wet**, which decrease the value of a bale of recyclables
- **Styrofoam™**, which is too fragile to be mechanically collected and sorted

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Tanglers

"Tanglers" are contaminants in the curbside recycling stream that wrap around or get caught in sorting equipment, causing jams, safety hazards, and delays. Tanglers should be taken to a drop-off recycling location or disposed of in the garbage. Common tanglers include:

- Plastic bags
- Hoses
- String lights, electrical cords, and chains
- Clothing and textiles
- Ribbons and bows



What is the recycling contamination rate in Kitsap County?

The contamination rate, defined as the percentage of non-recyclable material in a recycling load, continues to rise both locally and nationally. Table 4-6 compares contamination rates from nine studies done in Kitsap County between 2013 and 2024.

Table 4-6 Recycling contamination rates by weight, Kitsap County, selected years

Year	Source of recyclables	Contamination rate
2013	Single-family residential curbside recycling (countywide)	8.8%
2015	Single-family residential curbside recycling (countywide)	9.5%
2015	Multifamily properties	3 - 16%
2016-2020	JMK Fibers inbound aggregate audits (WM study)	9.09%
2020	Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility	11.7%
2020	Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility	10.3%
2021	Single-family residential curbside recycling (countywide)	11.5%
2024	Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility	17%
2024	Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility	14%

Source (Table 4-6): Single-family residential curbside recycling studies prepared for Kitsap County Solid Waste Division by Green Solutions and other studies conducted by Kitsap County Solid Waste Division.

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What action could reduce local recycling contamination?

In 2021, Kitsap County published its first action plan to reduce recycling contamination and educate the public about this issue. Many recommendations from that plan have already been completed, including:

- Adopting a unified, countywide Designated Recyclables List
- Removing problematic materials from the Designated Recyclables List
- Developing new recycling guides in English and Spanish
- Improving WM's annual recycling mailer
- Replacing outdated signage at transfer stations
- Collecting contamination data for residential and drop-off programs
- Replacing the What Do I Do With It? database

High priority recommendations that haven't yet been completed include:

- **Requiring "Oops tags":** Only Kitsap County and the City of Poulsbo require haulers to place information tags on carts that were rejected due to contamination. All jurisdictions in Kitsap County should adopt similar policies in local ordinance or waste collection contracts.
- **Providing guides:** Only Kitsap County, Port Orchard, and Bremerton residents receive annual recycling guides by mail. All jurisdictions in Kitsap County should consider providing mailed guides through local ordinances or waste collection contracts.
- **Encouraging material rejection:** All jurisdictions should strengthen their support of haulers to reject contaminated materials by updating local ordinances or waste collection contracts.
- **Cart labels.** By January 1, 2028, Washington law will require waste containers provided by haulers or local governments to have labels showing what is accepted (RCW 70A.205.750).[97] Jurisdictions should collaborate to standardize these labels across the county.

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Under the Recycling Reform Act,[98] Kitsap County, cities, and waste haulers may be able to request funding for more contamination reduction actions, including:

- Designing and installing standardized countywide waste container labels
- Collecting recyclables in separate containers at transfer stations
- Outreach materials focused on contamination
- Translating educational materials into additional languages
- Expanding recycling assistance programs for multifamily properties
- Artificial intelligence-powered contamination sensors and robotic sorting machines
- Cart-tagging to give curbside customers individualized contamination feedback

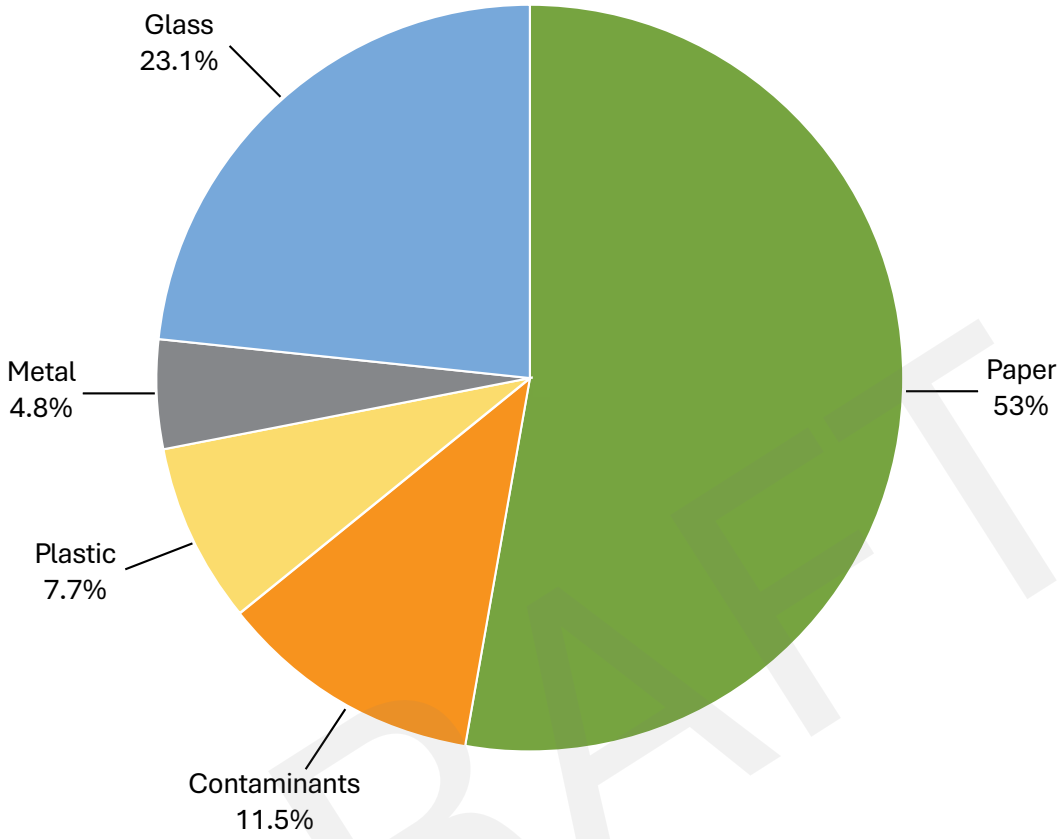
How successful are Kitsap County's recycling programs?

Beyond contamination rates, the Solid Waste Division also tracks the following performance metrics for local recycling programs:

- **Recycling composition (Figure 4-6).** The composition of the single-family curbside recycling stream.
- **Recovery rate (Tables 4-7, 4-8, and 4-9).** The percentage of all residential and business waste that was collected for recycling, composting, and other beneficial uses. In 2023, the statewide recovery rate was 44%, while Kitsap County's was 39%.
- **Landfilled recyclables.** Tables 2-7 and 2-8, found in Chapter 2, includes an estimated composition of Kitsap County's garbage, including the amount and types of landfilled recyclables.

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Figure 4-6 Estimated composition of single-family recyclable materials by weight, Kitsap County, 2021



Source (Figure 4-6): 2021 Single-family residential curbside recycling study for Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Green Solutions

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Table 4-7 Tons of materials collected for recycling from Kitsap County, selected years

Material	2018	2021	2022	2023
Ash, sand, and dust	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and concrete	41,397	9,448	29,880	13,054
Carpet and pad	167	0	0	0
Construction and demolition debris	3,028	1,328	2,850	827
Gypsum	116	43	0	0
Land clearing debris	529	4,831	2,383	1,981
Roofing material	0	0	5	0
Wood waste	6,209	11,329	6,235	701
Container glass	3,155	3,512	3,563	3,827
Other glass	50	0	0	0
Aluminum cans	364	384	435	510
Appliances (white goods)	981	1,166	371	873
Other ferrous metal	20,108	41,253	19,282	45,245
Other nonferrous metal	2,490	1,218	3,175	1,880
Steel cans	598	572	383	511
Antifreeze	117	89	73	102
Auto lead acid batteries	374	853	409	779
Electronics	819	491	347	344
Household batteries	12	26	1	3
Light bulbs	27	22	9	10
Oil filters	79	25	13	360

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Table 4-7 Tons of materials collected for recycling from Kitsap County, selected years (continued)

Material	2018	2021	2022	2023
Other batteries	0	0	2	7
Paint	0	123	183	349
Used oil	1,785	651	437	1,004
Agricultural organics	0	0	0	0
Food processing waste	42	5,400	756	0
Food scraps	648	3,606	1,650	1,243
Industrial organics	0	0	0	0
Meats, fats, and oils	943	401	435	572
Other organics	1,045	912	1,155	57
Yard debris	15,065	15,793	24,569	12,575
Yard debris and food mixed	0	6,623	11,626	12,147
Mattresses	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	37	124	175	137
Textiles	2,154	1,086	15	958
Tires	379	347	63	172
Cartons	0	31	29	4
Cardboard	13,372	19,284	17,599	17,066
High grade paper	350	546	503	318
Mixed paper	8,746	9,472	8,277	9,733
Newspaper	3,464	222	176	621

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Material	2018	2021	2022	2023
Other recyclable paper	0	0	0	0
Mixed plastics	335	69	0	23
PET plastics	773	874	778	762
HDPE plastics	437	476	434	380
LDPE plastics	611	615	521	623
Other recyclable plastics	399	98	188	116

Table 4-8 Tons of materials collected for recovery from Kitsap County, selected years

Material	2018	2021	2022	2023
Land clearing debris burned for energy	2,787	8,188	5,727	7,066
Wood waste burned for energy	1,265	614	0	1,081
Used oil burned for energy	0	18	19	4
Paint burned for energy	0	8	16	16
Other fuels burned for energy	642	0	0	0
Food processing waste anaerobically digested	0	0	0	0
Food processing waste land applied	0	0	0	0
Other organics anaerobically digested	0	0	0	0
Other organics land applied	0	0	0	0
Yard waste burned for energy	2,787	345	0	128
Tires burned for energy	201	406	82	0

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Table 4-9 Materials recovery rate, Kitsap County, selected years

Totals and recovery rate	2018	2021	2022	2023
Total collected for recycling or recovery	138,887	152,925	144,831	138,171
Total tons of waste generated (recoverable)	344,782	375,718	370,338	352,800
Recovery rate (%)	40.3%	40.7%	39.1%	39%

Source (Tables 4-7 to 4-9): 2018-2023 Recycling, recovery, and waste generation summaries for Kitsap County, Washington State Department of Ecology

How many tons of recyclable material will be generated in 20 years in Kitsap County?

Estimating the quantity of recyclable materials that will be generated in 20 years helps private recycling companies and local governments plan for future collection, processing, infrastructure, and policy needs.

In Kitsap County, an estimated 106,811 tons of recyclable paper and packaging are projected to be generated in 2046 by commercial and residential customers. As is the case today, privately-owned hauling companies and regional MRFs are expected to collect and process most of these materials. If most of these materials enter the recycling system in 2046, additional transportation and processing capacity will likely be required.

JMK Fibers' current annual recyclables processing capacity is 125,000 tons. Additional processing capacity will be needed to accommodate the projected volume of commingled recyclables generated by 2046. Funding through the Recycling Reform Act will be available to materials recovery facilities to help ensure adequate processing capacity for residential recyclable materials covered under the law.

Kitsap County designed the Silverdale RAGF redevelopment project to accommodate future expansion of recycling collection capacity. At the Olalla RAGF, the outdoor recycling yard could be expanded primarily by clearing vegetation. At the Hansville RAGF and Olympic View Transfer Station, the recycling yards could be reconfigured to accommodate additional recycling containers or larger containers to increase collection capacity.

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Bainbridge Disposal reports that the Bainbridge Island Transfer Station may have adequate capacity to meet projected needs over the next 20 years, depending largely on future regulatory requirements established by the Ecology, the City of Bainbridge Island, or Kitsap County. Bainbridge Disposal did not identify any specific capital improvement projects to Kitsap County.

Table 4-10 Projected recyclable paper and packaging generated, Kitsap County, 2046

Material	Estimated tons generated in 2046
Recyclable paper and packaging	106,811

Source (Table 4-10): Projection based on the 2021 estimated total recyclable materials generated in Kitsap County, defined as recyclable materials disposed plus materials collected for recovery or recycling. The 2021 per-capita waste generation rate was then applied to 2046 population projections by the Washington Office of Financial Management (2022 GMA Projections).



Chapter 5
Organics



Kitsap County's curbside compost program accepts only BPI-certified compostable bags.

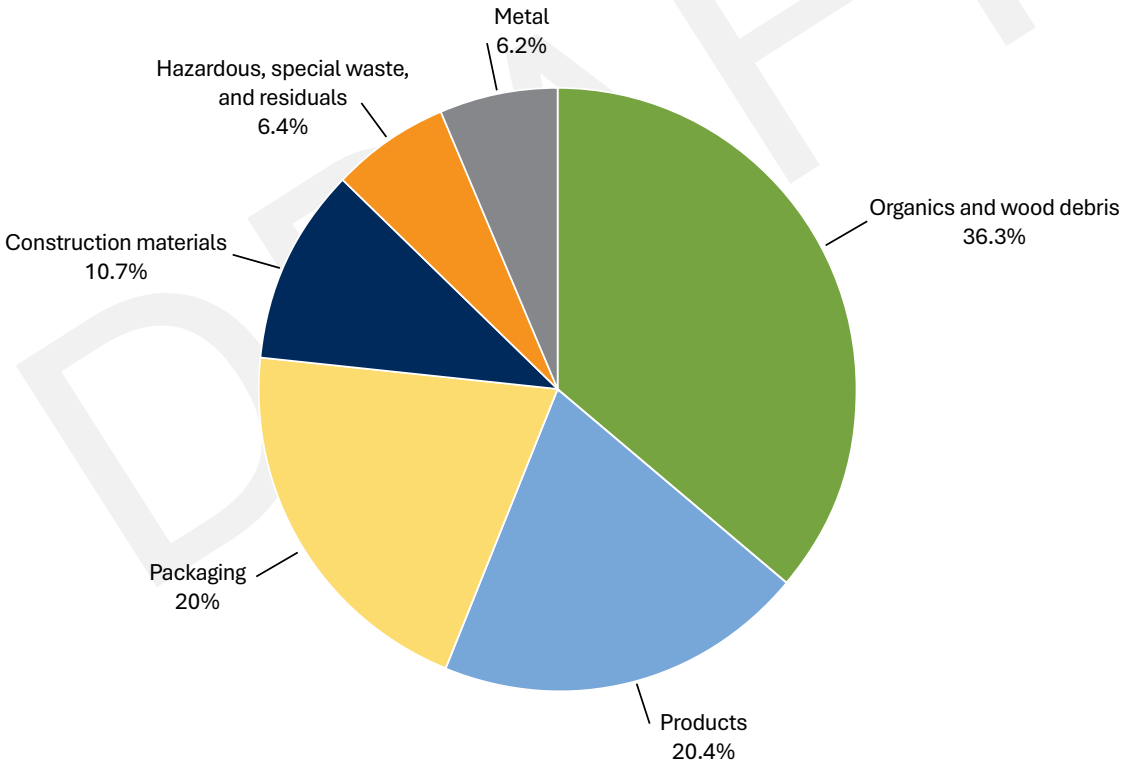

COMPOST
• Put In •
raps, Paper Towels, Napkins, & Coffee Filters
Paper bag, newspaper, or
e bag. Look for this symbol
WM
3161a (02/24)

Organics

Introduction to organics

Organic waste material — including food scraps, yard waste, wood debris, and manure — is the single largest component of Washington's garbage. According to the 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study,[99] organic materials account for around 36% of Washington's landfilled materials by weight, or roughly 1.9 million tons each year. Organic waste is any material that comes from plants or animals and can decompose with the help of microorganisms.

Figure 5-1 Overall statewide disposed waste stream by material group, 2020-2021



Source (Figure 5-1): 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (overall statewide disposed waste stream, detailed composition), Washington State Department of Ecology

As outlined in the National Strategy for Reducing Food Loss and Waste and Recycling Organics[100] and the Use Food Well Washington Plan,[101] landfilling organic materials has negative environmental, social, and economic impacts.

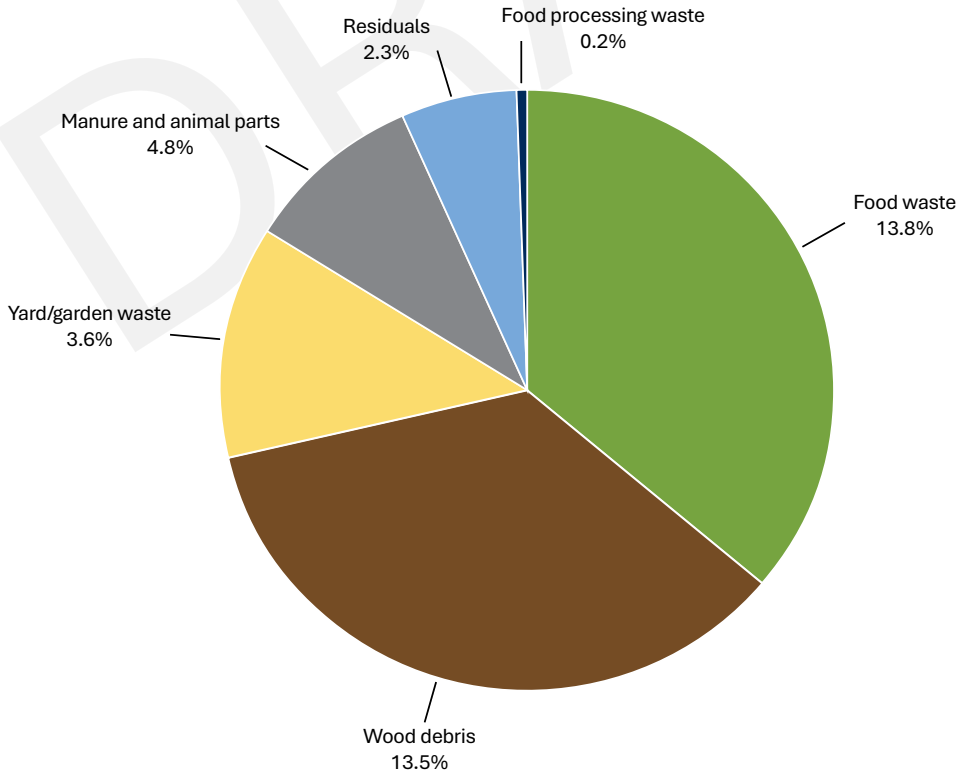
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In landfills, organic materials do not decompose as they would under natural conditions. Waste is compacted and buried, creating low oxygen conditions where anaerobic bacteria can live. As these bacteria break down organic materials, they produce methane, a potent greenhouse gas.

Methane in the atmosphere has more than doubled over the past 200 years. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) estimates that this increase is responsible for 20 to 30% of climate warming[102] since the Industrial Revolution. Municipal solid waste landfills are among the nation's largest sources of methane emissions[103] from human activities, so diverting organic waste from landfills is an effective strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Food is the single most common material disposed in landfills, accounting for around 13.8% of Washington's overall disposed waste. Much of this disposed food was still edible when it was discarded. Research by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that an average family of four spends almost $3,000 per year on food that never gets eaten.[104]

Figure 5-2 Overall statewide composition of disposed organic materials and wood debris, 2020-2021



Source (Figure 5-2): 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (overall statewide disposed waste stream, detailed composition), Washington State Department of Ecology

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Producing, processing, transporting, preparing, selling, and storing food requires large amounts of land, water, labor, and energy. When food is wasted, so are these upstream resources. According to the EPA, these upstream wastes contribute greenhouse gas emissions[105] equivalent to those produced by 42 coal-fired power plants and consumes enough water and energy to supply more than 50 million homes each year.

At the same time, many Washington residents experience food insecurity. The EPA estimates that uneaten food in the U.S. contains enough calories to feed more than 150 million people each year,[106] far more than the number of Americans who experience food insecurity. Recovering and redistributing surplus edible food can help reduce food insecurity while also reducing environmental impacts.

> **"Generating food waste at a time of increased food insecurity is unacceptable. Also unacceptable are the wasted time, resources, and energy used to move food through Washington's food system. Washington must do better."**
>
> ***– Use Food Well Washington Plan, Washington State Department of Ecology***

To address the environmental and social effects of food waste and landfilled organics, the Washington Legislature has adopted organics management laws[107] and set three organics management goals for 2030:

- Reduce organic material sent to landfills by 75% from 2015 levels
- Reduce food waste generation by 50% from 2015 levels
- Reduce edible food waste by at least 50% from 2015 levels

This chapter explains how Kitsap County is working to comply with these laws and support state goals. It describes the county's current organic waste management system and how it may change in the coming years.

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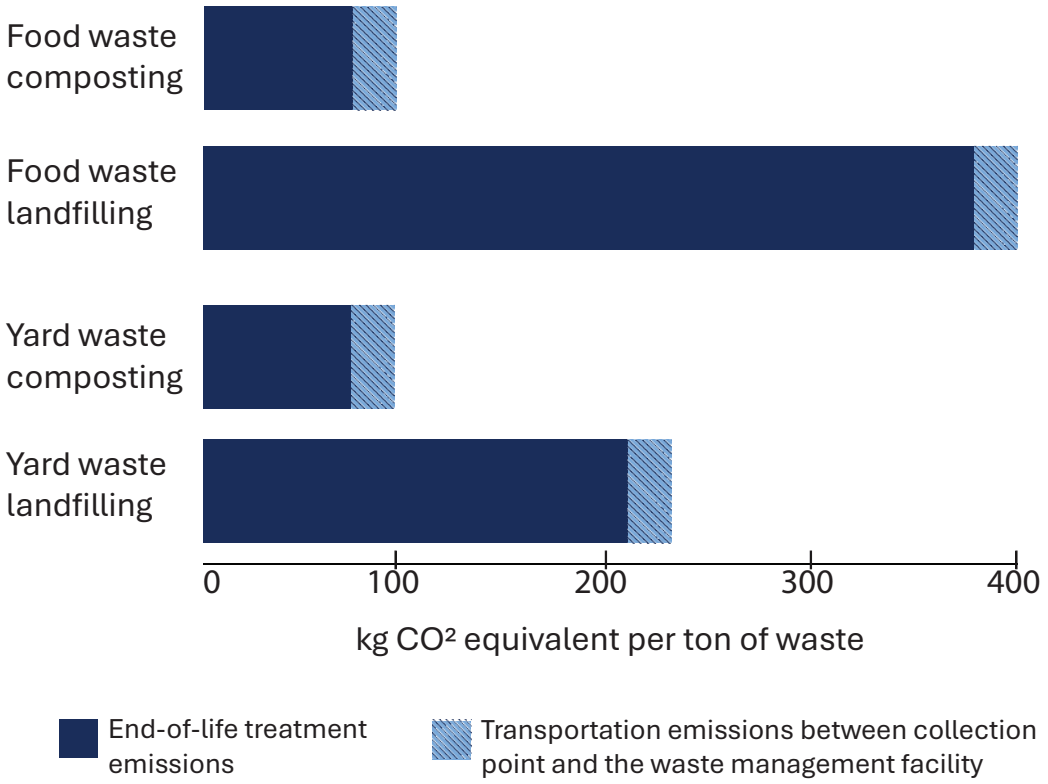
Case study: How do emissions from composting compare to landfilling food and yard waste?

Landfilling food waste creates about fives times more greenhouse gas emissions than composting it. For yard waste, landfilling creates about three times more emissions than composting.

Figure 5-3 compares greenhouse gas emissions, measured in kilograms of carbon dioxide equivalent (kg CO^2 eq.), from composting and landfilling food and yard waste. The model is not specific to Kitsap County and assumes all materials are transported the same distance using the same type of vehicle. It includes emissions from:

- **End-of-life treatment:** emissions created as the material breaks down. This may also include additional transportation after the material leaves the collector's control.
- **Transportation:** emissions generated while transporting materials from the collection point to either a composting facility or a landfill.

Figure 5-3 Comparison of estimated global warming potential for composting versus landfilling food waste and yard waste (100-year impacts)



Source (Figure 5-3): Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Waste Impact Calculator. Calculation done by Washington State Department of Ecology. Assumes 180 miles to end-of-life destination.

Organics waste generation

Residents, businesses, farms, and organizations in Kitsap County generate many types of organic materials, including edible and inedible food, yard and garden debris, manure, animal carcasses, animal parts, food processing waste, crop residue, and wood waste. Waste from construction and demolition can also contain organic materials, like untreated lumber and vegetation from land clearing.

According to the material composition percentages found in the 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization,[108] Kitsap County generated about 175,497 tons of organic waste in 2023. Around 29% was composted or burned for energy, while the rest was disposed at the Columbia Ridge Landfill.

Table 5-1 shows estimated organic waste generation in Kitsap County and how these materials were managed. Data is estimated from the 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization, and applied to Kitsap County's 2021-2023 total disposed tonnage. The data does not include organic materials that were managed onsite, such as through backyard composting, because this information is not reported to the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) or Kitsap County.

Table 5-2 shows the estimated organics recovery rate by year in Kitsap County. Data is estimated from the 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization, and applied to Kitsap County's 2021-2023 total disposed tonnage. The organics recovery rate is calculated by dividing the organic waste recovered by the total organic waste generated multiplied by 100.

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What about organic materials treated with herbicides and pesticides?

According to Washington law, organic materials do not include waste that is contaminated by herbicides, pesticides, pests, or other sources of chemical or biological contamination that would make the finished product — such as compost or mulch — unsuitable for use by the public or on farms (RCW 70A.205.015).[109]

Table 5-1 Organic materials disposed and collected for recovery or recycling, Kitsap County, 2021-2023

Management method	2021 (tons)	2022 (tons)	2023 (tons)
Landfill disposal	59,263	59,985	57,091
Recovery - Composted or recycled	48,896	48,810	29,277
Recovery - Burned for energy	9,147	5,727	8,275
Recovery - Anaerobic digestion	0	0	0
Recovery - Land application	0	0	0

Source (Table 5-1): Landfill disposal estimates from 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Puget Sound Waste Generation Area overall disposed waste stream), Washington State Department of Ecology. Recovery data from Recycling, recovery, and waste generation summaries for Kitsap County, Washington State Department of Ecology.

Table 5-2 Organic materials recovery rate by year, Kitsap County, 2021-2023

Year	Total organic waste generated (tons)	Total organic waste recovered (tons)	Organics recovery rate (percentage)
2021	117,306	58,043	49%
2022	114,523	54,538	48%
2023	94,643	37,552	40%

Source (Table 5-2): Organics disposed tonnages were estimated using material composition percentages from the 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study (Puget Sound Waste Generation Area disposed waste stream), Washington State Department of Ecology. Estimated organics disposed were combined with organics collected for recovery or recycling from the Washington State Department of Ecology's Recycling, recovery, and waste generation summaries to calculate the organic material recovery rate.

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Existing organics management programs

This section describes how organic materials are currently managed in Kitsap County, including through organics management facilities, curbside collection services, feeding animals, on-site management, disposal, and outdoor burning.

Food waste prevention and food rescue, the preferred strategies for organic materials management, are described in Chapter 3.

Organic materials management facilities

Organic management facilities process organic waste into valuable products like compost and mulch. The Kitsap Peninsula is home to several privately-owned facilities, including three permitted composting facilities[110] that transform organic waste from Kitsap homes and businesses into finished compost:

- Olympic Organics located at 7890 NE Ecology Rd, Kingston, WA 98346 (Kitsap County)
- TILZ Soils and Compost located at 12112 Miller Rd NE, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110 (Kitsap County)
- North Mason Fiber located at 431 Log Rd, Belfair, WA 98528 (Mason County)



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Composting facilities within Kitsap County are primarily regulated by the Kitsap Public Health District under WAC-173-350[111] and Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2010-1.[112] Those in Mason County are regulated by Mason County Public Health.

Each facility operates under a solid waste handling permit issued by the respective health jurisdiction. The permit specifies the types of waste the facility may accept and the volume of materials the facility can process. In addition, each facility follows an approved operating plan with additional operational requirements. Table 5-3 shows permit details for composting facilities on the Kitsap Peninsula.

Table 5-3 Permitted composting facilities handling organic materials from Kitsap County, 2026

Composting facility	Annual processing capacity (throughput)	Maximum permitted on-site volume	Accept organics from haulers?	Accept organics from self-haulers?
Olympic Organics	70,000 cubic yards	22,000 cubic yards	Yes	Yes
TILZ Soils and Compost	14,000 cubic yards	36,000 cubic yards	No	Yes
North Mason Fiber	12,336 cubic yards (48,000 tons).	105,000 cubic yards	Yes	Yes

Source (Table 5-3): Solid waste handling permits and operations plans.

Beyond these three permitted composting facilities, the Kitsap Peninsula also has several businesses that accept clean yard waste for recycling into compost, mulch, or other soil products. These smaller operations are exempt from needing a solid waste facility permit. Recycle.Kitsap.Gov lists all known yard waste recycling sites.

Residential curbside organics collection

Beginning January 1, 2026, all single-family and multifamily residences in Kitsap County have access to voluntary, year-round organics collection from WM or Bainbridge Disposal, depending on their location. Residents place food and yard waste into a green compost cart for collection. Haulers transport the material to North Mason Fiber or Olympic Organics for processing. The Designated Recyclables List in Appendix C names the materials accepted in green compost carts.

In 2025, haulers collected 11,255 tons of organic material from single-family residences in Kitsap County. More materials are collected during the growing season than in the winter months. According to Ecology's 2024 Recycling and Organics Characterization Study,[113] an estimated 87% of collected residential organics is yard debris. The remainder consists of food waste and other organic materials. Unfortunately, residential organics can also contain non-compostable contaminants, including plastics, metal, glass, dryer lint, cigarette butts, and other trash.

Participation in the curbside organics collection program continues to increase each year. Tables 5-4 and 5-5 summarize current participation rates for single-family households.

Table 5-4 Number of single-family curbside garbage/recycling and organics accounts, Kitsap County

Jurisdiction	Total single-family households	Garbage/recycling accounts	Organics accounts
Unincorporated Kitsap County	55,954	52,022	12,370
City of Bainbridge Island	9,073	7,489	3,967
City of Bremerton	10,673	10,425	4,206
City of Port Orchard	5,236	5,428	1,983
City of Poulsbo	3,890	4,037	1,785

Source (Table 5-4): Housing data from Washington Office of Financial Management (April 2025). Account data from WM (June 2025), Bainbridge Disposal (June 2026), and City of Poulsbo (June 2026).

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Kitsap County's curbside compost program accepts only BPI-certified compostable bags.

The **Designated Recyclables List** determines what materials are accepted in curbside compost and recycling carts. This list is maintained by the Kitsap County Solid Waste Division. Refer to Appendix C for this list.

The Recycling Reform Act may make changes to Kitsap County's Designated Recyclables List for organics.

Table 5-5 Single-family household participation in voluntary curbside organics collection as a percentage, Kitsap County

Jurisdiction	Total single-family homes	Participation as % of single-family homes	Participation as % of garbage customers
Unincorporated Kitsap County	55,954	22%	24%
City of Bainbridge Island	9,073	44%	53%
City of Bremerton	10,673	39%	40%
City of Port Orchard	5,236	38%	36%
City of Poulsbo	3,890	46%	44%

Source (Table 5-5): Housing data from Washington Office of Financial Management (April 2025). Account data from WM (June 2025), Bainbridge Disposal (June 2026), and City of Poulsbo (June 2026).

Note: Garbage/recycling collection service is optional in unincorporated Kitsap County and the City of Bainbridge Island. Garbage and recycling service is required in the cities of Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo. Refer to Table 5-4 for garbage/recycling customer counts.

Estimating multifamily participation in Kitsap County is challenging under current data collection methods. Small multifamily properties (duplexes, triplexes, and four-units) typically receive green compost carts instead of large dumpsters, so haulers often count them as single-family accounts. Table 5-6 estimates multifamily participation using only properties with five or more units.

Table 5-6 Number of multifamily property (5+ units) participation in voluntary curbside organics collection, Kitsap County

Jurisdiction	Multifamily properties with 5+ units	Organics accounts
Unincorporated Kitsap County	107	0
City of Bainbridge Island	29	39
City of Bremerton	168	19
City of Port Orchard	30	0
City of Poulsbo	21	0

Source (Table 5-6): Housing data from Kitsap County Department of Community Development (October 2025). Account data from WM (June 2025), Bainbridge Disposal (June 2026), and City of Poulsbo (June 2026). The account and property data presented Table 5-6 are subject to tracking limitations due to non-standardized classification methodologies among waste haulers. The total number of physical properties may not align with, and may exceed, the total number of tracked accounts.

Commercial organics collection

Commercial organics collection service is not widely available in Kitsap County. However, individual businesses and organizations may request the service from any permitted commercial recycling hauler, including WM and Bainbridge Disposal. Because of contamination risks, haulers are selective about which businesses qualify for the service.

Composting facilities reject organic materials that are highly contaminated with trash, plastic, metal, and other harmful items. Contamination increases operating costs and reduces the market value of finished compost. Selling contaminated compost can also damage a facility's reputation. If a facility rejects contaminated organics, the hauler must determine how to manage the unwanted materials, which adds unwanted costs.

In Kitsap County, measuring commercial organics participation is challenging because haulers are not required to report this data to the County. Table 5-7 shows data voluntarily provided by WM and Bainbridge Disposal. Other companies, such as Divert Inc., serve commercial customers in Kitsap County but do not report data to the County.

Table 5-7 Number of commercial organics accounts, Kitsap County

Jurisdiction	WM	Bainbridge Disposal
Unincorporated Kitsap County	4	0
City of Bainbridge Island	0	97
City of Bremerton	30	0
City of Port Orchard	0	0
City of Poulsbo	0	10

Source (Table 5-7): Account data from WM (June 2025) and Bainbridge Disposal (June 2026).

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Organics drop-off sites

Residents and businesses may self-haul organic waste for recycling to the Olympic View Transfer Station, Bainbridge Island Transfer Station, or privately-owned organics management facilities. All facilities charge a recycling fee, which is typically lower than the cost of garbage disposal. This helps to encourage organics recycling.

The Olympic View Transfer Station and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station accept only clean yard waste, which is then transported to North Mason Fiber for composting. Due to space constraints, the Olympic View Transfer Station currently accepts yard waste for recycling only on weekends.

Privately-owned facilities accept yard waste, and some also accept pre-consumer food waste upon request. For example, North Mason Fiber accepts fish waste from food processors. Post-consumer food waste is typically not accepted from self-haul customers due to contamination risks.

Kitsap County lists all known organics drop-off facilities in the What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov.

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Feeding animals

After food waste prevention and rescue, feeding organic waste to animals is the next best option. According to the 2020 Washington State Food Waste Management Evaluation,[114] animal feed is currently the most common food waste management method in Washington. Most food used for animal feed comes from food processing and manufacturing sources.

Washington law allows the feeding of vegetable scraps to commercial livestock under RCW 16.36[115] and WAC 246-203-180.[116] Commercial farmers may also obtain a Washington State Department of Agriculture license to feed cooked meat scraps to pigs. No license is required for residents who feed their own household food scraps to animals raised for personal use, such as backyard chickens.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 2022 Census of Agriculture,[117] Kitsap County has 570 commercial farms covering 9,539 acres, the third smallest amount of farmland among Washington counties. The Kitsap Conservation District reports that some local farmers currently collect vegetable waste, spent brewery grain, bakery goods, and dairy products from food banks and food service businesses for use as supplemental livestock feed. This food is likely pre-consumer food waste.

More data is needed to understand whether more food waste could be fed to animals in Kitsap County and Washington State. Data presented in the 2020 Washington State Food Waste Management Evaluation suggest that this management pathway may already be near capacity.



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On-site organics management

Managing organic waste on-site, rather than transporting it elsewhere, reduces vehicle use and associated environmental impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions. Common on-site management methods include:

- **Feeding animals**: for example, giving kitchen scraps to backyard chickens.
- **Recycling and reuse**: such as chipping tree branches into mulch.
- **Composting**: a natural decomposition process in which microorganisms break down organic materials in the presence of oxygen (aerobic), producing compost that can be used as a soil amendment.
- **Vermicomposting**: the controlled and managed process by which live worms convert organic waste into "castings," the fertile excrement of worms, which can be used as a soil amendment.

Residents may use on-site methods for managing organic household waste if they comply with public and environmental health regulations. For example, the Health District's Rodent Control Regulations[118] prohibits backyard composting practices that attract rats and other animals. Other potential on-site issues include nuisance odors and stormwater pollution.

To help residents avoid these issues and expand the use of backyard composting, Washington State University (WSU) Kitsap Extension offers free community composting workshops and resources.[119] The Solid Waste Division funds this program.

Commercial businesses and farms may also use on-site methods, though some activities require a solid waste handling facility permit from the Health District. Farms can request on-site composting guidance from the Kitsap Conservation District's Agricultural Technical Assistance Program[120] to avoid potential regulatory issues.

The total number of residents and businesses in Kitsap County who use on-site methods is unknown. A 2014 community survey by the Solid Waste Division found that many households manage organic waste at home, though the survey did not specify which methods were used.

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Anaerobic digesters

Anaerobic digestion is the process through which organic materials break down in the absence of oxygen. Anaerobic digestion produces biogas (primarily methane and carbon dioxide), which can be captured and used to generate energy.

Anaerobic digesters can be used for on-site organics management, such as when dairy farmers use them to process cow manure or when a food processing factory uses them for their organic waste.

Increasingly, large anaerobic digestion facilities, such as the Divert facility in Longview, WA, are being used to process organic waste brought from off-site locations like grocery stores.

Kitsap County does not currently have land use regulations that specifically allow for anaerobic digestion facilities.

Disposal and waste-to-energy

Disposal at the Columbia Ridge Landfill is currently the most common method for managing organic waste generated in Kitsap County. This modern municipal solid waste landfill captures gas from decomposing organic waste and monitors for gas leaks. Some of the captured gas is used to power an on-site energy plant. Yet these systems are not perfect, and research indicates that many landfills continue to leak methane[121] and other greenhouse gases.

Some organics management facilities in Kitsap County shred natural woody debris into hog fuel, which is burned in boilers at paper mills and other industrial sites. Hog fuel can also be made from clean, non-hazardous urban lumber that is free from metal hardware, engineered wood, paint, stains, plastic, or preservatives.

In recent years, the market for hog fuel has declined following the closure of several large paper mills and the conversion to natural gas power. Under state law, Washington provides a sales and use tax exemption for hog fuel used to generate electricity, steam, heat, or biofuel (RCW 82.08.956).[122] This policy is intended to encourage the reuse of wood waste for energy production.

Outdoor burning

Outdoor burning is the least preferred method for managing yard debris in Washington because it produces air pollution and increases wildfire risk. According to the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA), air pollution from burning can have serious health effects.[123]

In Kitsap County, the PSCAA enforces federal, state, and regional outdoor burning laws, including Washington's Clean Air Act.[124] Residential yard waste burning is permanently banned year-round[125] in cities and Urban Growth Areas of Kitsap County, except for small recreational fires. Outside urban areas, residents must obtain a permit from their local fire district to burn natural vegetation in quantities larger than a recreational fire. Land-clearing fires are also prohibited countywide.

PSCAA may permanently ban outdoor yard waste burning in Kitsap County within the planning period because alternatives to burning, such as residential curbside collection and drop-off sites, are widely available to households. This guidance is found in WAC 173-425-040,[126] RCW 70A.15.5070,[127] and PSCAA Regulation I Article 8.[128]

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Education and outreach

Waste haulers and local governments educate the community about available organics collection services and management methods. Local governments may also require haulers to provide education through local ordinances or waste collection contracts. Below is a partial list of outreach methods currently used in Kitsap County.

Hauler-provided outreach

WM educates its customers in the cities of Bremerton and Port Orchard and unincorporated Kitsap County through:

- An annual mailer with collection schedule, recycle guide, and organics guide (English language)
- Cart decals on new garbage, recycling, and organics carts listing acceptable and unacceptable materials (English)
- Printed "Oops tags" to notify customers when unacceptable materials are found in collection containers (English)

Bainbridge Disposal provides its customers in the cities of Bainbridge Island and Poulsbo with:

- A website with guides for garbage, recycling, and composting (English)
- Cart decals (English)
- "Oops tags" (English)

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Local government-provided outreach

The Solid Waste Division provides the following outreach resources related to organic materials management:

- Composting webpage[129] (English)
- Curbside composting guide[130] (English)
- What Do I Do With It? searchable database (English and Spanish)
- Periodic giveaways of compost toolkits (English)
- Outreach booths at community events (English)
- Funding to WSU Kitsap Extension to provide free composting workshops and resources[131] (English).





Kitsap County's curbside compost program accepts only BPI-certified compostable bags and paper bags as a liner.

Local compost industry analysis

This section describes the current composting industry on the Kitsap Peninsula and identifies the changes needed to meet the state's organics diversion goals. It describes the amount of organic waste material available for composting, the capacity of existing composting facilities, and the demand for finished compost.

Organics supply

State organics management laws are expected to increase the amount of organic waste collected for composting, recycling, and other recovery methods. Ecology's 2025 Compost Market Study[132] estimates that organic waste collected for composting statewide could increase from about 1 million tons in 2023 to more than 3 million tons by 2035.

In Kitsap County, tonnage of organics material available for composting is expected to increase from around 28,188 tons in 2025 to 60,158 tons in 2035 as a result of the state's organics management laws.[133] Table 5-8 shows the projected increase in tonnage over time.

Table 5-8 Projected tons of organic materials available for composting under organics management laws, Kitsap County, 2025-2035

2025	2027	2030	2032	2035
28,188	34,582	44,173	20,567	60,158

Source (Table 5-8): 2025 Compost Market Study, Model of Organics Materials and Compost Projections by County, Washington State Department of Ecology

To meet the state goal of reducing landfilled organic materials by 75% compared to 2015 levels, Kitsap County would need to divert about 319,873 cubic yards (82,207 tons) each year. Based on projected 2035 generation rates, an estimated 60,158 tons of organic materials will be available for composting, leaving a shortfall of around 22,049 tons, or 27% of the amount needed to meet the goal. Therefore, implementation of the state's organics management laws[134] alone is unlikely to achieve the state's organic diversion goal. Achieving this goal will likely require additional state or local actions to divert more organic tonnage from the landfill.

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Organics composition

Most of the organic material currently processed at composting facilities is yard waste, such as grass clippings and branches. Food waste makes up a smaller share but is expected to grow as more households and businesses separate food scraps for composting. Food waste is more difficult to manage than yard waste and requires different handling, so the composting facilities on the Kitsap Peninsula may need to update their operations to handle larger amounts of food waste.

As more homes and businesses subscribe to organics collection service, contamination is also likely to increase. Contamination includes materials like plastic, metal, and glass that do not belong in compost. Facilities may need additional equipment to remove these materials if upstream contamination prevention strategies are ineffective.

20-year projection for organic materials

Looking ahead 20 years, it is likely that Washington and Kitsap County will have even more ambitious organics diversion goals. If the current rate of organic waste generation stays the same, around 111,019 tons of organic materials would be generated in Kitsap County in 2046. Diverting all this material from the landfill will require significant capacity increases at organics materials management facilities.

This 2046 estimate is based on 2021 organic material generation data for Kitsap County, calculated as the total sum of organic materials disposed and collected for recovery or recycling. 2021 disposal data was estimated by applying the material percentages found in the 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study[135] for the Puget Sound Waste Generation Area to Kitsap County's actual 2021 garbage disposal tonnage. 2021 recovery/recycling data is from Ecology's 2021 Recycling, Recovery, and Waste Generation summary for Kitsap County.

The 2021 total organics tonnage was converted to a per-capita generation rate, which was then applied to the projected 2046 Kitsap County population to estimate future organic material generation.

Compost facility capacity

Managing the growing organic waste stream will require Washington's composting industry to grow and adapt. According to the 2025 Compost Market Study,[136] the composting industry in the Northwest region of Washington will need to more than double its current capacity by 2035 to meet the estimated need resulting from implementation of the organics management laws.

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The following scenarios outline some possible ways composting facilities on the Kitsap Peninsula could handle the projected volume of organic material available for composting in Kitsap County in 2035. All scenarios assume that food waste levels remain the same.

Converting weight to volume of organics

To convert weight of organic materials to volume, Ecology recommends the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{X tons}}{0.257} = \text{Y cubic yards}$$

To convert volume of organic materials to weight, Ecology recommends the following equation:

$$\text{X cubic yards} \times 0.257 = \text{Y tons}$$

The conversion factor 0.257 was developed using an average of the EPA's food waste material densities.[137]

Scenario 1: Local facilities continue current operations; some waste exported

Under this scenario, Olympic Organics, North Mason Fiber, and TILZ Soils and Compost continue operating at current levels. Any organic material beyond local capacity would be exported to facilities outside the county, such as Cedar Grove or Divert Inc.

- North Mason Fiber is permitted to process up to 20,560 cubic yards (5,284 tons) per year. Currently, part of its property is used as a private garbage transfer station, so its actual composting capacity is closer to 12,336 cubic yards (3,145 tons).
- At current operating levels, the combined capacity of the three facilities is approximately 96,336 cubic yards (24,578 tons) per year.
- This leaves an estimated 35,380 tons of organic material from Kitsap County without a local processing option in 2035.

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Scenario 2: Facilities operate at maximum permitted capacity; some waste exported

Under this scenario, Olympic Organics, North Mason Fiber, and TILZ Soils and Compost operate at their maximum permitted capacities. Any organic material beyond local capacity would be exported to facilities outside the county.

- At full capacity, these three facilities could process about 104,530 cubic yards (36,116 tons) of organic material per year.
- This leaves an estimated 26,290 tons of organic material from Kitsap County without a local processing option in 2035.

Scenario 3: Expansion of existing facilities

Under this scenario, existing facilities would expand their operations. According to the 2025 Compost Market Study,[138] composting facilities have strong incentives to expand their processing capacity and accept more waste. Around 80% of their revenue is earned from tipping fees paid by customers for accepting organic waste; only a small portion comes from selling finished compost. Facility expansion would require approval from the respective local health jurisdiction, planning department, and clean air agency.

Scenario 4: Siting of new facilities

Under this scenario, private businesses would establish new composting facilities. Figure 5-7 shows a map of priority areas for siting new facilities in unincorporated Kitsap County. The priority areas meet the following criteria:

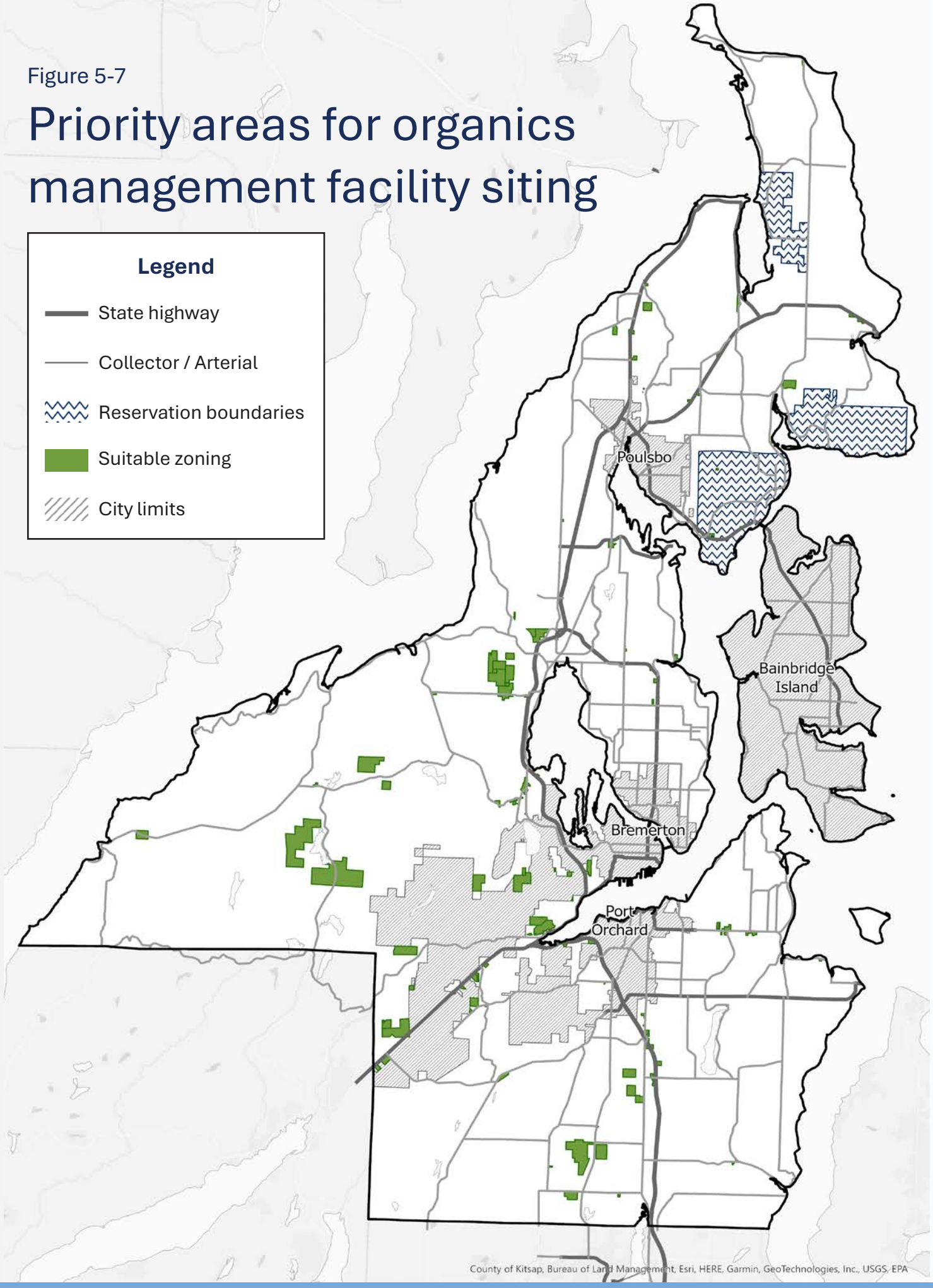
- They are designated in Kitsap County Code Title 17[139] as Rural Commercial, Industrial, Rural Industrial, or Mineral Resource Overlay to minimize potential impacts on residential areas.
- They do not score 9 or 10 on the Washington State Department of Health's Environmental Health Disparities map[140] to avoid potential impacts on overburdened communities.

Based on these criteria, relatively few areas of unincorporated Kitsap County are designated as priority areas.

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Figure 5-7

Priority areas for organics management facility siting



Process for designating priority areas

State requirements

Washington law requires local governments to identify priority areas for siting organics materials management facilities (RCW 70A.205.040).[141] These facilities include composting, anaerobic digestion, vermiculture, black soldier fly processing, and similar technologies.

According to the law and Ecology's guidance, priority areas:

- Must be in industrial, agricultural, or rural zones
- May not be within overburdened communities that score 9 or 10 on the Washington State Department of Health's Environmental Health Disparities map[142]
- Should be designated with an attempt to minimize incompatible uses and potential impacts on residential areas

Kitsap County requirements

Kitsap County Code Title 17[143] allows for the siting of aerobic organics management operations, which includes composting, vermiculture, and black soldier fly processing. It allows these facilities on lands designated as:

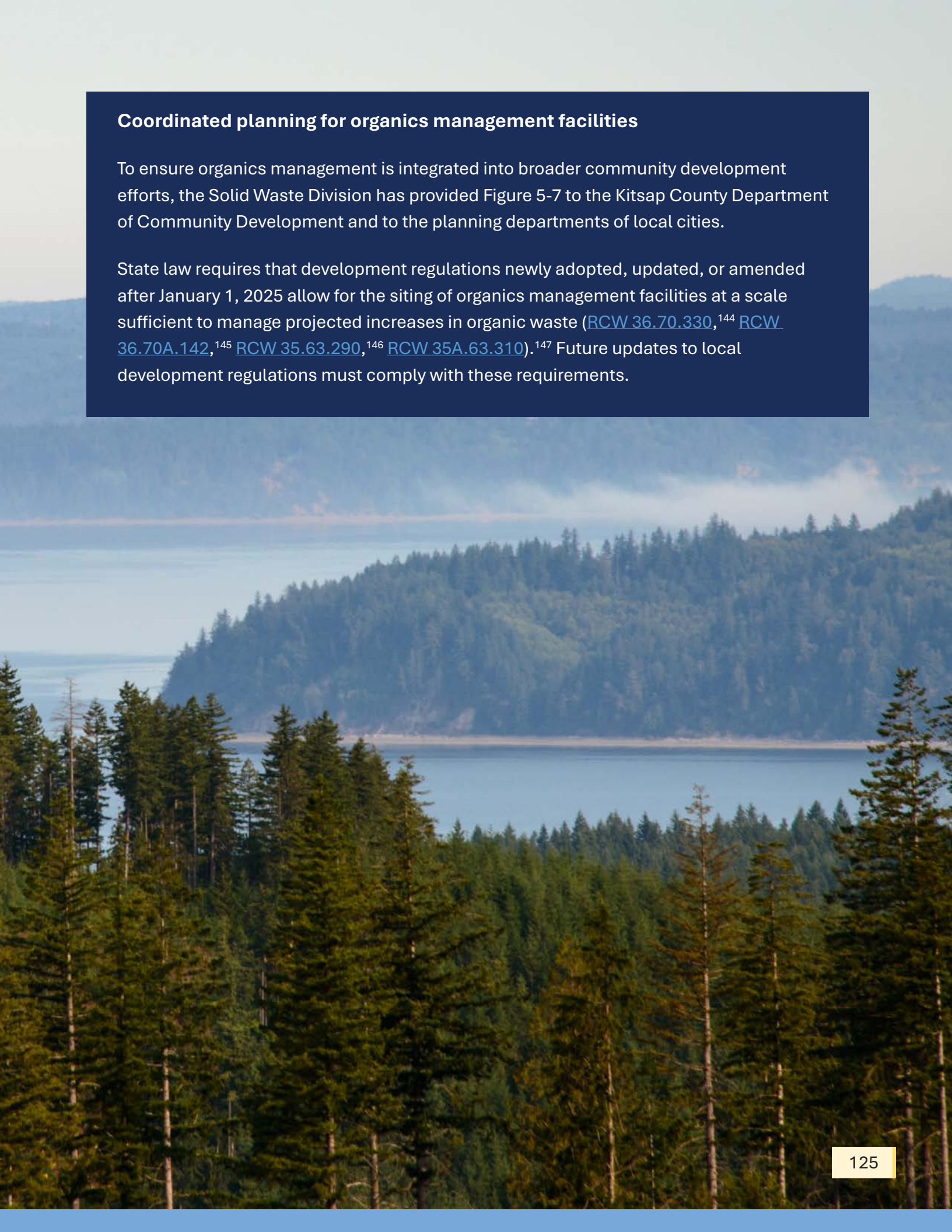
- Rural Residential or Rural Protection under specific conditions
- Rural Commercial or Rural Industrial
- Industrial
- Mineral Resource Overlay
- Public Lands

County Code requires all new organics management facilities to receive either an Administrative Conditional Use Permit or a Hearing Examiner Conditional Use Permit, depending on zoning. New facilities also require approval from the Health District and the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency.

Coordinated planning for organics management facilities

To ensure organics management is integrated into broader community development efforts, the Solid Waste Division has provided Figure 5-7 to the Kitsap County Department of Community Development and to the planning departments of local cities.

State law requires that development regulations newly adopted, updated, or amended after January 1, 2025 allow for the siting of organics management facilities at a scale sufficient to manage projected increases in organic waste (RCW 36.70.330,[144] RCW 36.70A.142,[145] RCW 35.63.290,[146] RCW 35A.63.310).[147] Future updates to local development regulations must comply with these requirements.



Supply of finished compost

More composting will result in more finished compost. According to the 2025 Compost Market Study,[148] composting facilities in Washington produced about 1.25 million cubic yards of finished compost in 2023 using organic materials from Washington and other states. By 2035, these facilities are expected to produce about 1.95 million cubic yards of compost using only organic material generated in Washington.

Table 5-9 shows the amount of finished compost expected to be available for sale between 2025 and 2035. There will need to be sufficient market demand for this compost.

Table 5-9 Projected cubic yards of finished compost produced from Kitsap County organic materials, 2025-2035

2025	2030	2035
17,511	37,461	39,020

Source (Table 5-9): 2025 Compost Market Study, Model of Organics Materials and Compost Projections by County, Washington State Department of Ecology

Demand for finished compost

Local governments can support the Washington composting industry by using more compost in public projects. In 2022, the Washington Legislature required certain local governments to adopt a compost procurement ordinance[149] that encourages the purchase and use of compost in certain public projects. In Kitsap County, these ordinances are:

- Kitsap County Code Chapter 4.116[150]
- City of Bainbridge Island Municipal Code Chapter 16.33[151]
- City of Bremerton Municipal Code Chapter 2.76.170[152]
- City of Port Orchard Municipal Code Chapter 1.32[153]
- City of Poulsbo Municipal Code Chapter 3.70[154]

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Each year, these governments report to Ecology the amount of compost used, its cost, and its source. They must also inform their residents about how compost is applied in public projects and the value of compost. Kitsap County communicates this information through its social media, digital newsletter, and Using Compost in Kitsap County Projects webpage.[155] The City of Bainbridge Island also educates its residents through a newsletter. The cities of Bremerton, Poulsbo, and Port Orchard have not yet informed their residents but could do so through city websites, social media, and other communications.

In 2026, WM partnered with North Mason Fiber to hold a free compost giveaway event for residents of Kitsap County, which was also used to WM's market residential organics collection services.

Planning considerations for organics

How will Washington's organics management laws affect Kitsap businesses?

Washington laws will soon require some businesses to keep organic waste out of the garbage (RCW 70A.205.540[156] and RCW 70A.205.545).[157] This section explains these laws and what affected businesses must do to comply. Enforcement and education related to these requirements will be provided by each local government and/or by the Health District.

Organics Recycling and Collection Area requirements (RCW 70A.205.540)

Beginning April 1, 2030, businesses within an Organics Recycling Collection Area[158] (ORCA) must subscribe to organics collection if they generate more than 0.25 cubic yards (around 50 gallons) of organic waste per week and receive other curbside collection services. Local governments must make organics collection available to these businesses by April 1, 2027.

ORCAs are areas with more than 25,000 residents or that dispose of 5,000 tons or more of solid waste. Kitsap County currently has three ORCAs:

- City of Bainbridge Island
- City of Bremerton
- Kitsap County - East and West Bremerton Urban Growth Areas (UGAs)

Other areas, such as the Central Kitsap UGA and Silverdale UGA, will become ORCAs when they reach 25,000 residents. It is likely the Central Kitsap UGA will reach this population threshold in 2026 and Silverdale UGA in 2031.

Local governments may request a waiver from Ecology for the ORCA requirements under certain conditions, which would extend the timeline by up to five years.

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Business Organics Management Area requirements (RCW 70A.205.545)

Businesses within a Business Organics Management Area[159] (BOMA) must keep organic waste out of landfills if they generate 96 gallons or more of organic waste each week. Ecology establishes a BOMA in areas where organics collection services are available and processing facilities have sufficient capacity.

Ecology has not yet established a BOMA in Kitsap County, but may declare one when organics collection services become available to businesses. Local governments may request exclusions from BOMA requirements under certain conditions.

When a BOMA is created, affected businesses must:

- Subscribe to organics collection for food waste, yard debris, and other organics; or
- Manage organics on-site; or
- Self-haul organics to an organics management facility; or
- Sell or donate organics for use at another business, in some cases; and
- Require landscapers and gardeners they hire to keep organic materials out of the landfill.

Local government can influence how businesses comply by adopting ordinances that require government approval for on-site management or self-hauling.

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How will Washington's organics management laws affect Kitsap residents?

Washington law requires single-family residences within an ORCA[160] to subscribe to curbside organics collection by April 1, 2030, if they already receive curbside garbage and recycling service (RCW 70A.205.540).[161] Local governments must make organics collection available to these residences by April 1, 2027.

Local governments can, at minimum, grant exemptions to residents who manage their organic waste using a method that is better for the environment than curbside collection, such as backyard composting. Ecology will develop guidelines for the exemption process, which will be carried out by each local government, hauler, or local public health agency.

Local governments may request a waiver from Ecology for ORCA requirements under certain conditions, which would extend the timeline by five years.

Enforcement and education related to these requirements will be provided by each local government and/or by the Health District.

How can local governments in Kitsap County comply with the ORCA law?

To comply with Washington's organics management laws,[162] the City of Bainbridge Island, City of Bremerton, and Kitsap County will need to take the following actions if they do not receive a five-year extension:

By April 1, 2027, provide organics collection services:

- **Bainbridge Island:** No action; the City already provides voluntary year-round collection to residents and businesses (Bainbridge Island Municipal Code 13.28).[163]
- **Bremerton:** No action; the City already provides voluntary year-round collection to residents and businesses (Bremerton Municipal Code 6.04).[164]
- **Kitsap County:** No action; the County already provides voluntary year-round collection to residents through Kitsap County Code 9.48.[165] Organics collection is available from permitted haulers to commercial businesses by request.

By April 1, 2030, pass an ordinance to amend municipal code if a waiver is not granted:

- **Bainbridge Island:** Amend municipal code to require organics collection for single-family residences with garbage/recycling collection and businesses with garbage/recycling collection. Optional: Contract for residential and/or commercial organics collection services.
- **Bremerton:** Amend municipal code to require organics collection for single-family residences with garbage/recycling collection and businesses with garbage/recycling collection.
- **Kitsap County:** Amend county code to require organics collection for single-family residences with garbage/recycling collection within ORCAs and specify minimum standards for commercial organics collection, including mandatory service. Optional: Contract for residential and/or commercial organics collection services.

Ecology provides model ordinances[166] that Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, and Kitsap County can use to implement ORCA requirements. The ordinances also cover other related issues, like designing buildings to accommodate organics collection.

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How are multifamily residences affected by organics laws?

Multifamily residences are not currently subject to ORCA requirements under RCW 70A.205.540.[167] Local governments may, however, require organics collection at multifamily properties through local code. Kitsap County will evaluate phasing in organics collection at multifamily properties when mandatory collection is required in ORCA-impacted areas.

Washington's State Building Code will be updated in 2027 to require new multifamily buildings to accommodate organics collection services (RCW 19.27.610).[168]

What is Kitsap County's role in collecting and processing organics?

Kitsap County collects yard waste for recycling at the Olympic View Transfer Station on weekends for processing at North Mason Fiber, which is fewer than five miles away. The minimum fee for recycling yard waste is the same as the minimum fee for garbage disposal. However, the per-ton fee for yard waste is higher than the per-ton fee for garbage disposal. This may encourage customers to dispose of large volumes of yard waste instead of sorting it for recycling.

To increase organics collection at County-owned transfer stations, Kitsap County could:

- Modify rates to incentivize source-separation of yard waste.
- Collect yard waste for recycling daily instead of weekends only.
- Expand yard waste collection to the Recycling and Garbage Facilities.
- Provide free yard waste drop-off by subsidizing the cost through garbage tipping fees, as is currently done for recyclable materials.
- Provide free food waste drop-off stations, which would help residents follow Washington's organics management laws. An example of one such program is the Clark County We Compost Community Hubs.[169]

In the 1990s, Kitsap County considered opening a municipal composting facility but chose not to due to the abundance of private composting and yard waste facilities. It is unlikely Kitsap County will open a municipal composting facility in the future given the high cost of land, difficulty with siting these facilities, and existence of private composting facilities.

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How can Kitsap County reduce organics contamination?

Contamination is a major concern for composting facilities because contaminated compost is difficult to sell. Contamination comes in many forms, including plastics, metal, glass, "compostable" and "biodegradable" products, heavy metals, pesticides, herbicides, and PFAS chemicals. People contaminate organic materials due to confusion, carelessness, or a lack of education.

According to the 2024 Don't Spoil the Soil[170] report by the Composting Consortium, compost facilities spend around 20% of their operating costs on removing and managing contamination. The contamination removal system is imperfect, so trace amounts of contaminants can remain. Washington law limits the amount of contamination that can be in finished compost products (WAC 173-350-220).[171]

The following actions would help to reduce organics contamination in Kitsap County:

- **Requiring "Oops tags":** Kitsap County and the City of Poulsbo require haulers to place information tags on loads rejected due to contamination. All jurisdictions in Kitsap County could adopt similar practices.
- **Providing annual education:** Kitsap County, Port Orchard, and Bremerton residents receive annual composting guides by mail. All jurisdictions in Kitsap County could adopt similar policies.
- **Encouraging contaminated load rejection:** All jurisdictions could strengthen their support of haulers to reject contaminated materials.
- **Labeling carts:** All jurisdictions could require the same standardized cart label to be used on residential and commercial organics containers.

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What is the role of compostable packaging?

In unincorporated Kitsap County, products labeled "compostable" or "biodegradable" are not accepted in residential curbside green carts. This is because local composting facilities cannot process these materials. One exception, BPI-certified compostable bags, is noted in Appendix C, the Designated Recyclables List.

Compostable packaging is a promising solution to reduce plastic waste, but it is not yet a perfect replacement for traditional plastics. Consumers are often confused about which products are truly compostable. Misleading or inconsistent labeling can make this confusion worse. When non-compostable items are put into organics carts, they contaminate the compost, which can reduce the quality of the finished product.

Each local government in Kitsap County can decide which materials to collect for recycling or composting in their area, but the priority is to standardize the list of accepted materials across the county. This helps residents know what can be recycled or composted, reduces mistakes, and makes education simpler.

Before allowing new products in organics carts, local governments must weigh the benefits of diverting waste against the risk of contamination. Many products contain hidden plastics or harmful ingredients that make them unsuitable for composting.

To help address misleading claims, Washington passed the Plastic Product Degradability Law[172] in 2022. Starting January 1, 2024, products labeled as compostable must follow the law and be registered in Ecology's database. This law is meant to prevent companies from "greenwashing" plastic products as compostable when they are not.

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ECOSAFE-6400
COMPOSTABLE BAGS
COMPOST
Put In
REMOVE
produce stickers
Food Scraps, Paper Towels, Napkins, & Coffee Filters
Liner Options: Paper bag, newspaper, or BPI compostable bag. Look for this symbol
WM

Chapter 6

Waste transfer and disposal




VOLVO

Waste transfer and disposal

Introduction to waste transfer and disposal

In 2002, the privately-owned Olympic View Sanitary Landfill in Bremerton permanently closed after 27 years of operation. It was the last operating municipal solid waste landfill in Kitsap County. Since its closure, the County has used a transfer system to send waste to other regions for disposal and processing.

Waste transfer systems combine waste from multiple customers into larger vehicles for transport to a landfill, recycling processor, or compost facility. This increases efficiency while reducing costs and negative environmental effects.

Kitsap County's transfer system includes multiple transfer stations, waste haulers, and destination facilities. This chapter describes these elements in detail, focusing primarily on the transfer and disposal of municipal garbage. It also discusses the closed landfills that formerly handled the county's waste.



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Existing waste transfer and disposal system

Municipal garbage in Kitsap County is handled at six waste transfer stations:

- **Olympic View Transfer Station:** located at 9380 SW Barney White Road, Bremerton, WA 98312. The facility is open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
- **Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility:** located at 7791 NE Ecology Road, Kingston, WA 98346. The facility is open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The facility is closed on Tuesday.
- **Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility:** located at 8843 NW Dickey Road, Silverdale, WA 98383. The facility is open Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The facility is closed on Wednesday.
- **Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility:** located at 2850 SE Burley-Olalla Road, Olalla, WA 98359. The facility is open Monday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The facility is closed on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday.
- **Bainbridge Island Transfer Station:** is privately-owned and located at 7215 Vincent Road, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110. The facility is open Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The facility is closed Monday and Tuesday.

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Olympic View Transfer Station

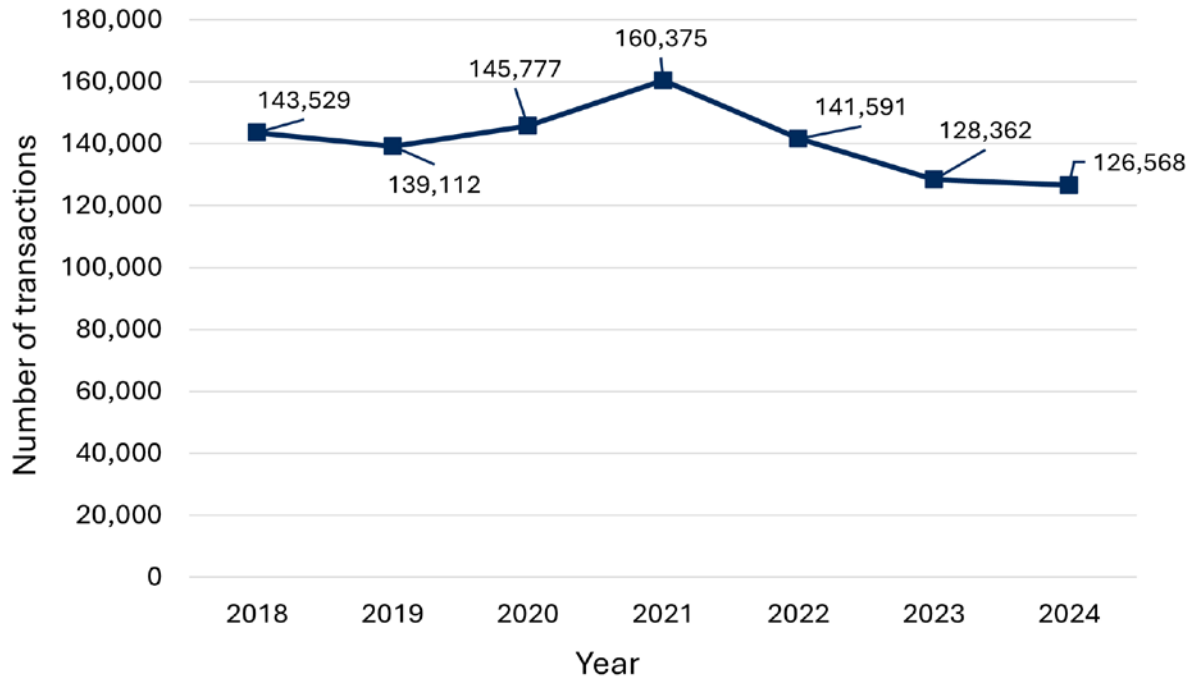
Most garbage generated in Kitsap County is routed to the Olympic View Transfer Station[173] (OVTS), which opened in 2002 on the same day the neighboring Olympic View Sanitary Landfill permanently closed. The County owns the Transfer Station, and WM operates it under a 20-year contract (2021-2042).

This facility primarily serves as a hub where garbage is transferred from trucks to trains for long-distance transport. Transporting materials by rail is more fuel and cost-efficient than trucking and produces fewer greenhouse gas emissions.

Transfer station customers pay tipping fees based on the weight or type of waste material. The Kitsap Board of County Commissioners sets these fees through a formal resolution, shown in Appendix L.

Major transfer station customers include WM, Bainbridge Disposal, the City of Poulsbo, the U.S. Navy, and contractors. Residents who do not subscribe to curbside waste collection can also self-haul their waste to the transfer station. Figure 6-1 shows the number of annual facility transactions in recent years.

Figure 6-1 Olympic View Transfer Station customer transactions, 2018-2024



Source (Figure 6-1): Kitsap County Solid Waste Division



When customers arrive at the Transfer Station, they unload their garbage onto a large tipping floor inside the building. The tipping floor has two main areas: one for mechanical tipping vehicles and the other for hand-unloading waste.

WM employees use heavy equipment to push garbage from the tipping floor into industrial garbage compactors. As of 2025, the facility has two compactors. The compactors compress 60,000 pounds of garbage into 48-foot shipping containers. Once full, workers load these containers onto trains behind the building. The trains carry the containers 300 miles to the Columbia Ridge Landfill[174] in Arlington, Oregon for final disposal.

In addition to garbage, the Transfer Station accepts certain recyclable materials and hazardous household products. These materials are handled separately from garbage.

Kitsap County Solid Waste Division employees also work at the facility to operate the scales, collect customer payment, and maintain the outdoor recycling yard and household hazardous waste station.



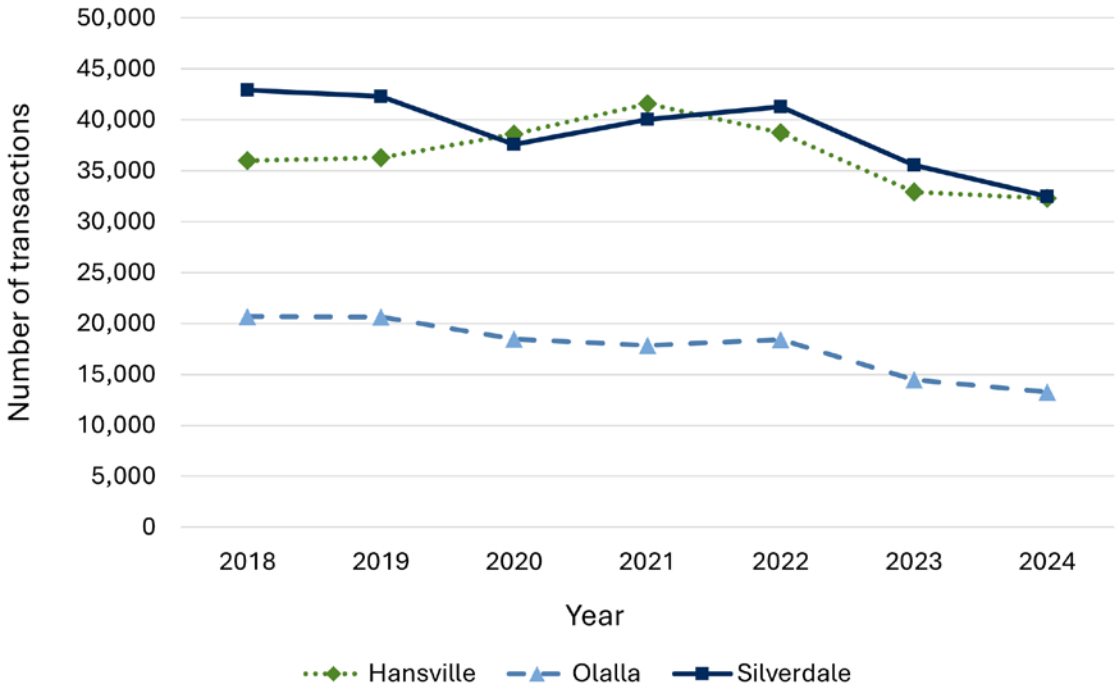
Recycling and Garbage Facilities

The Recycling and Garbage Facilities[175] (RAGFs) in Hansville, Silverdale, and Olalla are owned and operated by the County. These small, rural transfer stations collect garbage, recyclables, and certain hazardous household products from self-haul customers. They are designed to accept small volumes of waste.

At Recycling and Garbage Facilities, customers pay tipping fees based on the volume of waste or the type of material. These facilities do not have scales for weighing loads. The Kitsap Board of County Commissioners sets fees through a formal resolution, shown in Appendix L.

Recycling and Garbage Facility customers unload their garbage and recyclables by hand into large detachable steel containers called drop boxes. The County contracts WM to periodically empty the containers throughout the day. Garbage goes to the Olympic View Transfer Station and recyclables go to material recovery facilities. Figure 6-2 shows the number of annual facility transactions in recent years.

Figure 6-2 Recycling and Garbage Facility customer transactions, 2018-2024



Source (Figure 6-2): Kitsap County Solid Waste Division


Scrap Metal
CAPITAL INDUSTRIES
SECURE LID BEFORE TRANSPORTING
CAUTION
30-104

Bainbridge Island Transfer Station

Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (BITS) is owned and operated by Bainbridge Disposal, a private company. The facility accepts garbage, recyclables, and certain hazardous household products from self-haul customers. All waste must be unloaded by hand.

The Bainbridge Island Transfer Station charges fees for most materials, which cover operations, transportation, disposal, and recycling costs. Bainbridge Disposal hauls garbage from the Bainbridge Island Transfer Station to the Olympic View Transfer Station for disposal and takes recyclables to material recovery facilities.

Through an agreement with Bainbridge Disposal, the County currently provides motor oil, antifreeze, battery, compact fluorescent lights (CFLs), and sharps collection at the facility for no charge to the company or to customers.

In addition to accepting waste from the public, Bainbridge Island Transfer Station also functions as the operations hub for Bainbridge Disposal's waste hauling business.

Other solid waste handling facilities

Appendix E has a complete list of permitted solid waste handling facilities in Kitsap County, including the type of facility.

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Materials accepted at transfer stations

Table 6-1 lists the types of waste accepted at each public transfer station and whether it is disposed at the Columbia Ridge Landfill or recovered. Recovered waste is diverted from the landfill through recycling, composting, burning for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, or other beneficial uses. A plain text version of Table 6-1 is available in Appendix B.

Table 6-1 Materials collected at Kitsap County public transfer stations, 2026

Material	Disposed or recovered	OVTS	Hansville RAGF	Silverdale RAGF	Olalla RAGF	BITS
Asbestos	Disposed	✓	-	-	-	-
Antifreeze	Recovered	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Appliances, large	Recovered	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Batteries, household	Recovered	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Batteries, vehicle	Recovered	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coal ash, dredge spoils	Disposed	✓	-	-	-	-
Compact fluorescent lights (CFL)	Recovered	-	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cooking oil	Recovered	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Creosote-treated lumber	Disposed	✓	-	-	-	-
Electronics	Recovered	✓	-	-	-	✓

Material	Disposed or recovered	OVTS	Hansville RAGF	Silverdale RAGF	Olalla RAGF	BITS
Fluorescent tubes	Recovered	-	✓	-	-	-
Food waste	Not collected	-	-	-	-	-
Garbage (haulers)	Disposed	✓	-	-	-	-
Garbage (self-haul)	Disposed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Motor oil and filters	Recovered	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Recyclables	Recovered	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Soil	Disposed	✓	-	-	-	-
Scrap metal	Recovered	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sharps	Disposed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Textiles	Recovered	✓	✓	✓	✓	-
Tires	Recovered	✓	-	-	-	✓
Yard debris	Recovered	✓	-	-	-	✓

Destination facilities

Waste collected at transfer stations goes to different processing or disposal facilities depending on the type of material.

Garbage

At the Olympic View Transfer Station, WM compacts garbage into intermodal containers and ships the containers by rail to the Columbia Ridge Landfill,[176] the largest landfill in Oregon. Columbia Ridge is a non-hazardous Subtitle D municipal solid waste landfill owned by WM. It also accepts waste from King, Whatcom, Benton, Snohomish, Mason, and Pierce Counties, and from Oregon and Idaho.

Columbia Ridge also generates renewable energy. It captures 9,400 cubic feet of landfill gas per minute from more than 230 wells. Some of this gas powers an on-site plant that produces 12.8 megawatts of electricity, enough for 12,500 Seattle homes. The rest is flared to meet federal requirements. The site also has 90 wind turbines that generate up to 150 megawatts of power.



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Recyclables

WM and Bainbridge Disposal haul commingled recyclables to JMK Fibers,[177] a WM-owned materials recovery facility (MRF) in the Port of Tacoma. JMK sorts recyclables by type, bales them, and sells them into the global recycling market.

At transfer stations, cardboard is collected separately from other recyclable materials. This increases the material's value. Cardboard goes to Peninsula Recycling, a small WM-owned MRF in Bremerton. Peninsula Recycling bales cardboard and ships it to paper mills and other buyers.

Other recycling companies are contracted to remove and recycle appliances, cooking oil, electronics, scrap metal, textiles, and tires.

Yard debris

WM and Bainbridge Disposal haul yard debris from transfer stations to North Mason Fiber, a privately-owned permitted composting facility in Belfair. The facility is regulated by Mason County Public Health.

Hazardous waste

County staff and contractors haul hazardous household waste from transfer stations to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities or directly to hazardous waste processing facilities.

Closed and abandoned landfills

Before 2002, Kitsap County's garbage was disposed in local dumps and landfills. According to the Kitsap Public Health District, there are 13 closed landfills and 31 abandoned landfills in the county. Sites that had closure plans and closure permits are considered "closed." Those that simply stopped operations and were not closed according to regulations are considered "abandoned." The Health District keeps a map of known landfills[178] on its website and regularly inspects them.

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Most closed landfills are contaminated with hazardous substances. Washington's environmental cleanup law requires owners of contaminated sites to clean up and monitor them until they no longer pose an environmental or public health risk (RCW 70A.305).[179] In some cases, the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) steps in to conduct the cleanup themselves. Landfill cleanup plans are located on Ecology's Toxics Cleanup webpage.[180]

Kitsap County and the City of Bainbridge Island are responsible for post-closure cleanup, monitoring, and maintenance at some closed landfills. Appendix E describes these sites and provides information about how this ongoing work is funded.

Regulations for waste transfer and disposal

Washington law sets the minimum standards for designing and operating solid waste handling facilities, including transfer stations, landfills, and recycling facilities (WAC 173-304[181] and WAC 173-350).[182]

The state gives local health jurisdictions the authority to regulate these facilities, which is often done in partnership with Ecology. In Kitsap County, the Health District issues solid waste handling permits to these facilities and regularly inspects them to ensure compliance with Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2010-1[183] and state standards.

Several other laws apply to the operation of transfer stations and closed landfills, including:

- WAC 173-303[184] – Dangerous waste regulations
- WAC 173-350-360[185] – Moderate risk waste handling
- WAC 173-351[186] – Criteria for municipal solid waste landfills
- WAC 173-340[187] – Model toxics control act cleanup regulations
- RCW 70A.305[188] – Hazardous waste cleanup – model toxics control act
- RCW 70A.205[189] – Solid waste management – reduction and recycling
- RCW 36.58[190] – Counties - solid waste disposal

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Kitsap County exports garbage to the Columbia Ridge Landfill, so Oregon laws also apply, including:

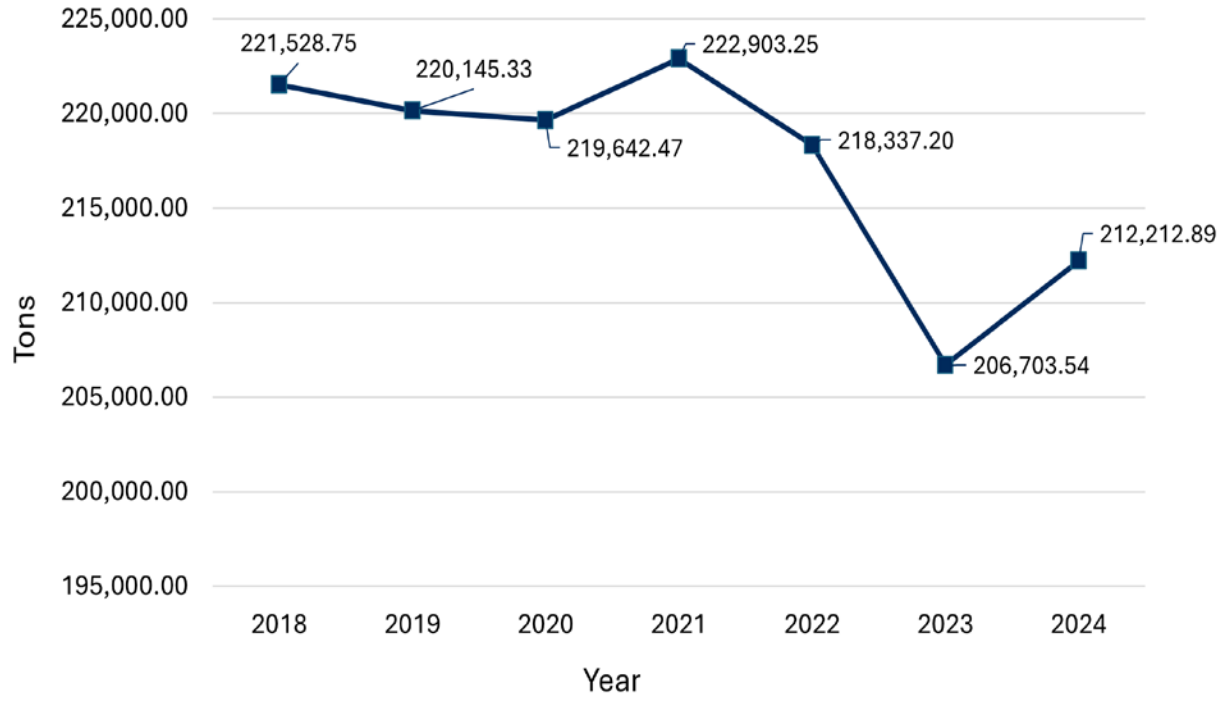
- Oregon Administrative Rule 340-093-0040,[191] which prohibits disposal of hazardous waste, motor oil, vehicles, large appliances, loose sharps, whole tires, televisions, computers, monitors, and lead-acid batteries in municipal solid waste landfills.
- Oregon Revised Statute 459.305,[192] which requires out-of-state waste generators to offer recycling and waste prevention programs that are equivalent to Oregon's standards.

Planning considerations for waste transfer and disposal

Does the transfer and disposal system meet current and projected needs?

Kitsap County's waste transfer system is well-established and reliable, although some transfer stations need upgrades to keep up with projected population growth. Figures 6-3 and 6-4 show garbage volumes handled at public transfer stations in recent years.

Figure 6-3 Garbage received at Olympic View Transfer Station, 2018-2024



Source (Figure 6-3): Kitsap County Solid Waste Division

The Olympic View Transfer Station is permitted and designed to accept 1,000 tons of garbage per day. In 2024, the facility accepted an average of 594 tons per day. This includes garbage brought from the Recycling and Garbage Facilities and the Bainbridge Island Transfer Station.

A 2019 study completed by Parametrix for Kitsap County estimates that the Olympic View Transfer Station can keep up with expected population growth until 2040. This study did not, however, account for planned improvements to the facility or Washington organics management laws. These changes may extend this timeline by increasing efficiency and decreasing incoming garbage.

According to WM, Columbia Ridge Landfill receives approximately 2.6 million tons of garbage annually and has an estimated remaining lifespan of 120 years at current disposal rates. This lifespan could be shortened if additional jurisdictions begin sending new or increased volumes of waste to the landfill, a possibility for both King County and Pierce County following the closure of their local landfills.

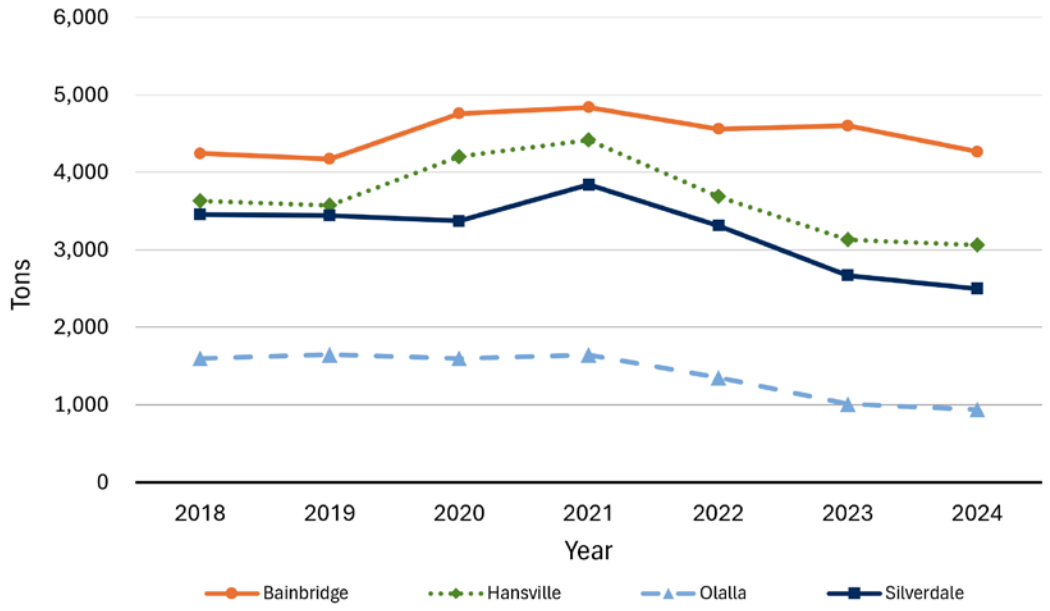


Two new compactors were installed at the Olympic View Transfer Station in 2025. These compactors will help the facility serve Kitsap's growing population.

The Hansville, Silverdale, and Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facilities have adequate garbage capacity to meet projected needs over the next 20 years. Silverdale, the busiest of the three facilities, will have 100 yards of additional garbage handling capacity following completion of the redevelopment.

Bainbridge Disposal reports that the Bainbridge Island Transfer Station may have adequate capacity to meet projected needs over the next 20 years, depending largely on future regulatory requirements established by the Ecology, the City of Bainbridge Island, or Kitsap County. Bainbridge Disposal did not identify any specific capital improvement projects to Kitsap County.

Figure 6-4 Garbage received at the Recycling and Garbage Facilities and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station, 2024



Source (Figure 6-4): Kitsap County Solid Waste Division and Bainbridge Disposal

Neither Kitsap County nor cities within the county intend to site a solid waste disposal facility as defined by RCW 70A.205.110[193] during the planning period. As such, the solid waste planning requirement of RCW 70A.205.045(9)[194] has been met.

Both Jefferson and Pierce Counties are considering opening or expanding transfer stations near Kitsap County's borders within the next 10-20 years, which could create opportunities for regional partnerships to decrease operational pressures on Kitsap County's transfer system.

What facility upgrades are planned or needed?

The Kitsap County 2026-2031 Capital Facility Plan and the Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility Master Plan[195] outline the priority improvement and maintenance projects at County-owned transfer stations. These projects focus on replacing aging infrastructure, improving efficiency, safety, and customer experience, and adding more waste handling capacity. Current projects total $46 million.

Kitsap County updates the Capital Facility Plan each year to reflect current capital priorities and costs. Appendix H contains the Capital Facility Plan.

Capital projects that are not completed within the 2026-2031 will be moved to the 2032-2046 timeline for completion. No additional capital projects have been identified for 2031 and beyond at this time.

Do tipping fees adequately cover transfer system costs?

In 2021, the County raised transfer station tipping fees to cover current and projected transfer system costs, including maintenance, operations, and disposal costs. The current fee schedule will expire at the end of 2026.

The County will conduct another rate study in 2026 to determine suitable disposal rates for the 2027 to 2032 period. The public will have an opportunity to comment on proposed rates.

Possible options for reducing transfer system costs include:

- Increase use of curbside collection services, which are more efficient, cost-effective, and environmentally friendly than self-hauling.
- Shift Recycling and Garbage Facility customers to the Olympic View Transfer Station, which is less expensive to operate on a per-unit basis.
- Limit hours at the Recycling and Garbage Facilities, which would ensure the facilities are busy while they are open. Currently, some locations have slow periods when incoming revenue does not exceed operating costs.
- Close the Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility, which has the lowest customer numbers among all three Recycling and Garbage Facilities and is located nearest to the Olympic View Transfer Station. This makes it the most expensive facility to operate on a per-unit basis.

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In an emergency, what other waste transfer options are available?

The biggest threat to the County's transfer system is fire. Transfer station fires caused by lithium-ion batteries are increasingly common because consumers mistakenly discard a variety of battery-powered electronics in household trash. Batteries can ignite when they are dropped, scraped, or crushed by loading equipment or garbage compactors.

Although the Olympic View Transfer Station has an advanced fire suppression system, it may not extinguish all types of fires. In 2015, the transfer station experienced a major fire that closed the facility over a weekend.

If a major fire closes the Olympic View Transfer Station, WM will be contractually responsible for transporting waste from Kitsap County to a suitable landfill. Their current contingency plan is to top-load garbage into trucks and transport it to another transfer station. Top-loading is less efficient than compacting waste, so WM will need to run many trucks to keep up with current amounts of incoming waste.

What are the options for reusing closed landfills?

Closed landfills have restrictive covenants placed on them that restrict the types of land use and development that can be done on or near them. The type of landfill design, type of waste buried, and cleanup status influences the extent of these restrictions.

Kitsap County's Olalla and Hansville landfills were both closed in 1989, before Washington developed its current landfill design and closure standards. Because of this, these sites lack key environmental control features such as engineered liners and leachate collection systems. This limits their suitability for redevelopment. The County restricts access to these sites due to safety and liability risks and to protect fragile landfill monitoring equipment.

While some other landfill owners have successfully installed solar arrays or created recreational spaces on closed landfills, these projects are typically done on more modern landfills. Landfill owners in Kitsap County would need to complete extensive feasibility studies and receive regulatory approval before considering development on closed landfills.

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Chapter 7

Collection




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Collection

Introduction to collection

There are four main types of waste collection services available in Kitsap County:

- **Curbside collection:** The regular pickup of garbage, recyclables, and organic materials by permitted haulers.
- **Self-hauling:** When people transport their own waste to a transfer station or other permitted solid waste handling facility.
- **Special collection:** Waste collection events, bulky waste pickup, junk removal, and similar services.
- **Cleanup programs:** The removal of litter and other illegally dumped waste from public lands and roads.

This chapter explains each collection service, including applicable regulations, planning considerations, and recommendations for improvement. It also describes efforts to educate the public about these services.

Existing collection programs

Residential curbside collection services

Curbside garbage and recycling collection is available countywide to single and multifamily homes, in both rural and urban areas. Starting January 1, 2026, all residential properties in the county also have access to organics collection services, as described in Chapter 5.

Garbage and recycling is bundled as a single service throughout the county, which encourages recycling, improves collection efficiency, and keeps costs lower by spreading them across more people. County and city ordinances require residents to pay for recycling even if they choose not to use their recycling cart.

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Below are descriptions of residential collection programs available in each area of the county, including how these services are regulated.

Unincorporated Kitsap County

Curbside waste collection services are encouraged but not mandatory. According to state law, WM is the only company authorized to provide residential waste collection services in unincorporated Kitsap County.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission[196] (UTC) regulates WM's collection services under Certificate G000237. This "G-certificate" grants WM the exclusive right to operate in unincorporated Kitsap County without competition (RCW 81.77).[197] G-certificates are perpetual unless the hauler fails to provide adequate collection services, stops operating in the territory, or sells all or part of the territory to another hauler.

In exchange for this protected territory, the UTC regulates and oversees the G-certificated hauler's rates, services, safety, billing practices, and more. The state's G-certificate system has been in place since 1961.

Although Kitsap County does not regulate curbside collection services, it:

- Establishes minimum residential collection standards in Kitsap County Code Chapter 9.48.[198]
- Decides which materials are accepted in residential curbside recycling and organics carts (Refer to Appendix C, Designated Recyclables List).
- Submits feedback to the UTC about the quality of service provided by the G-certificated hauler (RCW 81.77.120).[199]
- Submits a Cost Assessment Questionnaire (Appendix K) to the UTC, which informs the G-certificated hauler's collection rates.

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Bainbridge Island

Curbside waste collection services are encouraged but not mandatory. According to state law, Bainbridge Disposal is the only company authorized to provide residential waste collection services on the island.

The UTC regulates Bainbridge Disposal's collection services under Certificate G000143. This "G-certificate" grants Bainbridge Disposal the exclusive right to operate on Bainbridge Island without competition (RCW 81.77).[200]

Although the City of Bainbridge Island does not regulate collection services, it establishes minimum collection standards in Bainbridge Island Municipal Code Chapter 13.28.[201]

State law gives cities the authority to contract for and regulate waste collection services instead of allowing the UTC to regulate waste collection (RCW 35.21.120).[202] If the City decides to switch to contracted services, RCW 35.02.160[203] will guide the transition.



Bremerton

Curbside garbage and recycling collection is mandatory under Bremerton Municipal Code Chapter 6.04,[204] while organics collection is an optional service. The City of Bremerton, under the authority of RCW 35.21.120,[205] contracts WM for residential garbage, recycling, and organics collection services and sets service rates through this contract.

Port Orchard

Curbside garbage and recycling collection is mandatory under Port Orchard Municipal Code Chapter 6.04,[206] while organics collection is an optional service. According to state law, WM is the only company authorized to provide residential waste collection services in Port Orchard.

The UTC regulates WM's collection services under Certificate G000237. This "G-certificate" grants WM the exclusive right to operate in Port Orchard without competition (RCW 81.77).[207]

State law gives cities the authority to contract for and regulate waste collection instead of allowing the UTC to regulate these services (RCW 35.21.120).[208] In 2025, the City of Port Orchard ended its waste collection contract with WM and instead chose to have the UTC regulate residential waste collection within the city. If the City decides to return to contracted services in the future, RCW 35.02.160[209] will guide the transition.

Poulsbo

Curbside garbage and recycling collection is mandatory under City of Poulsbo Municipal Code 3.12,[210] while organics collection is an optional service. The City of Poulsbo, under the authority of RCW 35.21.120,[211] contracts Bainbridge Disposal for recycling and organics collection services and sets rates through this contract.

The City currently operates its own garbage collection service but intends to contract for garbage collection beginning in 2027.

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Commercial collection services

Commercial garbage collection is available countywide to businesses, organizations, and institutions. It is mandatory in Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo but optional in unincorporated Kitsap County and Bainbridge Island. Commercial garbage collection is regulated throughout the county:

- Bremerton regulates commercial garbage rates and services through Bremerton Municipal Code Chapter 6.04[212] and its waste collection contract with WM.
- Poulsbo regulates commercial garbage rates and services through Poulsbo Municipal Code Chapter 3.12.[213]
- The UTC regulates commercial garbage rates and services in unincorporated Kitsap County, Port Orchard, and Bainbridge Island.

Commercial recycling and organics collection are also available countywide as an optional service. This service is available on the open market, which means commercial waste generators can hire any legally operating hauler to collect their recyclables and organic materials. Haulers set their own rates, service areas, and services, including the types of recyclables collected.

By passing a local ordinance, local governments can require businesses to have recycling and/or organics collection services. To help businesses set up these services, local governments can contract with a hauler and allow businesses to use the contracted rates and services. However, they cannot require businesses to use the contracted hauler. The City of Bremerton includes voluntary commercial recycling and organics collection in their waste collection contract.

To operate legally, companies that provide commercial recycling and organics collection must:

- Only collect and transport materials that will be recycled or recovered
- Register with the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) as a Transporter of Recyclable Material (RCW 70A.205.300)[214]
- Have Common Carrier Authority from the UTC (RCW 81.80)[215]
- Have a solid waste hauling permit from the Kitsap Public Health District (Public Health Ordinance 2010-1)[216]

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6yd
CAUTION
KEEP OFF!
CAUTION
LOAD EVENLY!

Table 7-1 Commercial garbage collection services in Kitsap County, 2026

Jurisdiction	Service provider	Current regulatory authority	Mandatory collection?
Unincorporated Kitsap County	WM	UTC	No
City of Bainbridge Island	Bainbridge Diposal	UTC	No
City of Bremerton	WM	City of Bremerton	Yes
City of Port Orchard	WM	UTC	Yes
City of Poulsbo	Bainbridge Disposal	City of Poulsbo	Yes

Table 7-2 Commercial recycling collection services in Kitsap County, 2026

Jurisdiction	Service provider	Mandatory collection?
Unincorporated Kitsap County	Any legal company (open market)	No
City of Bainbridge Island	Any legal company (open market)	No
City of Bremerton	City contractor or any legal company (open market)	No
City of Port Orchard	Any legal company (open market)	No
City of Poulsbo	Any legal company (open market)	No

Table 7-3 Commercial organics collections services in Kitsap County, 2026

Jurisdiction	Service provider	Mandatory collection?
Unincorporated Kitsap County	Any legal company (open market)	No
City of Bainbridge Island	Any legal company (open market)	No
City of Bremerton	City contractor or any legal company (open market)	No
City of Port Orchard	Any legal company (open market)	No
City of Poulsbo	Any legal company (open market)	No

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Self-hauling

Self-hauling is when a household, business, institution, or contractor transports its own waste directly to a public transfer station or another permitted solid waste handling facility. Self-hauling is currently allowed in Kitsap County under state and local laws.

Junk cleanup services

Residents and businesses that need help cleaning up their properties can hire a junk cleanup company. These companies must be:

- Permitted as a Common Carrier[217] by the UTC
- Permitted as a site restoration company by the Health District. The Health District keeps a list of permitted companies[218] on its website

Junk cleanup companies may not compete with G-certificated haulers or haulers contracted by cities. To avoid illegally hauling waste, junk cleanup companies:

- Must have their staff gather garbage or residential recyclables/organics from a property and load it into company-owned containers or vehicles
- May not provide containers, dumpsters, vehicles, or trailers for customers to fill with garbage or residential recyclables/organics
- Cannot collect garbage or residential recyclables/organics left at the curb by customers

The UTC and Health District enforce these requirements.

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Secure your load laws

Washington laws require drivers to fully cover and secure their loads while transporting waste (RCW 46.61.655[219] and 46.37.490).[220] These laws help prevent litter, injuries, and deaths caused by debris falling from vehicles.

State law also requires counties and cities with staffed transfer stations to adopt local ordinances to reduce litter from vehicles (RCW 70A.200.120).[221] The ordinances must include an "unsecured load fee" charged to customers who arrive at transfer stations with unsecured loads.

In Kitsap County, Chapter 9.18[222] of the county code sets a $10 unsecured load fee at County-owned transfer stations. This fee is charged year-round, with increased enforcement during the annual Secure Your Load for Safer Roads campaign.[223]

The City of Bainbridge Island does not currently have a local load security ordinance. As a result, the privately-owned Bainbridge Island Transfer Station does not have or charge an unsecured load fee.

Bulky waste collection services

Large items like tires, furniture, and appliances are difficult to collect using standard collection trucks, so waste haulers offer bulky item pickup services for a fee.

Some local governments also offer special bulky waste services to households, including:

- **Port Gamble S'Klallam and Suquamish Tribes:** Periodically provides free community garbage dumpsters for tribal members. The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe also offers an annual garbage disposal voucher program for tribal members.
- **City of Bremerton:** Contracts WM for an annual "Beautify Bremerton" collection event, typically focused on free yard debris recycling.
- **Kitsap County Noxious Weed Program:** Seasonally offers free disposal of noxious weeds at public transfer stations.
- **Kitsap County Solid Waste Division:** Periodically holds residential collection events for recyclable items. The Division shares upcoming events on its event webpage.[224]

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Litter cleanup programs

Each local government in Kitsap County maintains its own lands and roads, including cleaning up litter and illegal dumpsites. This section provides a general description of how each agency does this work.

Kitsap County

The Clean Kitsap Program,[225] run by the Solid Waste Division, coordinates litter and debris cleanup on county roads and lands. In 2025, the program removed over 92 tons of litter and debris. The program:

- Coordinates the Adopt a Spot volunteer litter cleanup program[226] in unincorporated Kitsap County, Bremerton, and Port Orchard
- Removes illegal dumpsites reported through SeeClickFix[227]
- Contracts for roadside litter cleanup services
- Coordinates the Secure Your Load for Safer Roads[228] litter prevention campaign, including giveaways of cargo nets and ratchet straps
- Partners with the Health District to investigate and prevent illegal dumping
- Assists the Kitsap County Parks Department with park cleanups
- Provides disposal discounts to qualifying agencies, organizations, and charities
- Participates in the Homeless Encampment Action, Response, and Transitions (HEART) Program[229] to provide a consistent and compassionate response to unauthorized encampments on County property

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State agencies

The Washington State Departments of Transportation (WSDOT) and Ecology maintain state roads and lands in Kitsap County, including State Routes 3 and 16. Their main cleanup strategies are:

- Ecology operates an adult litter crew from March through November
- WSDOT operates the Adopt a Highway volunteer program[230] and business sponsorship program
- WSDOT crews remove large and dangerous road debris
- Ecology provides litter prevention campaigns like We Keep WA Litter Free[231] and Secure Your Load for Safer Roads[232]

The County assists state agencies with highway cleanups as funding and resources allow.

Cities

City maintenance and operations crews clean up litter within their jurisdictions and respond to reports of illegal dumping. Cities may request financial assistance or litter cleanup supplies from the County's Clean Kitsap Program.

Litter laws

Washington law prohibits littering and illegal dumping[233] and requires drivers to properly secure vehicle loads. Violation can carry fines of $103 to $5,000, depending on the type or volume of litter. Littering potentially dangerous items like cigarettes, glass, or needles have higher penalties. Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2010-01[234] also prohibits illegal dumping and littering.

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Education and outreach

Waste haulers and local governments educate the community about available collection services. Local governments may also require haulers to provide education through local ordinances or waste collection contracts. Below is a partial list of current outreach methods used in Kitsap County.

Hauler-provided outreach

WM educates its customers in Bremerton, Port Orchard, and unincorporated Kitsap County through:

- An annual mailer with collection schedule, recycle guide, and organics guide (English language)
- Website with schedules, guides, and instructions for setting out extra materials (multiple languages)
- Cart decals on new garbage, recycling, and organics carts (English)
- Customer dashboard and service alerts (English)
- Printed "Oops tags" to inform customers when unacceptable materials are found in collection containers (English)

Bainbridge Disposal provides:

- A website with guides for garbage, recycling, and composting (English)
- Cart decals (English)
- "Oops tags" (English)
- Cart signage at multifamily properties (English)

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Local government-provided outreach

Local governments provide municipal websites with information about available collection services.

The City of Bremerton's waste collection contract requires WM to conduct outreach within the city. Each year, the City and WM jointly select campaign topics, and WM interns carry out the outreach efforts. Recent campaigns have focused on reducing recycling contamination and marketing organics collection.

The Solid Waste Division provides the following outreach resources related to collection services:

- Curbside collection service webpage[235] (English)
- What Do I Do With It? searchable database[236] (English and Spanish)
- Recycle Right recycling guide[237] (English and Spanish)
- Curbside composting guide[238] (English)
- Periodic giveaways of compost toolkits (English)
- Technical assistance to multifamily properties and businesses, upon request (English)



Planning considerations for collection services

How can local governments standardize collection services across Kitsap County?

Each local government in Kitsap County has the authority to design a collection program for its own community, which naturally results in some variations between programs. However, residents who live, work, and travel throughout the county benefit when programs are as similar as possible. This helps reduce confusion, improve participation, and minimize contamination. Standardization is particularly necessary in a small county like Kitsap, where people frequently cross city and county lines for work, school, and daily activities.

Key areas for standardization include:

1. Standardizing accepted materials

Aligning accepted materials ensures residents know what can and cannot be recycled, no matter where they live or work.

In recent years, local governments in Kitsap County have worked together to standardize residential recycling lists across the region. This shared list, called the Designated Recyclables List, is included in Appendix C and discussed in Chapter 4.

2. Standardizing container colors

Consistent waste container colors help people sort materials correctly and reduce contamination. In 2025, the Washington Legislature adopted a statewide standard color scheme[239] for waste collection containers smaller than 101 gallons purchased after August 1, 2025.

Over time, haulers in Kitsap County will transition to these new colors for carts. Currently, haulers use a variety of container and lid colors, but most containers already follow a color scheme similar to the state standard.

Container colors by jurisdiction

Bainbridge Island: Cart colors are not defined in the city's service level ordinance but in practice are black body with gray/black lid for garbage, blue lid for recycling, and green lid for organics. New state-compliant colors are being phased in over time.

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Bremerton: Cart colors are not defined in the city's contract but in practice are gray body with black/gray lid for garbage, blue lid for recycling, and green lid for organics. Some older cart stock is entirely black, green, or beige for garbage, recycling, or organics. State-compliant cart colors are being phased in over time.

Poulsbo: Cart colors are gray body with gray/black lid for garbage, blue lid for recycling, and green lid for organics. The city's new solid waste collection contract requires state-compliant cart colors to be phased in over time, beginning in 2027.

Port Orchard: Cart colors are not defined in the city's service level ordinance but in practice are gray body with black/gray lid for garbage, blue lid for recycling, and green lid for organics. Some older cart stock is entirely black, green, beige for garbage, recycling, or organics. State-compliant cart colors are being phased in over time.

Kitsap: Cart colors are not defined in the city's contract but in practice are gray body with black/gray lid for garbage, blue lid for recycling, and green lid for organics. Some older cart stock is entirely black, green, beige for garbage, recycling, or organics. State-compliant cart colors are being phased in over time. Non-compliant colors are prescribed in the county's current service level ordinance, but state law take precedence.

3. Standardizing outreach materials

Clear, consistent outreach helps residents understand what they can recycle, compost, and throw away. By 2030, residential recycling guides across Washington will be standardized thanks to the new Recycling Reform Act.[240]

In the meantime, local governments in Kitsap County should continue coordinating to provide clear, aligned guidance. Efforts should focus on standardizing organics, garbage, and hazardous waste disposal outreach and messaging.

WM provides the same printed recycling and organics guide to residents in unincorporated Kitsap County and the City of Port Orchard. WM's recycling and organics guide for Bremerton is nearly identical, with only minor differences. Bainbridge Disposal also provides a consistent digital guide to residential customers in both Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island.

Kitsap County produces its own Recycle Right guide[241] that is primarily intended for self-haul customers using County-owned transfer stations. The guide is also applicable to curbside collection services and is available to any hauler or local government for distribution within their communities. The County also produces a curbside composting guide, which is primarily used to market curbside organics collection services.

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How can Kitsap County and Bainbridge Island increase participation in curbside collection?

Managing daily waste through curbside collection is more environmentally friendly than self-hauling because it reduces greenhouse gas emissions associated with many individual vehicle trips. Curbside service is also more convenient and can be more affordable for many customers. Because of these benefits, local governments encourage residents and businesses to use curbside collection for managing their routine, daily waste rather than transporting it to a transfer station.

Although curbside garbage and recycling collection isn't required in unincorporated Kitsap County or Bainbridge Island, most people use the service. Organics collection service is not as popular, although participation is increasing each year. Table 7-4 and Table 7-5 show current participation rates for single-family residences.

Table 7-4 Garbage and recycling participation rates for single-family collection services, Kitsap County

Jurisdiction	Housing units	Mandatory collection?	Accounts (garbage/ recycling)	Participation rate
Unincorporated Kitsap County	55,954	No	52,022	93%
City of Bainbridge Island	9,073	No	7,489	83%
City of Bremerton	10,673	Yes	10,425	98%
City of Port Orchard	4,936	Yes	5,428	100+%
City of Poulsbo	3,890	Yes	4,037	100+%

Source (Table 7-4): Housing data from Washington Office of Financial Management (April 2025). Account data from WM (June 2025), Bainbridge Disposal (June 2026), and City of Poulsbo (June 2026).

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Table 7-5 Organics participation rates for single-family collection services, Kitsap County

Jurisdiction	Housing units	Mandatory collection?	Accounts (organics)	Participation rate
Unincorporated Kitsap County	55,954	No	12,370	22%
City of Bainbridge Island	9,073	No	3,967	44%
City of Bremerton	10,673	No	4,206	39%
City of Port Orchard	4,936	No	1,983	38%
City of Poulsbo	3,890	No	1,758	45%

Source (Table 7-5): Housing data from Washington Office of Financial Management (April 2025). Account data from WM (June 2025) and Bainbridge Disposal (June 2026).

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To increase participation in curbside collection, local governments in Kitsap County could:

- **Mandate collection in unincorporated areas:** Counties can create solid waste districts to require curbside collection and penalize non-compliance (RCW 36.58A).[242]
- **Mandate collection on Bainbridge Island:** The city can require waste collection through local ordinance, with or without a waste collection contract.
- **Offer flexible service options:** Offering more cart sizes and pickup frequencies could attract more customers.
- **Advertise carry-out and drive-in services:** In unincorporated areas, these convenient services are available for an added fee.
- **Improve services to customers with disabilities:** In unincorporated areas and Port Orchard, free carry-out service is currently available to disabled customers. Local governments could further improve waste collection services to disabled residents through local ordinances.
- **Make self-hauling less convenient:** The County could make curbside services more attractive by changing transfer station operations. Options include increasing minimum fees, reducing hours, closing smaller facilities, and helping people compare curbside costs to self-haul rates. This approach could have unintended consequences, like more illegal dumping.

How could jurisdictions provide discounted collection services to low-income residents?

No county in Washington currently offers discounted curbside collection rates to low-income customers, but many are considering it. Under state law, Kitsap County may request discounted rates from the G-certificated hauler and the UTC (RCW 81.77.195).[243] Other residential customers within the service area would fund these discounts.

In unincorporated areas, seniors with limited income and disabled people with limited income can currently apply to the Solid Waste Division to cancel their recycling service while keeping garbage service (Kitsap County Code 9.48).[244] This program is not popular because many people want to keep their curbside recycling service.

Bremerton and Poulsbo currently offer discounted rates to eligible low-income residents. Other cities could establish similar programs under RCW 35A.21.153.[245]

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How can jurisdictions reduce litter?

Litter is a relentless problem for local governments. Cleanups are expensive and dangerous, especially along busy roadsides. Preventing litter at the source is the best approach to litter, but this can be difficult to do because it comes from so many sources.

Research estimates that around 40% of roadside litter blows off or falls from unsecured vehicle cargo. The Solid Waste Division promotes the Secure Your Load for Safer Roads campaign[246] to teach local drivers about the importance of load security. The campaign has given away thousands of cargo tie-down tools and litter bags to help drivers with this behavior. County-owned transfer stations also charge a $10 unsecured load fee to drivers who arrive with unsecured material.

Other options for preventing roadside litter in Washington include:

- Requiring customers to bag their curbside garbage to prevent materials from blowing or falling out during collection.
- Rewriting Washington's drivers guide and driving education to train all drivers how to properly secure their cargo according to state law.



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How can Kitsap County reduce problematic "group collection sites?"

When garbage trucks cannot safely drive on certain roads, haulers ask customers to move their carts to a different, shared pickup location. In Kitsap County, these shared locations are called "group collection sites." Some group sites have more than 50 carts, and as more households subscribe to organics collection, this number will grow.

When people don't bring their carts home from group sites after collection, the carts can cause traffic problems, block road shoulders and driveways, attract illegal dumping, and cause litter. The County sometimes receives complaints related to these sites.

In 2023, the County asked WM to review 1,300 known group sites in unincorporated areas. As a result, WM has removed some unnecessary sites, made procedures for creating new sites, and trained drivers to leave sites cleaner than they found them.

Other options for reducing problematic group collection sites include:

- **Enforcement:** The Health District could fine people who leave waste in the public right of way, which violates Public Health Ordinance 2010-1.[247] However, this could unfairly affect older or disabled people who have trouble moving their carts.
- **Improving roads:** Some county roads weren't built to handle today's large garbage trucks, but improving these roads would be expensive and may not be worth the cost. For private roads, the County could develop road design standards or educate developers during permitting.
- **Smaller collection vehicles:** The County could encourage or require the hauler to use smaller collection vehicles on some county roads, but this could increase rates for all customers.
- **Helping residents bring carts home**: The County could provide people with tools to help move their carts, like special hitch attachments for vehicles. These tools can be costly and may not fit all vehicles.

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How can building and development codes support waste collection?

The Kitsap County Department of Community Development does not have solid waste design standards for newly built properties or developments other than those required to prevent stormwater pollution. As a result:

- New developments and commercial properties are not reviewed to ensure waste collection access or adequate waste storage capacity.
- Roads are not required to include designated areas where carts can be safely placed away from traffic.
- Private roads are not always designed for waste collection vehicles.

This omission can lead to collection and safety challenges. To address this, the County should create and update building and development standards to ensure:

- Adequate space for garbage, recycling, and organics containers at multifamily and commercial properties.
- Dumpster enclosures that prevent stormwater pollution while remaining accessible to collection trucks.
- New driveways and roads that accommodate collection trucks and services.
- Compliance with state law, which will require the state building code to facilitate organics collection at new multifamily residences and commercial buildings (RCW 19.27.610).[248]

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How can jurisdictions reduce illegal dumping?

Illegal dumping of waste is a problem across Kitsap County. Illegal dumping can lower property values, pollute land and water, and create hazards for people and wildlife. It is also costly to clean up.

People illegally dump for a variety of reasons, including lack of money, time, suitable vehicles, knowledge, and care. In some cases, people hire unpermitted junk haulers to remove their waste, who then illegally dump the materials after being paid.

In 2025, the County picked up nearly 1,000 illegal dumpsites from roads and lands in unincorporated areas, ranging from single trash bags to entire dump truck loads. This figure does not include illegal dumping that occurs on city and tribal lands.

The following actions could reduce illegal dumping locally:

- Mandated waste collection services for all residents and businesses.
- Cities could add on-call bulky waste pickup to their waste collection contracts.
- Increased staff capacity for illegal dumping investigations.
- The County could resume free junk furniture collection events at the Olympic View Transfer Station, which ended in 2020 due to cost and disruptions to facility operations.
- Local governments could provide vouchers for free or discounted disposal at transfer stations. These vouchers could be targeted for communities with greater environmental health disparities.
- Local governments could educate the community about the risks of hiring unpermitted junk haulers.

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Chapter 8

Hazardous waste




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Hazardous waste

Introduction to hazardous waste

Hazardous waste materials are flammable, toxic, corrosive, or reactive. When improperly handled, even small quantities of these materials can pollute the air and water, contaminate soil, harm plants and animals, damage property, and cause injury or illness.

In earthquake- and flood-prone areas like Western Washington, storing hazardous materials in home cabinets, garages, basements, or sheds creates an added risk. Natural disasters can cause these chemicals to spill, catch fire, and pollute the area, which makes disaster response and recovery even more difficult and costly.

To reduce these environmental and public safety risks, Washington's hazardous waste management law requires local governments to prepare and maintain plans for safely and responsibly managing hazardous waste generated in their communities (RCW 70A.300).[249]

This chapter serves as Kitsap County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan. It has two main purposes:

- **Public awareness:** To provide clear, accessible information about the County's hazardous waste programs, including efforts to reduce the use of toxic products.
- **Planning:** To establish a six-year roadmap for maintaining, improving, and expanding hazardous waste programs in the county.

Kitsap County has long been a leader in hazardous waste management, and this Plan reflects a continued commitment to this responsibility.

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Moderate risk waste

This Plan focuses on the management of moderate risk waste, a specific category of hazardous waste. There are two types of moderate risk waste covered by this Plan:

- **Household hazardous waste (HHW):** Hazardous waste generated by households, such as antifreeze, batteries, cleaning products, motor oil, paint, and pesticides.
- **Small Quantity Generator (SQG) waste:** Hazardous waste generated by businesses, organizations, non-profits, schools, churches, and other institutions or corporations that qualify as SQGs under Washington law.

The term "moderate risk" does not mean that this waste is only moderately hazardous. Instead, it refers to smaller volumes of hazardous waste. Moderate risk waste is defined in Washington law as "any waste that exhibits any of the properties of hazardous waste but is exempt from regulation under Chapter 70A.300 RCW[250] solely because the waste is generated in quantities below the threshold for regulation, and any household wastes which are generated from the disposal of substances identified by the department as hazardous household substances."

This chapter does not cover the management of dangerous waste produced by Large and Medium Quantity Generator businesses, which generate larger volumes of waste or more dangerous types.



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Existing hazardous waste programs

Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2010-01[251] prohibits residents and businesses from placing hazardous waste in the garbage or recycling, pouring it down a drain, or releasing it into the environment. Instead, hazardous waste materials must be managed through approved collection programs, such as Kitsap County's collection program, or licensed hazardous waste contractors.

This section describes the County's current hazardous waste collection programs and efforts to educate the community about the risks of hazardous products. These programs aim to follow Washington's hazardous waste hierarchy, which prioritizes waste reduction and recycling over treatment, incineration, solidification, stabilization, and landfilling.

Household hazardous waste collection facilities

Kitsap County owns and operates two Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection Facilities[252] that provide free disposal of hazardous household products for Kitsap County residents:

- **South Kitsap HHW Collection Facility:** 5551 SW Imperial Way, Bremerton
- **North Kitsap HHW Collection Facility:** 23300 Arness Creek Rd. N., Poulsbo

The South Kitsap facility is open to residential customers on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The new North Kitsap facility, opening late 2026, will be open to residential customers on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Both facilities are closed 12 to 12:30 p.m. for lunch.

Residents do not need to make an appointment at either facility to dispose of small loads of waste. However, appointments are required for:

- Large loads exceeding 50 containers or 50 gallons in total
- Individual containers larger than 5 gallons
- Potentially dangerous products, like unknown chemicals and unstable containers

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Regional collaboration for environmental protection

Kitsap County has interlocal agreements with neighboring Mason and Jefferson counties that allow their residents to use Kitsap County's HHW Collection Facilities. The Solid Waste Division tracks residency using ZIP codes and charges the partner counties a fixed fee for each customer visit.

Accepted and not accepted materials

Both HHW Collection Facilities accept most hazardous household products, including:

- Aerosols
- Antifreeze
- Automotive products
- Batteries
- Butane tanks
- Fire extinguishers
- Fluorescent lights
- Gasoline
- Glue and bonding cement
- Household cleaners
- Hobby chemicals (chemistry sets, photography chemicals, etc.)
- Lead
- Lithium batteries
- Mercury and mercury-containing products
- Motor oil and oil filters
- Needles/sharps (in approved containers, up to three containers per visit)
- Paints (oil-based and latex)
- Pesticides and lawn chemicals
- Petroleum products
- Pool and spa supplies
- Pressurized fuel tanks and canisters
- Propane tanks up to 1 liter
- Rechargeable batteries
- Road flares
- Solvents and thinners
- Stains and varnishes

The HHW Collection Facilities do not accept ammunition, appliances, asbestos, explosives, electronics, electric vehicle (EV) batteries, fireworks, large propane tanks, marine aerial flares, medication, radioactive waste, cannabis waste, or smoke detectors.

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Limited household hazardous waste collection stations

Kitsap County residents can also bring select hazardous household products to the limited household hazardous waste collection stations at the Olympic View Transfer Station (OVTS), Recycling and Garbage Facilities (RAGFs), and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (BITS). Table 8-1 lists the hazardous household materials collected at each facility. A plain text version of this table is available in Appendix B.

County staff and contracted haulers transport materials from the limited HHW collection stations to the HHW Collection Facilities or directly to a hazardous waste processing facility.

Businesses and organizations may not use these stations.

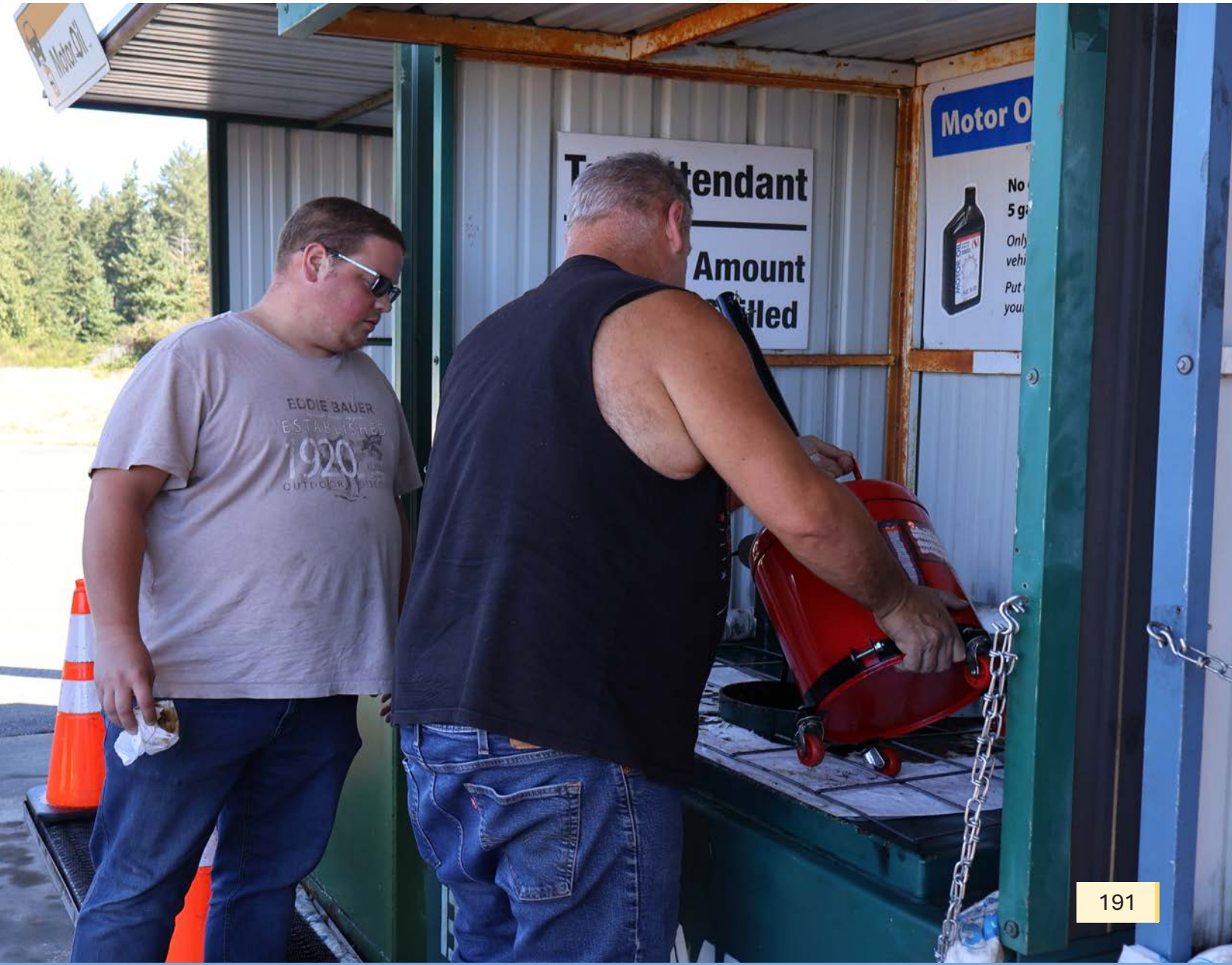


Table 8-1 Household hazardous waste materials collected at Kitsap County public transfer stations

Material	OVTS	Hansville RAGF	Silverdale RAGF	Olalla RAGF	BITS	HHW Facilities
Antifreeze	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Compact fluorescent lights (CFLs)	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fluorescent tubes	-	✓	-	-	-	✓
Household batteries	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lead-acid vehicle batteries	-	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Motor oil	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Oil filters	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sharps in approved containers (up to three per visit)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Other hazardous materials	-	-	-	-	-	✓

Mobile household hazardous waste collection events

From 2001 to 2024, Kitsap County held 17 household hazardous waste collection events in North Kitsap and Bainbridge Island. These one-day events helped more than 5,000 residents safely dispose of hazardous materials.

In 2024, the County ended these events to focus on developing the North Kitsap HHW Collection Facility, a permanent facility that will provide year-round collection services starting in 2026.

Other government agencies and private businesses also provide periodic household hazardous waste collection events in the community, including:

- **2025:** GreenSheen held a free latex paint collection event on Bainbridge Island.
- **2025:** The Eagle Harbor Yacht Club hosted a collection for fire extinguishers, marine flares, and fireworks.
- **2022:** The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe organized a hazardous waste collection event for tribal members, with support from County staff.
- **2019 and 2023:** The Washington State Patrol Bomb Squad collected marine flares, ammunition, fireworks, and powders.



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Business hazardous waste collection

Small Quantity Generator (SQG) businesses can schedule an appointment[253] to dispose of their hazardous waste at the Kitsap County HHW Collection Facilities.

These businesses pay disposal costs, which are based on rates established in the County's contract with a licensed hazardous waste contractor. The County does not charge businesses for labor, supplies, or program overhead, which keeps costs manageable for SQG customers.

After each appointment, SQGs receive a detailed receipt that documents the types and volumes of waste they disposed. This information helps them comply with Washington's hazardous waste laws.

Upon request, County staff can visit SQGs in advance to help them identify, sort, and inventory hazardous materials before their scheduled appointment.

As of 2024, there are 89 businesses in Kitsap County that have registered with the federal government as SQGs. Of these, 23 reported data to Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) about the waste they generated and managed that year. Registration and reporting is not required for SQGs, so this is not a complete list.

Retail collection programs

Several retailers in Kitsap County offer in-store collection sites for rechargeable batteries, certain electronics, mercury-containing lights, used motor oil, and paint. Many of these locations participate in statewide extended producer responsibility (EPR) programs.

EPR is a policy approach that requires producers to take responsibility for the end-of-life management of the products they sell, including recycling or disposal. This approach shifts waste management costs away from consumers and local governments and onto the companies that produce these products. Washington State currently has hazardous waste EPR programs for batteries, certain electronics, mercury-containing lights, paint, and solar panels. These programs are detailed in Chapter 9.

Kitsap County supports the use of retailer collection sites by promoting them through the What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov and through printed outreach materials.

Hazardous site cleanup

Before modern environmental laws, people routinely disposed of hazardous chemicals into unlined landfills, directly on the ground, or into waterways. The consequences of these historical practices are still present across Washington, including in Kitsap County.

According to Ecology, the state has more than 13,000 contaminated sites where pollutants like petroleum products, heavy metals, and other toxic chemicals are found in soil and groundwater. In Kitsap County, 501 sites have been identified, and 61 still require cleanup. Many of these are former gas stations or businesses with leaking underground fuel tanks. Residents can view these sites and track cleanup progress on Ecology's contaminated site map.[254]

Some contaminated sites are closed municipal landfills that operated before modern waste management standards. Kitsap County and some local cities are responsible for cleanup and long-term monitoring at certain closed landfills. More information about local landfill cleanups can be found in Appendix E.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency oversees Superfund sites, which are the nation's most severely contaminated properties. Kitsap County has eight Superfund sites,[255] most of which are tied to historical U.S. Navy operations.

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Spills response and cleanup

Kitsap County and local city crews respond to and clean up hazardous waste spills and illegal dumping along local roads, in ditches, storm drains, and water bodies. Ecology and the Washington State Department of Transportation respond to spills and illegal dumping along state highways and routes.

Residents and businesses can report hazardous waste pollution, spills, and illegal dumping by contacting the Kitsap Public Health District, Kitsap County, or the city in which the incident occurred. In an emergency, call 911.

Material reuse

The Kitsap County HHW Collection Facilities promote material reuse through the Reuse Shops. These are designated areas at each facility where reusable products are set aside for residents to take home at no charge after signing a waiver. The South Kitsap HHW Reuse Shop serves around 40-50 customers each week. Shops only offer safer products like house paint and automotive fluids; acutely dangerous chemicals are not available for reuse.



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Pollution prevention

The Pollution Prevention Assistance Program,[256] operated by the Health District and funded by Ecology, helps local SQG businesses reduce pollution and comply with environmental laws. Program services include:

- Developing pollution and spill prevention plans
- Applying stormwater protection practices
- Ensuring compliance with hazardous waste regulations
- Providing reimbursement for pollution prevention equipment
- Supporting transitions to less toxic products

Education

Kitsap County and the Health District provide education and outreach to help residents and businesses handle and dispose of hazardous waste safely. Key programs and resources include:

- Recycle.Kitsap.Gov, including the What Do I Do With It? database
- Household Hazardous Waste guide
- Small Quantity Generator guide
- Printed outreach materials for statewide EPR programs
- Outreach tabling events
- Technical assistance visits to schools and SQG businesses

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Permitted dangerous waste facilities

Kitsap County has only two dangerous waste facilities that are permitted to treat, store, dispose, or recycle hazardous waste:

- U.S. Navy – Keyport Naval Facility
- U.S. Navy – Puget Sound Naval Shipyard

These federal facilities manage only their own waste and do not accept waste from the public. Ecology regulates these facilities under WAC 173-303[257] with authority given to them by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Hazardous waste transportation

Kitsap County contracts with licensed hazardous waste contractors to transport collected hazardous materials to approved processing and disposal facilities. Current contractors include Clean Harbors, EcoLights Northwest, Emerald Services, The Battery Network, and All Battery/Concentric. These contracts are periodically opened to competitive bidding to ensure safe, reliable, and cost-effective services.

Used oil collection and recycling

Washington State law requires local governments to provide a program for managing used oil, including recycling at least 80% of collected oil (RCW 70A.224).[258] This section describes Kitsap County's used oil program.

Used oil is defined as, "lubricating fluids that have been removed from an engine crankcase, transmission, gearbox, hydraulic device, or differential of an automobile, bus, truck, vessel, plane, heavy equipment, or machinery powered by an internal combustion engine; any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and as a result of use, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities; and any oil that has been refined from crude oil and, as a consequence of extended storage, spillage, or contamination, is no longer useful to the original purchaser. Used oil does not include used oil to which hazardous wastes have been added."

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Used oil collection sites

Kitsap County residents can drop off used household motor oil free of charge at the following facilities:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station
- North Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility
- South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility

The North and South Kitsap HHW Collection Facilities also accept contaminated motor oil, brake fluid, lubricating oil, transmission fluid, gear oil, hydraulic oil, trans axle fluid, refrigerant oil, differential oil, cutting oil, and power steering fluid.

Additionally, at least 22 automotive businesses in Kitsap County voluntarily collect used motor oil for recycling.

To meet the state's 80% recycling goal, urban counties like Kitsap must provide at least one used oil collection site per 10,000 residents or have sites within two miles of 90% of the population. With an estimated population of 288,900 residents in 2025, Kitsap's 29 oil collection sites meet this requirement.

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Used oil education

Kitsap County provides education and guidance to help residents recycle used oil, including:

- A list of oil collection sites in the What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov
- Printed handouts distributed at County facilities and outreach events
- Clear signage posted at used oil containers at County-owned facilities

State law requires businesses that sell large amounts of lubricating oil to post information near the point of sale about recycling used oil and to sell containers that residents can use to collect and transport used oil (RCW 70A.224.040).[259] Local governments must also adopt ordinances to enforce the business requirements; Kitsap County and local cities have not yet done so.

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Best management practices for used oil collection

Kitsap County contracts with Emerald Services, an oil re-refining company, to haul and recycle used oil from the transfer stations and HHW Collection Facilities. Emerald charges a nominal fixed fee per pickup. In 2025, Emerald collected 45,490 gallons from the County's program.

Emerald tests used oil containers for polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) contamination using Clor-D-Tect kits before they pump the oil. If PCBs are found within a container, Kitsap County pays Emerald to safely manage the contaminated oil and decontaminate the container. The current contracted cost for contaminated oil is around $3,000 per 350-gallon container, which is manageable within Kitsap County's existing program budget. Refer to Chapter 10 for program budget information.

County staff follow best management practices recommended by Ecology for collecting used oil, including:

- Collecting waste oil in good condition, double-walled tanks
- Keeping spill kits next to oil containers
- Staffing used oil collection sites
- Training staff to clean up spills and report serious incidents
- Labeling all used oil containers
- Posting clear signage at used oil containers
- Securing and closing containers that may be contaminated
- Requiring customers to sign a statement confirming their oil is uncontaminated

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Program administration

Kitsap County and the Health District share responsibility for developing and implementing the hazardous waste programs described in this Plan. The Health District is responsible for enforcing local and state laws related to hazardous waste management. Cities in Kitsap County also support hazardous waste management, primarily by educating city residents about available collection programs.

Data collection

Kitsap County and the Health District track hazardous waste program data, including:

- Types and amounts of waste collected at each facility and whether it is disposed or recovered
- Number of customers served
- Number of hazardous waste complaints and inspections

Appendix F includes a full summary of recent program data.

Regulations

Federal, state, and local laws protect human health and the environment by ensuring hazardous waste is properly handled, stored, and disposed. This section summarizes the key regulations that apply to Kitsap County.

Moderate risk waste regulations

Washington law empowers local health jurisdictions to regulate moderate risk waste generated by households and SQG businesses (RCW 70A.300[260], WAC 173-350-360).[261]

In Kitsap County, the Health District enforces these regulations through Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2010-01,[262] which requires residents and businesses to dispose of hazardous waste using approved collection programs or services. The ordinance also requires operating permits for the HHW Collection Facilities and regular facility inspections.

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Landfill disposal ban

Kitsap County's garbage is transported to an Oregon landfill that is regulated by Oregon Administrative Rule 340-093-0040.[263] This rule prohibits hazardous waste from municipal solid waste landfills. Waste haulers operating in Kitsap County cannot collect any garbage or recyclables known to contain hazardous waste.

To support compliance, Kitsap County posts signage at transfer stations stating hazardous waste is not allowed in garbage or recycling and trains staff to screen for hazardous materials.

Business regulations

Washington categorizes businesses by the amount and type of hazardous waste they generate. There are three main generator categories:

- Small Quantity Generators (SQG)
- Medium Quantity Generators
- Large Quantity Generators

Large and Medium Quantity Generator businesses follow Washington's dangerous waste rule (WAC 173-303).[264] These businesses register with the federal government, receive regular inspections by Ecology staff, and submit annual reports to Ecology. Washington law does not allow these businesses to manage their own waste. Instead, they must hire a licensed hazardous waste contractor. As of 2024, there were 23 Medium Quantity Generators and 10 Large Quantity Generators in Kitsap County registered with the federal and state government.

SQGs follow Washington's moderate risk waste rule (WAC 173-350-360),[265] which is less strict than the dangerous waste rule. As long as SQGs properly manage their waste, they do not need to register with the federal and state government or submit annual reports. They may self-haul their own waste to a Kitsap County HHW Collection Facility instead of hiring a licensed hazardous waste contractor. As of 2024, there were 58 SQGs and 31 no-waste generators in Kitsap County that voluntarily registered.

To qualify as an SQG, the business or organization must determine the amount and types of hazardous waste it generates each month. SQGs:

- Generate 220 pounds or less of dangerous waste in a month, storing no more than 2,200 pounds onsite at any time, or
- Generate less than 2.2 pounds of certain kinds of highly toxic waste in a month, storing no more than 2.2 pounds onsite at any time. Highly toxic waste is defined under state law.

Figure 8-1 shows the current category limits. A plain text version is available in Appendix B.

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Figure 8-1 Washington State category limits by generator status

	Small quantity generator (SQG)	Medium quantity generator (MQG)	Large quantity generator (LQG)
Dangerous waste	220 pounds or less	More than 220 pounds but less than 2,200 pounds	2,200 pounds or more
	&	&	OR
Toxic EHW and AHW*	2.2 pounds or less	2.2 pounds or less	More than 2.2 pounds
	&	&	OR
Spills of toxic EHW and AHW*	220 pounds or less	220 pounds or less	More than 220 pounds

* EHW means extremely hazardous waste and AWH means acutely hazardous waste (the most dangerous type)

Washington State's rules are more strict

Washington classifies hazardous waste generators differently than the federal government, which can be confusing for Washington businesses. This chapter refers only to Washington's classification system, which is stricter than the federal one.

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Universal waste regulations

Washington regulates certain common hazardous waste materials (batteries, fluorescent lamps, and mercury-containing devices) differently from other hazardous wastes. These materials are called "universal waste."

Businesses can manage universal waste under Washington's universal waste rule (WAC 173-303-573),[266] which provides simplified requirements compared to the hazardous/dangerous waste rules.

Kitsap County accepts universal waste from businesses at the HHW Collection Facilities. Refer to Chapter 9 for information about these collection programs.

Pollution and stormwater regulations

Kitsap County Code Title 12[267] requires businesses to prevent pollution from entering surface water, groundwater, ditches, or storm drains. The cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo have similar ordinances to protect water quality.

Transportation regulations

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates the transportation of hazardous material "in commerce," which means as part of a business transaction.

These regulations do not apply to residents who deliver their own household hazardous waste to a HHW Collection Facility. However, the transportation of SQG waste may be subject to these regulations. Kitsap County provides SQG businesses with a link to DOT requirements, which reduces the County's liability and helps businesses understand their legal obligations.

All hazardous waste transportation companies contracted by the County comply with DOT regulations while transporting collected waste. HHW Collection Facility staff are also trained on these requirements.

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Planning considerations for hazardous waste

How can Kitsap County divert more hazardous materials from the garbage?

According to the 2020-2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study,[268] more than 10,000 tons of hazardous waste ended up in the garbage in the Puget Sound Region during this period.

Kitsap County supports EPR laws as one way to decrease landfilled hazardous waste. Until EPR laws are in place for all types of hazardous waste, Kitsap County could take the following actions to reduce improper disposal:

- Increase the convenience of collection programs, which will be accomplished in 2026 with the opening of the North Kitsap HHW Collection Facility
- Standardize the types of hazardous materials collected at each transfer station. Automotive batteries, fluorescent tubes, and compact fluorescent lights (CFLs) are not collected at all facilities
- Continue to provide Reuse Shops at both HHW Collection Facilities
- Ensure transfer station staff understand their responsibility for screening out prohibited waste
- Replace aging signage at transfer stations to educate customers about the hazardous waste disposal ban
- Launch a strategic campaign focused on proper hazardous waste disposal
- Continue interlocal agreements and partnerships with Jefferson County, Mason County, and tribal governments for hazardous waste collection services and technical assistance
- Enter into an agreement with Pierce County to allow their residents and SQG businesses to use the Kitsap County HHW Collection Facilities
- Coordinate with cities to adopt motor oil education ordinances (RCW 70A.224.040)[269]

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How can Kitsap County reduce the use of toxic and hazardous products?

Kitsap County could do more to educate the community about the health and environmental risks of using hazardous products. Potential strategies include:

- Develop campaigns based on Ecology's healthier living guidance[270] to help people reduce their exposure to toxic chemicals
- Conduct "product swaps" to help people switch from toxic products to healthier alternatives
- Advocate for statewide policies that reduce the use of hazardous products and increase use of safer alternatives

What hazardous waste materials may require different collection or handling strategies during this planning period?

Some hazardous materials are particularly difficult or costly to manage. Kitsap County may consider new or different collection or handling strategies for the following problematic items:

- **Small and medium format batteries:** Batteries, particularly lithium types, are one of the more dangerous items accepted at the HHW Collection Facilities. To guard against battery fires and explosions, International Fire Code Section 320.1[271] limits the number of hazardous batteries that the facility can have on-site. As lithium batteries become more popular, the County should consider improving battery containment methods and evaluate the overall liability and process for managing batteries.
- **Large format lithium-ion batteries:** The HHW Collection Facilities increasingly see large format lithium-ion batteries from power walls and similar energy storage systems. As batteries increase in both size and energy density, so do the County's risks and disposal costs. Washington's new battery EPR program currently excludes rechargeable batteries weighing over 25 pounds, leaving a regulatory gap for these high-risk items.
- **Vape pens:** The HHW Collection Facilities accept nicotine vape pens because they contain hazardous batteries, but they cannot accept cannabis vape pens. It's difficult to distinguish between cannabis and nicotine pens, which poses a regulatory problem for the facilities. Vape pen disposal is also expensive.

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- **Large propane tanks:** Due to high disposal costs, the HHW Collection Facilities do not accept large propane tanks. Instead, the County encourages people to bring unwanted tanks to propane tank exchanges at retail stores. However, there are no suitable or convenient disposal options for propane tanks with damaged valves.

- **Explosives:** The HHW Collection Facilities do not accept explosives, including marine aerial flares. To collect these items, the facilities would need to invest in expensive explosives lockers and develop new procedures. The County currently relies on the Washington State Patrol to accept and manage unwanted explosives.

- **Unknown chemicals:** The HHW Collection Facilities place "unknown" chemicals into a ventilated safe containment area until a contracted chemist can analyze the chemicals and properly remove them. To reduce risks, the facilities should evaluate additional strategies for storing and segregating these chemicals.

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Do collection programs adequately protect the environment and human health?

The Kitsap County HHW Collection Facilities are designed to protect the environment, the public, and facility workers. Key safety features include:

- Secondary spill containment to prevent leaks from reaching the ground or stormwater
- Fire suppression systems
- Ventilation and air monitoring
- Restricted areas where the public is not allowed

In addition, the facilities follow a comprehensive operations and safety plan, which includes:

- Mandatory training and certifications for staff, including Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER), U.S. Department of Transportation hazardous waste transportation, and spills reporting
- Daily, weekly, and monthly facility inspections by staff
- Quarterly inspections by the Health District
- Monthly safety meetings
- Personal protective equipment requirements for staff

As a result of these safety measures, the South Kitsap HHW Collection Facility has had no reportable spills or fires since it opened in 1996. Kitsap County will apply the same safety practices at the new North Kitsap HHW Collection Facility.

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Do collection programs meet the needs of the community?

According to the Washington State Office of Financial Management, Kitsap County had an estimated 116,977 households in 2023. That year, the South Kitsap HHW Collection Facility served 8,625 household customers, representing around 7.4% of total households.

While this seems low, it does not capture the full picture. For example, many households use limited HHW collection stations or retailer collection programs to dispose of hazardous waste.

Currently, the South Kitsap HHW Collection Facility is open three days per week. When the North Kitsap HHW Collection Facility opens in 2026, it will also operate three days per week, with some overlap in service days. The North Kitsap Facility will particularly benefit residents of North Kitsap and Bainbridge Island. The opening of this facility is expected to increase the total number of households served.

Kitsap County also recognizes the need to improve accessibility for residents with different language, cultural, and accessibility needs. Most hazardous waste education materials are currently available only in English. In the coming years, the County plans to:

- Launch a website with built-in translation services
- Offer translated printed and digital materials
- Comply with federal Web Content Accessibility Guidelines

These steps will help ensure that more residents can safely participate in the hazardous waste program.

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What role should Kitsap County play in extended producer responsibility legislation activities?

Managing hazardous waste generated by households is expensive and places a growing financial burden on local ratepayers. Extended producer responsibility (EPR) laws in Washington shift some of this financial and administrative responsibility to producers, helping to reduce costs for local governments.

Washington currently has EPR programs for batteries, certain electronics, mercury-containing lamps, paint, and solar panels, and the Legislature considers new EPR programs each year.

For more than 20 years, Kitsap County has been a leader in advancing EPR policies in the state, particularly for hazardous waste. County leadership allows Solid Waste Division operations staff to participate directly in legislative efforts—a role typically handled only by policy analysts in larger jurisdictions.

Involving operations staff in policy discussions ensures that proposed laws reflect real-world program operations, bridging the gap between policymakers and daily hazardous waste management. As a medium-sized county, Kitsap also advocates for the needs of smaller jurisdictions, ensuring that statewide programs are practical and workable for communities like ours.

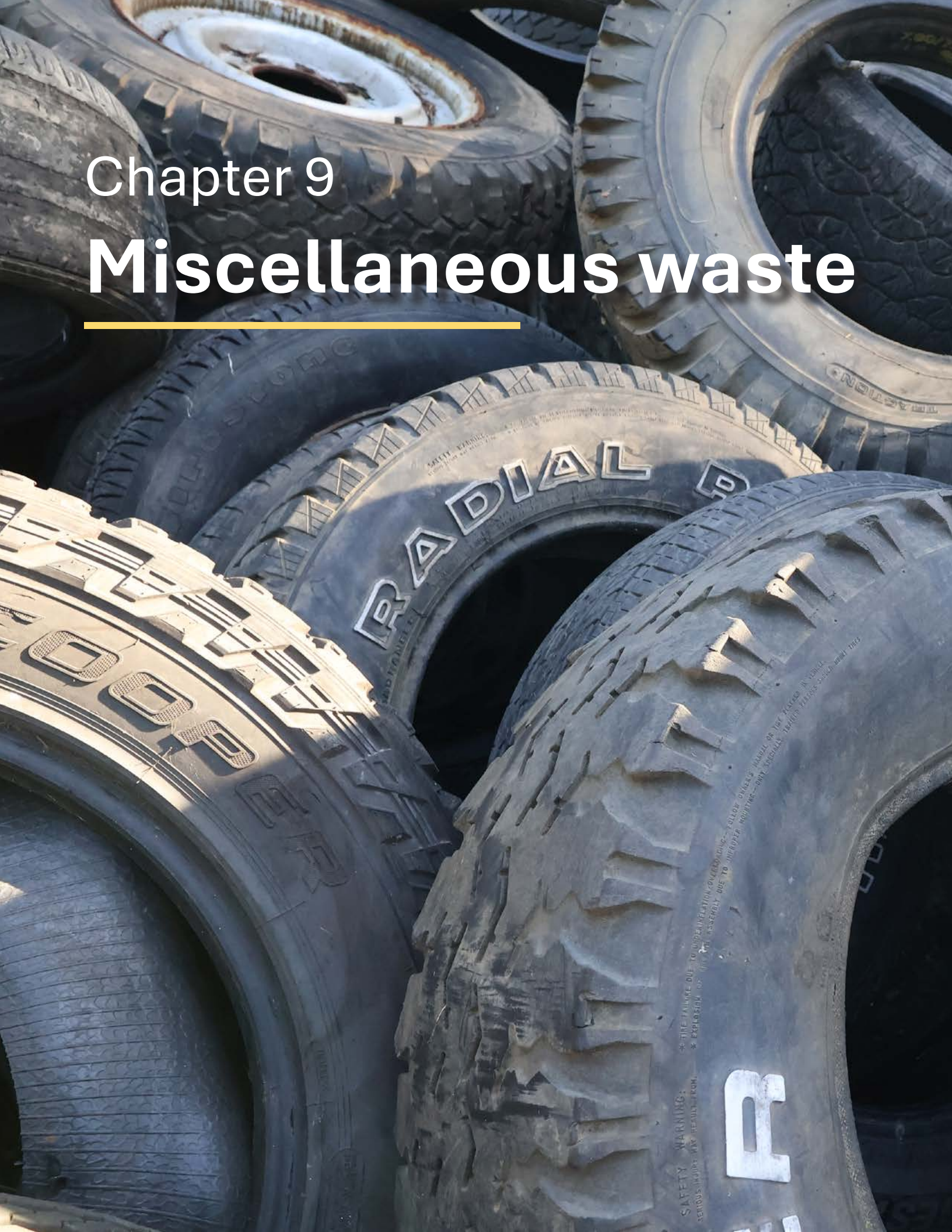
Kitsap County should continue to play this policy role by:

- Providing legislative testimony when approved by County leadership
- Actively participating in professional organizations, including:
    - Northwest Product Stewardship Council
    - Solid Waste Association of North America
    - North American Hazardous Materials Management Association
    - Washington State Association of Counties

This ongoing involvement helps ensure that EPR programs in Washington are efficient, effective, and responsive to local needs.

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KITSAP COUNTY
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE
COLLECTION FACILITY
5551 S.W. IMPERIAL WAY



Chapter 9

Miscellaneous waste


GOODYEAR
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LT 215/85R16

Miscellaneous waste

Introduction to miscellaneous waste

This chapter describes the programs and processes used in Kitsap County for managing waste materials that require special handling, collection, disposal, or processing. These materials include:

- **Unacceptable or banned waste:** Waste materials that are banned from the Columbia Ridge Landfill due to regulations, permits, or operational requirements.
- **Special waste:** Potentially hazardous materials that are accepted only at the Olympic View Transfer Station with pre-approval through WMSolutions.com.[272]
- **Recyclables:** Specific recyclable materials that are managed under special recycling programs established by Washington State or Kitsap County.

As the contracted operator of the Olympic View Transfer Station and owner of the Columbia Ridge Landfill, WM is responsible for screening special waste before acceptance and preventing the disposal of unacceptable materials.

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Wondering how to properly get rid of waste materials?

Search Kitsap County's What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov to learn the best local options for recycling or disposal.

Existing miscellaneous waste programs

Agricultural chemicals

Leftover agricultural chemicals and unrinsed pesticide/herbicide containers are banned from the Columbia Ridge Landfill because they are hazardous. Generators of this waste must use the following safe disposal programs:

- **Waste Pesticide Program:** Managed by the Washington State Department of Agriculture, this free program[273] collects hazardous commercial-grade agricultural pesticides from residents, farmers, small businesses, and public agencies.
- **Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities:** Kitsap County's HHW Collection Facilities[274] accept hazardous waste from households and Small Quantity Generator businesses.
- **Agri-Plas Recycling:** A private company that collects and recycles empty, triple-rinsed commercial-grade pesticide and herbicide containers.
- **Licensed hazardous waste contractor.**

Animal carcasses

Proper disposal of dead animals depends on the type of animal, the quantity, and the cause of death.

For livestock that died of routine, non-pathogenic causes, owners can follow Washington's Routine Animal Mortality Carcass Disposal Manual[275] or Guide to On-Farm Livestock Composting[276], which provide instructions for natural decomposition, burial, composting, landfilling, or rendering.

The Olympic View Transfer Station accepts non-pathogenic animals for landfill disposal that are wrapped in a tarp or other covering. Customers should call before delivery and deliver the animal before 3 p.m. to ensure facility operators are ready to move the animal off the tipping floor. Small, non-pathogenic animals under 15 pounds can be bagged and placed in curbside garbage or brought to any public transfer station.

If an animal dies from an infectious or contagious disease, owners or veterinarians must report the death to the Washington State Department of Agriculture and follow their disposal instructions, which typically involves on-site management to prevent the spread of disease.

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Appliances

Large appliances, also called "white goods," have valuable metals that can be recycled. In many cases, they also have hazardous refrigerant gases that must be removed and captured according to environmental regulations.

Oregon law prohibits the disposal of large appliances at the Columbia Ridge Landfill, so public transfer stations in Kitsap County (excluding HHW Collection Facilities) collect the following household appliances for recycling:

- Refrigerators
- Freezers
- Air conditioners
- Water coolers
- Dehumidifiers
- Washers and dryers
- Stoves/ovens
- Dish washers
- Water heaters
- Trash compactors
- Ice makers

Contracted appliance recyclers haul appliances from the transfer stations and remove any hazardous refrigerant gases before recycling the metal. Transfer station staff do not remove refrigerants themselves.

In addition, many local businesses in Kitsap County offer appliance recycling:

- Most appliance retailers and repair shops accept old appliances
- Many private scrap metal recyclers accept appliances; some charge a fee if it contains refrigerant gas
- Permitted haulers provide bulky waste pickup for a fee

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Asbestos

Asbestos is a natural mineral fiber that was once commonly used in insulation, fire-resistant coatings, and other building materials. While it is not dangerous when left undisturbed, structure demolition and renovation can release tiny asbestos fibers into the air, which may cause serious diseases like lung cancer and mesothelioma.

To protect public health, anyone who works with or has the potential to work with asbestos must follow Puget Sound Clean Air Agency regulations,[277] including surveying for asbestos before demolition or renovation, notifying the agency before asbestos removal, and complying with asbestos handling, storage, and disposal requirements.

WM accepts asbestos containing material (ACM) at the Olympic View Transfer Station according to its Asbestos Management Plan. Customers with ACM must make a disposal appointment,[278] properly package and label the materials, and provide a complete Waste Shipment Record for each load. Customers place regulated ACM materials into a shipping container by hand; WM does not send it through the garbage compactor.



Batteries

Batteries must be collected separately from other wastes because they contain toxic chemicals and can start garbage fires, which are a growing problem at waste transfer stations and landfills.

Residents must take batteries to a free battery collection station found at all public transfer stations, both HHW Collection Facilities, and many electronics and home improvement stores. Businesses must manage their batteries through a battery recycling facility, licensed hazardous waste contractor, or, if eligible, the Kitsap County Small Quantity Generator Program.

Kitsap County collects the following battery types:

- Rechargeable
- Single-use (primary)
- Button cell
- Lithium-ion
- Mercury
- Nickel-cadmium
- Silver oxide
- Zinc
- Alkaline
- Portable
- Medium format
- Large format

The Washington Legislature recently passed a statewide battery extended producer responsibility (EPR) law[279] requiring battery manufacturers to take responsibility for managing waste batteries (RCW 70A.555[280] and WAC 173-905).[281] The program will begin for portable batteries by January 1, 2027, and for medium format batteries by January 1, 2029. Kitsap County provided testimony to the Legislature in support of this EPR program.

Kitsap County's licensed hazardous waste contractor manages the batteries collected at transfer stations and HHW Collection Facilities. Under the statewide EPR program, landfilling non-hazardous batteries (alkaline and zinc carbon) will be allowed by the Producer Responsibility Organization only if recycling isn't technologically feasible or economically practical.

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Batteries from vehicles

Vehicle batteries are defined by state law as those capable for use in any vehicle, containing a core of elemental lead, and having a capacity of six volts or more (RCW 70A.205.505).[282]

Because vehicle batteries are hazardous, they are banned from disposal at the Columbia Ridge Landfill. Residents and businesses must instead take them to one of the following collection sites:

- Public transfer stations (excluding the Olympic View Transfer Station) collect lead-acid vehicle batteries from households, with a maximum weight of 50 pounds per battery.
- The HHW Collection Facilities accept lead-acid batteries of any size from households and Small Quantity Generator businesses.
- Under Washington law, retailers are required to accept old lead-acid vehicle batteries when customers purchase a new one (RCW 70A.205.515).[283] If a customer does not return their old battery at the time of purchase, a fee of $5 or more is added to the cost of the new battery.

Electric vehicle (EV) batteries are also prohibited from landfill disposal. However, due to safety risks, Kitsap County does not accept them at any facility. In 2024, Washington State published an EV battery report[284] that recommends immediate policy solutions for managing EV batteries once they are no longer usable. The Legislature is expected to pass laws in the near future to address this growing waste stream.

Businesses must manage vehicle batteries through a lead-acid battery recycling facility, licensed hazardous waste contractor, or, if eligible, the Kitsap County Small Quantity Generator Program.[285]

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Biomedical waste

Biomedical waste is defined in state law as infectious animal waste, biosafety level 4 disease waste, cultures and stocks, human blood and blood products, pathological waste, and sharps waste (RCW 70A.228).[286] To protect public health, biomedical waste must be handled according to state and local health regulations. This type of waste is typically generated by hospitals, medical offices, veterinary facilities, hospice care facilities, and other medical care providers.

Companies that transport biomedical waste are regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission under RCW 81.77[287] and WAC 480-70.[288] The Commission maintains a list of permitted medical waste haulers[289] on its website.

Biomedical waste that has been properly treated to make it noninfectious may be managed as solid waste. WM accepts treated, noninfectious biomedical waste as a special waste at the Olympic View Transfer Station.

Biosolids

Wastewater treatment plants treat sewage and septic tank sludge to produce biosolids, a valuable material that can be reused as fertilizer under RCW 70A.226[290] and WAC 173-308.[291] Biosolids generated in Kitsap County are spread onto approved forest lands or used as fertilizer for crops grown to feed livestock.

When biosolids cannot be reused, they may be disposed in a landfill. WM may accept treated wastewater treatment sludge or biosolids as a special waste at the Olympic View Transfer Station on an emergency basis with written approval from Kitsap Public Health District.

Boats

The Olympic View Transfer Station accepts non-asbestos-containing fiberglass vessels and personal watercraft from their legal owners. All vessels, or pieces of vessels, must be 20 feet or less in length or width. All liquids and hazardous materials must be removed in advance and properly disposed of at an appropriate facility. Engines and boat trailers are not accepted at Kitsap County facilities and must be recycled through a licensed auto wrecker.

In addition, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources' Vessel Turn-in Program[292] may provide free boat disposal to qualifying boat owners.

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Cooking oil

Cooking oil should never be poured down a drain because it can clog pipes and lead to costly repairs for homeowners and sewer utilities. To protect sewer systems, Kitsap County collects liquid cooking oil at the Olympic View Transfer Station and the Hansville, Silverdale, and Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facilities. Cooking oil is picked up by a contracted biodiesel company.

Cooking oil is prohibited from landfill disposal in its liquid form. Residents may solidify cooking oil using cooking oil solidifier, kitty litter, flour, or sawdust before placing it in the garbage. Businesses should hire a biodiesel company to pick up their used cooking oil for recycling.

Washington's Clean Fuel Standard supports community cooking oil collection (RCW 70A.535[293] and WAC 173-424).[294]

Construction and demolition

Waste from construction, demolition, and building renovation projects accounts for around 42% of all waste generated in Washington and around 20% of the state's landfilled garbage by weight. These materials are collectively referred to as construction and demolition, or "C&D," waste. The amount of C&D waste generated is closely tied to regional economic activity.

Several private businesses in Kitsap County accept non-hazardous, pre-sorted C&D materials for recycling. Recycling rates are cheaper than disposal, so contractors save money by recycling heavy materials like concrete and asphalt. Contractors can either self-haul their own C&D materials to these businesses or hire a registered transporter of recyclable materials.

Recyclable materials include:

- Metal and wire, which is recycled into new metal products
- Concrete, brick, asphalt, and masonry, which are ground up to be reused as aggregate
- Asphalt shingles, which becomes new road bases
- Lumber and urban wood, which is either mulched on site and sold for landscaping or ground into chips and sold as "hog fuel," which is burned in industrial boilers throughout the Puget Sound region

Recovery 1, a private recycling facility in Tacoma, accepts sorted C&D loads and unsorted, mixed loads of non-hazardous C&D materials. This facility also accepts new drywall (gypsum) scraps, which is recycled into new gypsum drywall.

Contractors and residents can also reduce their disposal and recycling costs by selling, donating, or giving away usable leftover building materials. Local options include the Habitate for Humanity Stores in Bremerton and Belfair, as well as online marketplaces.

One complication with managing C&D waste materials is that many buildings contain hazardous materials such as PCBs, lead, mercury, fluorescent lights, and certain treated woods, paints, solvents, glue, and roofing tar. These materials must be managed according to Washington's hazardous waste regulations and are not accepted at recycling or disposal facilities.

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In Kitsap County, the Olympic View Transfer Station accepts loads of non-hazardous C&D materials for landfill disposal. C&D loads must be accompanied by an asbestos survey or waiver demonstrating that the waste does not contain asbestos.

The Kitsap County Solid Waste Division maintains a list of known C&D recycling, disposal, and donation locations in the What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov.

Contaminated soil

Soil contaminated with hazardous substances requires special handling and disposal. Common soil contaminants include petroleum products, benzene, and toxic heavy metals.

Disposal requirements depend on the type of contaminant and the concentration. Soils that meet the definition of hazardous waste must be managed and disposed of according to Washington's hazardous waste regulations.

Soil that does not qualify as hazardous waste may be disposed of as solid waste, provided it meets applicable state regulatory requirements. In some cases, contaminated soil may be treated or contained on site rather than removed for disposal.

WM accepts non-hazardous contaminated soil as a special waste at the Olympic View Transfer Station.

Creosote-treated lumber

Creosote is a hazardous wood preservative that was once used on telephone poles, railroad ties, and other lumber products. Creosote-treated lumber that meets the definition of hazardous waste must be managed and disposed of according to Washington's hazardous waste regulations.

WM accepts non-hazardous creosote-treated lumber as a special waste at the Olympic View Transfer Station.

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Disaster debris

Debris from disasters like wildfires, severe storms, floods, and earthquakes can quickly exceed the capacity of public transfer stations. After a disaster, the first step is clearing debris to allow emergency responders to access affected areas.

In the recovery phase, removing and processing debris from a widespread disaster can take months or years. This debris often contains asbestos, hazardous materials, and biohazardous materials, which can complicate cleanup.

Kitsap County's Disaster Debris Management Plan will guide cleanup after a disaster.

Dredged material

Dredged material is the sand, silt, soil, and other organic materials removed from the bottom of water bodies to maintain safe navigation and shipping channels. In some cases, these materials may be contaminated with heavy metals or other hazardous substances.

Dredged material that does not qualify as hazardous waste may be managed as solid waste under state regulations. WM accepts non-hazardous dredged material as a special waste at the Olympic View Transfer Station.

Electronics - computers, monitors, laptops, and TVs

Oregon bans the disposal of many electronics, so Kitsap residents and eligible businesses must take the following items to a free E-Cycle Washington collection site[295] for recycling:

- Televisions
- Computers
- Laptops
- Monitors
- Other electronic devices with screens larger than four inches measured diagonally.

E-Cycle Washington is a statewide EPR program funded by producers under RCW 70A.500[296] and WAC 173-900.[297] The program ensures that electronics are safely and responsibly recycled.

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Hazardous waste

Hazardous waste, including moderate risk waste generated by households and Small Quantity Generator businesses, is prohibited from disposal at the Columbia Ridge Landfill. Chapter 8 provides more information on how these materials are managed in Kitsap County.

Junk vehicles

Discarded or abandoned vehicles are banned from disposal at the Columbia Ridge Landfill. Residents and businesses must follow these steps to legally dispose of an unwanted vehicle:

- Vehicle owners should contact a licensed auto wrecker to have their vehicle towed and scrapped. They can also donate it to a charitable organization.
- Private property owners and governments must follow state vehicle impound laws[298] if a vehicle is abandoned on their property by someone else.

Liquids

Liquids, including those in containers, are not accepted in garbage, recycling, or organics collection containers. Proper disposal of liquid waste depends on both the type of liquid and the quantity.

Hazardous liquids must be managed according to hazardous waste regulations. Many non-hazardous liquids can be safely poured into a septic or sewer system. However, liquid cooking oil should never be poured down a drain; it should instead be recycled or solidified before disposal in the garbage. Large quantities of non-hazardous liquids may be accepted at wastewater treatment plants by appointment.

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Medication

Leftover medication should never go into the garbage, recycling, or down a sink, drain, or toilet. Flushing leftover medication leads to water pollution.

Kitsap County residents can safely dispose of medications through the Safe Medication Return Program,[299] a statewide, manufacturer-funded program under RCW 69.48[300] and WAC 246-480.[301] The program provides:

- **Collection kiosks:** Free drop-off sites that accept over-the-counter, prescription, and certain pet medications.
- **Mail-back option:** Free prepaid supplies for mailing medications, inhalers, or pre-filled injectors.

Returned medications are safely incinerated or treated to prevent environmental harm.

Businesses that generate pharmaceutical waste are not eligible to use this program and must follow Washington's pharmaceutical disposal regulations[302] (WAC 173-303-555).[303]

Mercury-containing lamps

Mercury-containing lamps are hazardous, so they are banned from disposal at the Columbia Ridge Landfill. Kitsap residents and eligible businesses must take the following items to a free LightRecycle Washington collection site:[304]

- Compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs
- Fluorescent tubes up to 8 feet long
- High Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps
- Accidentally broken mercury lamps, sealed in a bag

LightRecycle Washington is a statewide EPR program funded by producers under RCW 70A.505[305] and WAC 173-303-573.[306] The program ensures that mercury-containing lamps are safely and responsibly recycled.

In 2023, the Washington Legislature passed House Bill 1185 to improve the LightRecycle program and extend it to 2035. The bill also bans the sale of mercury-containing lights in Washington on January 1, 2029.

Noxious weeds

Noxious weeds are invasive, non-native plants that can threaten agricultural crops, local ecosystems, and human or livestock health. State law requires landowners to control or contain many types of noxious weeds.

Under Washington law, noxious weeds are not considered organic material because they can harm the finished soil products created by organic materials management facilities (RCW 70A.205.015).[307] This means that noxious weeds may be managed as garbage under Washington's organics management laws.

Kitsap County's Noxious Weed Control Program[308] currently recommends disposing of noxious weeds as garbage to prevent their spread. Some private composting facilities in or near Kitsap County may accept some types of noxious weeds.

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Paint and architectural coatings

Hazardous paint and liquid non-hazardous paint are prohibited from disposal at the Columbia Ridge Landfill. Kitsap residents and eligible businesses must take these materials to a free PaintCare collection site.[309] There are nine sites in Kitsap County that accept:

- Latex paint from households and businesses sold in containers of five gallons or smaller
- Oil-based and other hazardous paint from households and Small Quantity Generator businesses sold in containers of five gallons or smaller

The PaintCare program also provides free pickup service to eligible customers with 100 gallons or more of paint.

PaintCare is a statewide EPR program funded by producers under RCW 70A.515.[310] The program ensures that leftover paint is remixed into recycled paint, used as fuel, made into other products, or properly disposed. Kitsap County provided testimony to the Legislature in support of this program.

Recreational vehicles

The Olympic View Transfer Station accepts non-asbestos fiberglass shells and interior components from dismantled recreational vehicles (RVs). However, all liquids and hazardous materials must be removed in advance and properly disposed of elsewhere. Engines, auto parts, and chassis must be recycled through a licensed auto wrecker.

The Washington State Department of Licensing's abandoned RV program[311] reimburses registered tow operators and auto wreckers for the costs of towing, storing, and dismantling junk RVs that are illegally abandoned on public roads and property. The program does not provide reimbursement to public agencies or residents (RCW 46.53[312] and WAC 308-61).[313]

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ROYAL
Satin
100% ACRYL
Over All
Acrylic Satin
Premium
PAINT
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Sharps waste

Sharps are a biomedical waste that can transmit disease. Washington law defines sharps waste as all hypodermic needles, syringes with needles attached, IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, and lancets that have been removed from the original sterile package (RCW 70A.228.010).[314]

To protect public health, needles and sharps are banned from the garbage and recycling. Kitsap residents must follow these steps for proper sharps disposal:

1. Place sharps inside a puncture-resistant plastic container. Approved containers include FDA-cleared sharps containers or heavy-duty plastic containers with a screw-cap lid, such as liquid laundry detergent or bleach containers. Fill the container only 3/4 full.

2. Label the container as “Sharps - Biohazard.”

3. Take the container to any public transfer station or HHW Collection Facility and notify staff.

Kitsap County stores household sharps containers inside large red biohazard barrels. When full, these barrels are placed inside a locked shipping container at the Olympic View Transfer Station and then transported to a designated area of the Columbia Ridge Landfill for burial. Biohazard barrels are not sent through the garbage compactor.

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Businesses and organizations may not bring sharps to public transfer stations. Instead, they must contract with a permitted medical waste hauler.[315]

Solar panels (photovoltaics)

In 2017, Washington passed a statewide EPR law requiring solar panel producers to create a statewide solar panel recycling program (RCW 70A.510.010).[316] Rather than following the law, some producers have chosen not to sell solar panels in Washington. In 2025, the Legislature delayed implementation of this law until 2031.

Some solar panels contain enough toxic metals to qualify as hazardous waste, which means they cannot be disposed of in the garbage. Businesses must manage hazardous solar panels according to state hazardous waste law.[317]

Households should contact the panel manufacturer for take-back options or find a solar panel recycler, such as Friendly Earth or Electronics Recyclers International in Seattle.

WM accepts non-hazardous solar panels as a special waste at the Olympic View Transfer Station.

Street sweepings and vactor waste spoils

Private companies and local governments use sweeper vehicles and vactor trucks to remove debris from streets, ditches, stormwater catch basins, and drainage pipes. This debris is typically a mix of water, soil, gravel, vegetation, cigarette butts, paper, plastic, and other litter. It can also contain petroleum or other hazardous contaminants.

These vehicles bring wet debris to a decant facility, which removes pollutants, separates out the water, and dries out the debris. Kitsap County's permitted decant facilities are listed in Appendix E.

If the debris does not qualify as hazardous waste, it may be managed as solid waste according to state regulation. WM accepts non-hazardous, dry sweeper and vactor debris as a special waste at the Olympic View Transfer Station.

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Tires

Tires are not classified as hazardous waste, but Oregon law prohibits disposal of whole tires in Oregon landfills due to their physical characteristics. Residents and businesses must take tires to a collection site or hire a licensed tire carrier[318] for removal.

There are multiple collection sites in Kitsap County:

- Many tire and auto repair shops accept tires for a fee.
- The Olympic View Transfer Station accepts passenger and commercial tires with or without rims for a fee. Tractor tires are not accepted.
- The Bainbridge Island Transfer Station accepts passenger tires without rims for a fee. Commercial and tractor tires are not accepted.

Collected tires are commonly used as an alternative fuel source in the cement manufacturing industry.

Waste tires have a negative market value, so it can be expensive to properly recycle or dispose of them. This can lead to illegal tire dumping and accumulation on private property. Tires illegally dumped within the county right of way are temporarily stored at county maintenance facilities until removal by a licensed tire carrier.

Each year, Kitsap County requests funding from Ecology's waste tire program[319] to hold a free waste tire collection event (also known as an amnesty event) for residents. Since 1999, the county has received funding for fifteen events. However, this funding is increasingly difficult to obtain due to rising tire disposal costs.

Tires contain 6PPD, a chemical that prolongs tire life. When 6PPD is exposed to air, it reacts with ozone to create 6PPD-quinone (also known as 6PPDQ). 6PPDQ is lethal to coho salmon and can contaminate water systems. Properly managing waste tires reduces this risk.

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Planning considerations for miscellaneous waste

Do extended producer responsibility programs meet convenience requirements in Kitsap County?

Extended producer responsibility (EPR) programs created by the Washington Legislature typically require a Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) to manage the program according to state law.

The E-Cycle Washington law requires the PRO in charge of the program to have a minimum of one electronics collection site or alternative collection service for each city or town with a population greater than ten thousand (RCW 70A.500[320] and WAC 173-900-355).[321] The E-Cycle Washington program has not met this standard within the City of Poulsbo since 2019. Kitsap County has notified both the PRO and Ecology of this issue.

Which materials may require different collection or handling strategies during this planning period?

Some materials described in this chapter are particularly difficult or costly to manage. Kitsap County may consider new or different collection or handling strategies for the following problematic items:

- **Tires:** Due to their high disposal cost, waste tires are often illegally dumped. Strategies to reduce dumping include advocating for a statewide tire EPR program or raising the state waste tire fee, subsidizing tire disposal fees at County-owned transfer stations, and collecting tires at the Recycling and Garbage Facilities.
- **Appliances:** Despite many free recycling options, large appliances continue to be illegally dumped. Ways to reduce illegal dumping include developing an outreach campaign focused on appliance recycling and subsidizing appliance recycling fees at County-owned transfer stations.
- **E-Cycle:** Despite many free recycling options, electronics continue to be illegally dumped. Ways to reduce illegal dumping include developing an outreach campaign focused on electronics recycling and working with Ecology to enforce electronics convenience standards in the City of Poulsbo.

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How can Kitsap County increase construction and demolition (C&D) debris recycling and recovery?

Kitsap County currently relies on privately-owned collection and processing facilities to recycle and recover C&D materials generated during construction, demolition, and remodeling.

Metal, aggregate, and wood waste is relatively easy to recycle within Kitsap County if they are sorted in advance. However, many contractors prefer to commingle these materials into a single dumpster for sorting at a specialized C&D facility, such as Recovery 1 in Tacoma. There are relatively few such facilities in Western Washington and their distance from Kitsap County is a barrier.

Table 9-1 shows the tonnage of C&D waste materials generated in Kitsap County that were recycled or recovered by private companies in recent years. This data is self-reported by recovery facilities and can be flawed due to inconsistent or incomplete data collection.

Table 9-1 Construction and demolition materials collected for recovery or recycling from Kitsap County by private recycling companies, 2021-2023

Material	2023 (tons)	2022 (tons)	2021 (tons)
Asphalt and concrete	13,054	29,880	9,448
Construction and demolition debris (unspecified type)	827	2,850	1,328
Drywall (gypsum)	0	0	43
Roofing material	0	5	0
Wood waste	701	6,235	11,329

Source (Table 9-1): 2012-2023 Recycling, recovery, and waste generation summaries for Kitsap County, Washington State Department of Ecology

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What are they 20-year capacity needs for C&D recovery?

Estimating how much construction and demolition (C&D) material Kitsap County will generate over the next 20 years helps recycling businesses plan for future demand and helps the County identify infrastructure and policy needs. Table 9-2 shows the projected amounts of asphalt and concrete, ceramic and brick, drywall, roofing materials, and wood waste expected to be generated in Kitsap County by 2046.

Except for asphalt and concrete, most C&D generated in Kitsap County currently goes to the landfill. Increasing recycling and recovery by 2046 will require stronger markets for recovered materials, investments in processing facilities, and policies that encourage or require contractors to separate and recover these materials.

Future C&D recycling capacity is difficult to predict because construction activity and recycling markets change with regional economic conditions. Without landfill disposal restrictions or financial incentives, recycling businesses may not have enough reason to invest in new equipment or expand their facilities.

The following sections describe what local and regional recycling businesses expect over the next 20 years and where the County may face capacity challenges. County and state support for developing markets and creating incentives to recover plastics, wood, gypsum, and other C&D materials will help expand recycling opportunities.

Mixed C&D recycling. Recovery 1 in Tacoma is the nearest facility that accepts and sorts commingled C&D materials from Kitsap County projects. Recovery 1 expects to have enough capacity to handle projected volumes over the next 20 years if it upgrades and automates its sorting line (Steven Hopkins, personal communication, Nov. 11, 2026).

The company anticipates needing a second sorting line in about 10 years and plans to use robotic arms to improve sorting speed and efficiency. Recovery 1 is talking with technology companies about robotic sorting equipment, although the technology it needs is not yet available. Current challenges in C&D recycling markets may also make it harder to pay for these improvements. The County should continue to monitor Recovery 1's capacity.

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Asphalt and concrete recycling. The local market for recycled aggregate is relatively stable. Because asphalt and concrete are heavy and expensive to transport, contractors save money by using nearby recycling facilities.

Peninsula Topsoil, a local concrete and asphalt recycler, reports that it has enough capacity to meet demand and plans to continue providing recycling services over the next 20 years (Peninsula Topsoil, personal communication, October 27, 2026).

Kitsap Quarry, another local recycler, plans to stop recycling concrete because of the cost of complying with new stormwater regulations (Brandon Babka, personal communication, Oct. 2, 2026). Other local recyclers, including TILZ Soils and Compost, Kitsap Reclamation Materials, and Allen Shearer Trucking, did not respond to requests for information about future capacity or facility improvements.

Although Peninsula Topsoil expects to continue operating, the potential loss of Kitsap Quarry's concrete recycling operation could reduce local processing capacity. The County should monitor these changes and look for opportunities to maintain adequate local recycling options.

Wood waste recycling. As discussed in Chapter 5, the outlook for wood waste recycling over the next 20 years is challenging. Demand for hog fuel is declining, and existing permitted composting facilities have limited capacity. These conditions make it less likely that businesses will invest in new equipment or expand their facilities.

Local wood waste recyclers and composting facilities, including Allen Shearer Trucking, TILZ Soils and Compost, and North Mason Fibers, did not respond to requests for information about future capacity or planned improvements. Without stronger markets, expanding wood waste recycling will be difficult. The County and state can help by identifying new uses for recovered wood and supporting businesses that develop these markets.

Reuse of building materials. Habitat for Humanity is the primary retailer of reusable building materials in Kitsap County. The organization would like to expand its retail store over the next 20 years because its current space limits the amount of material it can accept (Thom Woitas, personal communication, Oct. 22, 2026). Expanding the store could allow the organization to accept more materials and keep usable building products out of the landfill. However, the organization has not established a timeline or specific plans for expansion.

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Kitsap County residents and contractors can also use regional architectural salvage businesses, such as Earthwise Salvage in Tacoma. However, no jurisdiction in Kitsap County currently requires a salvage assessment before a building is demolished. Requiring or encouraging these assessments would give contractors an opportunity to identify and remove reusable materials before demolition begins.

Some existing facilities expect to have enough capacity to serve the County, particularly for asphalt and concrete. However, the potential closure of Kitsap Quarry's concrete recycling operation, limited space for building material reuse, and weak markets for wood and other recovered materials could create capacity problems over time.

The County should continue working with local and regional recycling businesses to track facility capacity, planned upgrades, and potential closures. It should also work with the state and private businesses to develop markets for recovered materials and evaluate incentives and policies that encourage C&D recycling and reuse. These steps will help the County identify future capacity needs and support increased material recovery through 2046.

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Table 9-2 Projected construction and demolition materials available for recovery or recycling, 2046

Material	2046 (tons)
Asphalt and concrete	21,886
Ceramic and brick	1,075
Drywall (gypsum)	12,420
Roofing material	7,259
Wood waste/debris	50,438

Source (Table 9-2): The 2046 estimates are based on 2021 C&D material generation rates and projected population growth in Kitsap County. Baseline generation was calculated as the sum of materials disposed of in the garbage and materials collected for recycling. Garbage disposal tonnages were estimated by applying material composition percentages from the 2020–2021 Washington Statewide Waste Characterization Study for the Puget Sound Waste Generation Area to Kitsap County's actual 2021 garbage disposal tonnage. Recycling tonnages were obtained from the Washington State Department of Ecology's 2021 Recycling, Recovery, and Waste Generation summary for Kitsap County. These 2021 tonnages were converted to per-capita generation rates and applied to the projected 2046 county population to estimate future C&D material generation.

How can Kitsap County mitigate sham recycling of C&D?

Unfortunately, "sham recycling" of C&D waste occurs throughout Western Washington. Sham recycling occurs when materials are collected under false or illegal claims that they will be recycled but are instead disposed as garbage or indefinitely stockpiled rather than legitimately recycled.

According to state law, only G-certificated haulers (WM and Bainbridge Disposal) may legally collect garbage within unincorporated Kitsap County, Port Orchard, and Bainbridge Island. In the cities of Bremerton and Poulsbo, only city-contracted haulers can collect garbage.

Sham recycling companies attempt to bypass this law by claiming to provide C&D recycling services rather than hauling garbage. When these materials are later disposed of instead of recycled, the hauler is engaging in both unpermitted garbage hauling and sham recycling. When unpermitted garbage hauling is suspected in Kitsap County, it is reported to the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) for investigation and enforcement.

Several strategies could help to increase legitimate C&D recycling, reduce landfilled C&D waste, and prevent sham recycling in Kitsap County, including:

- Prohibiting the disposal of recyclable C&D materials with affordable local recycling options, such as metal, aggregate, and concrete.
- Requiring salvage assessments for permitted demolition and renovation projects, as outlined in the Washington State Building Code Appendix Y.[322]
- Adopting a flow control ordinance requiring all garbage generated in Kitsap County to be managed through Kitsap County's waste transfer system, as further discussed in Chapter 10.
- Requiring construction and demolition project managers to submit waste division report estimating the amount of waste, material types, and intended disposal or recycling locations, as outlined in the Washington State Building Code Appendix Y.[323]
- Developing a permitting process for building deconstruction, as outlined in the Washington State Building Code Appendix Z,[324] and adopting incentives to encourage deconstruction instead of demolition.
- Defining "qualified C&D receiving and recycling facilities" through local ordinance and requiring that recyclable C&D materials are delivered only to these facilities. The City of Seattle currently has such a program.[325]
- Increasing education about the UTC "two-bin" rule, which requires any jobsite with a recycling dumpster to also have a garbage dumpster (WAC 173-345-040).[326] This prevents garbage from being hauled by non-permitted haulers.

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Chapter 10

Administration and enforcement





Administration and enforcement

Introduction to administration and enforcement

Managing Kitsap County's solid and hazardous waste system requires close cooperation between multiple local, state, and regional government agencies. Some agencies are responsible for planning and implementing the system, while others have the authority to enforce laws related to the system.

This chapter explains who these agencies are, their specific roles and responsibilities, and how they work together. It also details how the local waste system is funded and financed and describes relevant planning considerations.

Regional roles and responsibilities

Kitsap Public Health District

The Kitsap Public Health District is an independent jurisdictional health agency focused on protecting public health in Kitsap County, including within cities.

State law authorizes county governments to establish such a district (RCW 70.46.031).[327] In 1947, Kitsap County established the Health District through Kitsap County Code Chapter 9.52,[328] which describes the Health District's powers, duties, and governance structure. The Health District is governed by the Kitsap Public Health Board, whose role is to adopt local health regulations, including three regulations focused on solid and hazardous waste:

- Solid Waste Regulations (Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2010-01)[329]
- Rodent Control Regulations (Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2025-02)[330]
- Drug Lab Regulations (Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2005-07)[331]

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The Health District's Solid and Hazardous Waste Program[332] is responsible for enforcing regulations by:

- Investigating complaints of improper waste handling and disposal
- Issuing permits to local waste facilities and waste haulers
- Inspecting waste handling facilities and closed landfills
- Taking enforcement action against people who violate regulations, including issuing infractions or penalties

The Health District does not take enforcement action against all violations. Instead, it often uses a Voluntary Correction Agreement that outlines the violation, the timeline for correcting the violation, and the consequences for not doing so. A voluntary approach is often more successful and less expensive than pursuing enforcement.

The Health District also provides a non-enforcement Pollution Prevention Assistance program[333] to Small Quantity Generator businesses.



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Kitsap County Solid Waste Division

Washington law assigns local governments the primary responsibility for managing the waste generated in their communities. The Kitsap County Solid Waste Division is the lead agency in charge of long-range planning and implementation of the local waste system, but it does not have code enforcement authority. It has 36 full-time employees.

The Solid Waste Division:

- Writes this Plan.
- Owns and operates waste transfer stations and household hazardous waste collection facilities.
- Contracts with private companies for waste transport, disposal, and recycling.
- Establishes minimum standards for curbside residential recycling collection services provided by the G-certificated hauler in unincorporated areas.
- Coordinates litter and illegal dumping cleanup on County roads and lands.
- Monitors closed landfills owned by the County.
- Provides recycling and waste reduction programs.
- Educates residents and businesses about waste collection and waste reduction programs.

The Solid Waste Division is part of the Kitsap County Public Works Department, which reports to the elected Board of County Commissioners. The Board's role is to adopt regulations to direct solid waste handling within unincorporated areas, including:

- Chapter 9.48 Residential Recycling Collection[334]
- Chapter 9.16 County-Controlled Solid Waste Sites[335]
- Chapter 9.18 Vehicle Litter Control[336]

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Kitsap County Department of Community Development

The Kitsap County Department of Community Development (DCD) enforces Kitsap County's public nuisance code,[337] which prohibits private properties in unincorporated areas from interfering or threatening the welfare of the immediate community. Many nuisance properties incorrectly store or dispose of their waste. Like the Health District, DCD can issue penalties or require property owners to fix code violations. It also uses Voluntary Correction Agreements.

In addition to nuisance code enforcement, DCD:

- Leads the Kitsap Nuisance Abatement Team,[338] a multi-agency taskforce that coordinates the cleanup of high-priority nuisance properties.
- Establishes zoning and land use regulations that dictate where solid waste handling facilities are located.
- Establishes codes that require buildings and developments to have infrastructure for waste collection.

Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Washington law requires each Washington county to have a local solid waste advisory committee of at least nine members (RCW 70A.205).[339] The committee makes recommendations to county staff and officials after reviewing proposed plans, programs, policies, rules, and laws. The county makes final decisions after considering the committee's recommendations.

The Kitsap County Solid Waste Advisory Committee[340] (SWAC) is composed of fifteen members that represent the following groups and interests:

- Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo
- Suquamish Tribe and Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Commissioner Districts - North Kitsap, South Kitsap, Central Kitsap
- U.S. Navy
- Solid waste management industry
- Commercial customers
- Agricultural community

Committee members hold at least six public meetings each year to discuss a variety of waste-related topics. Staff from the Solid Waste Division, Health District, and the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) also attend the meetings as non-voting members.

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Cities

Washington law assigns cities the primary responsibility for managing solid waste generated within their boundaries. In Kitsap County, the cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, and Poulsbo:

- Work with the County to develop and implement this Plan.
- Contract for or provide waste collection services to city residents and businesses or delegate this responsibility to the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC).
- Establish minimum standards for waste collection services.
- Enforce city laws related to waste collection and nuisance properties.
- Educate city residents about local waste services.
- Remove litter and illegal dumping from city roads and lands.

Cities may also pass ordinances focusing on waste reduction. For example, Bainbridge Island has ordinances to ban plastic bags and reduce single-use plastic packaging.

Tribal nations

Sovereign tribal nations administer solid waste programs on tribal lands in coordination with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, as outlined in federal law. They also enforce tribal regulations related to solid waste handling.

There are two tribal nations in Kitsap County: The Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe and the Suquamish Tribe. Both governments use the County's waste handling system. They also participate in the development and implementation of this Plan, but they are not required to formally adopt it.

Tribal nations may also take part in the Tribal Solid Waste Advisory Network[341] (TSWAN), a nonprofit organization that supports tribal solid waste efforts in the Pacific Northwest. The Suquamish Tribe is a member of TSWAN.

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United States Navy

The United States Navy and Department of Defense manage waste generated at the four military bases in the county. They contract with Kitsap County to bring their garbage to the Olympic View Transfer Station. They also operate a recycling facility at Naval Base Kitsap Bangor that accepts recyclable materials like cardboard and metal. They manage their own hazardous and biomedical waste.

WM provides waste collection services to military housing properties under UTC regulation.

Washington State

The Washington Legislature writes state laws that dictate how local governments must manage the waste generated in their communities. The state also sets the overall statewide priority for managing waste, which is waste reduction and recycling.

Ecology is responsible for administering laws related to solid and hazardous waste management and toxics cleanup. It supports and directs local governments by providing funding for local solid waste programs, developing the statewide waste plan,[342] and reviewing local waste plans to make sure they align with state laws and priorities. Ecology can also enforce solid waste handling regulations in partnership with local health jurisdictions.

The UTC also plays a role by regulating investor-owned solid waste hauling companies. In Kitsap County, the UTC regulates garbage collection and residential recycling services provided in unincorporated areas, Port Orchard, and Bainbridge Island. More information about the UTC is found in Chapter 7.

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency

The Puget Sound Clean Air Agency enforces regional, state, and federal clean air laws within Kitsap, Pierce, King, and Snohomish Counties. Part of their work includes regulating waste handling activities that produce (or could produce) air pollution, like illegal garbage burning, yard waste burning, asbestos removal, and odors from composting facilities. In Kitsap County, local fire districts support the Agency by responding to reports of illegal burning.

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United States Environmental Protection Agency

At the federal level, solid waste is regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act[343] (RCRA) of 1976, which was updated in 1980. Subtitle D of RCRA focuses on managing non-hazardous solid waste. It requires each state to create a solid waste management plan that explains the roles of local, state, and regional agencies. The plan must ban open dumping and ensure waste is managed in a way that protects the environment.



Funding and finance

Kitsap County

The Kitsap County Solid Waste Division collects revenue to fund the cost of implementing the local solid and hazardous waste management system. This section explains the sources of revenue, historical and projected revenues and expenditures, and other financial information.

Tipping fee revenue

The County's main source of revenue is tipping fees collected at the Olympic View Transfer Station. Transfer station customers pay this fee when disposing of garbage. Customers include County crews, waste haulers, the U.S. Navy, contractors, and residents who self-haul their own waste. The Board of County Commissioners sets these fees through an official resolution, shown in Appendix L.

The County uses tipping fees only for the solid and hazardous waste management services and programs described in this Plan. These fees do not go toward other County services, which means that the local solid and hazardous waste system is a self-funded enterprise. The County follows generally accepted accounting principles for enterprise funds.

Table 10-1 shows a current breakdown of how the County uses the tipping fee. Most tipping fee revenue goes toward operations of the Olympic View Transfer Station, including waste transportation and landfill disposal costs.

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Table 10-1 Olympic View Transfer Station tipping fee allocation model, 2026

Component	Cost per ton	Percentage of cost
Olympic View Transfer Station: WM contract, waste transportation and disposal, debt services	$94.94	73.63%
Other services and programs: Administration, capital Recycling and Garbage Facilities, hazardous waste program, waste reduction, recycling, closed landfill oversight	$28.00	21.72%
Kitsap Public Health District: Solid and Hazardous Waste Program	$2.00	1.55%
Clean Kitsap Program: Litter and illegal dumping cleanup and prevention, financing of solid waste and nuisance code enforcement	$4.00	3.10%
Total	**$128.94**	**100%**

The Recycling and Garbage Facilities in Hansville, Silverdale, and Olalla also charge fees, which are set by the Commissioners through an official resolution, included as Appendix L. These fees are set so that the Recycling and Garbage Facilities are self-supporting. They cover:

- Recycling and Garbage Facilities operations and maintenance.
- Transportation of garbage from the Recycling and Garbage Facilities to the Olympic View Transfer Station.
- Transportation of recyclables from the Recycling and Garbage Facilities to processing facilities.

Grant revenue

Kitsap County receives grant funding from Ecology to support local solid and hazardous waste planning, operations, and environmental cleanup. These grants depend on the state's annual budget, so funding can vary from year to year and is not guaranteed. If Ecology decreases grant funding in the future, the County would either decrease services, raise tipping fees, or find a new source of revenue.

During the 2023–2025 biennium, the County received the following grants:

- **Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA).** This grant supports planning and enforcement of local solid and hazardous waste programs statewide. Funding is awarded to counties every two years using a formula that considers population and other factors. The County uses LSWFA funds to operate the household hazardous waste collection program. The grant is funded by the state hazardous substance tax.[344]
- **Community Litter Cleanup Program (CLCP).** This grant pays for litter pickup, illegal dumpsite cleanups, and litter prevention. Like LSWFA, it's awarded to counties every two years using a formula based on population, road miles, and efficiency of the county's cleanup program. The grant is funded by the state litter tax.[345]
- **Ramp Litter Cleanup Program (RLCP).** This competitive grant funds litter removal along highway ramps maintained by the state. It is also funded by the state litter tax.[346]
- **Waste Reduction and Recycling Education (WRRED).** This competitive grant supports public education and programs focused on reducing waste, increasing recycling and composting, and reducing contamination in recycling. It is also funded by the state litter tax.[347]

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Historic and projected revenue and costs

Revenue collected by the Solid Waste Division is placed into separate funds, each with a specific purpose. Some funds have a required minimum balance, which ensures that money is available after an emergency or natural disaster.

- **Solid Waste Fund (401):** Administration, Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility operations, used motor oil costs, education and outreach, recycling and waste reduction programs, and closed landfill oversight. Requires a minimum balance of 3 months operating expenses.
- **Transfer Station Operations Fund (437):** Olympic View Transfer Station and Recycling and Garbage Facility operations, including disposal and transportation costs and repair/replacement of major machinery at the Olympic View Transfer Station. Requires a minimum balance of 3 months operating expenses.
- **Clean Kitsap Fund (430):** Litter and illegal dumpsite cleanup and prevention and financial assistance to local solid waste and nuisance code enforcement programs. Requires a minimum balance of $1 million.
- **Capital Improvement Fund (438):** Facility asset repair and replacement, including machinery at the Olympic View Transfer Station. Requires minimum balance of $1 million.
- **Rate Stability Reserve Fund (425):** 15% of annual estimated revenue is set aside in this fund as emergency savings to cover future revenue shortfalls.
- **Landfill Closure Funds (415, 418, 439):** Post-closure landfill monitoring and cleanup.

Table 10-2, 10-3, and 10-4, shows recent revenue and expenditure history and forecasts for the Solid Waste Division's primary operating funds (401, 437, and 430). Current revenue sources fully cover the ongoing operational, capital, and maintenance expenditures, including salaries and benefits, supplies, services, and disposal/recycling costs.

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Table 10-2 Kitsap County Solid Waste Division projected expenditures for primary operating and capital funds, 2025-2032

Year	401 - Solid Waste Fund	437 - Transfer Station Operations Fund	430 - Clean Kitsap Fund	438 - Capital Improvement Fund	**Total cost per year**
2025 (actual)	$5,054,732	$31,437,512	$715,539	$ 8,980,890	**$46,188,673**
2026 estimate	$5,219,011	$32,459,231	$738,794	$22,750,000	**$61,167,036**
2027 estimate	$5,388,629	$33,514,156	$762,805	$9,100,000	**$48,765,590**
2028 estimate	$5,563,759	$34,603,366	$787,596	$5,600,000	**$46,554,721**
2029 estimate	$5,744,581	$35,727,976	$813,193	$4,450,000	**$46,735,750**
2030 estimate	$5,931,280	$36,889,135	$839,622	$2,850,000	**$46,510,037**
2031 estimate	$6,124,047	$38,088,032	$866,909	$2,150,000	**$47,228,988**
2032 estimate	$6,323,078	$39,325,893	$895,084	To be determined in 2026	**$46,544,055**

Table 10-3 Kitsap County Solid Waste Division projected revenues for primary operating and capital funds, 2025-2032

Year	401 - Solid Waste Fund	437 - Transfer Station Operations Fund	430 - Clean Kitsap Fund	438 - Capital Improvement Fund	**Total revenue per year**
2025 (actual)	$6,298,951	$23,033,933	$1,104,427	$ 12,326,956	**$42,764,266**
2026 estimate	$6,424,930	$23,494,612	$1,126,515	$22,750,000	**$53,796,057**
2027 estimate	$6,553,428	$23,964,504	$1,149,046	$9,100,000	**$40,766,978**
2028 estimate	$6,684,497	$24,443,794	$1,172,026	$5,600,000	**$37,396,324**
2029 estimate	$6,818,187	$24,932,670	$1,195,467	$4,450,000	**$37,396,324**
2030 estimate	$6,954,550	$25,431,323	$1,219,373	$2,850,000	**$36,455,250**
2031 estimate	$7,093,641	$25,939,950	$1,243,764	$2,150,000	**$36,427,355**
2032 estimate	$7,235,514	$26,458,749	$1,268,639	To be determined in 2026	**$34,962,902**

Table 10-4 Kitsap County projected expenditures for moderate risk waste program, 2025-2032 (Fund 401-Program 4014)

Year	Salaries and benefits	Supplies and services	Intergovernmental	Interfund charges	**Total cost per year**
2025 (actual)	$941,011	$729,614	$3,754	$ 90,501	**$1,764,880**
2026 estimate	$971,594	$753,326	$3,876	$93,442	**$1,822,239**
2027 estimate	$1,003,171	$777,810	$4,002	$96,479	**$1,881,461**
2028 estimate	$1,035,774	$803,088	$4,132	$99,615	**$1,942,609**
2029 estimate	$1,069,436	$829,189	$4,266	$102,852	**$2,005,744**
2030 estimate	$1,104,193	$856,137	$4,405	$106,195	**$2,070,930**
2031 estimate	$1,140,079	$883,962	$4,548	$109,646	**$2,138,326**
2032 estimate	$1,177,132	$912,691	$4,696	$113,210	**$2,207,728**

Discounted tipping fees

The County provides discounted or free disposal programs at the Olympic View Transfer Station to prevent illegal dumping, clean up public lands, and promote reuse. The Clean Kitsap Program Fund (430) covers the cost of these discounts, which include:

- **Private property disposal vouchers.** The Health District, Department of Community Development, and other pre-approved code enforcement officers may provide free disposal vouchers to assist low-income property owners/occupants with correcting code violations. Before offering a voucher, the enforcement officer must have a written Voluntary Cleanup Agreement with the recipient. Since 2017, the average annual cost for the voucher program was $21,000. The Solid Waste Division may change, limit, or end this program at any time based on budgetary or other program needs.
- **Public land cleanup vouchers.** Municipalities and nonprofit organizations can request a disposal voucher from the Solid Waste Division for litter removed from public lands or from certain recreational or conservation lands. For more information, refer to Kitsap County Code Chapter 9.16.[348]
- **Charitable disposal discount.** Qualifying local charities that accept donated goods from the public for resale can receive discounted tipping fees at the Olympic View Transfer Station if they apply to the Solid Waste Division and self-haul their own waste. For more information, refer to Kitsap County Code Chapter 9.16.[349]

Cities

Cities do not directly fund Kitsap County's solid and hazardous waste system. Haulers that collect garbage from residents and businesses within cities bring the garbage to the Olympic View Transfer Station and pay tipping fees. Tipping fees are the primary source of revenue for this system.

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Kitsap Public Health District

The Kitsap Public Health District collects revenue to fund the cost of its Solid and Hazardous Waste Program, which enforces solid and hazardous waste regulations. This section explains its sources of revenue, historical and projected revenues and expenditures, and other financial information.

Tipping fee revenue

The Health District receives $2.00 per ton of garbage collected at the Olympic View Transfer Station. The Board of County Commissioner sets this number through formal resolution, as shown in Appendix L.

Permits and environmental health fee revenue

The Health District charges fees for permits and inspections of solid and hazardous waste handling facilities. It also collects permit fees from junk cleanup companies and waste haulers that operate in the county.

Grant revenue

The Health District also receives the following grants and funding from Ecology:

- **Local Solid Waste Financial Assistance (LSWFA).** The Health District typically applies for this grant to fund solid waste code compliance activities. In 2025-2027, the District did not request these funds.
- **Pollution Prevention Assistance (PPA).** This Ecology program funds Health District visits to small businesses to help them with pollution prevention activities like properly managing waste and preventing stormwater pollution.

Table 10-5 and 10-6 shows recent expenditure and revenue history and forecasts for Kitsap Public Health District's Solid and Hazardous Waste Program.

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Table 10-5 Kitsap Public Health District Solid and Hazardous Waste Program projected expenditures, 2022-2029

Year	Personnel costs	Non-personnel costs	Administrative services overhead	Environmental Health overhead	**Total cost per year**
2022 (actual)	$449,645	$58,836	$166,278	$30,685	**$705,444**
2023 (actual)	$483,983	$64,679	$237,528	$22,478	**$808,668**
2024 (actual)	$508,435	$83,404	$239,747	$26,556	**$858,142**
2025 (actual)	$610,575	$158,962	$251,734	$27,884	**$1,049,155**
2026 estimate	$678,317	$81,766	$264,321	$29,278	**$1,053,682**
2027 estimate	$712,233	$82,294	$277,537	$30,742	**$1,102,806**
2028 estimate	$747,844	$88,296	$291,414	$32,279	**$1,159,833**
2029 estimate	$785,237	$88,837	$305,985	$33,893	**$1,213,951**

Table 10-6 Kitsap Public Health District Solid and Hazardous Waste Program projected revenues, 2022-2029

Year	Ecology LSWFA	Ecology PPA Grant	Kitsap County solid waste tipping fees	Permits	Plan reviews	Other - FPHS	**Total cost per year**
2022 (actual)	$180,005	$97,986	$881,401	$71,553	$2,559	$69,200	**$1,302,704**
2023 (actual)	$181,248	$118,287	$283,194	$53,467	$8,478	$47,394	**$692,068**
2024 (actual)	$191,395	$131,158	$322,090	$38,259	$3,150	$103,000	**$789,052**
2025 (actual)	$0	$135,979	$392,464	$59,694	$9,000	$111,500	**$708,637**
2026 estimate	$0	$142,778	$460,000	$54,000	$8,000	$118,000	**$782,778**
2027 estimate	$60,000	$149,917	$468,000	$55,000	$8,000	$100,000	**$840,917**
2028 estimate	$120,000	$157,413	$476,000	$56,000	$8,000	$100,000	**$917,413**
2029 estimate	$120,000	$165,283	$484,000	$55,000	$8,000	$100,000	**$932,283**

Planning considerations for administration and enforcement

Is the solid and hazardous waste system adequately funded?

Kitsap County's solid and hazardous waste system is primarily funded through tipping fees collected at the Olympic View Transfer Station. Kitsap County periodically conducts rate studies to ensure these fees adequately fund the system, including necessary capital improvements. The most recent rate study was completed in 2021, and the next study is planned for 2026. The public has an opportunity to comment on proposed rates before the Board of County Commissioners adopts them.

What are other funding mechanisms available?

Tipping fees are a common funding source for local government solid waste systems in Washington. Tipping fees are set based on the weight or volume of waste, known as the "pay as you throw" funding model. The model incentivizes waste reduction and recycling. Volume of waste fluctuates with economic trends, construction activities, and population changes, so tipping fees are a less predictable revenue source than other methods.

This funding structure is also at odds with Washington's goal to reduce garbage through waste reduction, recycling, and composting. Under the current system, as garbage volumes decrease, so does funding for waste reduction, recycling, and composting programs.

There are many alternative possible funding strategies for solid waste systems in Washington, as shown in Ecology's 2023 Local Government Funding for Solid Waste in Washington study.[350] Within this planning period, the following alternative funding methods are most likely to be considered within Kitsap County:

Solid waste disposal district

Washington law allows county commissioners to create a solid waste disposal district, which is a quasi-municipal corporation that provides for and funds solid waste systems through an excise tax on solid waste services (RCW 36.58).[351] The district may place liens on properties that do not pay the tax. Cities can also join a district created by a county.

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Tax revenue can be used for any reasonable solid waste activity (except direct solid waste collection services). Options include operating transfer stations, reducing tipping fees, funding recycling and hazardous waste collection, and cleaning up roadside litter and illegal dumpsites.

Disposal districts allow counties and cities to share the cost and responsibility for waste and have a predictable and stable source of revenue that allows for better long-term planning. They can also be paired with a solid waste collection district, which mandates collection services.

State taxes

Washington collects a tax on the sale of hazardous substances and commonly littered products like cigarettes and soft drinks. The state then gives these funds to local governments through grant programs. However, these grant funds typically do not cover the entire cost of cleaning up litter.

For example, Washington's litter tax[352] was created in 1971 and has not been updated since. Today, this 0.015% tax only supports the cleanup of about 20% of the litter on Washington's roads. In Kitsap County, it only supports around 40% of total litter cleanup activities —local tipping fees cover the rest.

The Washington Legislature could increase this state tax or expand it to other products, which could result in more funds for litter cleanup in Kitsap County, particularly along state highways.

Extended producer responsibility

Extended producer responsibility (EPR) policies typically require producers to fund recycling or disposal services for the products they sell. Depending on the program, producers may fund these services by adding a "stewardship fee" to the cost of their products. This ensures that only people who use a product pay for the recycling or disposal of that product. For example, Washington's PaintCare program is funded only by people who buy paint.

Some EPR programs also reimburse local governments for the cost of handling waste materials. Kitsap County typically supports EPR legislation as a way to reduce local costs.

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Should Kitsap County use solid waste flow control?

Although Kitsap County's current solid waste funding structure is adequate, the County's ability to make long-range plans and invest in future disposal facilities could be improved with a flow control ordinance. Solid waste flow control is a legal tool that allows local governments or disposal districts to direct where waste goes. For example, the County could require that all garbage generated in the county goes to a County-owned transfer station.

Flow control ensures that tipping fee revenues stay within the community, which helps governments and districts to better budget and plan. It could also help to prevent garbage from being "sham recycled" by private businesses outside of county lines.

The County does not currently have a flow control ordinance but reserves the right to consider one later. Nearby Mason, Pierce, and Thurston Counties have flow control policies.

How can there be more interlocal cooperation between local governments?

Washington's Interlocal Cooperation Act[353] allows local government agencies to cooperate with each other to deliver services or complete projects. This can reduce duplication, offer economies of scale, and improve governmental efficiency.

One common cooperation method is interlocal agreements (ILAs), which are formal written agreements signed by the governing bodies of two or more local governments. An ILA outlines how each agency will cooperate on a service or project.

For solid and hazardous waste management, governments in Kitsap County currently have the following ILAs:

- Kitsap County has ILAs with all local cities and one tribe that names the County as the lead waste planning agency and author of this Plan.
- Kitsap County has ILAs with Mason and Jefferson counties that allow their residents to use the County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities.
- Kitsap County has ILAs with the cities of Bremerton and Port Orchard that allows the County to coordinate the Adopt a Spot volunteer litter program within these cities.
- Kitsap Public Health District has an ILA with the Suquamish Tribe that allows the District to assist the tribe with solid waste code enforcement.

Within this planning period, agencies in our region intend to develop the following new ILAs:

- ILA between Kitsap County and the Kitsap Public Health District regarding the use of tipping fees collected at the Olympic View Transfer Station.
- ILA between Kitsap County and Pierce County allowing their residents to use Kitsap County's Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility.

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Are code enforcement staffing levels adequate?

In 1999, the Kitsap Public Health District Solid and Hazardous Waste Program had 7.5 full-time employees. In 2016, the program had 6. As of August 2025, the program has 4 full-time employees. Since 1999, Kitsap's population has increased by around 60,000 people.

Upcoming changes to the local solid waste system are likely to increase the need for code enforcement support in Kitsap County, particularly for enforcement of state organics management laws. Within this planning period, the Health District should conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to understand whether additional code enforcement resources are needed.

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Chapter 11

Implementation schedule


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Implementation schedule

This chapter describes the actions recommended to meet the priorities outlined in this Plan. Actions marked as "HP" are high priority. These actions are considered necessary to protect public health or to comply with state and federal laws or goals.

Chapter 2 Planning area and waste stream implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
2-1 HP	Comply with federal web content accessibility requirements for solid and hazardous waste information.	County, cities, contracted haulers	2027
2-2	Evaluate impacts to overburdened communities when planning solid waste programs and services.	County, cities	Ongoing
2-3	Advocate for development of a Kitsap County Language Access Plan to guide the translation and transcreation of key county resources, including solid waste outreach materials.	County	Ongoing
2-4	Improve methods for collecting waste stream data from haulers.	County	Ongoing

Chapter 3 Waste reduction implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
3-1	Prioritize projects, programs, policies, and partnerships that prevent waste and support reuse, refill, repair, recycling, food recovery, and food waste prevention. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.1.[354]	County, cities	Ongoing
3-2	Evaluate the development of a mini-grant program to support community-led waste reduction projects. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.1.[355]	County	Ongoing
3-3	Explore redevelopment of a technical assistance program to help businesses, schools, agencies, and other organizations implement waste reduction and recycling practices. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.1.[356]	County	2029

Chapter 4 Recycling implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
4-1 HP	Collect recyclables covered under the Recycling Reform Act at County-owned transfer stations. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[357]	County	2030 onward
4-2 HP	Educate the community about recycling program changes resulting from the Recycling Reform Act. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[358]	County, cities	2030 onward
4-3	Continue to standardize and expand drop-off recycling services at County-owned transfer stations, including installing accessible recycling containers at the Olympic View Transfer Station. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[359]	County	Ongoing
4-4	Continue to support the development of local recovery and recycling facilities. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.3 and Strategy 18.b.[360]	County, cities	Ongoing
4-5	Continue to implement contamination reduction strategies for drop-off and curbside recycling collection.	County, cities, haulers	Ongoing
4-6	Evaluate amendments to relevant waste collection contracts and ordinances to require contamination “Oops tags”, hauler-provided contamination reduction education, and contaminated load rejection.	County, cities	Ongoing

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
4-7	Redevelop a multifamily technical assistance program in coordination with cities and haulers.	County, cities, haulers	2030
4-8	Continue to promote the What Do I Do With It? database at Recycle.Kitsap.Gov.	County, cities	Ongoing
4-9	Monitor recycling markets and update the Beyond the Bin list (Appendix D) as recommended by the Washington State Department of Ecology.	County	Ongoing
4-10	Continue to provide and subsidize drop-off recycling collection at County-owned transfer stations through garbage tipping fees. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[361]	County	Ongoing

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Chapter 5 Organics implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
5-1 HP	Develop an interlocal agreement between Kitsap County and the Kitsap Public Health District outlining roles and responsibilities for implementing and enforcing state organics management laws.	County, Health District	2027
5-2 HP	Implement Organics Recycling Collection Areas[362] (ORCA) requirements through amendments to relevant waste collection contracts and ordinances. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Strategy 18.d.[363]	County, Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Health District	Ongoing
5-3 HP	Evaluate opportunities to expand yard debris collection at County-owned transfer stations. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[364]	County	Ongoing
5-4 HP	Evaluate opportunities to prohibit disposal of yard debris and clean wood waste at County-owned transfer stations. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[365]	County	Ongoing
5-5 HP	Evaluate opportunities to collect food waste at County-owned transfer stations and other community buildings. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[366]	County	Ongoing

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
5-6 HP	Evaluate the need for mandatory residential and commercial organics and recycling collection services in urban areas located outside ORCAs. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[367]	County, Poulsbo, Port Orchard	Ongoing
5-7 HP	Educate residents about the benefits and use of compost in local government operations (RCW 43.19A.150).[368]	County, cities	Ongoing
5-8	Continue to promote and support the development and expansion of local organics management facilities. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policies 18.2 and 18.3 and Strategy 18.b.[369]	County, cities	Ongoing
5-9	Continue to promote voluntary curbside organics collection services. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Strategy 18.d.[370]	County, cities, haulers	Ongoing
5-10	Develop an organics contamination reduction and outreach plan in coordination with cities, haulers, and composting facilities, including amendments to relevant waste collection contracts and ordinances to support the rejection of contaminated organic materials.	County, cities, haulers	2028
5-11	Align organics education and outreach messaging across the planning area, when possible.	County, cities, haulers	Ongoing

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
5-12	Continue to provide education and resources for on-site organics management, including home composting.	County	Ongoing
5-13	Increase the use of finished compost in local government projects.	County, cities	Ongoing
5-14	Collaborate with the Kitsap County Department of Community Development to develop land use regulations for anaerobic organics management facilities.	County	2028

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Chapter 6 Waste transfer and disposal implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
6-1	Continue to implement and monitor County contract 350-21 with WM for the operation and maintenance of the Olympic View Transfer Station through 2041.	County	Ongoing
6-2	Continue to plan for, prioritize, and complete improvements to the Olympic View Transfer Station consistent with the Capital Facilities Plan.	County	Ongoing
6-3	Complete redevelopment of the Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility consistent with the Master Plan and Capital Facilities Plan. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[371]	County	2028
6-4	Improve the contingency waste transfer plan in collaboration with haulers and the Kitsap County Department of Emergency Management.	County, haulers	2028
6-5	Continue to standardize accepted materials across County-owned transfer stations, when possible. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[372]	County	Ongoing
6-6	Continue to implement landfill monitoring, cleanup, and inspection requirements at closed landfills.	County, Health District, Bainbridge Island	Ongoing
6-7	Continue to operate County-owned transfer stations in compliance with solid waste handling permits and state law.	County	Ongoing

Chapter 7 Collection implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
7-1 HP	Collaborate with the Kitsap County Department of Community Development to adopt county solid waste storage and access standards for residential and commercial development and support cities with related code updates.	County	2027 onward
7-2 HP	Provide waste collection containers that comply with state color and labeling requirements.	Haulers, County, cities	Ongoing
7-3 HP	Amend county code for residential recycling and organics collection to meet ORCA requirements and evaluate additional amendments related to: • Garbage collection standards • Contamination reduction • Litter reduction • Accessibility • Group collection sites • Added container sizes • Bear-proof containers	County	2027
7-4 HP	Establish a vehicle litter control ordinance and unsecured load fee (RCW 70A.200.120).[373]	Bainbridge Island	To be determined

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
7-5	Evaluate the need for mandatory residential and commercial waste collection services in urban areas.	Bainbridge Island, County	Ongoing
7-6	Prioritize bundled pricing models for contracted collection services.	Cities	Ongoing
7-7	Evaluate the need for commercial recycling and organics collection contracts.	Cities, County	Ongoing
7-8	Continue to promote curbside collection as the preferred waste collection method.	County, cities	Ongoing
7-9	Conduct outreach to encourage 96-gallon recycling cart upgrades and the use of additional recycling and organics carts at discounted rates.	County	Ongoing
7-10	Explore options to expand bulky item collection services to reduce illegal dumping, including: • Adding bulky waste services to city waste collection contracts. • Providing disposal or recycling vouchers to low-income residents.	Cities, County	Ongoing
7-11	Participate in statewide discussions regarding low-income discounts for waste collection services provided by G-certificated haulers.	County, Bainbridge Island, Port Orchard	Ongoing

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
7-12	Increase volunteer participation in litter cleanup and prevention efforts and continue to promote state litter prevention campaigns, including the Secure Your Load for Safer Roads[374] campaign.	County, cities	Ongoing
7-13	Evaluate ending the county senior/disabled recycling exemption program in 2032 when reduced-cost recycling services become available under the Recycling Reform Act.[375]	County	2032 onward
7-14	Continue to investigate, enforce against, and respond to illegal dumping.	County, Health District, cities	Ongoing
7-15	Continue the Clean Kitsap Program[376] to coordinate litter and illegal dumpsite response and provide financial assistance to local solid waste code enforcement programs.	County	Ongoing

Chapter 8 Hazardous waste implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
8-1 HP	Open the North Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility and promote its services to residents and Small Quantity Generator businesses. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[377]	County	2026 onward
8-2 HP	Adopt and enforce motor oil education ordinances in compliance with RCW 70A.224.040.[378]	County, cities, Health District	2027
8-3 HP	Update transfer station signage to clearly prohibit disposal of hazardous waste.	County, Bainbridge Disposal	2027
8-4 HP	Install transfer station signage to ban battery disposal once a statewide or local ban goes into effect.	County, Bainbridge Disposal	2027
8-5	Ensure hazardous and dangerous waste is managed according to Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2010-1.[379]	Health District, County	Ongoing
8-6	Continue interlocal agreements and partnerships with neighboring counties and tribal governments to provide hazardous waste collection services and technical assistance. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[380]	County	Ongoing

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
8-7	Continue to provide education and resources on reducing the use of and exposure to toxic chemicals. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.1.[381]	County	Ongoing
8-8	Continue to provide the Pollution Prevention Assistance Program to help Small Quantity Generator businesses manage and reduce hazardous waste. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.1.[382]	Health District	Ongoing
8-9	Develop interlocal agreement between Kitsap County and Pierce County to support a moderate risk waste collection partnership.	County	2028
8-10	Continue to operate Reuse Shops at both Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.1.[383]	County	Ongoing
8-11	Continue to evaluate new and improved methods for collecting and managing hazardous wastes, including lithium-ion batteries.	County	Ongoing

Chapter 9 Miscellaneous waste implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
9-1 HP	Improve transfer station procedures for screening waste for asbestos, hazardous materials, biomedical waste, and other special and prohibited wastes.	County, WM, Bainbridge Disposal	Ongoing
9-2 HP	Adopt an ordinance prohibiting disposal of designated waste materials and conduct community outreach regarding the requirements.	County, cities, haulers	2027
9-3 HP	Promote and participate in the statewide battery extended producer responsibility program. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[384]	County, cities	2027 onward
9-4 HP	Collaborate with state and regional partners to update and adopt a Disaster Debris Management Plan for Kitsap County.	County	Ongoing
9-5	Advocate for improvements to the Washington State Department of Licensing's abandoned RV program.[385]	County	Ongoing
9-6	Continue to promote and participate in statewide extended producer responsibility programs for hazardous products, including PaintCare, LightRecycle WA, E-Cycle WA, and battery stewardship programs. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[386]	County, cities	Ongoing

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
9-7	Partner with the E-Cycle WA Producer Responsibility Organization to identify a suitable collection location for covered electronics within the City of Poulsbo. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.	City of Poulsbo	Ongoing
9-8	Continue to advocate for new product stewardship and extended producer responsibility programs for problematic, hazardous, and commonly illegally dumped materials.	County	Ongoing
9-9	Evaluate the feasibility of subsidizing disposal costs for specific waste materials to reduce illegal dumping.	County	Ongoing
9-10	Evaluate strategies to improve C&D waste management, including disposal bans, salvage and deconstruction assessments, and waste diversion reports.	County, cities	Ongoing
9-11	Continue to promote private C&D recycling and recovery facilities. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Strategy 18.b.[387]	County, cities	Ongoing
9-12	Evaluate the feasibility of collecting source-separated C&D materials at the Olympic View Transfer Station. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.2.[388]	County	Ongoing
9-13	Continue to monitor for sham C&D recycling operations and unpermitted garbage hauling and refer cases to the appropriate state regulatory agencies.	County	Ongoing

Chapter 10 Administration and enforcement implementation

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
10-1 HP	Conduct a rate study for county tipping fees for 2027-2031 and adopt tipping fees that support the priorities identified in this Plan, including diversion of organic materials from disposal.	County	2026 onward
10-2 HP	Develop interlocal agreement between Kitsap County and the Health District outlining the use of County-provided funds for solid waste enforcement and education.	County, Health District	2027
10-3	Update Kitsap Board of Health Ordinance 2010-1,[389] Solid Waste Regulations.	Health District	2026
10-4	Continue to fund the solid and hazardous waste system through tipping fees and grants and explore alternative funding models that better support waste reduction, recovery, and diversion.	County, Health District	Ongoing
10-5	Evaluate the benefits of adopting local flow control to direct local solid waste into the Kitsap County solid waste system.	County	Ongoing
10-6	Continue to evaluate opportunities for regional solid waste system partnerships with neighboring counties.	County	Ongoing
10-7	Continue to provide discounted disposal rates to Kitsap County-located charitable organizations that accept donated goods for resale. This action helps to implement Kitsap County Climate Change Policy 18.1.[390]	County	Ongoing

Identifier	Action	Responsible parties	Implementation year
10-8	Continue to support the Kitsap County Solid Waste Advisory Committee[391] by providing education and professional development opportunities for members.	County	Ongoing
10-9	Consider conducting a needs assessment to determine whether additional code enforcement resources are necessary.	Health District	Ongoing

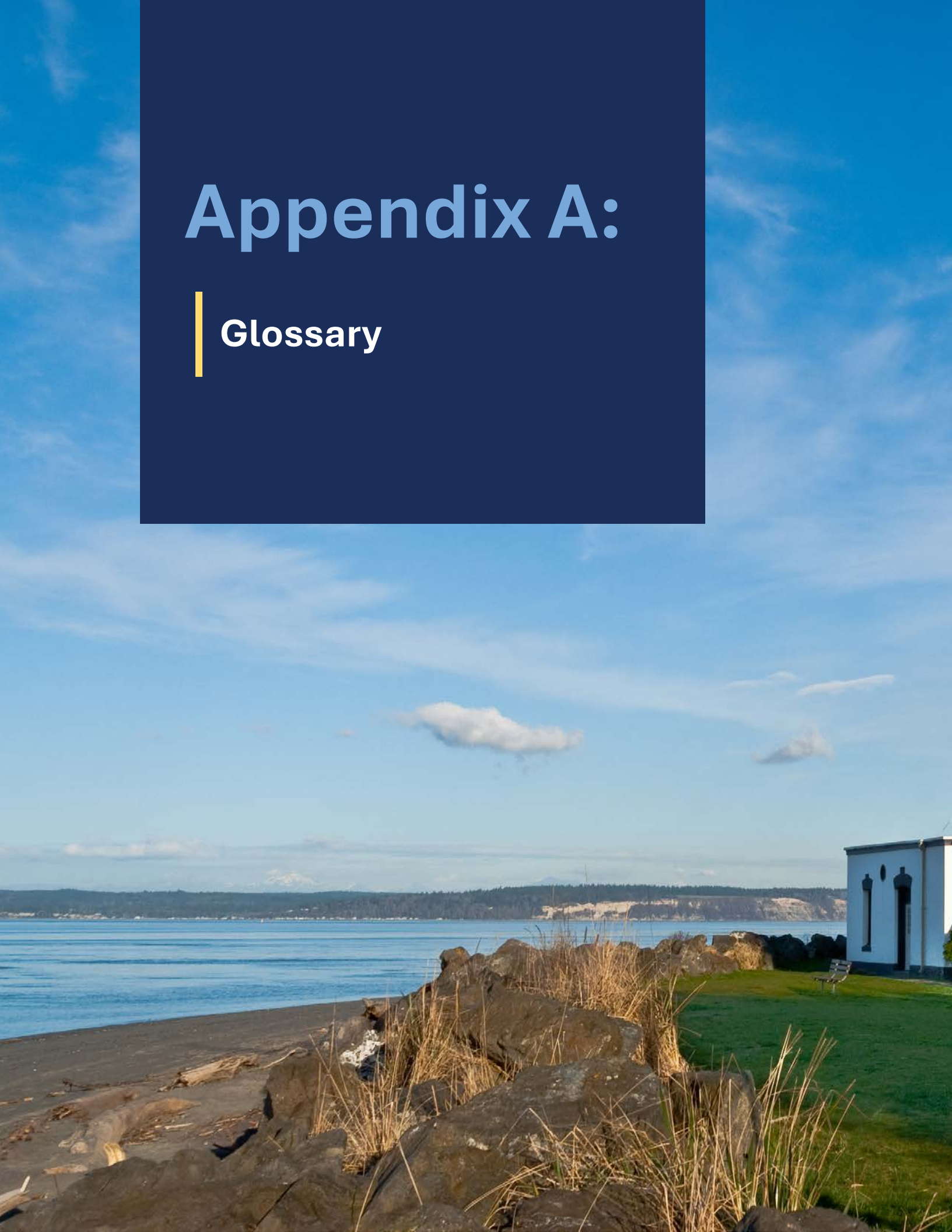
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Appendix A:

Glossary





Appendix A: Glossary

6PPD

A chemical commonly used in motor vehicle tires to keep them flexible and prevent them from degrading quickly. 6PPD works by moving to the surface of the tire and forming a film that protects the tire. As the film breaks down, it produces 6PPD-quinone. When it rains, tire particles containing 6PPD-quinone are washed into streams, rivers, and other water bodies through stormwater runoff. 6PPDQ is lethal to coho salmon.

A

Aerobic

An organic materials management process that happens in the presence of oxygen, such as composting or black soldier fly processing.

Anaerobic digester

An engineered system in which anaerobic digestion occurs.

Anaerobic digestion

A controlled organics materials management process that uses microorganisms to break down organic material in a low oxygen environment. The process produces biogas, which can be used for energy, and nutrient-rich materials that can be used as a soil amendment.

B

Black soldier fly processing

A controlled organics materials management process that uses black soldier fly larvae (*Hermetia illucens*) to break down food waste, manure, and other organic material into useful products such as animal feed ingredients and soil amendments.

Business

Any commercial, industrial, institutional, professional, or governmental enterprise, including retail establishments, offices, service providers, manufacturers, nonprofit organizations, charities, churches, and public agencies.

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Circular economy

A system where materials never become waste and nature is regenerated. In a circular economy, products and materials are kept in circulation through processes like maintenance, reuse, refurbishment, remanufacture, recycling, and composting.

Climate change

A change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.

Commercial

Pertaining to businesses, institutions, and other non-residential entities that generate solid waste though commercial, professional, governmental, educational, or service-related activities.

Commingled

A recycling collection system where multiple types of recyclable materials are collected within the same cart or container and sorted later at a recycling facility. “Single-stream recycling” is a type of commingled recycling in which all types of recyclables are collected together.

Composting

A controlled organic materials management process that uses air, moisture, and microorganisms to break down organic material into compost, a nutrient-rich soil amendment.

Compact fluorescent light (CFL)

An energy-efficient type of light bulb that contains a small amount of mercury, an element that is hazardous to human health. Also called “compact fluorescent lamp.”

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Construction and demolition waste (C&D)

Recyclable and non-recyclable waste materials generated during the construction, remodeling, repair, or demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures, such as concrete, wood, metal, and drywall.

Contamination rate

The percentage of non-recyclable material in a load of recyclable materials.

Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (CROP)

A written plan to reduce contamination of collected recyclable materials to improve their marketability and the environmental and economic benefits of recycling.

D

Dangerous waste

In this Plan, "dangerous waste" refers to hazardous waste generated by businesses categorized as Medium or Large Quantity Generators.

Decant facility

A specialized, engineered facility used to process, separate, and dispose of liquid and solid waste gathered by street sweepers and vacuum trucks. Liquid waste is treated at a water treatment facility, and solid waste is disposed as garbage.

Diverted waste

Waste that is recycled, composted, recovered, or reused instead of disposed in a landfill.

Drop box

A detachable receptacle used to provide waste collection services. Drop boxes are transported by a hauler to a disposal site and emptied. Facilities that collect waste in drop boxes are permitted in Washington as "drop box facilities."

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Electronic waste (E-waste)

Any electronic device that is discarded. In Washington, computers, monitors, laptops, tablet computers, televisions, portable DVD players, and e-readers can be recycled under the E-Cycle Washington program.[392] Other electronics are not part of the E-Cycle Washington program but can still be recycled through other programs.

Energy recovery

A process operating under federal and state environmental laws and regulations for converting solid waste into usable energy and for reducing the volume of solid waste (RCW 70A.205.015).[393]

Engineered liners

Structural components of landfills that are designed, constructed, and installed to prevent any migration of waste and leachate out of the landfill to the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water at any time during the active life (including the closure period) of the landfill (WAC 173-303-665)).[394]

Food waste

Waste from fruits, vegetables, meats, dairy products, fish, shellfish, nuts, seeds, grains, and similar materials that results from the storage, preparation, cooking, handling, selling, or serving of food for human consumption. Includes, but is not limited to, excess, spoiled, or unusable food and includes inedible parts commonly associated with food preparation such as pits, shells, bones, and peels. Does not include dead animals not intended for human consumption or animal excrement (RCW 70A.205.715).[395]

Garbage

In this Plan, waste that is disposed in a landfill instead of being recycled, composted, or otherwise recovered. Also referred to as “trash” and “municipal solid waste.”

Generator (of waste)

The individual, business, government agency, or any other organization that generates waste.

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Greenhouse gas emissions

A category of gases that absorb heat energy emitted from the planet's surface. They remain in Earth's atmosphere for a long time. Includes carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrous oxide (N_2O), a number of fluorinated gases, and water vapor. Some greenhouse gases occur naturally, such as water vapor and carbon dioxide, while others (such as chlorofluorocarbons) are produced only through human activities.

Greenwashing

The attempt to capitalize on consumer demand for eco-friendly products by falsely promoting or exaggerating a product's environmental benefits or qualities.

Group collection sites

A term used in Kitsap County for locations where multiple waste containers from multiple customers are emptied by waste haulers.

H

Hazardous waste

In this Plan, the flammable, toxic, corrosive, and reactive wastes that are generated by households and businesses categorized as Small Quantity Generators. The term is used interchangeably with "moderate risk waste."

Hazardous waste hierarchy

A prioritized list of how hazardous waste should be managed, from most to least preferable.

Hog fuel

Wood waste, forest biomass, and other wood residuals that are burned in industrial boilers for energy production.

Household hazardous waste (HHW)

Hazardous waste that is generated by households.

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Interlocal Agreement (ILA)

Interlocal agreements are between two or more local governments and involve collaboration on a specific project or service (RCW 39.34.030).[396]

Land clearing

The removal of trees, stumps, logs, and brush from the surface of the ground in preparation of a site for construction work of any kind.

Large format battery

A rechargeable battery that weighs more than 25 pounds or has a rating of more than 2,000 watt-hours or a primary battery that weighs more than 25 pounds (RCW 70A.555.010).[397]

Land application

The process of spreading livestock manure and bedding, crop residue, on-farm vegetative waste, composted material, anaerobic digestion liquid (digestate), and other approved organic material to the land to increase plant growth, improve soil, or restore disturbed lands.

Leachate

A liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste (WAC 173-351-100).[398]

Leachate collection systems

A structural component of a landfill that is engineered to collect leachate.

Life Cycle Assessments

A method for measuring and assessment the environmental impacts associated with every life stage of a product, process, or service.

Linear economy

An economic system where resources typically follow the pattern of extraction, production, use, and disposal.

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M

Materials recovery facility (MRF)

Any facility that receives, compacts, repackages, or sorts source separated solid waste for the purpose of recycling (WAC 173-350).[399]

Materials recovery rate

Materials recovery rate represents the percentage of total waste generated that is collected for recovery or recycling.

Medium format battery

For rechargeable batteries, a battery weighing more than 11 pounds or has a rating of more than 300 watt-hours, or both, and no more than 25 pounds and has a rating of no more than 2,000 watt-hours. For primary batteries, a battery weighing more than 4.4 pounds but not more than 25 pounds (RCW 70A.555.010).[400]

Moderate risk waste

Hazardous waste generated by households and by businesses categorized as Small Quantity Generators. Management of moderate risk waste is assigned to local government. Defined in Washington law as "any waste that exhibits any of the properties of hazardous waste but is exempt from regulation under Chapter 70A.300 RCW solely because the waste is generated in quantities below the threshold for regulation, and any household wastes which are generated from the disposal of substances identified by the department as hazardous household substances" (RCW 70A.300.010).[401]

Multifamily

A residential property with two or more dwelling units.

Municipal solid waste

Waste generated by residents, commercial generators, institutions, industries, and community activities that is disposed in a landfill. This Plan typically refers to these materials as "garbage" or "trash."

N

Nonputrescible waste

Inorganic waste that cannot be decomposed by microorganisms, such as plastic containers, and is unlikely to produce offensive odors.

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Oops tag

Haulers use printed "Oops tags" to inform customers when contamination or unaccepted items were observed in a container. Oops tags can also be sent to customers digitally.

Organic material

Any solid waste that is a biological substance of plant or animal origin capable of microbial degradation (RCW 70A.205.015).[402]

Organic materials management

Management of organic materials through composting, anaerobic digestion, vermiculture, black soldier fly, or similar technologies (RCW 70A.205.015).[403]

Organic waste stream

A waste stream made up of organic material.

Pre-consumer food waste

Food waste discarded by manufacturers, processors, or food service businesses during the growth, harvest, or preparation of food.

Portable battery

For rechargeable batteries, a battery weighing no more than 11 pounds and has a rating of no more than 300 watt-hours. For primary batteries, a battery weighing no more than 4.4 pounds (RCW 70A.555.010).[404]

Post-consumer food waste

Food waste that is discarded by the final consumer or purchaser of a food product.

Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)

Widely used, long-lasting chemicals of which there are thousands of varieties found in many different consumer, commercial, and industrial products. Scientific studies have identified probable links between PFAS and negative health effects, with the full impact not yet completely understood.

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Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs)

A group of synthetic organic chemicals once used in industrial and commercial manufacturing, found to persistently be harmful to human health and wildlife.

Product stewardship

The act of minimizing the health, safety, environmental, and social impacts of a product and its packaging throughout all life cycle stages, while also maximizing economic benefits. Stewardship can be either voluntary or required by law.

Putrescible waste

Waste that contains organic material that can be decomposed by microorganisms and is likely to produce offensive odors.

Q

Quasi-municipal corporation

A government corporation created by statute for a limited and special public purpose.

R

Recovery

Material that is diverted from the solid waste stream for the intended purpose of recycling, composting, burning for energy, anaerobic digestion, land application, and other beneficial uses.

S

Single-stream recycling

A recycling collection system where all types of recyclable materials are collected within the same cart or container and sorted later at a recycling facility.

Sham recycling

When materials are collected under the false guise of recycling but are instead disposed of in the garbage or indefinitely stockpiled rather than legitimately recycled (2021 Washington State Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan).[405]

Sharps

All hypodermic needles, syringes with needles attached, IV tubing with needles attached, scalpel blades, and lancets that have been removed from the original sterile package (RCW 70A.228.010).[406]

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Small Quantity Generator (SQG)

A business, organization, school, agency, or corporation that generates dangerous waste but does not generate more than 220 pounds of dangerous waste, including not more than 2.2 pounds of extremely hazardous waste, per month or per batch, and accumulates less than the current "quantity exclusion limits" listed in WAC 173-303.[407]

Solid waste

All putrescible and nonputrescible solid and semisolid wastes including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, swill, sewage sludge, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles or parts thereof, and recyclable materials (RCW 70A.205.015).[408] "Municipal solid waste" is a subset of solid waste.

Source separated

The separation of different kinds of solid waste at the place where the waste originates (RCW 70A.205.015).[409]

Special waste

Waste that requires special handling, screening, or disposal due to regulatory requirements, size, or other characteristics.

State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA)

A state policy that requires state and local agencies to consider the likely environmental consequences of a proposal before approving or denying the proposal.

Superfund site

An uncontrolled or abandoned property in the United States that has been contaminated by hazardous waste and has been identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Sustainable materials management

The use and reuse of materials in the most productive and sustainable way across their entire life cycle.

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T

Tipping fees

The fee charged for accepting waste at a solid waste handling facility (such as a transfer station, recycling facility, organics management facility, or landfill).

Top-loading

Placing waste into the top of open containers or vehicles without use of compaction.

Transfer station

A permanent, fixed, supplemental collection and transportation facility used by persons and route collection vehicles to deposit collected solid waste from off-site into a larger transfer vehicle for transport to a solid waste handling facility (WAC 173-350).[410]

U

Used oil

Lubricating fluids that have been removed from an engine crankcase, transmission, gearbox, hydraulic device, or differential of an automobile, bus, truck, vessel, plane, heavy equipment, or machinery powered by an internal combustion engine; any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and as a result of use, has been contaminated with physical or chemical impurities; and any oil that has been refined from crude oil and, as a consequence of extended storage, spillage, or contamination, is no longer useful to the original purchaser (RCW 70A.224.010).[411] In this Plan, it is typically called "motor oil."

V

Vactor trucks

A tank truck that has a pump and a tank. The pump is designed to pneumatically suck liquids, sludges, slurries, and similar materials into the tank of the truck.

Vermicomposting

A controlled organics materials management process where live worms convert organic material into "castings," the fertile excrement of worms, which can be used as a soil amendment.

Vermiculture

The cultivation of earthworms for use in vermicomposting or as bait.

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Waste reduction

Reducing the amount or toxicity of waste generated or reusing materials (RCW 70A.205.015).[412]

Waste stream

The total flow of solid waste from homes, businesses, institutions, and manufacturing plants that must be recycled or disposed in landfills, or any segment thereof, such as the "residential waste stream" or the "recyclable waste stream." Often described by the types, amounts, and sources of waste and how it is handled.

White goods

An antiquated marketing term still used in the solid waste industry to mean large appliances, such as refrigerators, freezers, ovens, and water heaters.

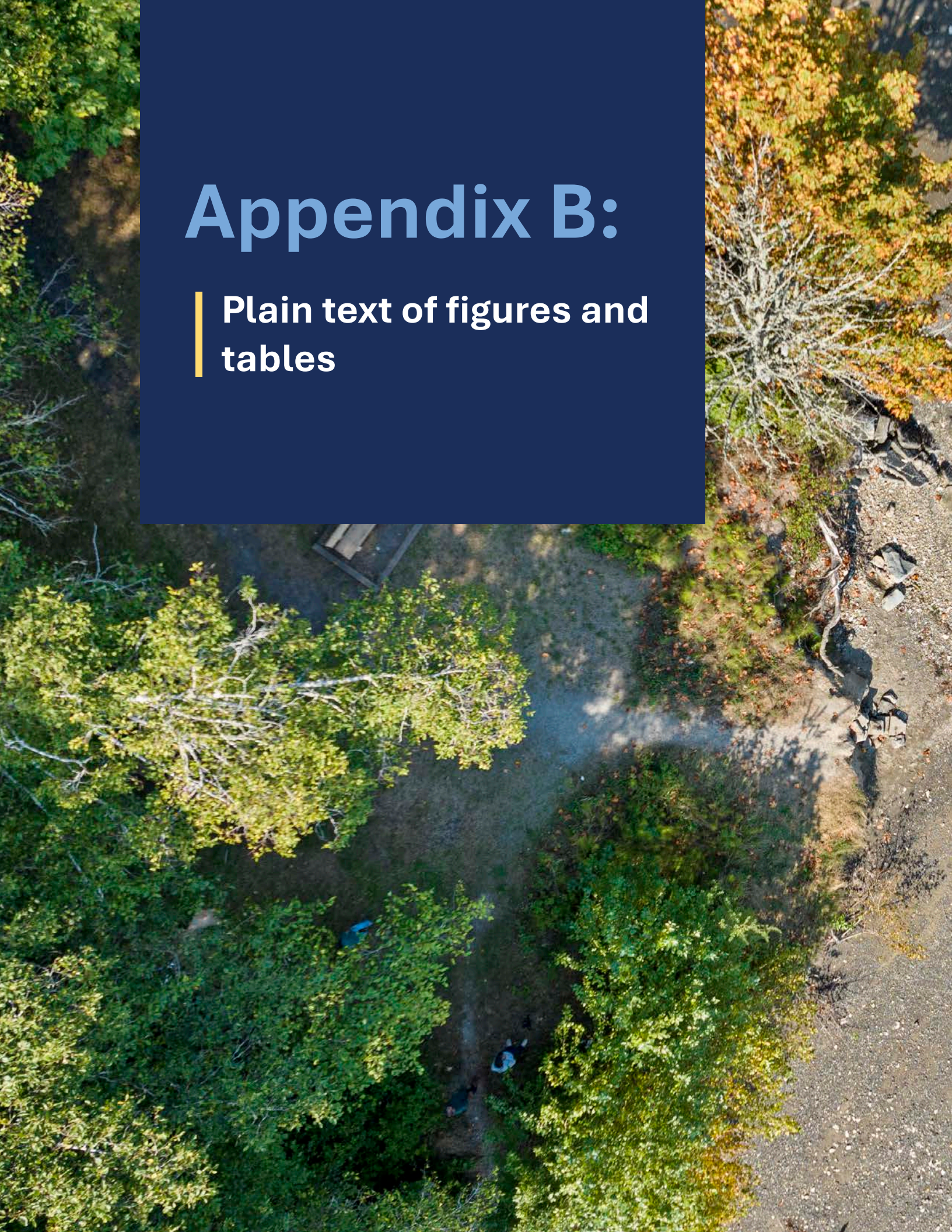
Wood waste

Wood pieces or particles determined to be solid waste per WAC 173-350-021[413] generated from construction, demolition, handling and storage of raw materials, trees, stumps, and manufacturing of wood products. This may include, but is not limited to, sawdust, chips, shavings, bark, pulp, and log sort yard waste, but does not include wood pieces or particles containing paint, laminates, bonding agents, or chemical preservatives such as creosote, pentachlorophenol, or copper-chrome-arsenate (WAC 173-350-100).[414] Wood waste is considered both "organic material" and "C&D."

Yard debris

Plant material commonly created in the course of maintaining yards and gardens and through horticulture, gardening, landscaping, or similar activities. Yard debris includes, but is not limited to, grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, weeds, flowers, roots, windfall fruit, and vegetable garden debris (WAC 173-350-100).[415]

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Appendix B:

Plain text of figures and tables

Appendix B: Plain text of figures and tables

This appendix provides plain text versions of the figures and tables as identified throughout the Plan.

Figure 3-1: U.S. Waste management hierarchy

The waste management hierarchy identifies the methods of managing waste by most preferred to least preferred in the United States. The most preferred method of waste management is source reduction and reuse. The second preferred method is recycling and composting. The third preferred method is energy recovery. The least preferred method of waste management is treatment and disposal.

Figure 3-2: Circular economy compared to linear and recycling economies

A linear economy, also known as a "take-make-waste" economy, is a system where natural resources are extracted to make products that eventually end up as waste and are thrown away in the landfill. This system moves in one direction from raw materials to waste.

A recycling economy is a system where natural resources are extracted to make products that eventually end us as waste; however, a portion of the materials is kept in use for longer by recycling materials into new products.

A circular economy is a system where products and materials are kept in use for as long as possible through better design, maintenance, reuse, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing, recycling, and composting.

Figure 4-1: Greenhouse gas emissions avoided per ton of material recycled

Aluminum cans avoids 9.13 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. Mixed metals avoids 4.39 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. Mixed paper avoids 3.55 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. Corrugated containers avoids 3.14 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. Magazines and marketing mailers avoids 3.14 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. Newspaper avoids 2.71 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled.

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Steel cans avoids 1.83 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. PET avoids 1.04 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. Mixed paper avoids 0.93 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. Mixed electronics avoids 0.99 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. PP avoids 0.79 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. HDPE avoids 0.76 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled. Glass avoids 0.28 $MTCO_2e$ per ton recycled.

Table 6-1: Waste collected at public transfer stations, Kitsap County 2025

Asbestos is accepted for disposal at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station

Antifreeze is accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

Appliances, large are accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

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Batteries, household are accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

Batteries, vehicles are accepted for recovery at:

- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

Coal ash, dredged spoils are accepted for disposal at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station

Compact fluorescent lights (CFL) are accepted for recovery at:

- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

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Cooking oil is accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility

Creosote-treated lumber is accepted for disposal at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station

Electronics is accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station

Fluorescent tubes are accepted for recovery at:

- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility

Food waste is not collected separately at any facility.

Garbage collected by haulers is accepted for disposal at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station

Garbage self-hauled is accepted for disposal at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

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Motor oil and filters are accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

Recyclables from the designated recyclables list are accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

Soil are accepted for disposal at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station

Scrap metal is accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

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Sharps are accepted for disposal at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

Textiles are accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility

Tires (with limitations) are accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

Yard debris is accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station (weekends only)
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)

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Figure 8-1: Washington State category limits by generator status

You are considered a Small Quantity Generator (SQG) if you generate:

- 220 pounds or less of dangerous waste, AND
- 2.2 pounds or less toxic of extremely hazardous waste (EHW) and acutely hazardous waste (AHW), AND
- 220 pounds or less spills of toxic EHW and AHW.

You are considered a medium quantity generator (MQG) if you generate:

- More than 220 pounds but less than 2,200 pounds, AND
- 2.2 pounds or less toxic EHW and AHW, AND
- 220 pounds or less spills of toxic EHW and AHW.

You are considered a large quantity generator (LQG) if you generate:

- 2,200 pounds or more dangerous waste, OR
- More than 2.2 pounds toxic EHW and AHW, OR
- More than 220 pounds of spills of toxic EHW and AHW.

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Table 8-1: Household hazardous waste materials collected at public transfer stations, Kitsap County 2025

Antifreeze is accepted at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)
- North and South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

Compact fluorescent lights (CFL) are accepted at:

- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)
- North and South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

Fluorescent tubes are accepted for recovery at:

- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- North and South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

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Household batteries are accepted at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)
- North and South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

Lead-acid vehicle batteries are accepted at:

- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)
- North and South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

Motor oil and filters are accepted for recovery at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)
- North and South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

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Sharps in approved containers (up to three per visit) are accepted at:

- Olympic View Transfer Station
- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility
- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station (privately-owned)
- North and South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

Other hazardous materials are accepted at:

- North and South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities

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Appendix C:

Designated Recyclables List




Nutrition Facts

Appendix C: Kitsap County Designated Recyclables List

This appendix provides an overview of what materials must be picked up from homes at the curb (residential curbside collection) by G-certificated haulers regulated by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission. G-certificated haulers operate in Unincorporated Kitsap County, Bainbridge Island, and Port Orchard. This list also shows materials collected by haulers contracted directly by the Cities of Bremerton and Poulsbo. Check marks indicate the material is accepted. Dashes indicate the material is not accepted at this time.

The complete Designated Recyclables List,[416] including additional notes and descriptions of materials, is available on our website. You can request an accessible version of the Designated Recyclables List by emailing SolidWaste@Kitsap.Gov.

Table C-1 Designated Recyclables List, Kitsap County (abridged)

Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Curbside commingled: Glass	Glass bottles and jars	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Metal	Aerosol containers	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Metal	Aluminum and steel (tin) cans	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection

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Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Curbside commingled: Metal	Aluminum foil and pressed foil products	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Metal	Metal paint cans	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Metal	Paper cans with metal ends	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Metal	Small scrap metal	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Cartons: aseptic and gable top	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Paper	Corrugated cardboard	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection

Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Curbside commingled: Paper	Kraft paper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Magazine, catalogs, glossy papers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Molded pulp packaging	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Newspaper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Non-metalized gift wrap	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Office paper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection

Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Curbside commingled: Paper	Other printing and writing paper	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Paperback and phone books	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Paperboard packaging	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Paper cups	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Paper	Pizza boxes (minimal grease/ cheese)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Paper	Polycoated paper and packaging	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time

Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Blister packs	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Bottles, jugs, and jars (#1 PET and #2 HDPE)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Bottles, jugs, and jars (#5 PP)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Bulky rigid plastics	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Multimaterial flexible packaging	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Plastic	PET thermoforms	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time

Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Plastic buckets	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Plastic caps (when attached)	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends for collection
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Plastic cups	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Plastic plant and flower pots	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Plastic tub/ container lids	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Plastic tubes	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time

Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Plastic tubs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Curbside commingled: Plastic	Rigid plastic containers (commonly called #3 - #7)	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time
Separated organics	Compostable bags (i.e. bin liners)	✓ (BPI-certified only)	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Separated organics	Compostable food/drink packaging and/or serviceware	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Separated organics	Food waste	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Separated organics	Food-soiled paper (only napkins, paper towels, coffee filters, brown paper bags)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection

Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Separated organics	Wood waste (clean unpainted/ untreated)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Separated organics	Yard debris	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for collection
Collected separately	Batteries	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Collected separately	Cooking oil	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Collected separately	Expanded polystyrene blocks	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Collected separately	Glass bottles and jars	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Collected separately	Motor oil	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable

Material category	Material	Unincorporated Kitsap County	Bainbridge Island	Port Orchard	Bremerton	Poulsbo	Ecology recommends
Collected separately	Plastic bags and film	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable
Collected separately	Shredded paper	—	—	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as potentially recyclable

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Appendix D:

Beyond the Bin Recycling List




FCC ID: HID 686 II MMX
MADE IN USA
Lucky Star International Incorporated
This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC rules.
Operating is subject to the following two conditions:
(1) This device may not cause harmful interference,
(2) This device must accept any interference received,
including interference that may cause undesir
operation.
C 010282
DVI
VGA OUT

Appendix D: Kitsap County Beyond the Bin List

This appendix provides an overview of what materials should be recycled in Kitsap County through methods other than residential curbside collection, such as through commercial curbside collection or transfer station self-haul recycling. By omission, it also established what should not be collected for recycling at a designated drop-off site or commercial curbside bin for source-separated recyclables. There is no statutory authority that says this is the maximum list of what can be recycled in a jurisdiction.

This list identifies if a material is:

- **Recyclable - Commingled:** Identified as recyclable, may be commingled within the material category at a designated drop-off site or commercial curbside collection bin for source-separated recyclables.
- **Recyclable - Individual collection:** Identified as recyclable when collected in its individual material stream at a designated drop-off site or commercial curbside collection bin for source-separated recyclables.

The list uses check marks to indicate which materials are accepted. Dashes indicate which materials should not be accepted at this time.

The complete Beyond the Bin List,[417] including additional notes on acceptance and descriptions of materials, is available on our website. You can request an accessible version of the Beyond the Bin List by emailing SolidWaste@Kitsap.Gov.

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Table D-1 Beyond the Bin List, Kitsap County (abridged)

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Packaging and paper products	Glass bottles and jars	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as "potentially recyclable" for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Aluminum and steel (tin) cans	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Aluminum foil and pressed foil products	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Packaging and paper products	Small scrap metal	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Aerosol containers (empty)	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Packaging and paper products	Metal paint cans (empty and dry)	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Paper cans with metal ends	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Corrugated cardboard	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Kraft paper	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Magazine, catalogs, glossy paper	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Packaging and paper products	Newspaper	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Non-metalized gift wrap	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Office paper	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Other printing and writing paper	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Paperback and phone books	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Pizza boxes (minimal grease/ cheese)	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Packaging and paper products	Cartons: aseptic and gable top	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Packaging and paper products	Paper cups	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Packaging and paper products	Polycoated paper and packaging	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Packaging and paper products	Shredded paper	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Bottles, jugs, and jars (#1 PET and #2 HDPE)	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Packaging and paper products	Bottles, jugs, and jars (#5 PP)	✓	✓	✓	Ecology identifies as “potentially recyclable” for commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Plastic caps (screw on)	✓ Only when screwed on to a bottle.	✓	—	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Plastic tubs	✓	✓	✓	Ecology identifies as “potentially recyclable” for commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Plastic cups	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Plastic tubes	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Packaging and paper products	Plastic buckets	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Packaging and paper products	PET thermoforms	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Blister packs	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Packaging and paper products	Rigid plastic containers (commonly called #3 - #7)	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Packaging and paper products	Plastic tub/ container lids	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Plastic plant and flower pots	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Packaging and paper products	Multimaterial flexible packaging	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Packaging and paper products	Plastic bags and film	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Organics	Food processing waste	✓	✓	—	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Organics	Food waste	✓	✓	—	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Organics	Yard debris	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Organics	Manure and bedding	✓	✓	—	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Organics	Compostable food/ drink packaging and/or serviceware	—	—	—	Ecology identifies as “potentially recyclable” in commingled collection and recommends against individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Organics	Compostable bags	✓	—	—	Ecology identifies as “potentially recyclable” in commingled collection and recommends against individual collection.
Organics	Food-soiled paper	✓	—	—	Ecology identifies as “potentially recyclable” in commingled collection and recommends against individual collection.
Organics	Fats, oils, and grease	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Organics	Cooking oil	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Organics	Animal carcasses/ slaughter waste	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Corrugated cardboard	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Construction and demolition	Asphalt paving	✓	✓	—	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Brick and masonry	✓	✓	—	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Concrete	✓	✓	—	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Scrap metal	✓	✓	✓	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Wood waste	✓	✓	—	Ecology recommends for commingled and individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Construction and demolition	Wood derived fuel	✓	✓	—	Ecology identifies as “potentially recyclable” for commingled and individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Asphaltic roofing shingles	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable for individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Gypsum/drywall	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Carpet tiles	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Construction and demolition	Insulation	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Construction and demolition	Acoustic tiles	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Construction and demolition	Vinyl/laminate/ linoleum/flooring/ countertops	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Construction and demolition	Carpet and carpet pad	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Construction and demolition	Plaster, paneling, painted wallboard	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Construction and demolition	Composite and PVC decking, siding, fencing	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.
Construction and demolition	PVC piping	—	—	—	Ecology recommends against collection at this time.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Other	Bulky rigid plastics	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Appliances/White goods	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Tires	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Antifreeze	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Batteries	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Compressed gas cylinders (household or non-specialized sources)	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.

Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Other	Compressed gas cylinders (specialized sources)	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Lights covered by LightRecycle WA	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Motor oil	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Motor oil filters	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Paint covered by PaintCare	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.
Other	Electronics covered by E-Cycle WA	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but recommends for individual collection.

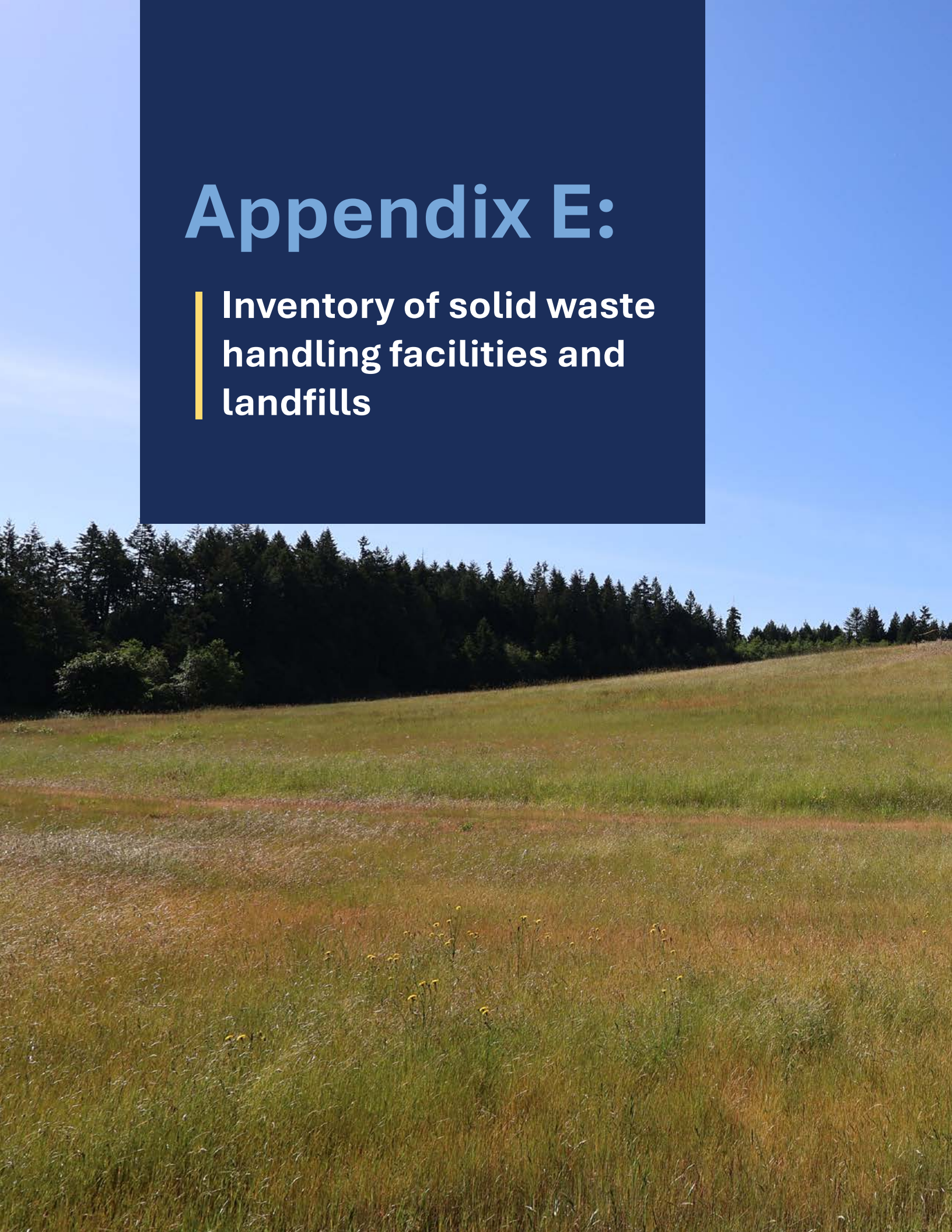
Material category	Material	Recyclable - Commingled	Recyclable - Individual collection	Currently recycled at County transfer station?	Ecology recommends
Other	Electronics not covered by E-Cycle WA	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Other	Cell phones	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Other	Printer cartridges	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Other	Mattresses	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Other	Textiles	—	✓	✓	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.
Other	Expanded polystyrene blocks	—	✓	—	Ecology recommends against commingled collection, but identifies as “potentially recyclable” for individual collection.

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Appendix E:

Inventory of solid waste handling facilities and landfills





Appendix E: Inventory of solid waste handling facilities and landfills

Inventory of solid waste handling facilities

The Kitsap Public Health District inspects the following solid waste handling facilities in Kitsap County.

Transfer stations

- Bainbridge Island Transfer Station - 7215 Don Palmer Rd, Bainbridge Island, WA
- Olympic View Transfer Station - 9300 SW Barney White Rd, Bremerton, WA
- City of Poulsbo Transfer Station - 22125 Viking Way NW, Poulsbo, WA. The city intends to close this facility, which is not open to the public, when it switches to contractor-provided garbage collection in 2027.

Drop box facilities

- Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility - 7791 NE Ecology Rd, Kingston, WA
- Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility - 2850 SE Burley Olalla Rd, Olalla, WA
- Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility - 8843 Dickey Rd NW

Household hazardous waste collection facilities

- South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility - 5551 SW Imperial Way, Bremerton, WA
- North Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility - 23300 NE Arness Creek Rd., Poulsbo, WA

Composting facilities

- Olympic Organics - 7890 NE Ecology Rd, Kingston, WA
- TILZ Soils and Compost - 12112 Miller Rd NE, Bainbridge Island, WA

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Decant facilities

- City of Bainbridge Island Decant Facility - 7215 Vincent Rd, Bainbridge Island, WA
- City of Bremerton Decant Facility - 100 Oyster Bay Ave, Bremerton, WA
- City of Port Orchard Decant Facility - 1127 Lloyd Pkwy, Port Orchard, WA
- City of Poulsbo Decant Facility - 22125 Viking Way NW, Poulsbo, WA
- Kitsap County Public Works Decant Facility - 12351 Brownsville Hwy NE, Poulsbo, WA

Inventory of closed and abandoned landfills

Kitsap County has 44 known closed or abandoned landfills that are owned by private entities or by government agencies. The Health District has a map showing the location of each.[418]

Closed landfills

- Bainbridge Island Landfill (Parcel 332502-2-001-2001)
- Bangor Floral Point Landfill (Parcel 062601-4-001-2000)
- Blue Cascade Childress Dump (Parcels 4751-000-0030000 and 4751-000-004-0009)
- Hansville Landfill (Parcel 092702-1-005-2007)
- Keyport Landfill (Parcel 362601-1-004-2007)
- Kitsap Reclamation & Materials (Parcel 282401-3-068-2008)
- Manchester Old Navy Dump (Parcel 092402-4-004-2005)
- Model Airplane Field Limited Purpose Landfill (Parcel 072702-1-028-2002)
- Morrison Gravel Demolition Landfill (Parcel 232301-3-008-2007)

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- NAD Demolition Landfill (Parcel 042401-3-030-2001)
- Norseland Landfill (Parcel 112301-3-001-1000)
- Olalla Landfill (Parcel 012201-1-001-2005)
- Olympic View Sanitary Landfill (Parcels 102301-1-001-1005, 102301-1-004-1002, and 102301-1-003-1003)
- Spurling Yard Waste Landfill (Parcel 192501-1-010-2001)

Abandoned landfills

- Akamai Inert Waste Landfill (Parcel 092702-1-023-2005)
- Arper-Dickey Road (Parcel 192501-1-011-2000)
- Bremerton Auto Wrecking Landfill (Parcel 012301-4-022-1005)
- City of Bremerton Landfill (Parcel 012301-1-001-1006)
- Constitution Avenue Navy Fill Site (Parcel 222401-2-070-2002)
- Crown Hill Elementary School Landfill (Parcel 152401-2-027-2005)
- Eglon Dump (Parcel 042702-1-029-2003)
- Evergreen Park (Parcel 132401-2-014-2002)
- Fairgrounds Fill Site (Parcel 272501-2-009-2002)
- Haddon Elementary Landfill site (Parcels 3787-000-006-0403 and 3774-004-004-0006)
- Head-of-Bay Dump (Parcel 332401-3-016-2004)
- Holly Dump (Parcel 162402-4-001-1001)
- Howertown-Silverdale Dump (Parcels 182501-4-011-2005, 182501-4-048-2002, and 182501-4-049-2001)
- Indianola Dump (Parcel 022602-3-007-2009)

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- KCSL Silverdale Landfill (Parcels 192501-2-001-2000 and 192501-2-002-2009)
- Lofall Community Dump (Parcel 272701-1-058-2002)
- Pioneer Towing (Parcels 322401-1-091-2007 and 322401-1-132-2008)
- Port Orchard Dump (Parcel 342401-3-015-2004)
- Poulsbo Dump (Parcel 252601-1-019-2003)
- Roosevelt Field (Parcel 3804-007-008-0002)
- Ross Dump Site (Parcels 242501-4-002-2008, 242501-4-004-2006, and 242501-4-005-2005)
- Rural Garbage Service (Parcels 062401-4-031-2006 and 062401-4-006-2007)
- Skirving Dump (Parcels 202401-4-001-2004 and 202401-3-005-2002)
- Spain Property (Parcel 052302-1-006-2004)
- Suquamish Dump (Parcel 302602-1-001-2005)
- Victory Station (Parcel 062301-1-007-2003)
- VIP'S Oyster Bay Navy Fill Site (Parcel 3748-001-014-0003)
- Vockrodt Dump (Parcel 4502-003-023-0002)
- Warren Avenue Playfield (Parcel 142401-4-017-2004)
- Westpark Landfill (Parcel 162401-4-089-2005)
- Zink Dump (Parcel 122301-4-012-2002)

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Description of government-monitored landfills

Below are descriptions of landfills that are the financial responsibility of Kitsap County or city government.

Hansville Landfill

The former Hansville Landfill[419] on Ecology Road closed in 1989. It is located next to the Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility and bordered by Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribal land. The landfill accepted municipal, military, and industrial waste.

Kitsap County owns the landfill and manages cleanup according to a 2011 Cleanup Action Plan, which includes quarterly groundwater sampling, surface water sampling, and landfill gas monitoring. The County also monitors the landfill gas system and landfill cover, mows the grass on the landfill cap, and maintains monitoring stations and a surface water conveyance system. Hazardous chemicals at this landfill should drop below regulated levels by 2034.

Kitsap County pays for post-closure landfill monitoring and cleanup activities at this site through a dedicated project fund using money from an insurance settlement. The annual budget for 2026 is $250,000. WM reimburses Kitsap County some of these costs according to a settlement agreement.

The County provides Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) with a financial assurance letter each year showing that the County has adequate funds to perform required cleanup and monitoring activities.

Olalla Landfill

The former Olalla Landfill[420] on Burley-Olalla Road closed in 1989. It is located next to the Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility. The landfill accepted municipal, military, and industrial waste.

Kitsap County owns the landfill and is performing an independent cleanup under the Model Toxics Cleanup Program, which includes quarterly groundwater sampling to track the progress of the site. Every five years, Kitsap County and the Health District sample nearby water wells to monitor drinking water in the area.

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Kitsap County pays for post-closure landfill monitoring and cleanup activities at this site through a dedicated project fund using money from an insurance settlement. The annual expense budget for 2025 was $150,000.

Crownhill Landfill

Kitsap County operated the Crownhill Landfill[421] on Rocky Point Road in the 1930s. The landfill accepted municipal, military, and industrial waste. Bremerton School District currently owns the site, which is the location of Crownhill Elementary School. Environmental investigations in 1993 to 2012 found contamination from the landfill on the property and in the groundwater.

In 2015, Ecology and the Bremerton School District made two agreements for cleanup actions. The district completed cleanup in 2018 but continues to monitor and maintain the site under Ecology's oversight. Ongoing actions include regularly removing light non-aqueous phase liquids that accumulate in the monitoring wells, running the HVAC system during school hours, and quarterly groundwater monitoring.

According to a 2017 settlement agreement, Kitsap County pays Bremerton School District part of the monitoring and maintenance costs, which comes from tipping fee revenue.

Norseland Landfill

The former Norseland Landfill[422] on State Route 3 closed in 1961. The landfill accepted municipal, military, and industrial waste. The Port of Bremerton owns the property. Kitsap County and the city jointly cleaned up the site according to a 2001 Cleanup Action Plan. Ecology removed the site from the state's contaminated sites list in 2011 after water and air sampling showed that there was no threat to human health or the environment. The landfill still has land usage restrictions that Ecology reviews every five years.

Bainbridge Island Landfill

The former Bainbridge Island Landfill[423] on Vincent Road closed in 1977. The landfill accepted municipal, military, and industrial waste. Kitsap County owned the landfill when it closed and began cleanup activities according to a 2001 Cleanup Action Plan. In 2002, Kitsap County transferred the property title to the City of Bainbridge Island through an Interlocal Agreement. The City pays for post-closure landfill monitoring and cleanup activities for the landfill through dedicated project funding using general fund monies. The annual expense budget for 2025 was $36,500.

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Appendix F:

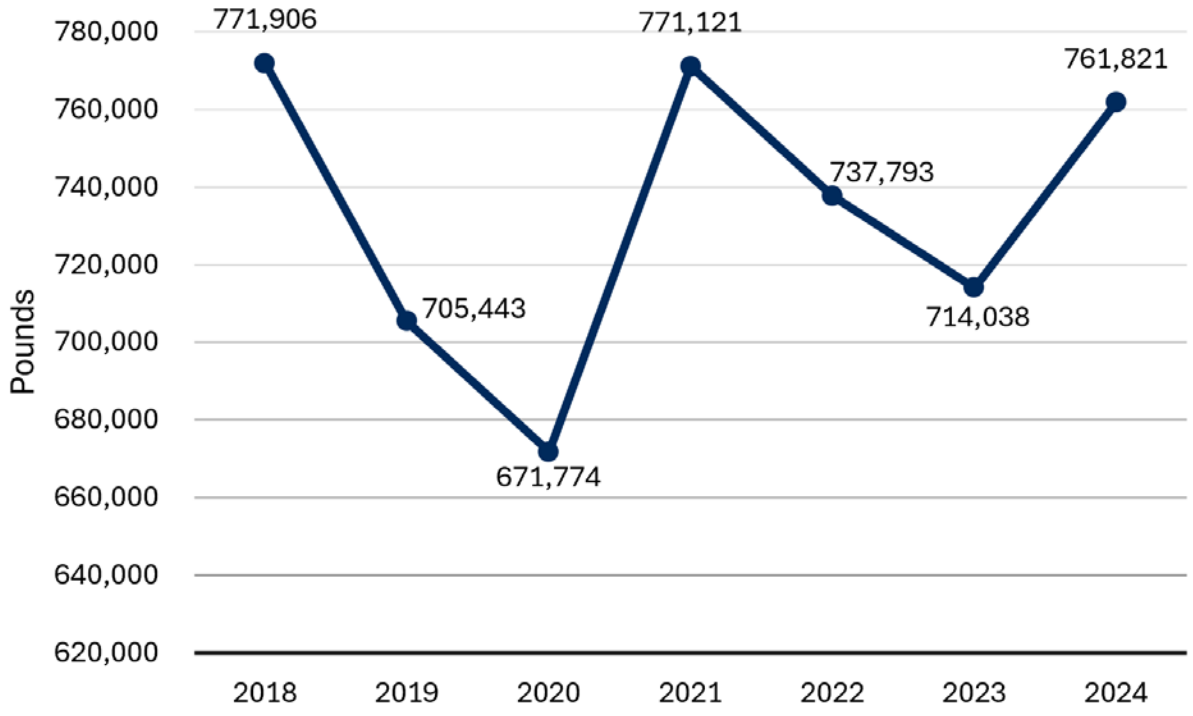
Moderate risk waste program data





Appendix F: Moderate risk waste program data

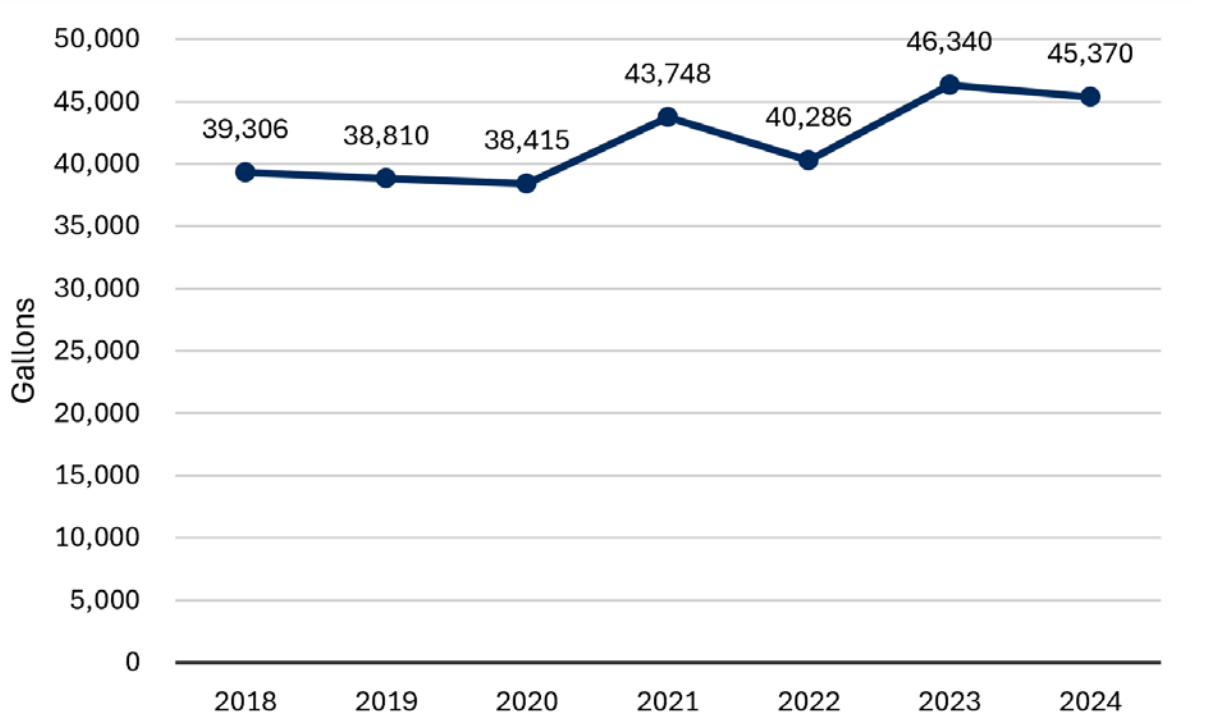
Figure F-1 Moderate risk waste[1] collected at Kitsap County public transfer stations[2], 2018-2024



1 Moderate risk waste includes household hazardous waste and Small Quantity Generator businesses

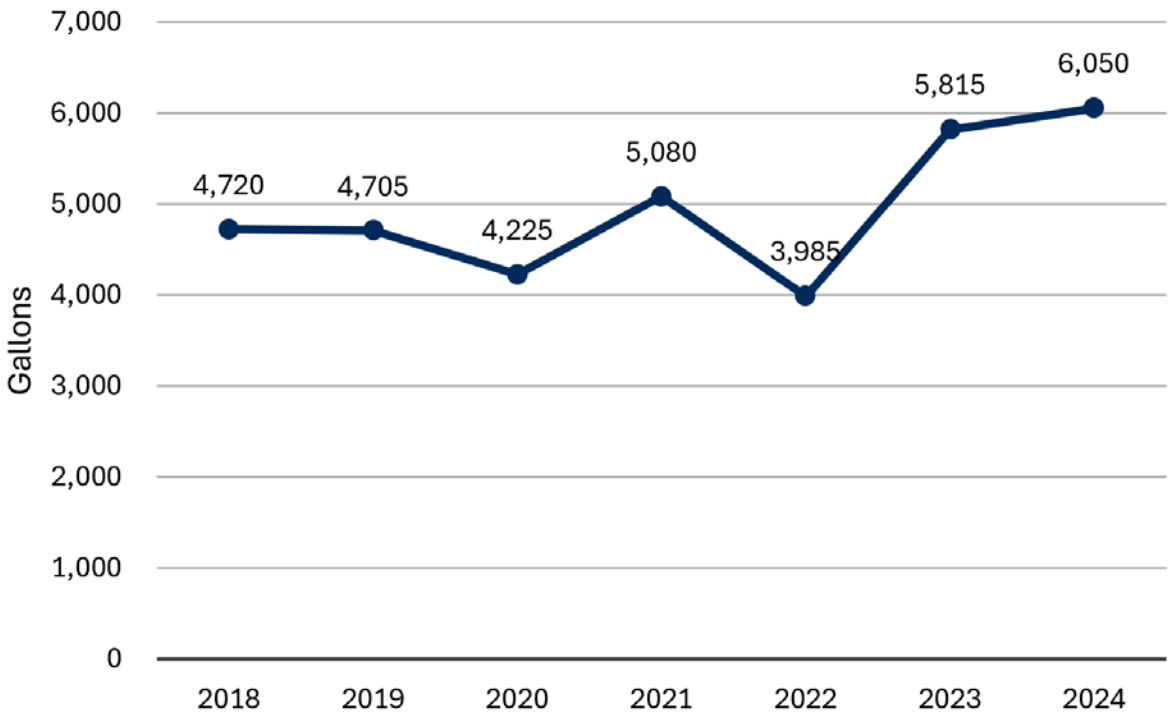
2 Public transfer stations are the Olympic View Transfer Station, South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, Recycling and Garbage Facilities, and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station.

Figure F-2 Motor oil collected at Kitsap County public transfer stations[1], 2018-2024



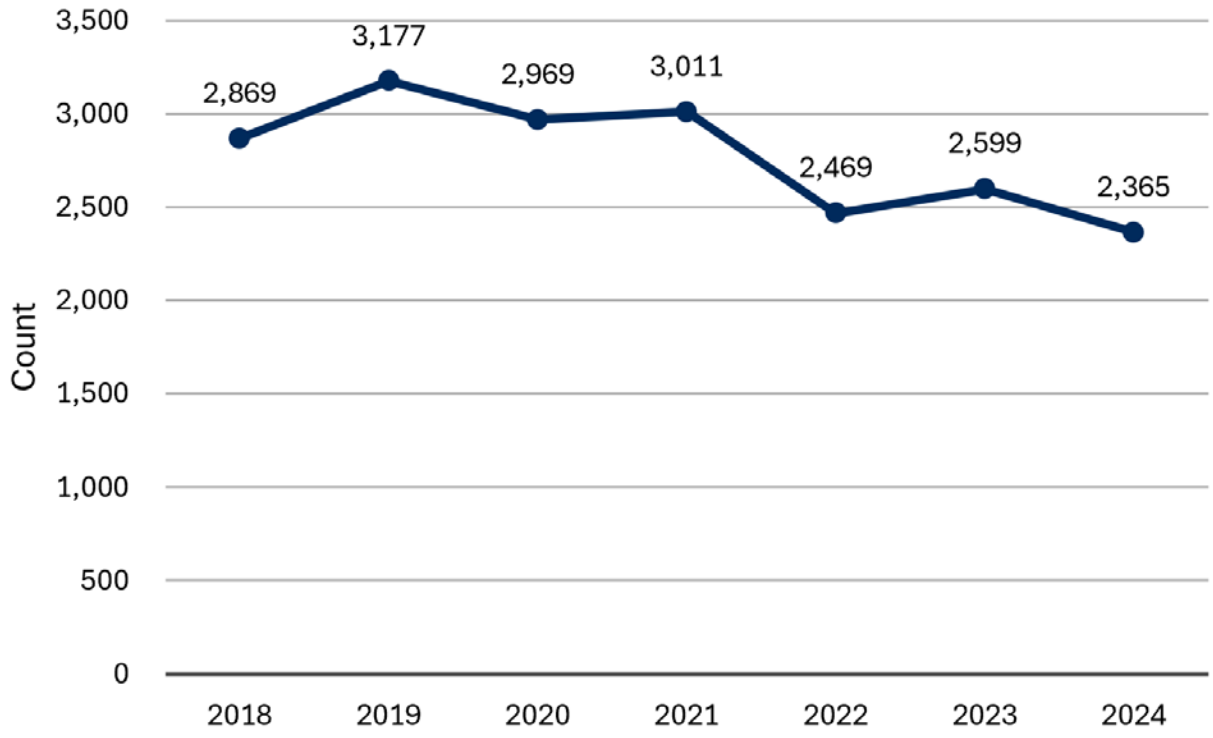
1 Public transfer stations are the Olympic View Transfer Station, South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, Recycling and Garbage Facilities, and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station.

Figure F-3 Antifreeze collected at Kitsap County public transfer stations[1], 2018-2024



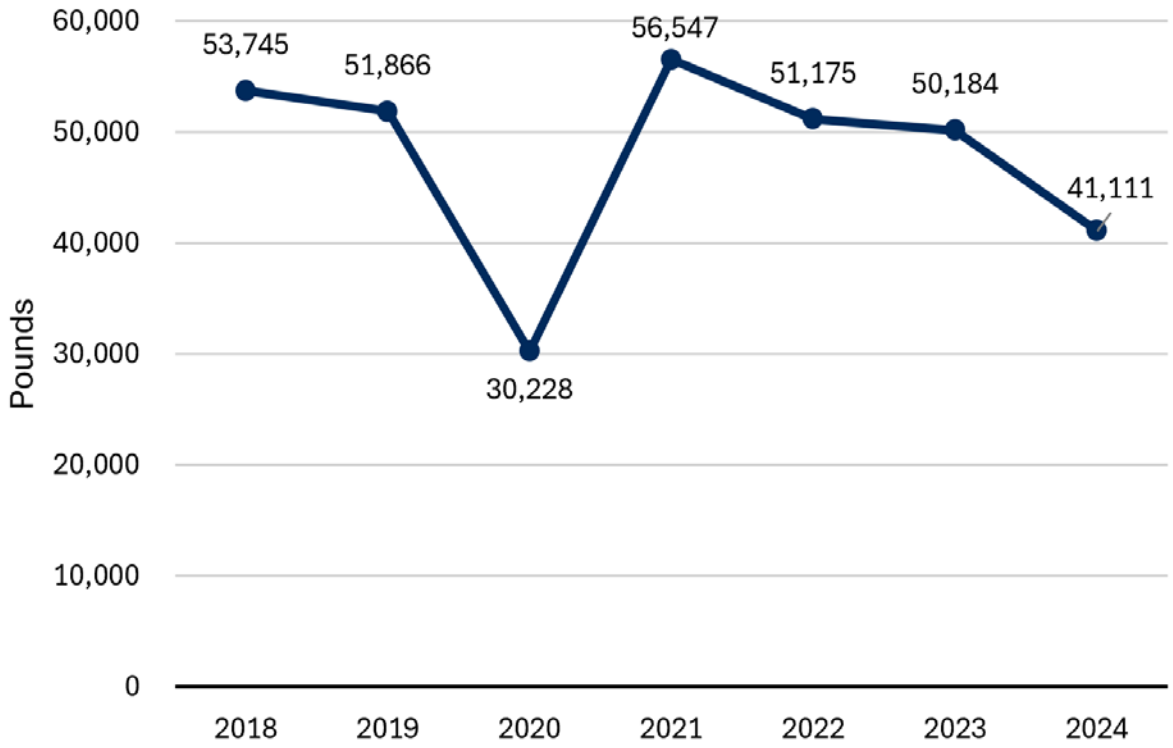
1 Public transfer stations are the Olympic View Transfer Station, South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, Recycling and Garbage Facilities, and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station.

Figure F-4 Vehicle batteries collected at County-owned transfer stations[1], 2018-2024



1 County-owned transfer stations does not include the Bainbridge Island Transfer Station.

Figure F-5 Household batteries collected at Kitsap County public transfer stations[1] from residential customers, 2018-2024



1 Public transfer stations are the Olympic View Transfer Station, South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, Recycling and Garbage Facilities, and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station.

Figure F-6 Paint collected by PaintCare at the South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, 2021-2024

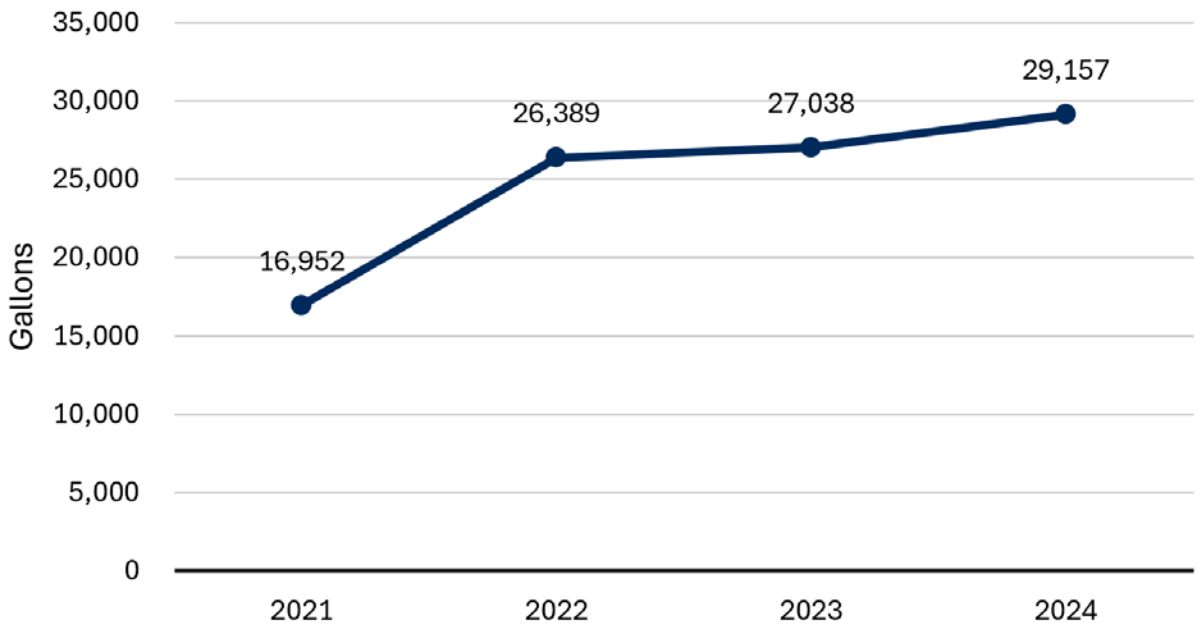
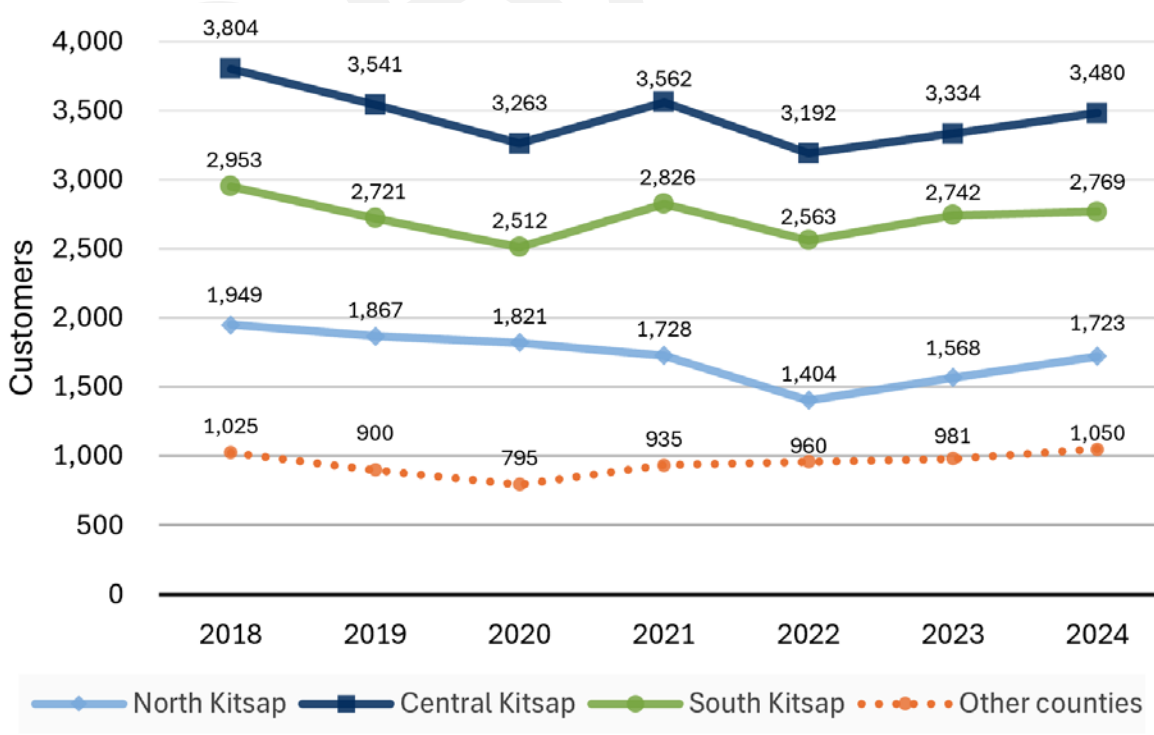


Figure F-7 South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility residential customers by region[1], 2018-2024



1 Region is determined by customer zip code

Figure F-8 Residential customers at the South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, 2018-2024

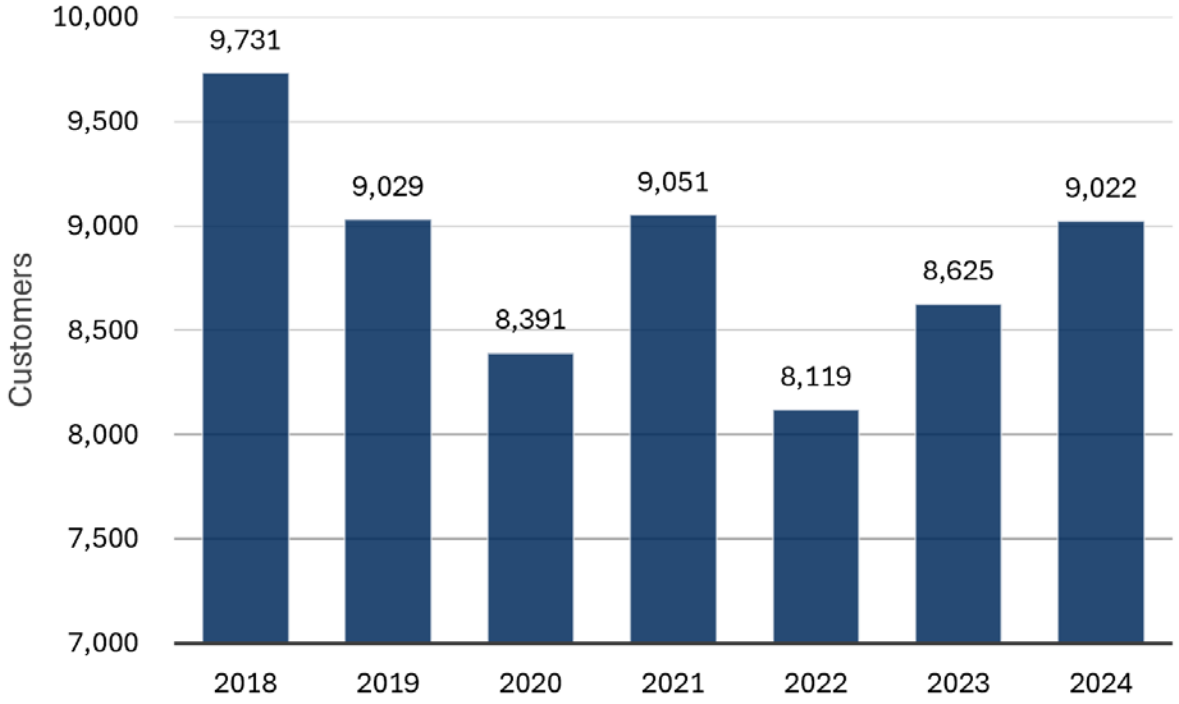


Figure F-9 Small Quantity Generator customers at the South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, 2018-2024

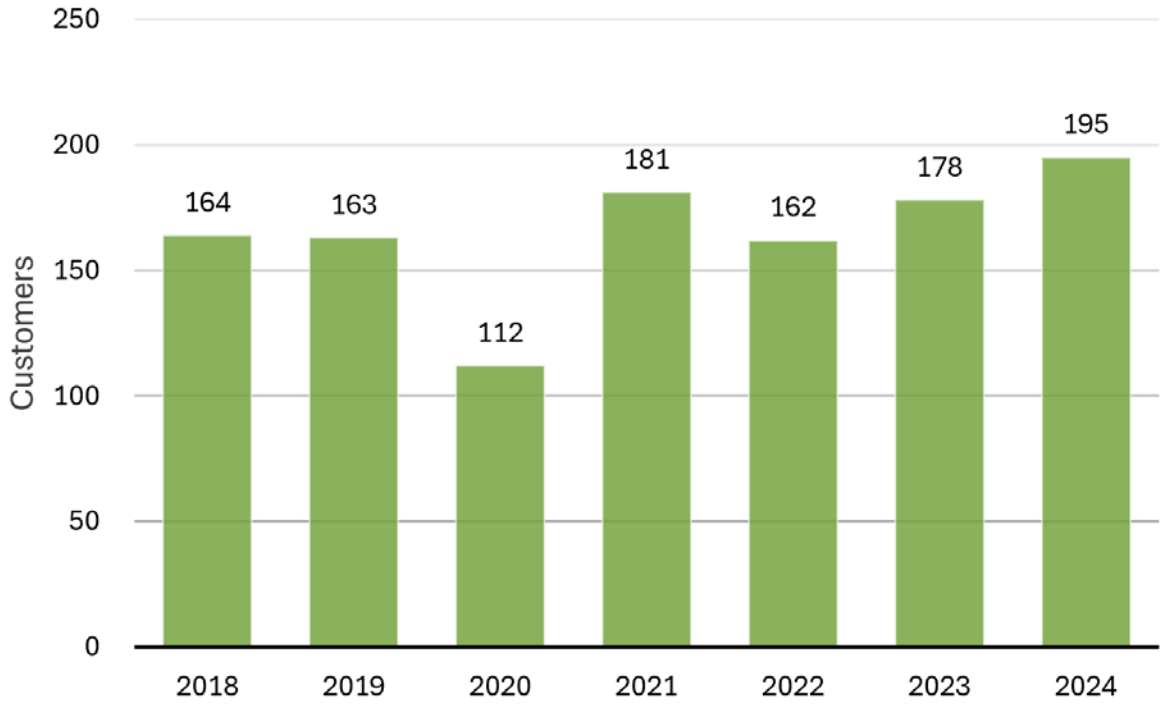
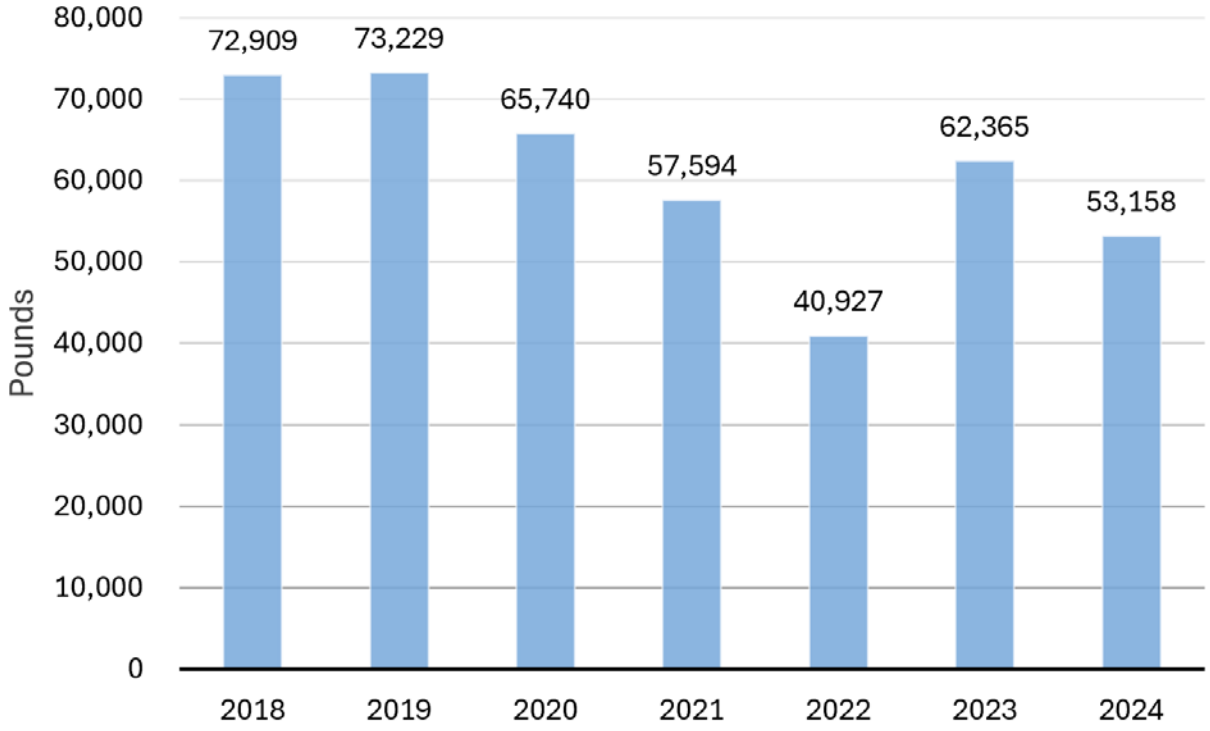


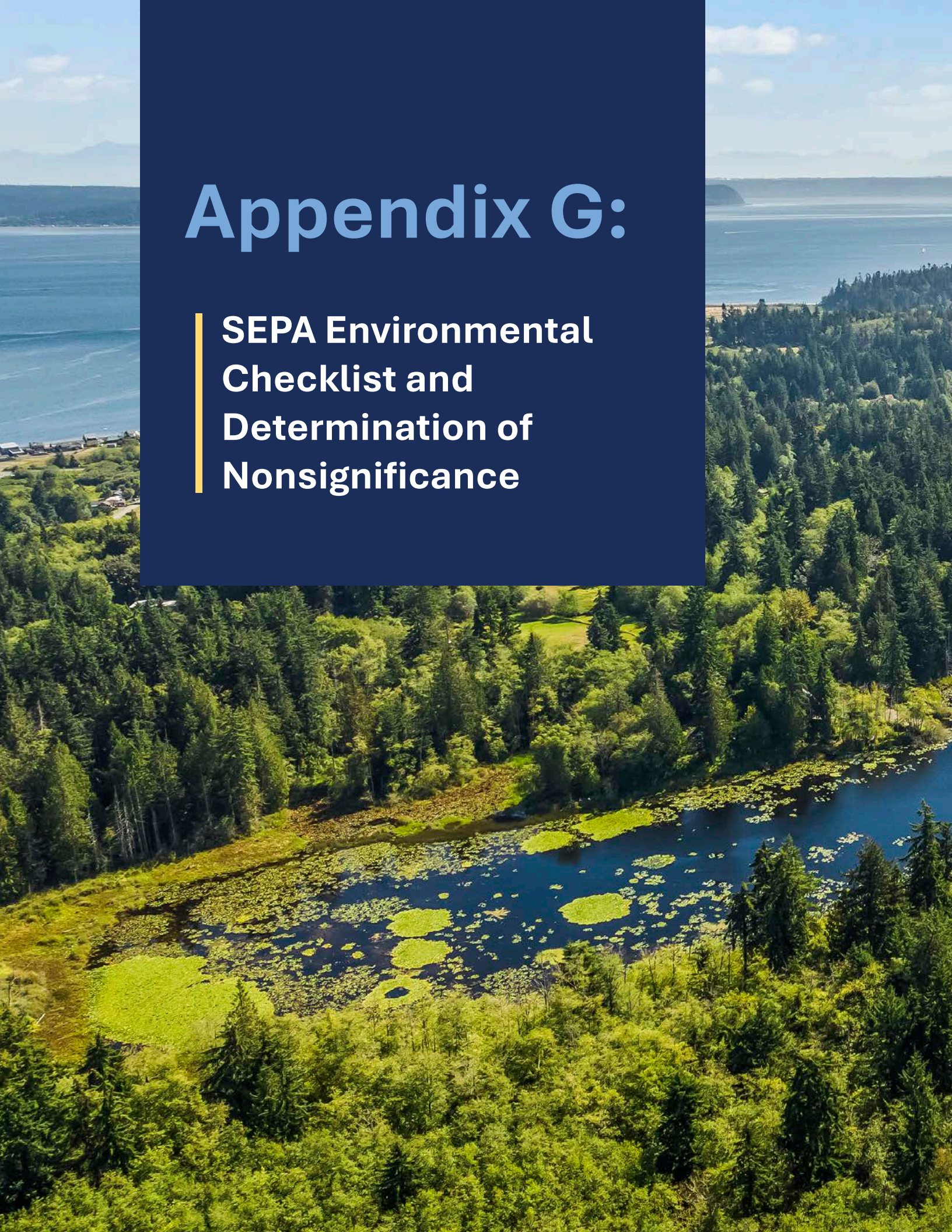
Figure F-10 Small Quantity Generator waste collected at the South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, 2018-2024



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Appendix G:

SEPA Environmental Checklist and Determination of Nonsignificance





Appendix G: SEPA Environmental Checklist and Determination of Nonsignificance

This is a reproduction of the SEPA Environmental Checklist and Determination of Nonsignificance letter approved for this Plan. You can request copies of the original by email at SolidWaste@Kitsap.Gov.

SEPA Environmental Checklist

Purpose of checklist:

Governmental agencies use this checklist to help determine whether the environmental impacts of your proposal are significant. This information is also helpful to determine if available avoidance, minimization or compensatory mitigation measures will address the probable significant impacts or if an environmental impact statement will be prepared to further analyze the proposal.

Instructions for applicants:

This environmental checklist asks you to describe some basic information about your proposal. Please answer each question accurately and carefully, to the best of your knowledge. You may need to consult with an agency specialist or private consultant for some questions. You may use "not applicable" or "does not apply" only when you can explain why it does not apply and not when the answer is unknown. You may also attach or incorporate by reference additional studies or reports. Complete and accurate answers to these questions often avoid delays with the SEPA process as well as later in the decision-making process.

The checklist questions apply to all parts of your proposal, even if you plan to do them over a period of time or on different parcels of land. Attach any additional information that will help describe your proposal or its environmental effects. The agency to which you submit this checklist may ask you to explain your answers or provide additional information reasonably related to determining if there may be significant adverse impact.

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Instructions for lead agencies:

Please adjust the format of this template as needed. Additional information may be necessary to evaluate the existing environment, all interrelated aspects of the proposal and an analysis of adverse impacts. The checklist is considered the first but not necessarily the only source of information needed to make an adequate threshold determination. Once a threshold determination is made, the lead agency is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the checklist and other supporting documents.

Use of checklist for non-project proposals:

For non-project proposals (such as ordinances, regulations, plans and programs), complete the applicable parts of sections A and B plus the supplemental sheet for nonproject actions (part D). Please completely answer all questions that apply and note that the words "project," "applicant," and "property or site" should be read as "proposal," "proponent," and "affected geographic area," respectively. The lead agency may exclude (for non-projects) questions in Part B - Environmental Elements that do not contribute meaningfully to the analysis of the proposal.

A. Background

1. Name of proposed project, if applicable:

Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan

2. Name of applicant:

Kitsap County

3. Address and phone number of applicant and contact person:

Kitsap County Public Works Department Solid Waste Division

614 Division Street, MS-27, Port Orchard, WA 98366

Contact: Kevin Bevelhimer, Senior Program Manager, Kitsap County Public Works, Solid Waste Division, 360.337.4626, KBevelhi@Kitsap.Gov

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4. Date checklist prepared:

March 26, 2026

5. Agency requesting checklist

Washington State Department of Ecology

6. Proposed timing or scheduling (including phasing, if applicable):

This checklist is for a non-project proposal to update Kitsap County's long-range plans for solid and moderate risk waste. A Preliminary Draft of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (the Plan) will be made available for public review and comment for30-days and be reviewed by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The Plan was also reviewed by the County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee, the Kitsap Public Health District, and all city councils within the County. The Plan is expected to be adopted by Kitsap County Commissioners and city councils within Kitsap County.

7. Do you have any plans for future additions, expansion, or further activity related to or connected with this proposal? If yes, explain.

Kitsap County will continue to provide solid and hazardous waste management services throughout the County including additional waste diversion programs, and the implementation of statewide recycling and organics management laws. Additionally, the County will complete redevelopment improvements to existing solid waste facilities. A separate SEPA checklist has previously been prepared related to the implementation of improvements to existing facilities and submitted as part of the design work.

8. List any environmental information you know about that has been prepared, or will be prepared, directly related to this proposal.

Not applicable

9. Do you know whether applications are pending for governmental approvals of other proposals directly affecting the property covered by your proposal? If yes, explain.

Not applicable.

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10. List any government approvals or permits that will be needed for your proposal, if known.

State Law (RCW 70A.205) and guidelines issued by the Washington State Department of Ecology (Guidelines for Development of Local Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans and Plan Revisions, February 2010, Publication No. 10-07-005) require cities to adopt this Plan or they must develop their own plans, require a public review period (for a minimum of 30 days), require that the Plan and a Cost Assessment Questionnaire be reviewed and approved by the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC), and require Ecology to examine and approve both the Preliminary Draft and Final Plan. The Board of County Commissioners and all city councils within the County must also adopt the final Plan.

11. Kitsap County will continue to provide solid and hazardous waste management services throughout the County including additional waste diversion programs, and the implementation of statewide recycling and organics management laws. Additionally, the County will complete redevelopment improvements to existing solid waste facilities. A separate SEPA checklist has previously been prepared related to the implementation of improvements to existing facilities and submitted as part of the design work.

Kitsap County is required by state law to maintain a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan to direct and guide solid waste management throughout the County. Under State law, Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205, plans are required to be current and revised periodically. At a minimum, every Ecology approved plan must be reviewed every five years. For a solid waste plan to be considered current, all of the requirements under RCW 70A.205 must be satisfied and the plan must reflect the current status of the solid waste system.

After review of the existing 2018 Plan, adopted in 2018 and revised in 2021, the County determined that the Plan needed to be updated. This proposed Plan update addresses changes that have occurred in the past five years and provides a number of recommendations for the future of solid waste management in Kitsap County. Most of these recommendations provide additional direction to existing policies and programs, based on the goals to decrease waste disposed through increased waste reduction, recycling, and composting, as well as reducing environmental impacts related to solid waste generation and management.

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12. Location of the proposal. Give sufficient information for a person to understand the precise location of your proposed project, including a street address, if any, and section, township, and range, if known. If a proposal would occur over a range of area,provide the range or boundaries of the site(s). Provide a legal description, site plan, vicinity map, and topographic map, if reasonably available. While you should submit any plans required by the agency, you are not required to duplicate maps or detailed plans submitted with any permit applications related to this checklist.

The Plan addresses activities and programs related to solid and hazardous waste management that occur throughout Kitsap County. There are no location-specific proposals at this time.

B. Environmental elements

1. Earth

a. General description of the site (choose one): flat, rolling, hilly, steep slopes, mountainous, other

Not applicable.

b. What is the steepest slop on the site (approximate percent slope)?

Not applicable.

c. What general types of soils are found on the site (for example, clay, sand, gravel, peat, muck)? If you know the classification of agricultural soils, specify them and note any agricultural land of long-term commercial significance and whether the proposal results in removing any of these soils.

Not applicable.

d. Are there surface indications or history of unstable soils in the immediate vicinity? If so, describe.

Not applicable.

e. Describe the purpose, type, total area, and approximate quantities and total affected area of any filling, excavation, and grading proposed. Indicate source of fill.

Not applicable.

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f. Could erosion occur as a result of clearing, construction, or use? If so, generally describe.

Not applicable.

g. About what percent of the site will be covered with impervious surfaces after project construction (for example, asphalt or buildings)?

Not applicable.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control erosion, or other impacts to the earth, if any:

Not applicable.

2. Air

a. What types of emissions to the air would result from the proposal during construction,operation, and maintenance when the project is completed? If any, generally describe and give approximate quantities if known.

Not applicable.

b. Are there any off-site sources of emissions or odor that may affect your proposal? If so, generally describe.

Not applicable.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control emissions or other impacts to air, if any:

Not applicable.

3. Water

a. Surface water:

1) Is there any surface water body on or in the immediate vicinity of the site (including year-round and seasonal streams, saltwater, lakes, ponds, wetlands)? If yes, describe type and provide names. If appropriate, state what stream or river it flows into.

Not applicable.

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2) Will the project require any work over, in, or adjacent to (within 200 feet) the described waters? If yes, please describe and attach available plans.

Not applicable.

3) Estimate the amount of fill and dredge material that would be placed in or removed from surface water or wetlands and indicate the area of the site that would be affected. Indicate the source of fill material.

Not applicable.

4) Will the proposal require surface water withdrawals or diversions? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Not applicable.

5) Does the proposal lie within a 100-year floodplain? If so, note location on the site plan.

Not applicable.

6) Does the proposal involve any discharges of waste materials to surface waters? If so, describe the type of waste and anticipated volume of discharge.

Not applicable.

b. Ground water:

1) Will groundwater be withdrawn from a well for drinking water or other purposes? If so,give a general description of the well, proposed uses and approximate quantities with drawn from the well. Will water be discharged to groundwater? Give general description, purpose, and approximate quantities if known.

Not applicable.

2) Describe waste material that will be discharged into the ground from septic tanks or other sources, if any (for example: Domestic sewage; industrial, containing the following chemicals. . .; agricultural; etc.). Describe the general size of the system, the number of such systems, the number of houses to be served (if applicable), or the number of animals or humans the system(s) are expected to serve.

Not applicable.

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c. Water runoff (including stormwater):

1) Describe the source of runoff (including stormwater) and method of collection and disposal, if any (include quantities, if known). Where will this water flow? Will this water flow into other waters? If so, describe.

Not applicable.

2) Could waste materials enter ground or surface waters? If so, generally describe.

Not applicable.

3) Does the proposal alter or otherwise affect drainage patterns in the vicinity of the site? If so, describe.

Not applicable.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control surface, ground, and runoff water, and drainage pattern impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

4. Plants

a. List the types of vegetation found of the site:

__ deciduous tree: alder, maples, aspen, other

__ evergreen tree: fir, cedar, pine, other

__ shrubs

__ grass

__ pasture

__ crop or grain

__ orchards, vineyards or other permanent crops.

__ wet soil plants: cattail, buttercup, bullrush, skunk cabbage, other

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__ water plants: water lily, eelgrass, milfoil, other

__ other types of vegetation

Not applicable.

b. What kind and amount of vegetation will be removed or altered?

Not applicable.

c. List threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Not applicable.

d. Proposed landscaping, use of native plants, or other measures to preserve or enhance vegetation on the site, if any:

Not applicable.

e. List all noxious weeds and invasive species known to be on or near the site.

Not applicable.

5. Animals

a. List any birds and other animals which have been observed on or near the site or are known to be on or near the site. Examples include: birds: hawk, heron, eagle, songbirds; mammals: deer, bear, elk, beaver; fish: bass, salmon, trout, herring, shellfish.

Not applicable.

b. List any threatened and endangered species known to be on or near the site.

Not applicable.

c. Is the site part of a migration route? If so, explain.

Not applicable.

d. Proposed measures to preserve or enhance wildlife, if any:

Not applicable.

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e. List any invasive animal species known to be on or near the site.

Not applicable.

6. Energy and natural resources

a. What kinds of energy (electric, natural gas, oil, wood stove, solar) will be used to meet the completed project's energy needs? Describe whether it will be used for heating, manufacturing, etc.

Not applicable.

b. Would your project affect the potential use of solar energy by adjacent properties? If so, generally describe.

Not applicable.

c. What kinds of energy conservation features are included in the plans of this proposal? List other proposed measures to reduce or control energy impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

7. Environmental health

a. Are there any environmental health hazards, including exposure to toxic chemicals, risk of fire and explosion, spill, or hazardous waste, that could occur as a result of this proposal? If so, describe.

Not applicable.

1) Describe any known or possible contamination at the site from present or past uses.

Not applicable.

2) Describe existing hazardous chemicals/conditions that might affect project development and design. This includes underground hazardous liquid and gas transmission pipelines located within the project area and in the vicinity.

Not applicable.

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3) Describe any toxic or hazardous chemicals that might be stored, used, or produced during the project's development or construction, or at any time during the operating life of the project.

Not applicable.

4) Describe special emergency services that might be required.

Not applicable.

5) Proposed measures to reduce or control environmental health hazards, if any:

Not applicable.

b. Noise

1) What types of noise exist in the area which may affect your project (for example: traffic, equipment, operation, other)?

Not applicable.

2) What types and levels of noise would be created by or associated with the project on a short-term or a long-term basis (for example: traffic, construction, operation, other)?Indicate what hours noise would come from the site.

Not applicable.

3) Proposed measures to reduce or control noise impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

8. Land and shoreline use

a. What is the current use of the site and adjacent properties? Will the proposal affect current land uses on nearby or adjacent properties? If so, describe.

Not applicable.

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b. Has the project site been used as working farmlands or working forest lands? If so,describe. How much agricultural or forest land of long-term commercial significance will be converted to other uses as a result of the proposal, if any? If resource lands have not been designated, how many acres in farmland or forest land tax status will be converted to nonfarm or nonforest use?

Not applicable.

1) Will the proposal affect or be affected by surrounding working farm or forest land normal business operations, such as oversize equipment access, the application of pesticides, tilling, and harvesting? If so, how:

Not applicable.

c. Describe any structures on the site.

Not applicable.

d. Will any structures be demolished? If so, what?

Not applicable.

e. What is the current zoning classification of the site?

Not applicable.

f. What is the current comprehensive plan designation of the site?

Not applicable.

g. If applicable, what is the current shoreline master program designation of the site?

Not applicable.

h. Has any part of the site been classified as a critical area by the city or county? If so, specify.

Not applicable.

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i. Approximately how many people would reside or work in the completed project?

Not applicable.

j. Approximately how many people would the completed project displace?

Not applicable.

k. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce displacement impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

l. Proposed measures to ensure the proposal is compatible with existing and projected land uses and plans, if any:

Not applicable.

m. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts to agricultural and forest lands of long-term commercial significance, if any:

Not applicable.

9. Housing

a. Approximately how many units would be provided, if any? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Not applicable.

b. Approximately how many units, if any, would be eliminated? Indicate whether high, middle, or low-income housing.

Not applicable.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control housing impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

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10. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

Not applicable.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Not applicable.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

10. Aesthetics

a. What is the tallest height of any proposed structure(s), not including antennas; what is the principal exterior building material(s) proposed?

Not applicable.

b. What views in the immediate vicinity would be altered or obstructed?

Not applicable.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control aesthetic impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

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11. Light and glare

a. What type of light or glare will the proposal produce? What time of day would it mainly occur?

Not applicable.

b. Could light or glare from the finished project be a safety hazard or interfere with views?

Not applicable.

c. What existing off-site sources of light or glare may affect your proposal?

Not applicable.

d. Proposed measures to reduce or control light and glare impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

12. Recreation

a. What designated and informal recreational opportunities are in the immediate vicinity?

Not applicable.

b. Would the proposed project displace any existing recreational uses? If so, describe.

Not applicable.

c. Proposed measures to reduce or control impacts on recreation, including recreation opportunities to be provided by the project or applicant, if any:

Not applicable.

13. Historic and cultural preservation

a. Are there any buildings, structures, or sites, located on or near the site that are over 45 years old listed in or eligible for listing in national, state, or local preservation registers? If so, specifically describe.

Not applicable.

b. Are there any landmarks, features, or other evidence of Native American or historic use or occupation? This may include human burials or old cemeteries. Are there any material evidence, artifacts, or areas of cultural importance on or near the site? Please list any professional studies conducted at the site to identify such resources.

Not applicable.

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c. Describe the methods used to assess the potential impacts to cultural and historic resources on or near the project site. Examples include consultation with tribes and the department of archeology and historic preservation, archaeological surveys, historic maps, GIS data, etc.

Not applicable.

d. Proposed measures to avoid, minimize, or compensate for loss, changes to, and disturbance to resources. Please include plans for the above and any permits that may be required.

Not applicable.

14. Transportation

a. Identify public streets and highways serving the site or affected geographic area and describe proposed access to the existing street system. Show on site plans, if any.

Not applicable.

b. Is the site or affected geographic area currently served by public transit? If so, generally describe. If not, what is the approximate distance to the nearest transit stop?

Not applicable.

c. How many additional parking spaces would the completed project or non-project proposal have? How many would the project or proposal eliminate?

Not applicable.

d. Will the proposal require any new or improvements to existing roads, streets, pedestrian,bicycle or state transportation facilities, not including driveways? If so, generally describe(indicate whether public or private).

Not applicable.

e. Will the project or proposal use (or occur in the immediate vicinity of) water, rail, or air transportation? If so, generally describe.

Not applicable.

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f. How many vehicular trips per day would be generated by the completed project or proposal? If known, indicate when peak volumes would occur and what percentage of the volume would be trucks (such as commercial and non-passenger vehicles). What data or transportation models were used to make these estimates?

Not applicable.

g. Will the proposal interfere with, affect or be affected by the movement of agricultural and forest products on roads or streets in the area? If so, generally describe.

Not applicable.

h. Proposed measures to reduce or control transportation impacts, if any:

Not applicable.

15. Public services

a. Would the project result in an increased need for public services (for example: fire protection, police protection, public transit, health care, schools, other)? If so, generally describe.

Not applicable.

b. Proposed measures to reduce or control direct impacts on public services, if any.

Not applicable.

16. Utilities

a. Circle utilities currently available at the site: electricity, natural gas, water, refuse service, telephone, sanitary sewer, septic system, other

Not applicable.

b. Describe the utilities that are proposed for the project, the utility providing the service, and the general construction activities on the site or in the immediate vicinity which might be needed.

Not applicable.

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C. Signature

The above answers are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that the lead agency is relying on them to make its decision.

Signature: 

Name of signee: Kevin Bevelhimer

Position and Agency/Organization:

Solid Waste Division, Senior Program Manager

Kitsap County Department of Public Works, Solid Waste Division

Date submitted: April 1, 2026

D. Supplemental sheet for non-project actions

(It is not necessary to use this sheet for project actions)

Because these questions are very general, it may be helpful to read them in conjunction with the list of the elements of the environment. When answering these questions, be aware of the extent the proposal, or the types of activities likely to result from the proposal, would affect the item at a greater intensity or at a faster rate than if the proposal were not implemented. Respond briefly and in general terms.

1. How would the proposal be likely to increase discharge to water; emissions to air; production, storage, or release of toxic or hazardous substances; or production of noise? Proposed measures to avoid or reduce such increases are:

There are no expected increases in these areas resulting from the Plan. Several of the Plan's recommendations could potentially result in decreased discharge to water, emissions to air, or the release of toxic substances. The Plan recommends policies to enhance recycling and organics opportunities to the maximum extent possible, and encourage participation in curbside garbage, recyclables, and organics collection which would decrease vehicle trips and associated emissions.

The Plan also recommends policies to decrease greenhouse gas emissions, such as continuing waste reduction programs and diverting organic material from landfill disposal.

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The Plan discusses a new household hazardous waste collection program serving north Kitsap County residents that will provide a local, convenient option that could result in decreased vehicle emissions and decrease illegal dumping of hazardous waste.

2. How would the proposal be likely to affect plants, animals, fish, or marine life?

The Plan's recommendations are not expected to have any direct affect on plants, animals, fish or marine life. Proposed measures to protect or conserve plants, animals, fish, or marine life are:

Not applicable.

3. How would the proposal be likely to deplete energy or natural resources?

The Plan's recommendations would not deplete energy or natural resources. Proposed measures to protect or conserve energy and natural resources are:

Not applicable.

4. How would the proposal be likely to use or affect environmentally sensitive areas or areas designated (or eligible or under study) for governmental protection; such as parks, wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, threatened or endangered species habitat, historic or cultural sites, wetlands, floodplains, or prime farmlands?

The Plan's recommendations are not expected to have any direct affect on these areas. Proposed measures to protect such resources or to avoid or reduce impacts are:

Not applicable.

5. How would the proposal be likely to affect land and shoreline use, including whether it would allow or encourage land or shoreline uses incompatible with existing plans?

The Plan's recommendations are not expected to have any direct affect on these areas. Proposed measures to avoid or reduce shoreline and land use impacts are:

Not applicable.

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6. How would the proposal be likely to increase demands on transportation or public services and utilities?

The Plan's recommendations are not expected to have any direct affect on these areas. Proposed measures to reduce or respond to such demand(s) are:

Not applicable.

7. Identify, if possible, whether the proposal may conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment.

The Plan's recommendations do not conflict with local, state, or federal laws or requirements for the protection of the environment but rather support implementation of those laws.

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KITSAP COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

To enable the development of quality, affordable, structurally safe and environmentally sound communities.

Rafe Wysham
Director

Programmatic Determination of Nonsignificance

Description of proposal: 2026 Kitsap County Public Works Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Update under Kitsap County Code Title 9, Health, Welfare, and Sanitation. Kitsap County Public Works Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan is an update to the County's long-range plans for solid and moderate risk waste. A Preliminary Draft of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (the Plan) will be made available for public review and comment for 30-days and will be reviewed by the Washington State Department of Ecology. The Plan was also reviewed by the County's Solid Waste Advisory Committee, the Kitsap Public Health District, and all city councils within the County. The Plan is expected to be adopted by Kitsap County Commissioners and city councils within Kitsap County.

Kitsap County is required by state law to maintain a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan to direct and guide solid waste management throughout the County. Under State law, Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205, plans are required to be current and revised periodically. At a minimum, every Ecology approved plan must be reviewed every five years. For a solid waste plan to be considered current, all of the requirements under RCW 70A.205 must be satisfied and the plan must reflect the current status of the solid waste system. After review of the existing 2018 Plan, adopted in 2018 and revised in 2021, the County determined that the Plan needed to be updated. This proposed Plan update addresses changes that have occurred in the past five years and provides a number of recommendations for the future of solid waste management in Kitsap County. Most of these recommendations provide additional direction to existing policies and programs, based on the goals to decrease waste disposed through increased waste reduction, recycling, and composting, as well as reducing environmental impacts related to solid waste generation and management.

Kitsap County will continue to provide solid and hazardous waste management services throughout the County including additional waste diversion programs, and the implementation of statewide recycling and organics management laws. Additionally, the County will complete redevelopment improvements to existing solid waste facilities. A separate SEPA checklist has previously been prepared related to the implementation of improvements to existing facilities and submitted as part of the design work.

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Proponent: Kitsap County Public Works, Solid Waste Division

Staff contact: Kevin Bevelhimer, Senior Program Manager, Kitsap County Public Works, Solid Waste Division

Lead agency: Kitsap County

Location of proposal: The Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan addresses activities and programs related to solid and hazardous waste management that occur throughout Kitsap County. There are no location-specific proposals at this time.

The lead agency for this programmatic, non-project action has determined that the DNS does not have a probable significant adverse impact on the environment. Accordingly, an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required under RCW 43.21C.030(2)(c). This decision was made after review of a completed environmental checklist and other information on file with the lead agency. This information is available to the public on request. For further detail, please contact Kevin Bevelhimer or visit the KCPW Project website at Public Works Project Planning.

This programmatic DNS is issued under WAC 197-11-340(2) and is not administratively appealable under Chapter 21.04 KCC. The lead agency will not further act on this proposal for 14 days from the date below. Comments must be submitted by May 13, 2026.

Comments: This is a non-project action per WAC 197-11-704(2)(b). Adoption of this programmatic decision by the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners is planned for 2026.

Responsible official: Scott Diener

Contact: Steve Heacock, DCDAdminSupport@Kitsap.Gov

Position/Title: SEPA Coordinator, Dept. of Community Development

Phone: 360.337.5777

Address: 614 Division Street, Port Orchard, WA 98366

Date: April 29, 2026 Signature: 

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Appendix H:

Capital Facility Plan 2026-2031



Appendix H: Capital Facility Plan 2026-2031

The Kitsap County Public Works Solid Waste Division Capital Facility Plan 2026-2031 identifies proposed projects to improve Kitsap County solid and hazardous waste facilities and systems. Each project is broken down by facility, description and scope, type, purpose, revenue source, cost category, and anticipated budget per year from 2026-2031.

Olympic View Transfer Station projects

Project 1: Intermodal facility and rail expansion

Description and scope: Improvements to more efficiently transfer waste to final disposition site by rail. Upon completion, project will reduce costs paid to the railroad for extra switches and result in immediate cost savings from the facility's contracted operations vendor.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility improvements, renovation, and upgrade

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-1 Intermodal facility and rail expansion budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Design	$1 million	$500,000	$300,000	$100,000	$100,000	$0	$2 million
Land acquisition	$100,000	$2.5 million	$2.5 million	$2.5 million	$1.5 million	$1 million	$10.1 million

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Project 2: Stormwater improvements

Description and scope: Improvements to correct infiltration issues in current stormwater facilities and properly engineer the system to accommodate future expansion plans.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility improvements, renovation, and upgrade

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-2 Stormwater improvements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Design	$200,000	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$0	$0	$600,000
Construction	$0	$500,000	$1.5 million	$500,000	$0	$0	$2.5 million

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Project 3: Trackout mitigation

Description and scope: Design control devices to reduce trackout debris on the commercial exit of the tipping building to reduce potential stormwater contamination of site. Initial design to be included with stormwater Improvement design phase.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility improvements, renovation, and upgrade

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-3 Trackout mitigation budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Design	$200,000	$100,000	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$400,000

Project 4: Upgrade and replace security camera systems

Description and scope: Installation of security cameras system for improving security, monitoring, and tracking.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility improvements, renovation, and upgrade

Revenue source: Tipping fees

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Table H-4 Security camera system upgrades and replacements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Materials	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
Installation	$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000

Project 5: Replace inbound and outbound kiosks

Description and scope: Replace and upgrade inbound and outbound kiosks for processing transactions and improving workflows of scalehouse attendants. Current kiosks are beyond life expectancy and would be replaced with cooled systems.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility improvements, renovation, and upgrade

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-5 Inbound and outbound kiosk replacements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Technology support	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
Hardware	$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000

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Project 6: General facility improvements

Description and scope: Design and installation of maintenance shop to improve stormwater management, installation of a second outbound scale at the scalehouse, and selection of alternatives to increase facility capacity, as identified in the Facility Master Plan.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility improvements, renovation, and upgrade

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-6 General facility improvements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Design	$0	$200,000	$0	$200,000	$200,000	$100,000	$700,000
Construction	$0	$0	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$2 million

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Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facilities projects

Project 7: South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility repairs and improvements

Description and scope: Improvements to aging facility infrastructure, including fire suppression system, ventilation, structures, and ground surfaces to ensure regulatory standards and requirements are met.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility repairs and improvements

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-7 South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility repairs and improvements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Design	$50,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$50,000
Repairs and maintenance	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$300,000

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Project 8: South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility security camera systems

Description and scope: Installation of security cameras system for improving security, monitoring, and tracking.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility repairs and improvements

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-8 South Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility security camera system budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Materials	$25,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,000
Installation	$25,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$25,000

Project 9: North Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility construction

Description and scope: Finish construction of the second household hazardous waste collection facility in the north County area to meet high demand for hazardous waste disposal.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility development

Revenue source: Tipping fees, bonds

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Table H-9 North Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility construction budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Special legal services	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
Construction	$750,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$750,000

Recycling and Garbage Facilities projects

Project 10: Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility improvements and construction

Description and scope: Redevelopment of facility to improve operating standards and meet the demands and increasing needs for recycling and garbage disposal in the central County area.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility improvements, renovation, and upgrade

Revenue source: Tipping fees, bonds

Table H-10 Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility improvements and construction budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Design, construction management	$1 million	$500,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$1.5 million
Construction	$18 million	$4 million	$0	$0	$0	$0	$22 million

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Project 11: Hansville, Silverdale, and Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facilities upgrade and replace security camera systems

Description and scope: Installation of security cameras system for improving security, monitoring, and tracking.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility repairs and improvements

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-11 Recycling and Garbage Facilities security camera system upgrades and replacements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Materials	$120,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$120,000
Installation	$30,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$30,000

Project 12: Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility improvements

Description and scope: Improvements to aging infrastructure including paving, repair vehicle pads/rails, replacing attendant's booth to improve traffic flow, and general recycle yard improvements. Upgrade technology to install fiber optics.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility repairs and improvements

Revenue source: Tipping fees

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Table H-12 Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility improvements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Design	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
Construction	$0	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$250,000

Project 13: Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility improvements

Description and scope: Improvements to aging infrastructure including container track repairs, restoring Z-wall and repair the vehicle slab, metal plates in recycling areas, paving and sealing access roads, and other facility structures.

Project type: Capacity

Project purpose: Facility repairs and improvements

Revenue source: Tipping fees

Table H-13 Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility improvements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Design	$100,000	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$100,000
Construction	$250,000	$100,000	$100,000	$50,000	$50,000	$50,000	$600,000

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Closed landfills projects

Project 14: Hansville Landfill closure ongoing improvements

Description and scope: Continue long-term cleanup and environmental restoration of a former County-owned landfill. The project meets environmental cleanup regulatory requirements.

Project type: Non-capacity

Project purpose: Facility cleanup and environmental restoration

Revenue source: Landfill post closure funds

Table H-14 Hansville Landfill closure ongoing improvements budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Consultant fees	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000	$250,000	$250,00	$1.5 million

Project 15: Olalla Landfill closure ongoing improvements

Description and scope: Continue long-term cleanup and environmental restoration of a former County-owned landfill. The project meets environmental cleanup regulatory requirements.

Project type: Non-capacity

Project purpose: Facility cleanup and environmental restoration

Revenue source: Landfill post closure funds

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Table H-15 Olalla Landfill closure budgeted costs by category, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Consultant fees	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,000	$150,00	$900,000

Total project costs and revenue

Table H-16 Total project costs by project type per year, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Capacity	$22.35 million	$8.7 million	$5.2 million	$4.05 million	$2.45 million	$1.75 million	$44.5 million
Non-capacity	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$600,000
Total	$22.75 million	$9.1 million	$5.6 million	$4.45 million	$2.85 million	$2.15 million	$46.9 million

Table H-17 Total project costs by expenditure category per year, 2026-2031

Cost category	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	6-year total
Tipping fees, REET, Bonds	$22.35 million	$8.7 million	$5.2 million	$4.05 million	$2.45 million	$1.75 million	$44.5 million
Post-closure funds	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000	$600,000
Total	$22.75 million	$9.1 million	$5.6 million	$4.45 million	$2.85 million	$2.15 million	$46.9 million



Appendix I:

Planning agreements



Appendix I: Planning agreements

This is a reproduction of planning agreements designating Kitsap County as the lead agency for the revision of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. You can request copies of the original agreements by email at SolidWaste@Kitsap.Gov.

Interlocal Agreement NO. KC-174-23

Between Kitsap County and Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe designating Kitsap County as the lead agency for the revision of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Recitals

Whereas Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205.010 assigns primary responsibility for solid waste planning to local government;

Whereas RCW 70A.300.007(3) assigns responsibility for moderate risk waste planning to local government;

Whereas RCW 70A.205.045 states that solutions to the state's solid waste management problems require regional solutions by local governments as well as intergovernmental cooperation;

Whereas RCW 70A.205.005 requires the comprehensive solid waste management plan to include the estimated long-range planning needs for solid waste handling facilities projected twenty years into the future;

Whereas RCW 70A.205.075 requires all solid waste management plans be maintained in a current condition to be reviewed and revised periodically;

Whereas RCW 70A.205.040 requires counties, in cooperation with the various cities located within such county, to prepare a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan;

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Whereas RCW 70A.205.040 also requires each city to (1) prepare and deliver to the county an independent solid waste management for integration into the county plan; (2) enter into an agreement with the county to participate in the preparation of a joint city-county plan for solid waste management; or (3) authorize the county to prepare a plan for the city's solid waste management for inclusion in the comprehensive county solid waste management plan;

Whereas RCW 70A.300.350 requires each local government to prepare a local hazardous waste management plan which may be amended as the needs arises;

Whereas local governments may choose to either include a moderate risk waste element of their solid waste plans, or develop moderate risk waste plans separately from their solid waste plans, recognizing that if the local government chooses not to combine the two plans, both plans should be coordinated;

Whereas Kitsap County has established a Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) in accordance with RCW 70A.205.110 to assist in the development and review of programs and policies concerning solid waste handling and disposal, consisting of representatives of each of the incorporated cities, Indian tribes, federal facilities, County Commissioner's districts, business, and the solid waste industry;

Whereas the 2018 Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, as adopted by Kitsap County, the incorporated cities and Indian Tribes within the county and approved by the Washington State Department of Ecology, incorporates both solid waste and moderate risk waste plans;

Whereas for solid waste and moderate risk waste planning purposes, Kitsap County attributes to a federally recognized Indian tribe the same status as a city, as referred to in Chapter 70A.205 RCW and Chapter 70A.300 RCW;

Whereas the United States Navy and the Suquamish Tribe are participating in this arrangement under separate agreements or memoranda; and

Whereas it is necessary for grant application purposes to designate the lead solid waste planning agency and for local governments participating in the solid waste management planning process to agree to the planning process.

Now, therefore, in consideration of the mutual promises and covenants contained herein, it is hereby agreed:

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Agreement

1. Purpose of Agreement

It is the purpose of this Agreement to provide for the updating of the Kitsap County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan as mandated in Chapters 70A.205 and 70A.300 RCW, for collection, recycling and disposal of solid and moderate risk waste produced or generated within the boundaries of Kitsap County, pursuant to the Department of Ecology Planning Guidelines.

2. Authority and responsibilities

a. Kitsap County shall act as lead agency for review of the 2018 Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and for preparation of the revised 2024 Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP), incorporating both solid waste and moderate risk waste elements.

b. It is understood that the planning effort will be coordinated through the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), and that the Department of Ecology will consider approval of the revised SHWMP only after all local jurisdictions participating in the planning process have adopted the revised SHWMP by resolution as set forth herein.

c. The Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan and any subsequent plan updates or amendments shall be deemed to have been adopted when the plan(s) have been approved by governing bodies (county commission, city/town councils) representing 75% of the population (as set forth by the Washington State Office of Financial Management) of Kitsap County.

d. Responsibilities for implementation of solid waste programs (including moderate risk waste) will be delineated in the adopted SHWMP.

e. No separate entity is being created by this Agreement; Kitsap County shall administer this Agreement to ensure completion of the 2024 SHWMP and cooperation among the parties as provided herein.

3. Financing and budget

No monies will be exchanged under this agreement. The County shall maintain a Solid Waste Management Fund as a special fund within the County budget, with funding provided from tip fees, grants, bonds, and other sources in the County's discretion.

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All revenues and expenses in Property rights connection with the Solid Waste Management Program subject to this Agreement shall be budgeted and accounted for through this fund. Receipts deposited in the Solid Waste Management Fund shall be used only for solid waste management purposes unless otherwise required by law, grant, regulation, or separate contract. Funding for the SHWMP update process will be provided solely through the Kitsap County Solid Waste Management Fund. Funding for plan implementation will be as stated within the Plan.

4. Property rights

Title to all property acquired with funds from the Solid Waste Management Fund shall vest in Kitsap County. In the event of sale of any surplus property, such funds shall be deposited in the Solid Waste Management Fund unless otherwise required by law, grant, regulation, or contract. However, if the Solid Waste Management Fund does not require the revenue generated by the sale of such property, it shall be disbursed to participating jurisdictions by an agreed upon formula to be worked out at time of sale.

5. Dispute resolution

Any disputes arising under the terms of this Agreement shall be resolved through negotiation and consensus; provided that should negotiation and consensus fail to resolve the issue, it shall be submitted to a 3-member mediation panel for resolution, provided the panel consists of SWAC membership and is agreed to by all parties. Final authority to resolve disputes shall rest with the Board of County Commissioners subject to judicial review for arbitrary and capricious action.

6. Admission of new parties

Additional municipal entities may be added to this Agreement upon such terms and conditions as the participating governments and the new party agrees upon in writing.

7. Amendments

The process for adopting an amendment to this Agreement shall be the same as that followed for its original adoption.

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8. Term; termination

Commencing on the date this Agreement is last executed, it shall continue for a term of ten (10) years. Any party hereto may withdraw and terminate its rights and obligations under this Agreement if it is their intention to establish their own Plan, satisfying all requirements to do so under the applicable laws of the State of Washington. In such cases, twelve (12) months' notice of intent to withdraw shall be given to all parties hereto.

9. Effective date

This Agreement shall be effective upon its execution by the Kitsap County Board of Commissioners after execution by all other participating governments.

10. Filing

This Agreement shall be filed with the Kitsap County Auditor as required by RCW 39.34.040.

Dated this 10 day of July, 2023

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS STATE OF WASHINGTON KITSAP COUNTY

ATTEST:

Dana Daniels, Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Chair

KATHERINE T. WALTERS, Commissioner

CHRISTINE ROLFES, Commissioner

Interlocal Agreement NO. KC-174-23

Between Kitsap County and Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe designating Kitsap County as the lead agency for the revision of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Dated this 15 day of June, 2023

CITY OF BAINBRIDGE ISLAND

BLAIR KING
CITY MANAGER

ATTEST:

CHRISTINE BROWN, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

JAMES HANEY, Interim City Attorney

DRAFT

Interlocal Agreement NO. KC-174-23

Between Kitsap County and Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe designating Kitsap County as the lead agency for the revision of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Dated this 5th day of May, 2023

CITY OF BREMERTON

DocuSigned by:
Greg Wheeler
BAF4809E6E7478...

GREG WHEELER
MAYOR

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:
Angela Hoover
34E0E6D4E46C41F...

ANGELA HOOVER, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DocuSigned by:
Michael Kaya
52ACBE6381B0462...

ATTORNEY NAME, City Attorney

DRAFT

Interlocal Agreement NO. KC-174-23

Between Kitsap County and Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe designating Kitsap County as the lead agency for the revision of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Dated this 26th day of April, 2023

CITY OF PORT ORCHARD

DocuSigned by:
Rob Putaansuu
3B96492E3F5847D...

ROB PUTAANSUU
MAYOR

ATTEST:

DocuSigned by:
Brandy Wallace
45A5A54BBD00418...

BRANDY WALLACE, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DocuSigned by:
Charlotte Archer
203701F25520457...

CHARLOTTE ARCHER, City Attorney

CITY OF PORT ORCHARD INCORPORATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1890 STATE OF WASHINGTON SEAL

DRAFT

Interlocal Agreement NO. KC-174-23

Between Kitsap County and Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe designating Kitsap County as the lead agency for the revision of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Dated this 10 day of May, 2023

CITY OF POULSBO

BECKY ERICKSON
MAYOR

ATTEST:

RHIANNON FERNANDEZ, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

EMILY ROMANENKO, City Attorney

DRAFT

Interlocal Agreement NO. KC-174-23

Between Kitsap County and Cities of Bainbridge Island, Bremerton, Port Orchard, Poulsbo, and the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe designating Kitsap County as the lead agency for the revision of the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan.

Dated this 7 day of June, 2023

PORT GAMBLE S'KLALLAM TRIBE

Jeromy Sullivan

JEROMY SULLIVAN
TRIBAL CHAIRMAN

ATTEST:

Savannah Strickland

SAVANNAH STRICKLAND
TRIBAL GOVERNANCE MANAGER

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Steven Moe

STEVEN MOE
DEPUTY DIRECTING ATTORNEY

DRAFT

Memorandum of Understanding
between
Commander, Navy Region Northwest,
and
Kitsap County, Washington

Whereas, under Revised Code of Washington (RCW) 70A.205.010, Kitsap County ("the County") is responsible for preparing a coordinated, comprehensive solid waste management plan to address solid waste generation, handling, recovery, recycling and disposal for the county, including both the incorporated and unincorporated areas; and

Whereas, the Commander, Navy Region Northwest, hereinafter referred to as (the Navy") is responsible for the planning for, collection and disposal of solid waste generated within it's various facilities under its jurisdiction; and

Whereas, the County's solid waste planning necessarily includes consideration of Navy-generated waste and planning input from the Navy; and

Whereas, the Navy has participated in the County's planning process by its involvement on the Solid Waste Advisory Board (SWAC) and its input has been valuable to the County it its planning process; and

Whereas, Kitsap County is currently updating its Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (SHWMP) required pursuant to RCW 70A.205.010; and

Whereas, the updated SHWMP addresses the need for the County to plan for solid waste programs for a 10 year period and to evaluate the private public participation in those programs; and

Whereas, the SHWMP addresses the need for the County, its incorporated cities, and other interested parties to identify an appropriate public/private mix for garbage services within the County; and

Whereas, the County recognizes the need for more input and coordination with the navy in addressing these issues; and

Whereas, both the Navy and the County appreciate that cooperation between the two entities will facilitate planning for solid waste programs for both entities; and

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Whereas, both the Navy and the County recognize that cost-efficient programs can be realized through stable, predictable solid waste management systems; and

Whereas, both the Navy and the County find that it is the public interest for the two entities to work together in addressing solid waste planning issues and to avoid duplicative processes.

Now, therefore, the parties hereby agree as follows:

1. To the extent its resources allow, the Navy will continue to participate in the County's solid waste planning process, including, but not limited to, participation on the SWAC.

2. Through the solid waste planning process, the parties agree to review their respective roles regarding solid waste collection, disposal and recycling issues to determine areas where the County and the Navy may be able to work more closely together in addressing these issues.

3. The points of contact for this agreement are identified and listed on Attachment (A) of this agreement. If and when any points of contact are revised or changed, written notification of those individuals will be forwarded to each party.

4. The parties may enter into more detailed agreements in the future to elaborate on the role of the parties and partnering efforts if they determine through the planning process that such agreements are appropriate and in the best interest of the Navy and the residents of Kitsap County.

5. This Memorandum of Understanding may be terminated by either party via 30-day written notice to the other party.

6. The Memorandum of Understanding will be reviewed and validated by both parties no less often than mid-point from the effective date of this Memorandum of Understanding.

7. This Memorandum of Understanding expires on this 14th day of July, 2034.

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Dated this 6th day of August, 2024

COMMANDER, NAVY REGION NORTHWEST

BULIS.WILLIAM.ANTHONY.1020022384

Digitally signed by BULIS.WILLIAM.ANTHONY.1020022384
Date: 2024.08.06 15:09:29 -07'00'

W. A. BULIS
Executive Director
Commander, Navy Region Northwest

Dated this 8 day of July, 2024

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Katherine T. Walters

KATHERINE T. WALTERS, Chair

Christine Rolfes

CHRISTINE ROLFES, Commissioner

Charlotte Garrido

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Commissioner

ATTEST:

Dana Daniels

Dana Daniels, Clerk of the Board

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS STATE OF WASHINGTON KITSAP COUNTY

DR

Attachment A

Navy Point of Contact:

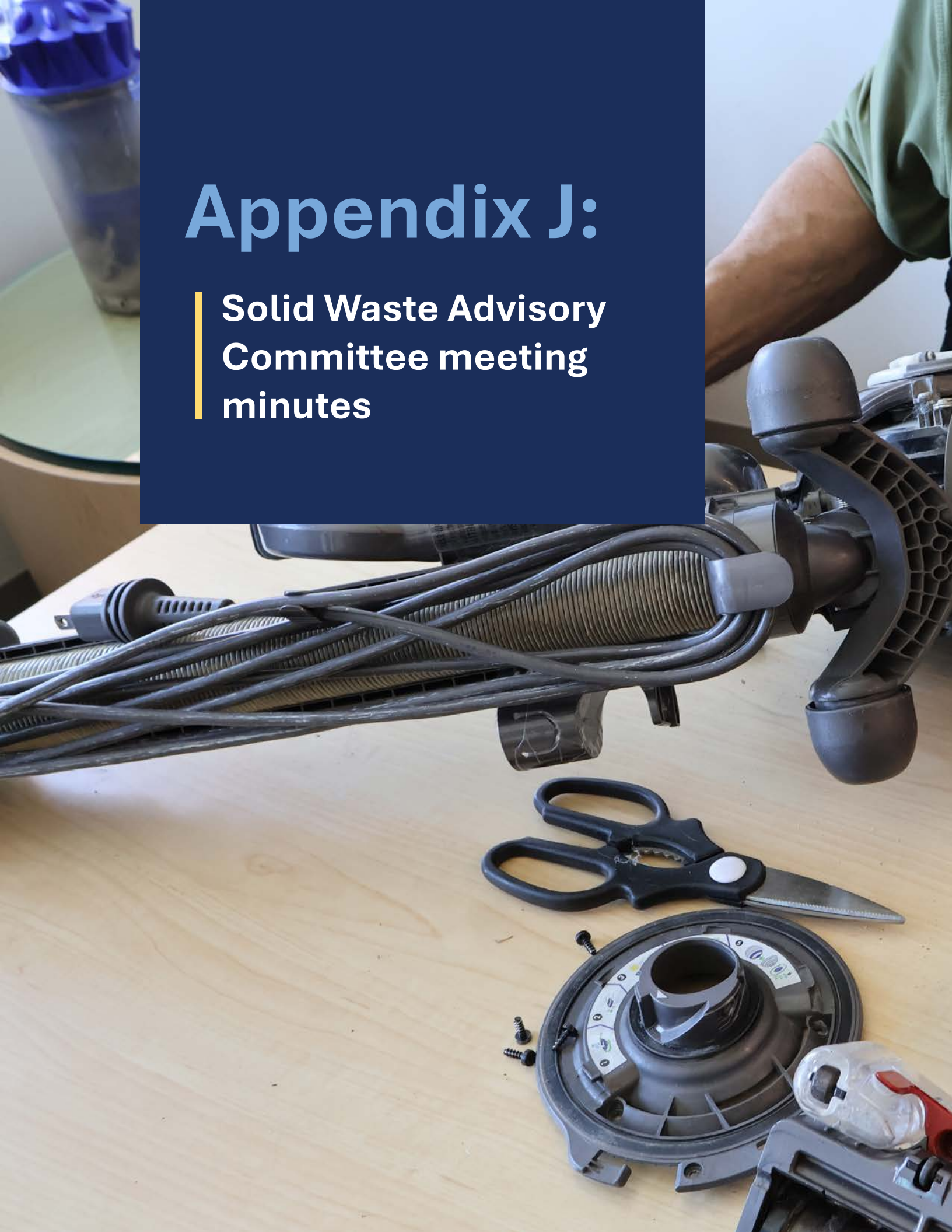
Les Hastings
Naval Facilities Engineering Command NW
Integrated Solid Waste Program Manager
1101 Toutog Cir.
Silverdale, WA 98315-1460
360.315.5450
leslie.w.hastings.civ@us.navy.mil

Chuck Larson
Naval Base Kitsap Public Works
Integrated Solid Waste Operations Manager
1459 Silversides Road
Silverdale, WA 98315-1460
360.396.7005

Kitsap County Point of Contact:

Chris Piercy
Kitsap County Public Works Solid Waste Division
Solid Waste Senior Operations and Maintenance Manager
614 Division Street, MS-27
Port Orchard, Washington 98366
360.337.4626
CPiercy@Kitsap.Gov

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Appendix J:

Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting minutes


Fix-it Fair
John J.

Appendix J: Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting minutes

This appendix includes meeting minutes in which the Kitsap County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) discussed the Designated Recyclables List and approved the final Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan 2026-2031.

September Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting agenda

Wednesday, September 3, 2025, at 4:00 p.m.

This advisory committee meeting will review the draft of Chapter 4 Recycling of the Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan. Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) will also present on the Recycling Reform Act.

Agenda:

1. Call to order and Zoom meeting instructions. Presented by Stephanie Bailey, Chair.
2. Approval of agenda and prior meeting minutes. Presented by Stephanie Bailey, Chair.
3. Public comment (3-minute limit per person). Public attendees are welcome to comment at this time. Solid Waste Division staff will read any written correspondence.
4. Recycling Reform Act presentation. Presented by Dan Weston, Ecology.
5. Review of Chapter 4 Recycling and Designated Recyclables List and Beyond the Bin List. Presented by Caitlin Newman, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division.
6. Advisory committee member updates and round table discussion.
7. Adjourn

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September Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting minutes

Wednesday, September 3, 2025, at 4:00 p.m.

Attendance

SWAC meetings are attended by advisory committee members (voting and non-voting members) and the public.

Present

The following voting members were present:

- Adam Nebenzahl, City of Bainbridge Island
- Melinda Monroe, City of Bremerton
- Shannon Wood, City of Poulsbo
- Lori Cloutier, North Kitsap District 1
- Eric Lenius, South Kitsap District 2
- Krisha Begalla, Central Kitsap District 3
- Bob Gilby, Organics
- Paisley Gallagher, Agriculture

The following non-voting members were present:

- Audrey Taber, Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)
- Dan Weston, Ecology
- Barbara Bricker, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Administrative Assistant
- Rachael Janda, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Administrative Assistant

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- Kevin Bevelhimer, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Division Manager
- Caitlin Newman, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Program Supervisor
- Hannah Vinyard, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Program Analyst

The following guests and members of the public were present:

- Diane Landry, Sustainable Bainbridge

Absent

The following voting members were absent from this meeting:

- Stephanie Bailey, City of Port Orchard
- Shane Crowell, Suquamish Tribe
- Josh Carter, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Bill Rich, Commercial
- Heather Church (Bainbridge Disposal), Industry
- Brian Lloyd (WM), Industry
- Han Kirkland (WM), Industry
- Charles Larson, Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) NW

The following non-voting members were absent:

- Steve Brown, Kitsap Public Health District

Approval of agenda and minutes

The September 2025 meeting agenda (Attachment A) is approved as presented. The August 2025 meeting minutes are approved as presented, quorum met.

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Public comment

No correspondence was presented at this meeting.

Presentations

Recycling Reform Act presentation, Dan Weston

- Dan from Ecology presented the Recycling Reform Act.
- An expanded presentation and question event is available on the Ecology website next Tuesday.
- Discussion followed.

Review of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Chapter 4, Caitlin Newman

- Caitlin presented Chapter 4 of the draft Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
- Currently all Kitsap cities and the county have the same list of recyclables. The recyclables list will be included in the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the cities have the choice to adopt the list or not.
- SWAC voted unanimously to accept the recyclable list as presented and remove the "draft" status.
- Caitlin will continue to present the rest of the chapter at the October 1 meeting. Caitlin will add a scientific explanation about recyclables. SWAC comments and questions are welcome.

Round table discussion

Caitlin Newman, Kitsap County Solid Waste

- The Olympic View Transfer Station compactor project is near completion.

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Bob Gilby, Organics advisory committee member

- Shared that in Tucson, Arizona an individual collects non-recyclable plastic and makes building blocks for homes.

Diane Landry, member of the public, represents Sustainable Bainbridge

- Shared that there is a local movement for small scrap metal recycling at the farmers market and senior center on Bainbridge Island. The money collected is donated back to them.

Dan Weston, Ecology

- Dan will send information about glass recycling from Ecology.

Adjournment and next meeting

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:43 p.m. The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for October 1, 2025.

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October Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting agenda

Wednesday, October 1, 2025, at 4:00 p.m.

This advisory committee meeting will review the draft of Chapter 4 Recycling of the Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Agenda:

1. Call to order and Zoom meeting instructions. Presented by Stephanie Bailey, Chair.
2. Approval of agenda and prior meeting minutes. Presented by Stephanie Bailey, Chair.
3. Public comment (3-minute limit per person). Public attendees are welcome to comment at this time.
4. Capital projects update. Presented by Kevin Bevelhimer, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division.
5. Review of Chapter 4 Recycling. Presented by Caitlin Newman, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division.
6. Advisory committee member updates and round table discussion.
7. Adjourn

DRAFT

October Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting minutes

Wednesday, October 1, 2025, at 4:00 p.m.

Attendance

SWAC meetings are attended by advisory committee members (voting and non-voting members) and the public.

Present

The following voting members were present:

- Laura Ryser, City of Bainbridge Island
- Melinda Monroe, City of Bremerton
- Stephanie Bailey, City of Port Orchard
- Shannon Wood, City of Poulsbo
- Josh Carter, Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe
- Lori Cloutier, North Kitsap District 1
- Eric Lenius, South Kitsap District 2
- Bob Gilby, Organics
- Paisley Gallagher, Agriculture
- Heather Church (Bainbridge Disposal), Industry

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The following non-voting members were present:

- Audrey Taber, Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology)
- Barbara Bricker, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Administrative Assistant
- Rachael Janda, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Administrative Assistant
- Kevin Bevelhimer, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Division Manager
- Caitlin Newman, Kitsap County Solid Waste Division, Program Supervisor

The following guests and members of the public were present:

- Diane Landry, Sustainable Bainbridge

Absent

The following voting members were absent from this meeting:

- Shane Crowell, Suquamish Tribe
- Krisha Begalla, Central Kitsap District 3
- Bill Rich, Commercial
- Brian Lloyd (WM), Industry
- Han Kirkland (WM), Industry
- Charles Larson, Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command (NAVFAC) NW

The following non-voting members were absent:

- Steve Brown, Kitsap Public Health District

Approval of agenda and minutes

The October 2025 meeting agenda (Attachment A) is approved as presented. The September 2025 meeting minutes are approved as presented, quorum met.

DRAFT

Public comment

No correspondence was presented at this meeting.

Presentations

Capital projects update, Kevin Bevelhimer

- The second compactor installation at the Olympic View Transfer Station is complete.
- The Silverdale Redevelopment walk through is scheduled for November. Construction is expected to begin in 2026.
- The North Kitsap Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility completion is expected to be January 2026. We hope to open in March.

Review of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan Chapter 4, Caitlin Newman

- Caitlin presented Chapter 4 of the draft Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.
- Paisley Gallagher asked for more information about glass recovery and recycling. Caitlin explains that glass is detrimental to the equipment at the sorting facilities. Keeping glass separate for a cleaner market is an option, but there is currently nowhere to take it.
- Caitlin explained that the new Solid and Hazardous Waste Plan will work differently than in the past. It will be a living document updated as changes are made, so we aren't waiting five years to do updates.
- SWAC moves unanimously to remove Table 4-6 Capture Rate for single-family curbside recycling, Kitsap County (2021) from Chapter 4 of the Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Round table discussion

Caitlin Newman, Kitsap County Solid Waste

- Solid Waste will hold its last Fix-it Fair this year, October 11, 2025 at the Bremerton Library. They will also have a display at the Trunk or Treat event held at the Kitsap Fairgrounds October 25, 2025.

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Bob Gilby, Organics advisory committee member

- Shared that he read an interesting article about using all the leftover scraps of foods to make other meals.

Diane Landry, member of the public, represents Sustainable Bainbridge

- Shared that the Sustainable Bainbridge Fix It Fair and Annual Bainbridge Island Beach Clean Up were on September 20, 2025 both were very successful. Diane has also created a flyer to hand out at events with alternate places to recycle items that would otherwise go in the trash.

Audrey Taber, Ecology

- If you have questions about the PaintCare Program and where the paint goes, you can contact her or her coworker, Megan Warfield.
- Also, if you were unable to attend the webinar presentation of the Recycling Reform Act, shared at the last meeting, it was so popular that they are repeating it on October 7, 2025.

Adjournment and next meeting

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 5:05 p.m. The next meeting is tentatively scheduled for November 5, 2025.

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Final review of Plan meeting agenda

This is a placeholder for Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting agenda in which the Plan will be recommended for adoption.

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Final review of Plan meeting minutes

This is a placeholder for Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting minutes in which the Plan will be recommended for adoption.

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Appendix K:

Cost Assessment Questionnaire for the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission



Appendix K: Cost Assessment Questionnaire for the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission

Lead planning jurisdiction: Kitsap County

Prepared by: Caitlin Newman, CNewman@Kitsap.Gov, 360.337.5777

Date: June 8, 2026

About this cost assessment

The planning period for this Cost Assessment Questionnaire is 2025 to 2032. 2025 is the Base Year, which is the first full year for which complete data is available. 2026 is Year 1, and so on. Kitsap County's fiscal year coincides with the calendar year (January to December).

Population

Table K-1 presents the population estimates and projections used in this cost assessment.

Source notes: The 2025 total population estimate for Kitsap County is from the Washington Office of Financial Management's (OFM) April 1, 2025 official population estimate. Total population projections for 2026-2032 are from OFM's 2022 update to the 2020-2050 population forecast (medium series).

Estimates and projections are also provided for the Bremerton East, Bremerton West, Central Kitsap, and Silverdale Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) because these areas are subject to the Organics Recycling Collection Area (ORCA) requirements during the planning period (RCW 70A.205.540). The 2025 figures are from OFM's Census 2020 UGA population estimates. UGA population projections for 2026–2032 were developed by applying a 1% annual growth rate to the 2025 estimates.

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Table K-1 Kitsap County population estimates and projections

Year	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Total population	288,900	288,631	290,916	295,407	297,608	297,783	299,783	301,907
Bremerton East UGA	4,600	4,646	4,692	4,739	4,787	4,835	4,883	4,932
Bremerton West UGA	5,134	5,185	5,237	5,290	5,342	5,396	5,450	5,504
Central Kitsap UGA	25,002	25,252	25,505	25,760	26,017	26,277	26,540	26,806
Silverdale UGA	20,885	21,094	21,305	21,518	21,733	21,950	22,170	22,392

Hauling companies

Two UTC-regulated hauling companies provide garbage collection and residential recycling collection services within Kitsap County:

- Waste Management of Washington (WM) - 720 4th Ave. Ste 400, Kirkland, WA 98033-8136. Operating under Certificate G-0002377.
- Bainbridge Disposal - 9423 Business Park Lane, Bainbridge Island, WA 98110. Operating under Certificate G-000143.

Additionally, non-UTC regulated companies provide city-contracted waste collection services in the cities of Bremerton and Poulsbo. Waste is also collected from self-haul customers at the Recycling and Garbage Facilities, Olympic View Transfer Station, and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station.

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Waste generation projections

Tables K-2, K-3, and K-4 show the projected tonnage of garbage, recyclables, and organic materials that will be managed in Kitsap County during the planning period.

Table K-2 Projected tons of garbage (municipal solid waste) by collection method, sector, and year, Kitsap County, 2025-2032

Collection method	Sector	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
WM (G-certificated)	Residential and non-residential curbside	86,316	86,316	86,316	86,316	86,316	86,316	86,316	86,316
Bainbridge Disposal (G-certificated)	Residential and non-residential curbside	10,084	10,185	10,287	10,390	10,493	10,598	10,704	10,811
Bremerton and Poulsbo city-contracted hauling	Residential and non-residential curbside	29,789	30,087	30,388	30,692	30,999	31,309	31,622	31,938
Self-haul*	Residential and non-residential drop-off	86,024	86,885	87,753	88,631	89,517	90,413	91,317	92,230
Total	Residential and non-residential services	212,214	214,336	216,479	218,644	220,831	223,039	225,269	227,522

*Garbage collected at the Olympic View Transfer Station (which includes garbage collected at Recycling and Garbage Facilities) and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station.

Table K-3 Projected tons of recyclables by collection method, sector, and year, Kitsap County, 2025-2032

Collection method	Sector	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
WM (G-certificated)	Residential curbside	11,376	12,514	13,765	15,142	16,656	18,321	20,154	22,169
Bainbridge Disposal (G-certificated)	Residential curbside	2,474	2,721	2,994	3,293	3,622	3,984	4,383	4,821
Bremerton and Poulsbo city-contracted hauling	Residential curbside	3,770	4,147	4,562	5,018	5,519	6,071	6,679	7,346
Self-haul*	Residential and non-residential drop-off	2,968	3,264	3,591	3,950	4,345	4,779	5,257	5,783
Total	Residential and non-residential services	20,588	22,646	24,911	27,402	30,142	33,157	36,472	40,120

*Recyclables collected at the Recycling and Garbage Facilities, Olympic View Transfer Station, and Bainbridge Island Transfer Station. Does not include recyclable material collected at other private recycling facilities.

Table K-4 Projected tons of organic material by collection method, sector, and year, Kitsap County, 2025-2032

Collection method	Sector	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
WM (G-certificated)	Residential curbside	6,091	6,700	7,370	8,107	8,918	9,810	10,791	11,870
Bainbridge Disposal (G-certificated)	Residential curbside	2,295	2,525	2,777	3,055	3,360	3,696	4,066	4,472
Bremerton and Poulsbo city-contracted hauling	Residential curbside	2,869	3,156	3,472	3,819	4,201	4,621	5,083	4,472
Self-haul*	Residential and non-residential drop-off	778	856	941	1,036	1,139	1,253	1,378	1,516
Total	Residential and non-residential services	12,034	13,237	14,561	16,017	17,618	19,380	21,318	23,450

Source notes: 2025 data was reported to Kitsap County by local haulers and transfer stations. Projections for 2026-2032 were developed by applying a 1% annual growth rate to the 2025 data.

Projections assume that the proportions of waste managed through each collection method, as well as current disposal and recovery behaviors, remain constant throughout the planning period. In reality, however, it is unlikely that projected proportions and behavior will remain constant during the planning period. Increased participation in curbside organics collection services and implementation of the Recycling Reform Act will likely reduce garbage tonnage while increasing recyclable and organics tonnages.

These projections differ from those presented in Chapter 2, which use broader datasets compiled for Kitsap County by the Washington State Department of Ecology.

Transfer station inventory

Table K-5 shows the tonnages of garbage and organic materials collected in 2025 at the four County-owned transfer stations.

- **Olympic View Transfer Station (OVTS)** - 9380 SW Barney White Road, Bremerton, 98312
- **Hansville Recycling and Garbage Facility (HRAGF)** - 7791 NE Ecology Road, Kingston, WA 98346
- **Silverdale Recycling and Garbage Facility (SRAGF)** - 8843 NW Dickey Road, Silverdale, WA 98383
- **Olalla Recycling and Garbage Facility (ORAGF)** - 2850 SE Burley-Olalla Road, Olalla, WA 98359

Table K-5 Garbage and organic materials collected at Kitsap County-owned transfer stations, 2025

Facility name	Permit type	Operator	Garbage (tons)	Organics (tons)
OVTS	Transfer station; drop-off site	WM	213,213.79*	0.15**
HRAGF	Drop-off site	Kitsap County	2,798.48	NA
SRAGF	Drop-off site	Kitsap County	2,201.77	NA
ORAGF	Drop-off site	Kitsap County	821.52	NA

*Include curbside garbage and self-hauled collected at OVTS and RAGFs.

**Self-hauled organics only.

Kitsap County does not have a solid waste flow control ordinance, and all County-owned transfer stations accept out-of-county waste.

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Tipping fees

Tables K-6 and K-7 show planning-level estimates of tipping fees and rates charged at County-owned transfer stations. Recyclable materials are collected for no charge.

Table K-6 Tipping fees at the Olympic View Transfer Station (per ton), Kitsap County, 2025-2032

Material type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Garbage	$125.19	$128.94	$132.81	$136.79	$140.90	$145.12	$149.48	$153.96
Organics	$140.85	$145.08	$149.43	$153.92	$158.53	$163.29	$168.19	$173.23

Table K-7 Tipping fees at the Recycling and Garbage (per cubic yard), Kitsap County, 2025-2032

Material type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Garbage	$54.38	$56.01	$57.69	$59.42	$61.20	$63.04	$64.93	$66.88

Source (Tables K-6 and K-7): 2025 and 2026 fees are actual fees. Projected fees for 2027-2032 were developed by applying an annual 3% inflationary adjustment to 2026 fees.

Actual future tipping fees will be established through Kitsap County budget and rate-setting processes and may differ from projections. The County will notify the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission of adopted tipping fees and will provide copies of applicable ordinances and resolutions.

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Tipping fee breakdown by year

Table K-8 shows a planning-level allocation of the tipping fee by cost category. Values are expressed in dollars per ton and represent the portion of the total tipping fee attributed to each fund, or service.

Table K-8 Tipping fees allocation by year (dollars per ton), Kitsap County, 2025-2032

Cost type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Olympic View Transfer Station operations, waste transfer, and disposal (Fund 437)	$94.94	$94.94	$98.03	$132.33	$178.65	$241.18	$325.59	$439.55
Solid waste program administration and capital improvements (Funds 401 and 438)	$18	$18	$18.59	$25.09	$33.87	$45.73	$61.73	$83.34
Hazardous waste program (Fund 4014)	$10	$10	$10.33	$10,66	$11.01	$11.36	$11.73	$12.12
Clean Kitsap (Fund 430)	$4	$4	$4	$4	$4	$4	$4	$4
Kitsap Public Health District solid and hazardous waste code enforcement	$2	$2	$2	$2	$2	$2	$2	$2

Source (Table K-8): 2025 and 2026 values are actual fee allocations. Projections for 2027–2032 are based on a 3.25% annual increase. Actual allocations for 2027-2032 may vary based on operating costs, capital needs, grant revenue, regulatory requirements, and County budget decisions.

Operating, capital, and program costs by year

The Kitsap County solid waste system is funded through grants and tipping fees collected at transfer stations. Table K-9 shows the portion of the total operating budget covered by tipping fees and grant revenue.

Table K-9 Percent of operating expenditures covered by revenue sources, Kitsap County, 2025-2032

Cost type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Percent covered by tipping fee revenue	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%	97.5%
Percent covered by other grants	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

Discounted rates per RCW 81.77.195

Kitsap County does not currently intend to start discounted rates during the six-year planning period.

Expected changes to service levels that affect cost

This section explains whether planned changes to service levels are expected to impact service costs and how costs may change within the planning area.

Actual service costs are calculated by the hauler when presented to the UTC in a tariff filing and are available on the UTC website at utc.wa.gov.

2026 Service level changes

1. Kitsap County Ordinance 589-2020 expanded residential organics collection services countywide on January 1, 2026. This is expected to increase the cost of organics collection slightly between 2026-2032.

2. The City of Port Orchard switched to UTC-regulated collection services. This was an unanticipated change. This is not expected to change service costs, as curbside collection remains mandatory within the city. Customer counts and tonnages will not significantly change.

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2030 Service level changes

1. ORCA law: RCW 70A.205.540 requires single-family residents with garbage/recycling collection in the East Bremerton, West Bremerton, and Central Kitsap Urban Growth Areas (UGAs) to have mandatory organic collection service by April 1, 2030, unless Kitsap County is granted a 5-year extension by the Washington State Department of Ecology. Due to increased hauling efficiency caused by mandatory services, this may decrease organics costs slightly.

2. RCW 70A.205.540 requires single-family residents with garbage/recycling collection in the City of Bainbridge Island to have mandatory organic collection service by April 1, 2030. The population estimate for the City is 25,330. Due to increased hauling efficiency caused by mandatory services, this may decrease organics costs slightly.

3. Full implementation of the Recycling Reform Act will also occur in 2030. By 2032, residents will see a 90% discount on curbside recycling collection rates.

Table K-10 Summary of anticipated Kitsap County ratepayer cost changes

Cost type	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Garbage cost change?	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change
Recycling cost change?	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50% decrease	75% decrease	90% decrease
Organics cost change?	Small increase	Small increase	Small increase	Small increase	Small increase	Small increase	Small increase	Small increase

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Appendix L:

Resolutions adopting solid waste tipping fees at County-owned transfer stations




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Appendix L: Resolutions adopting solid waste tipping fees at County-owned transfer stations

This is a reproduction of the resolutions adopting solid waste tipping fees at Kitsap County-owned transfer stations. You can request copies of the original resolutions by email at SolidWaste@Kitsap.Gov.

Resolution NO. 187-2022

A Resolution re-establishing the fees charged at the Olympic View Transfer Station; Repealing Resolution 026-2022, effective December 31, 2022

Whereas, the Olympic View Transfer Station is operated by a private vendor pursuant to the Service Agreement KC-350-21 between Waste Management of Washington, Inc. ("the Operator'') and Kitsap County;

Whereas, the Service Agreement became effective June 1, 2022, and the previous agreement, KC-479-00, expired at that time;

Whereas, the Service Agreement provides that Kitsap County shall determine the disposal fees for the Olympic View Transfer Station, and these disposal fees shall fund the service fee payment to the Operator, as well as programs conducted by the Kitsap County Public Works Solid Waste Division and the Kitsap County Public Health District as described in the Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan;

Whereas, the Service Agreement provides for an annual adjustment to the service fee payment to the Operator, based on the Seattle Urban Area Consumer Price Index (CPI);

Whereas, Resolution 026-2022 established fee schedules for June 1, 2022 through 12/31/2026, including prescribed allocations of funds to Kitsap Public Health District, Clean Kitsap, and the Kitsap Nuisance Abatement Team; and

Whereas, the allocations to Kitsap Public Health District, Clean Kitsap, and the Kitsap Nuisance Abatement Team must be adjusted to provide proper funding levels to each respective program.

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Now therefore, be it resolved that:

1. Resolution 026-2022 is repealed, effective December 31, 2022.

2. The amended fees and allocations, effective January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2026, are established as follows:

(a) Fee tables

Waste type[1]	1/1/2023	1/1/2024	1/1/2025	1/1/2026
Municipal solid waste - per ton	$118.00	$121.54	$125.19	$128.94
Minimum fee (includes 3.6% refuse tax)	$41.00	$42.00	$42.00	$42.00
Contaminated soils - per ton	$88.35	$94.54	$97.38	$100.30
Bulky wastes - per ton	$220.19	$235.61	$242.68	$249.96
Asbestos - per ton	$334.16	$357.55	$368.28	$379.32
Coal ash - per ton	$105.36	$112.73	$116.11	$119.60
Creosote treated lumber - per ton	$105.36	$112.73	$116.11	$119.60
Dredge spoils - per ton	$88.35	$94.54	$97.38	$100.30
Biosolids (delivered loose) - per ton	$106.34	$109.53	$112.82	$116.20
Biosolids (delivered in intermodal containers) - per ton	$94.50	$97.34	$100.26	$103.27

1 Washington State Solid Waste Collection Tax, currently 3.6%, shall be added to all refuse disposal transactions; should this tax rate change, the minimum fee shall be adjusted such that the minimum fee, with tax included, remains at the price listed.

Waste type[1]	1/1/2023	1/1/2024	1/1/2025	1/1/2026
Yard waste - per ton	$129.25	$136.75	$140.85	$145.08
Appliances - per appliance	$28.00	$28.00	$29.00	$29.00
Passenger vehicle tires - per tire	$13.00	$13.00	$14.00	$14.00
Commercial vehicle tires - per tire	$15.00	$16.00	$17.00	$17.00

1 Washington State Solid Waste Collection Tax is not applied to these items, which are recycled.

(b) Computers, laptops, tablets, monitors, and televisions are accepted at no cost from residents and qualifying businesses and institutions through the Washington State E-Cycle program. The E-Cycle program is available only to residents, nonprofits, small businesses, schools, and local governments as defined in Chapter 70A.500 RCW.

(c) Kitsap County Public Works will transfer $2.00 per ton of municipal solid waste to the Kitsap Public Health District, beginning January 1, 2023, to fund their solid and hazardous waste programs as described in the Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

(d) Kitsap County Public Works will deposit $4.00 per ton of municipal solid waste to the Clean Kitsap fund (Fund 430), beginning January 1, 2023, to fund litter and illegal dumping prevention and response, and provide financial assistance to solid waste-related code enforcement activities in the Department of Community Development and the Kitsap County Sheriffs Office.

(e) Additional fees and charges applicable to the Olympic View Transfer Station are established as follows:

(1) A fee of $10.00 may be charged on any unsecured load as defined Chapter 9.18 Kitsap County Code.

(2) A fee of 1.5% per month may be charged on the unpaid balance of any account over 30 days past due.

(3) A $20.00 processing fee may be charged on all non-sufficient funds (NSF) checks.

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ADOPTED this 14th day of November, 2022.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON

ATTEST:

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS STATE OF WASHINGTON KITSAP COUNTY

Dana Daniels

DANA DANIELS, Clerk of the Board

EDWARD E. WOLFE, Chair

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Commissioner

ROBERT GELDER, Commissioner

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Resolution NO. 025-2022

A Resolution amending the fees charged at Kitsap County Recycling and Garbage Facilities

Whereas, Kitsap County owns recycling and garbage facilities that accept solid waste for transport to and disposal at the Olympic View Transfer Station, and recyclable materials that are transported to processing facilities; and

Whereas, Kitsap County has completed a rate study for the recycling and garbage facilities and has learned that the current fees charged for disposal are not keeping pace with the true costs of providing garbage and recycling services; and

Whereas, the fees for disposal of municipal solid waste at Olympic View Transfer Station will be adjusted to $104.00 per ton effective June 1, 2022, and $118.00 per ton effective January 1, 2023, with annual increases thereafter through 2026; and

Whereas, the Board of County Commissioners has determined that fees charged at the recycling and garbage facilities should reflect the true costs of service;

Now therefore, be it resolved that the amended fees, effective June 1, 2022 are established as follows:

(a) Fee tables

Municipal solid waste[1]	6/1/2022	1/1/2023	1/1/2024	1/1/2025	1/1/2026
1-Can (32-Gallon)	$12.55	$13.51	$13.51	$14.48	$14.48
with 3.6% refuse tax	$13.00	$14.00	$14.00	$15.00	$15.00
Each additional can	$4.83	$7.72	$8.69	$8.69	$8.69
with 3.6% refuse tax	$5.00	$8.00	$9.00	$9.00	$9.00
Volume based fees – per cubic yard	$34.93	$48.88	$52.79	$54.38	$56.01

1 Washington State Solid Waste Collection Tax, currently 3.6%, shall be added to all refuse disposal transactions; no tax is added to appliances, which are recycled.

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Special wastes	6/1/2022	1/1/2023	1/1/2024	1/1/2025	1/1/2026
Mattress, box spring, or recliner - each	$14.00	$16.00	$16.00	$17.00	$17.00
Sofa - each	$29.00	$54.00	$63.00	$65.00	$67.00
Sofa with bed - each	$45.00	$66.00	$73.00	$75.00	$77.00
Roofing - per cubic yard	$68.00	$100.00	$110.00	$113.00	$117.00
Drywall - per cubic yard	$68.00	$100.00	$110.00	$113.00	$117.00
Appliance - per appliance	$24.00	$28.00	$28.00	$29.00	$29.00

(b) The minimum fee shall apply to up to one 32-gallon garbage can or equivalent. In calculating charges, one 64-gallon can will be treated as two 32-gallon cans, and one 45-gallon can will be treated as one-and-a-half 32 gallon can.

(c) Washington State Solid Waste Collection Tax, currently 3.6%, shall be added to all refuse disposal transactions; should this tax rate change, the one-can and additional can fees shall be adjusted such that, with tax, it will remain as illustrated in the above table.

(d) Additional fees and charges applicable to the recycling and garbage facilities are established as follows:

(1) A fee of $10.00 may be charged on any unsecured load as defined Chapter 9.18 Kitsap County Code.

(2) A fee of 1.5% per month may be charged on the unpaid balance of any account over 30 days past due.

(3) A $20.00 processing fee may be charged on all non-sufficient funds (NSF) checks.

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ADOPTED this 28 day of February, 2022.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
KITSAP COUNTY, WASHINGTON

EDWARD E. WOLFE, Chair

CHARLOTTE GARRIDO, Commissioner

ROBERT GELDER, Commissioner

ATTEST:

DANA DANIELS, Clerk of the Board

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Appendix M:

Plan requirements





Appendix M: Plan requirements

Solid waste plan requirements

Table M-1 How the Plan relates to other plans

Topic	Location in Plan
Development of solid waste handling facilities is consistent with plans for the entire county, such as the Comprehensive Lands Use Plan.	Chapters 1 and 5
Integrate Plans of cities not signing onto the County Plan.	Not applicable

Table M-2 Population, disposal, and waste characterization trends

Topic	Location in Plan
Current population and projected population over six- and twenty- year planning horizons.	Chapter 2
Define planning area and participants; include any relevant interlocals, including ones for G-certificated haulers whose territory crosses county borders.	Chapter 2 and Appendix I
Population density of each city and each G-certificated area.	Chapter 2
Current and projected waste disposed through the solid waste system over six- and twenty-year planning horizons.	Chapters 9, 4, and 5

Table M-2 Population, disposal, and waste characterization trends (continued)

Topic	Location in Plan
Describe the local composition of municipal solid waste disposed.	Chapter 2

Table M-3 Waste reduction and education

Topic	Location in Plan
Describe how the amount of waste generated has been trending.	Chapter 2
Outline ongoing and planned programs to reduce the amount of waste generated, and if they include strategies to reduce wasted food or food waste.	Chapter 3
Outline ongoing and planned programs to reduce the amount of waste generated, and if they include strategies to reduce wasted food or food waste.	Chapters 3 and 4
Identify any revenue sharing agreements and discuss the impact of the Recycling Reform Act.	Not applicable
List planning partners with Compost Procurement Ordinances and what they're doing to inform residents about how local government is using compost and the value of compost.	Chapter 5
Contamination Reduction and Outreach Plan (in counties with more than 25,000 people).	Chapter 4

Table M-4 Recycling

Topic	Location in Plan
Describe the markets for organics, construction and demolition materials, and more traditional recyclables.	Chapters 4, 5, and 9
Current and projected collection amounts of organics, construction and demolition materials, and more traditional recyclables for recycling over the six- and twenty-year planning horizons.	Chapters 4, 5, and 9
Describe the composition trends of organics, construction and demolition materials, and more traditional recyclables.	Chapters 4, 5, and 9
Clearly define the urban and rural areas of the planning area, as related to solid waste planning.	Chapter 2
Set the required service levels for urban and rural areas in accordance with applicable RCWs.	Chapter 2
Describe planning jurisdictions' current and planned programs to monitor nonresidential recycling. Identify jurisdictions that participate directly in commercial recyclables collection.	Chapter 4
Describe existing public and private recycling programs. Discuss strategies for improvements.	Chapter 4
Outline a timeline for implementation.	Chapter 11

Table M-5 Designated Recyclables Lists

Topic	Location in Plan
Designate current and planned materials for recycling, both via residential curbside and via other methods. Ensure the residential list is discussed early at SWAC.	Appendices C, D, and J

Table M-6 Organics

Topic	Location in Plan
Identify ORCAs in or anticipated for the planning area and create service levels and programs to fulfill ORCA requirements.	Chapter 5
Identify BOMAs in the planning area and consider potential BOMAs. Adjust the Designated Recyclables List and descriptions of programs and waste flows as needed.	Chapter 5
If the Planning Authority determines nearby markets could absorb most of the compost produced, ensure an organics program is or will be in place.	Chapter 5
Identify the annual capacity of organic materials management facilities that would be needed to meet the state goal to reduce organics going to landfill by 75%.	Chapter 5
Identify priority areas for organic materials management facilities in accordance with applicable RCWs.	Chapter 5
Current and projected collection amounts of organics over the six- and twenty-year planning horizons.	Chapter 5

Table M-6 Organics (continued)

Topic	Location in Plan
Describe the markets for organics, including projected finished compost generated in the planning area.	Chapter 5
Discuss the composition of the organics stream.	Chapter 5
Describe existing public and private organics programs and consider methods to address key organics outlined in RCW. Discuss strategies for improvements.	Chapter 5
Outline a timeline for implementation.	Chapter 11

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Table M-7 Construction and demolition (C&D)

Topic	Location in Plan
Describe the reuse and recycling markets for C&D, including concrete, wood, and new gypsum scrap.	Chapter 9
Current and projected generation amounts of C&D over the six- and twenty- year planning horizons, including concrete, wood, and new gypsum scrap.	Chapter 9
Describe the general composition trends of C&D, including concrete, wood, and new gypsum scrap.	Chapters 2 and 9
Discuss policies related to C&D, and planned programs for C&D reuse, recycling, or other strategies for improvements. Outline a timeline for implementation.	Chapters 9 and 11

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Table M-8 Solid waste collection

Topic	Location in Plan
Provide clear levels of service for G-certificated haulers.	Chapter 7
Inventory of jurisdictions' bin colors, and plan for any needed adjustments.	Chapter 7
Inventory and description of current curbside solid waste collection.	Chapter 7
G-certificated hauler names, addresses, and areas served.	Chapter 7
Boundaries of city operations.	Chapter 7
Population density of each city and each G-certificated area.	Chapter 2
Identify county contracts for curbside collection services.	Chapter 7
Identify any Solid Waste Collection Districts.	Not applicable
Analysis of if minimum service levels meet RCW requirements.	Chapter 7
Identify jurisdictions with government-directed commercial curbside solid waste collection.	Chapter 7
Projected solid waste collection needs for each jurisdiction for the next six years.	Chapter 5 and 7

Table M-9 Solid waste handling facilities

Topic	Location in Plan
List known closed and abandoned landfills.	Chapter 6 and Appendix E
Identify the flow of organic materials and comply with laws to prevent spread of pests and diseases.	Chapters 5 and 7
List all permitted facilities in the planning area.	Appendix E
List the major facilities handling key wastes from the planning area and deficiencies.	Chapters 4, 5, and 6
Project facility needs over the six- and twenty- year horizons.	Chapter 6
Public facilities: maintenance and expansion over the next six years (Six-year construction and capital acquisition program).	Chapter 6 and Appendix H
Public facilities: Solid waste facility needs over the next 20 years.	Chapter 6
Private facilities: Check in about capacity and cost over the six- and twenty-year planning horizons.	Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 9
Use stock language in Guidelines unless siting a publicly-owned landfill. If the latter, do a full review.	Chapter 6

Table M-10 Miscellaneous wastes (hard-to-handle wastes)

Topic	Location in Plan
Ensure hard-to-handle wastes have a management plan. Exclude biosolids. Moderate risk waste may be addressed in the Hazardous Waste Plan.	Chapter 9

Table M-11 Administration and enforcement

Topic	Location in Plan
Outline roles and responsibilities of entities implementing and enforcing the Plan. Cities must implement in substantial compliances with the Plan.	Chapters 10 and 11
Cite and describe local laws and regulations that directly affect Plan elements or implement them.	Chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9
Document local laws and efforts to combat unsecured loads, litter, and illegal dumping.	Chapter 7

Table M-12 Funding the system

Topic	Location in Plan
Capital costs and operational expenditures of the proposed system over the six-year planning period, and how to pay for them.	Chapter 10 and Appendix H
Identify creative funding or subsidizing structures.	Chapter 10
Assessment of the impact of the Plan on ratepayers in UTC-served areas.	Appendix K
If discounted rates in UTC-served areas are planned, clearly state the intention and timing.	Chapter 7 and Appendix K

Hazardous waste plan requirements

Table M-13 Introduction/background to Hazardous Waste Plan

Topic	Location in Plan
Participating jurisdictions and planning area	Chapters 1 and 2
Public involvement process	Chapter 1
Legal authority	Chapter 1
Define moderate risk waste	Chapter 8
Moderate risk waste legislation	Chapter 8
Coordination and planning	Chapter 8

Table M-14 Analysis of current moderate risk waste conditions

Topic	Location in Plan
Moderate risk waste quantities, types, and fate	Chapter 8 and Appendix F
Moderate risk waste considerations	Chapter 1

Table M-15 Hazardous waste inventory

Topic	Location in Plan
Hazardous waste generators	Appendix F
Treatment, storage, and disposal facilities	Chapter 8
Transporters	Chapter 8
Remedial action sites	Chapters 6 and 8

Table M-16 Program elements and services

Topic	Location in Plan
Plan or program for household hazardous waste	Chapter 8
Plan or program for Small Quantity Generator waste collection and technical assistance	Chapter 8
Public involvement and public education	Chapter 8
Extended producer responsibility/product stewardship	Chapters 8 and 9

Table M-17 Used oil element

Topic	Location in Plan
Define used oil	Chapter 8
Collection facility convenience	Chapter 8
Facility expansion plan	Chapter 8
Oil disposal rerefining goal	Chapter 8
Private business agreements	Chapter 8
Ordinance implementation	Chapter 8
Public education	Chapter 8
Contamination mitigation	Chapter 8
Funding and budget planning	Chapter 10

Table M-18 Funding the hazardous waste program

Topic	Location in Plan
Moderate risk waste program costs	Chapter 10
Revenue structure	Chapter 10

Table M-19 Process for amendments, adoption, and approval

Topic	Location in Plan
Amendment/revision process description	Chapter 1
Resolutions of adoption	Appendix O

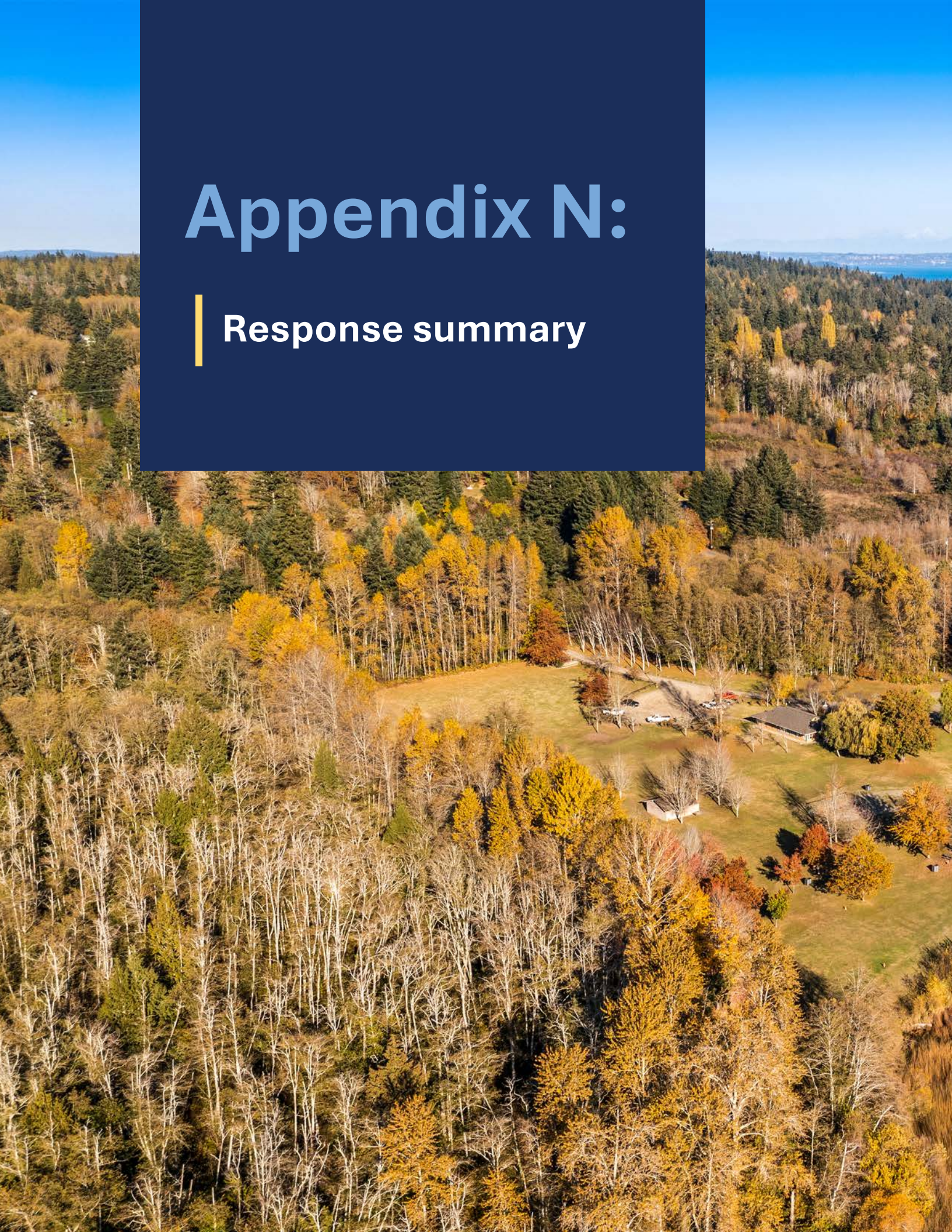
Table M-20 Program alternatives, recommendations, and implementation

Topic	Location in Plan
Program alternatives	Chapter 8
Recommendation to maintain or improve local programs	Chapters 8 and 11
Implementation	Chapters 8 and 11

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Appendix N:

Response summary





Appendix N: Response summary

This appendix includes comments on the Plan from the Washington State Departments of Ecology and Agriculture and the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission.

Washington State Department of Agriculture review

This is a reproduction of the approval letter from the Washington State Department of Agriculture (WSDA) dated July 16, 2026. You can request copies of the original letter by email at SolidWaste@Kitsap.Gov.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Division of Plant Protection
P.O. Box 42560 · Olympia, Washington 98504-2560 · (360) 902-1800

DRAFT

July 16, 2026

Caitlin Newman
Program Supervisor
Kitsap Co. Public Works - Solid Waste Division

Audrey Taber
Regional Planner and Grant Manager
Northwest Region Office
Department of Ecology

Dear Caitlin Newman and Audrey Taber:

After reviewing the Kitsap County Preliminary Draft Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Plan), there are no current conflicting compliance issues related to pest quarantine, as prescribed in chapter 16-470 WAC.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Plan. RCW 70A.205.60 requires WSDA to review preliminary draft solid waste management plans for any increased risk of introducing quarantine plant pest or disease into a pest free area.

Sincerely,

Amy C Chow

Amy Chow
Quarantine, Compost, and Rules Coordinator
WSDA Plant Protection Division

cc: Sven-Erik Spichiger, WSDA Pest Program Manager

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission review

This is a reproduction of the approval letter from the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (UTC) dated September 10, 2026. Tables were modified to make them accessible in compliance with WCAG 2.1AA. Data in the tables were not modified. You can request copies of the original letter by email at SolidWaste@Kitsap.Gov.

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STATE OF WASHINGTON

UTILITIES AND TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

621 Woodland Square Loops S.E. · Lacey, Washington 98503

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September 10, 2026

Audrey Taber
Regional Planner and Grant Manager
Washington State Department of Ecology
Northwest Region Office
15700 Dayton Ave. N.,
Shoreline, WA 98133

RE: Kitsap County's Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan, For Years 2026-2032, Docket TG-260675

Dear Audrey Taber:

Thank you for filing Kitsap County's 2026-2032 Comprehensive Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Plan) and providing Appendix K for the Commission cost assessment questionnaire.

The Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission (Commission) has completed its review of the preliminary draft of the Kitsap County Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The Plan reports the Commission-regulated companies providing service in the County are Waste Management of Washington, Inc. (Waste Management) (G-0002377) and Bainbridge Disposal (G-000143).

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The 2026-2032 Plan provides an analysis for the basis for projected tipping fee rate increases over the planning period. Projected tipping fee rates are subject to change depending on actual revenues and expenditure each year. The 2026-2032 Plan estimated the tip fee annual growth rate of 3 percent. The tip fee is set by Kitsap County. Table 1 shows the adjustment that results in an increase for Olympic View Transfer Station. Table 2 shows the adjustment that results in an increase for three Kitsap County operated Recycling and Garbage facilities. The project rate increases from 2026 to 2032 for both residential and commercial customers are illustrated below in Table 3 and 4.

Table 1: Kitsap County Olympic View Transfer Station Seven-Year Projected Disposal Fees 2026-2032

Projected Disposal Fees	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Per Ton Disposal Cost	$128.94	$132.81	$136.79	$140.90	$145.12	$149.48	$153.96
Per Ton Increase	$0.00	$3.87	$3.98	$4.11	$4.22	$4.36	$4.48
Percentage Increase	0%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

Table 2: Kitsap County Recycling and Garbage Facility Seven-Year Projected Disposal Fees 2026-2032

Projected Disposal Fees	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Per Ton Disposal Cost	$224.04	$230.76	$237.68	$244.80	$252.16	$259.72	$267.52
Per Ton Increase	$0.00	$6.72	$6.92	$7.12	$7.36	$7.56	$7.80
Percentage Increase	0%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%

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Table 3: Kitsap County Olympic View Transfer Station Seven-Year Projected Customer Rate Increase 2026-2032

Projected Rate Increases	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Residential: Monthly Rate for One 32-Gallon Can Per Week Service	$0.00	$0.29	$0.29	$0.30	$0.31	$0.32	$0.33
Commercial: One-Yard Per Pick Up	$0.00	$1.47	$1.51	$1.56	$1.60	$1.65	$1.70

Table 4: Kitsap County Recycling and Garbage Facility Seven-Year Projected Customer Rate Increase 2026-2032

Projected Rate Increases	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Residential: Monthly Rate for One 32-Gallon Can Per Week Service	$0.00	$0.50	$0.51	$0.52	$0.54	$0.56	$0.57
Commercial: One-Yard Per Pick Up	$0.00	$2.55	$2.62	$2.70	$2.79	$2.87	$2.96

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Waste Management of Washington and Bainbridge Disposal are the two Commission-regulated solid waste collection companies that operate within Kitsap County. They offer curbside garbage collection, recycling service and organics collection. For the entire 2026-2032 period of the Plan, the County has provided the forecasted tonnages of curbside garbage collection, curbside recycling tonnages, and organics residential curbside collection.

RCW 81.77.195 states, upon request from a county, the commission may approve rates, charges, or services at a discount for low-income seniors and low-income customers. Expenses and lost revenues resulting from these discounts must be included in the company's cost of service and recovered in rates charged to other customers. In the Plan, the County has indicated it may request discounted rates for low-income residents from the G-certificated hauler. However, the County has not adopted any low-income rates into the current Plan as required by RCW 81.77.195. The Commission has been receiving increasing public comments expressing a wish for low-income senior and low-income customer rates. Staff would highly recommend the County to consider discounted rates. With the understanding that the County is still considering this matter in the current Plan, Staff offers assistance for future discussions with Commission-regulated haulers regarding discounted rates for low-income senior and low-income customers.

Commission Staff has no further comment or recommendations on the County's Plan.

Please direct questions or comments about the Commission's Plan review process to Zhujun Cheng at (360) 664-1280.

Sincerely,

Jeff Killip
Executive Director and Secretary

cc: Caitlin Newman
Program Supervisor
Kitsap Co. Public Works - Solid Waste Division
cnewman@kitsap.gov
(360) 337-4898

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Appendix O:

Resolution adopting this Plan update





Appendix O: Resolution adopting this Plan update

This appendix is a placeholder for the final adoption of this Plan update.

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Endnotes

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