

# **LAKE REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**As Revised September 2018**

**Anderson County  
Coffey County  
Franklin County  
Linn County  
Miami County  
Osage County**

**Lake Region Solid Waste Authority**

**785-443-5589**

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**[lakeregionsolidwaste.org](http://lakeregionsolidwaste.org)**



# LAKE REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

## Lake Region Solid Waste Authority Board of Directors

*Italics denotes alternate members*

Anderson County: Scott Garrett, *Lester McGhee*  
 Coffey County: Todd Bemis, Wayne Blackburn, *Jeff Beyer*  
 Franklin County: Peg Pearson, Don Stottlemire  
 Linn County: Jackie Messer, Al Doan  
 Miami County: Darryl White, J.R. McMahon, *Mark Peters*  
 Osage County: Russell Swanson, Glen Tyson, *Fred Diver*  
 Lake Region Solid Waste Authority Coordinator: Colleen Lopez

## Lake Region Solid Waste Management Committee (SWMC):

| <u>Name</u>                  | <u>County</u> | <u>Representing</u>                 |
|------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| Scott Garrett                | Anderson      | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City, Garnett |
| Commissioner Lester McGhee   | Anderson      | County Commissioner                 |
| Vacant                       | Anderson      | Unincorporated Area                 |
| Todd Bemis                   | Coffey        | Recycling Coordinator               |
| Wayne Blackburn              | Coffey        | County Engineer                     |
| Commissioner Fred Rowley     | Coffey        | County Commissioner                 |
| Vacant                       | Franklin      | Unincorporated Area                 |
| Peg Pearson                  | Franklin      | Solid Waste Director                |
| Don Stottlemire - Chairman   | Franklin      | General Public                      |
| Daniel Taylor                | Linn          | Noxious Weed                        |
| Al Doan                      | Linn          | Solid Waste Department              |
| Jackie Messer                | Linn          | Public Works Field Administrator    |
| Darryl White – Vice Chairman | Miami         | Unincorporated Area                 |
| J.R. McMahon                 | Miami         | 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class City, Paola   |
| Mark Peters                  | Miami         | Rural Miami County                  |
| Vacant                       | Osage         | 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class City, Lyndon  |
| Commissioner Fred Diver      | Osage         | County Commissioner                 |
| Russell Swanson              | Osage         | General Public                      |

There are no first class cities located within the region's member counties.

Submitted and approved

\_\_\_\_\_  
Don Stottlemire, SWMC Chairman

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## **Preface**

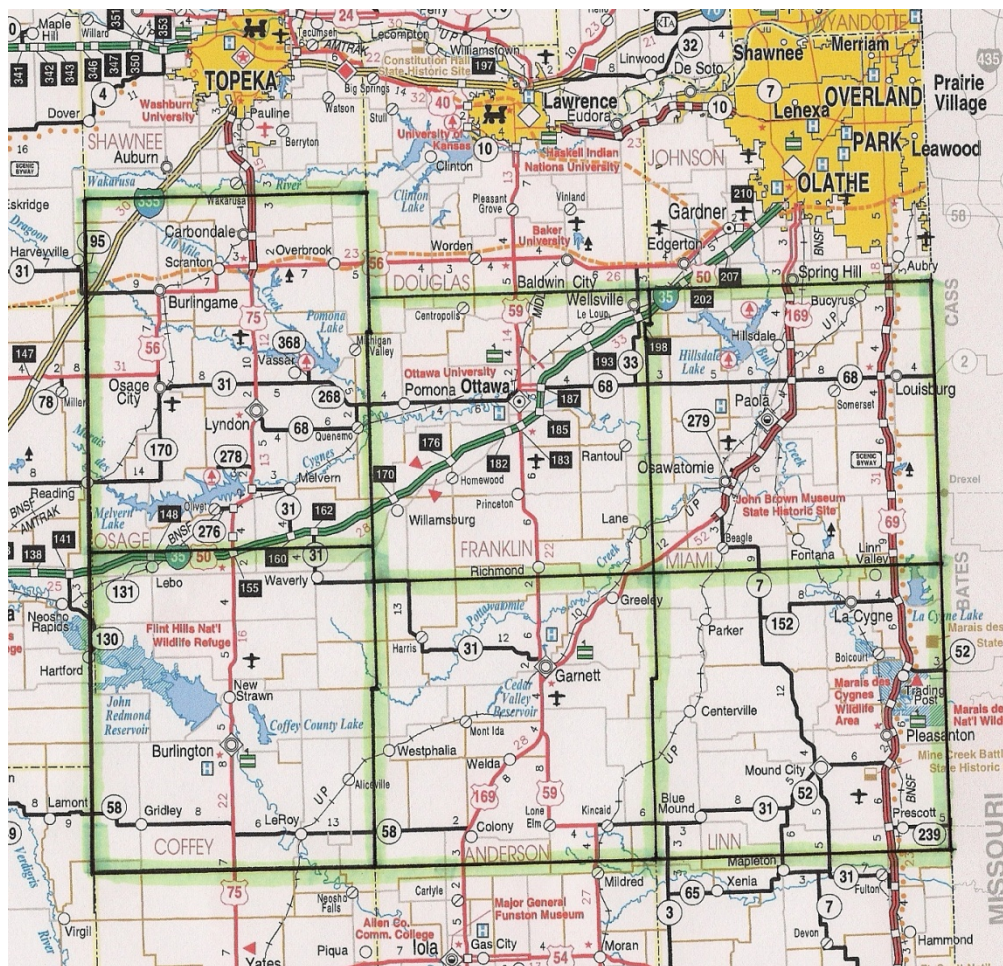
The Lake Region Solid Waste Management Committee has reviewed and amended its April 13, 1995 Solid Waste Management Plan September 2018, following the requirements from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, for a five-year update. The next five-year update is scheduled to occur 2023, with reviews annually 2019 – 2022.

## CHAPTER 1: Description of the Lake Region

Six east-central counties in Kansas make up the Lake Region: Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Linn, Miami and Osage.

The Lake Region Solid Waste Authority (LRSWA) is managed by a board of directors made up of two voting members and an alternate member from each county. Day-to-day activities are overseen by the Regional Coordinator, a paid, part-time staff person.

The six counties also share a Solid Waste Management Committee (SWMC) which is made up of three voting members from each county. The SWMC is structured with representation in accordance with KSA 65-3405. Each county pays equal dues which make up most of the LRSWA budget.



Map of Lake Region Counties

## **A. Current solid waste management systems**

Each county in the Lake Region has its own solid waste management system. These are a function of county taxing districts, demographics and economics. The county commissioners of each county ultimately are responsible for ensuring that their county's waste disposal systems meet state and federal regulations. No city within the Lake Region has been granted authority by the county commissioners to develop a separate solid waste management plan.

Private hauling contractors and county and municipal services pick up solid waste at the point of generation and transport it to transfer stations in five of the six region counties. The exception is Coffey County, which has its own Subtitle D landfill near Burlington, Kansas.

All areas of the Region are adequately serviced by private contractors, public services, voluntary drop-off disposal sites, or a combination of these methods. No areas, residential or commercial, are without some federally or state-approved means of disposal.

## **B. Governmental organization/assessed valuations**

Each county is governed by a Board of County Commissioners containing either three or five commissioners. The county commissions of each county are the final decision-makers on solid waste management and regulation. Assessed valuations vary from year to year. The 2017 valuations are listed in the following chart.

| <b>County</b> | <b>Type of Government</b>                   | <b>Total Valuation</b> |
|---------------|---|------------------------|
| Anderson      | Three commissioners                         | \$94,236,868           |
| Coffey        | Five commissioners                          | \$535,105,273          |
| Franklin      | Five commissioners and county administrator | \$229,454,492          |
| Linn          | Three commissioners                         | \$243,757,980          |
| Miami         | Five commissioners and county administrator | \$380,337,795          |
| Osage         | Three commissioners                         | \$141,057,647          |
| Lake Region   |   | \$1,623,950,055        |

## **C. Demographics and regional growth patterns**

The industrial and commercial development of a community and its population characteristics are major factors influencing the quantity and type of solid wastes generated and the management of those wastes.

The current estimated population for the six county Lake Region is 100,749. The following table shows the most recent census and population trends for each county. There was a large population migration from the Kansas City Metropolitan area between 2000 and 2010, mostly impacting the northern locality of the Lake Region. The 2018 Kansas growth rate for the state as a whole was 0.57%. While Kansas is experiencing growth, the state is not growing overly fast. Kansas population will continue to rise, but not at the same pace as the US: 0.7% annually. Kansas' annual population growth rate is predicted to remain steady for the next several years.

| <b>County</b> | <b>1990</b> | <b>2000</b> | <b>2012</b> | <b>2014</b> | <b>2016</b> | <b>2017</b>    |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| Anderson      | 7,803       | 8,110       | 8,070       | 7,883       | 7,827       | <b>7,833</b>   |
| Coffey        | 8,365       | 8,815       | 8,502       | 8,433       | 8,433       | <b>8,224</b>   |
| Franklin      | 22,124      | 24,768      | 25,931      | 25,611      | 25,560      | <b>25,733</b>  |
| Linn          | 7,994       | 9,570       | 9,441       | 9,502       | 9,558       | <b>9,726</b>   |
| Miami         | 23,366      | 28,351      | 32,612      | 32,822      | 32,964      | <b>33,461</b>  |
| Osage         | 16,918      | 16,712      | 16,304      | 15,936      | 15,843      | <b>15,772</b>  |
| Lake Region   | 86,570      | 96,326      | 100,860     | 100,187     | 100,185     | <b>100,749</b> |



## **D. Geographic characteristics**

The Lake Region contains 2,346,880 acres and lies within the northern area of the Osage plains geographic section of Kansas. The landscape is gentle rolling prairies and low hills with well-defined drainage patterns. There are outcrops of limestone on upland areas and sharp escarpments in the creek and river bottoms.

The soils are moderately deep to deep and suitable to most types of agriculture. The sun shines 74 percent of the time in the summer and 58 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the south with average high wind speed of 12 miles per hour in March. The existing solid waste transfer stations and subtitle D landfill are not located in any flood plains, wetlands, or near airports. The counties have had engineering studies performed to determine proper setting for solid waste transfer stations and landfills.

Coffey County is the only county operating a Subtitle D landfill. Weather has not created operation problems. The landfill is surrounded with wire and has been managed prudently, to minimize blowing trash. The transfer stations in the other five counties are enclosed per KDHE regulations.

## **D. Existing systems**

All counties are meeting their financial obligations to provide adequate solid waste disposal, waste reduction and educational programs. Anderson, Franklin, Linn, Miami and Osage counties have transfer station facilities where they accept waste from private individuals and commercial haulers. The waste is in turn transported to Subtitle D landfills located outside of the Lake Region. Coffey County operates a Subtitle D landfill located within their county.

Continuing problems and challenges include disposal of waste tires, e-waste, waste reduction, and diverting more of the waste stream to recycling and composting.

## **E. Adequate service availability**

**Rural residences** –Rural residents have access to regional solid waste handling and disposal facilities. Depending on where they live, this might be a transfer station, approved landfill, convenience center, or trash pickup by a licensed waste hauler. Due to the rural nature of the region, some residences might be in areas where curbside pickup is not available. In this case, they can deliver their waste to an approved facility.

**City residences** – Residents of the area's incorporated cities either have access to municipal trash pickup or may arrange for pickup by a licensed waste hauler. They also have the option to deliver their own municipal waste to an approved facility. Residents within the cities in Coffey and Miami counties as well as Wellsville in Franklin County also have access to curbside recycling.

## F. Illegal dumping

K.S.A. 65-3409 regulates dumping of solid wastes. The counties in this Region have adopted that statute as well as other state statutes and local zoning and county regulations to minimize illegal dumping. Following is a table that indicates what statutes and local regulations are used in the Lake Region counties.

| COUNTY   | K.S.A. STATUTES ADOPTED   | LOCAL REGULATIONS  | ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE  |
|----------|---|--|--|
| Anderson | 21-3722, (littering); 65-3409 (unlawful acts, penalties); 65-159 (nuisance abatement); 65-2201-2205 (highway beautification, junkyard & salvage control); 21-4106 (public nuisance) | County Sanitation Code adopted June 1999   | County sanitarian enforces local code in rural areas. County sheriff is to investigate illegal dumping. Enforcement is to be pursued by county attorney. |
| Coffey   | 21-3722 (littering);, 65-3409 (unlawful acts, penalties); 65-159 (nuisance abatement; 65-2201-2205 (highway beautification)   | County sanitary code adopted May 2, 1990.  | County sanitarian enforces local code with a certified letter and time limit for cleanup. County attorney may take legal action.                         |
| Franklin | 65-3409 (unlawful acts, penalties).   | City ordinance in Ottawa 3133-95. Ottawa also has adopted KSA12-17-17(e) regarding nuisances.  | County sanitarian handles enforcement in rural areas. In Ottawa, enforcement is handled locally by program director.                                     |
| Linn     | 21-3722 (littering); 65-3409 (unlawful acts, penalties) 65-159 (nuisance abatement); 65-2201-2205 (highway beautification);.  | City of Pleasanton has ordinance No. 1770. City of Mound City has ordinance 379.   | County nuisance abatement/sanitation officer has enforcement authority in unincorporated areas.  |
| Miami    | 21-3722 (littering); 65-3409 (unlawful acts, penalties)   | County resolution: R00-01-001 (repair or removal of unsafe or dangerous structures); R-00-01-002 (nuisances); R01-05-051 (illegal dump); R97-12-128 and R00-06-0693 (insurance payments) | Codes enforcement officer investigates, issues warning, and forwards cases to the county codes court.  |
| Osage    | 21-3722 (littering); 65-3409 (open dumping), (65-159 (nuisance abatement); 68-2201-2205 (highway beautification); 21-4106 (public nuisance);  | Article 608F, 1995 Land Use Regulations. Articles 3.2 and 8.0 of Onsite Wastewater Management Code; Article 8.0 of 1995 Land Use Regulations   | County emergency coordinator has enforcement authority. County attorney may take legal action.   |

## **CHAPTER 2: Local Transportation Network**

### **A. Highway maps**

General highway maps for each of the six counties are included in the chapter dedicated to that county's operation. Each county's transfer station or landfill and satellite service areas are highlighted on the individual county maps.

The Committee determined in 2001 that the highway networks are adequate for the collection and hauling of the Region's solid waste. There are isolated pockets in rural areas with little or no population that may not currently have access to curbside pickup because of road and bridge restrictions. Those variables change annually as counties upgrade their roads and bridges. People in isolated areas have the option to haul their waste to their county's facility.

## **CHAPTER 3: Current Solid Waste Generation**

The Lake Region Counties are similar to other counties in Kansas and the United States in that residents and governments are paying more attention to solid waste issues, but there is still room for improvement. Solid waste in the six-county region has been handled in compliance with existing Kansas regulations.

It is essential that every individual accepts full responsibility for proper handling of all wastes. We need to maintain our environment in a satisfactory condition for future generations and limit the amount of pollution we pass on to others.

### **A. Estimating solid waste generation**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has published “Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal in the United States: Facts and Figures for 2010”. This publication reports that the average person generates 4.43 pounds of solid waste daily or 1,620 pounds annually. Nationally Americans generated about 250 million tons of trash and recycled and composted 34.1% in 2010.

Several of the rural haulers collect municipal solid waste in one county and deliver it to another county within the region for disposal. Therefore, the waste generation numbers vary greatly from county to county. A better estimate of waste generation within the Lake Region is to use the regional average. Using the average, Lake Region residents are generating 2.9 pounds of solid waste per person per day. This number remains below the national average of solid waste generation. The Lake Region counties diverted an average of 31.5 percent of waste from Subtitle D landfills in 2012. This figure includes waste diverted to construction and demolition landfills, tire monofills, household hazardous waste programs, and recycling. The regional recycling rate, not including C&D or other disposal methods, was 8.3 percent.

## B. Solid waste generation report

| COUNTY          | YEAR | MSW      | RECYCLE | C & D | Total Waste Generated | % RECYCLED | % Change in SW Generated | % Change in Recycled |
|-----------------|------|----------|---------|-------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Anderson</b> | 2013 | 2658.3   | 217.607 |       | 2875.907              | 8.18       |                          |                      |
|                 | 2014 | 3042.07  | 42.157  |       | 3084.227              | 1.38       | +14.43                   | -80.62               |
|                 | 2015 | 2886.95  | 225.237 |       | 3112.187              | 7.8        | -5.09                    | +81.28               |
|                 | 2016 | 3212.16  | 275.01  |       | 3487.17               | 8.56       | +11.26                   | +22.09               |
|                 | 2017 | 3713.33  | 183.077 |       | 3896.407              | 4.93       | +15.6                    | +50.22               |
| <b>Coffey</b>   | 2013 | 8666     | 516.64  | 3501  | 12683.64              | 6.0        | 0.0                      | 0.0                  |
|                 | 2014 | 7040.5   | 558.17  | 2696  | 10294.67              | 7.9        | -18.8                    | +7.4                 |
|                 | 2015 | 10130    | 530.2   | 3613  | 14273.2               | 5.2        | +43.9                    | -5.3                 |
|                 | 2016 | 7434     | 486.79  | 3380  | 11300.79              | 6.5        | -26.6                    | -8.9                 |
|                 | 2017 | 7016     | 472.64  | 2753  | 10241.64              | 6.7        | -5.6                     | -3.0                 |
| <b>Franklin</b> | 2013 | 17326.63 | 662.36  |       | 17989.02              | 3.8        |                          |                      |
|                 | 2014 | 17129.59 | 645.13  |       | 17774.72              | 3.7        |                          |                      |
|                 | 2015 | 17701.92 | 616.27  |       | 18318.19              | 3.4        |                          |                      |
|                 | 2016 | 18742.05 | 522.89  |       | 19264.94              | 2.7        |                          |                      |
|                 | 2017 | 21173.66 | 747.91  |       | 21921.57              | 3.5        |                          |                      |
| <b>Linn</b>     | 2016 | 4153     |         | 7617  | 11770                 |            |                          |                      |
|                 | 2017 | 4393     |         | 5906  | 10299                 |            | +12.5                    |                      |
| <b>Miami</b>    | 2013 | 11611.46 |         |       |                       |            |                          |                      |
|                 | 2014 | 16656.54 |         |       |                       |            | +43.4                    |                      |
|                 | 2015 | 19433.41 |         |       |                       |            | +16.7                    |                      |
|                 | 2016 | 28735.5  | 967.7   |       | 29703.2               | 3.26       | +52.8                    |                      |
|                 | 2017 | 27751.6  | 1017.4  |       | 28769                 | 3.54       | -3.1                     | +8.5                 |
| <b>Osage</b>    | 2013 | 9582.47  | 255.03  |       | 9837.75               | 2.59       |                          |                      |
|                 | 2014 | 10075.88 | 234.32  |       | 10310.2               | 2.27       | +5.15                    | -8.12                |
|                 | 2015 | 10418.33 | 238.45  |       | 10656.78              | 2.24       | +3.40                    | +1.76                |
|                 | 2016 | 10582.48 | 175.12  |       | 10757.6               | 1.63       | +1.57                    | -26.56               |
|                 | 2017 | 10672.29 | 160.21  |       | 10832.5               | 1.48       | +0.85                    | -8.51                |

## C. Household hazardous waste report

| Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity and Kansas Small Quantity Generator - Annual Report Form<br>for State Fiscal Year 2018 (July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018) |  |  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  |                           |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|
| Name of Facility: LAKE REGION SOLID WASTE      Permit Number: 608, 609, 764, 859, 860  |  |  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  |                           |
| County(ies) Served: ANDERSON, COFFEY, FRANKLIN, LINN, MIAMI  |  |  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  |                           |
| Facility Address: varies - 5 counties  |  |  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  |                           |
| Phone #: 7854435590      Fax #:      email: cllopez@lakeregionsolidwaste.org   |  |  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  |                           |
| Waste Category<br><br>DOT Class<br>(Class description)   | Conversion<br>factors used to<br>estimate amounts<br>left in storage   | Wastes in<br>STORAGE<br><br>(includes all wastes<br>left in storage at the<br>close of the report<br>period)<br><br>pounds | Wastes DISTRIBUTED<br>through a REUSE Waste<br>Exchange program<br><br>pounds | HAZARDOUS WASTES CONTRACTED<br>disposal at a cost<br>or<br>disposal at no cost |   |                             |                           |                                | Wastes not contracted as Hazardous Waste<br>or disposal at no cost |  |  |  | Total Pounds<br>COLLECTED |
|  |  |  |   | Recycled<br>(HW) i.e.<br>batteries<br>pounds                                   | Energy<br>Recovery<br>(HW) fuel<br>sub.<br>pounds | Treatment<br>(HW)<br>pounds | Landfilled (HW)<br>pounds | Incineration<br>(HW)<br>pounds | Recycled i.e.<br>batteries &<br>refining of<br>used oil<br>pounds  | Energy<br>Recovery i.e.<br>used oil, fuel<br>substitutes<br>pounds | Treatment and/or<br>disposal through<br>sanitary sewer<br>pounds | Landfilled at<br>Non HAZ<br>MSW LF<br>pounds |                           |
| 1. NR<br>(Bulk Latex Paint)  | 12 pounds per<br>gallon  | 11,960   | 20,059  |  |   |                             |                           | 27,564                         |  |  |  | 1,440  | 61,023                    |
| 2. NR<br>(Bulk Used Oil)   | 8 pounds per<br>gallon   | 11,500   | 11,600  |  | 5,760   |                             |                           |                                | 3,600  |  |  |  | 32,460                    |
| 3. Class 2, Div. 2.1<br>(Sorted Aerosols, Lab/Loose Pack)  |  | 451  |   |  |   |                             |                           | 1,339                          |  |  |  |  | 1,790                     |
| 4. Class 3<br>(Bulk Oil Based Paint)   | 12 pounds per<br>gallon  | 5,376  |   |  |   | 984                         |                           | 14,863                         |  |  |  |  | 21,223                    |
| 5. Class 3<br>(Bulk Fuel/Fuel Blends)  | 8 pounds per<br>gallon   | 1,600  |   |  |   |                             |                           | 3,080                          |  |  |  |  | 4,680                     |
| 6. Class 4, Div. 4.1<br>(Flammable Solids)   |  | 60   |   |  |   | 802                         |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 862                       |
| 7. Class 4, Div. 4.2<br>(Spontaneously Combustible)  | When determining<br>weights of LAB<br>PACKS in storage<br>don't forget to<br>subtract the drum<br>weight and the<br>absorbent<br>material, to report<br>the NET<br>WEIGHT, or the<br>amount of the<br>wastes collected<br>and managed. | 8  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 8                         |
| 8. Class 4, Div. 4.3<br>(Dangerous When Wet)   |  | 21   |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 21                        |
| 9. Class 5, Div. 5.1<br>(Oxidizers)  |  | 129  |   |  |   |                             |                           | 6                              |  |  |  |  | 129                       |
| 10. Class 5, Div. 5.2<br>(Organic Peroxides)   |  | 29   |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 29                        |
| 11. Class 6, Div. 6.1<br>(Poisons)   |  | 1,321  |   |  |   | 240                         |                           | 2,185                          |  |  |  |  | 3,746                     |
| 12. Class 6, Div. 6.1<br>(Dioxins)   |  | 25   |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 25                        |
| 13. Class 8<br>(Corrosives, Acids and Bases)   |  | 1,136  |   |  |   | 260                         |                           | 1,660                          |  |  |  |  | 3,056                     |
| 14. Class 8<br>(Batteries - Lead Acid)   | Car batteries, at<br>30 pounds each  | 1,440  |   | 900  |   |                             |                           |                                | 3,320  |  |  |  | 5,660                     |
| 15. Class 8<br>(Sorted Batteries - NiCd)   |  | 150  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                | 41   |  |  |  | 191                       |
| 16. Class 8<br>(Batteries - Dry Cell)  | For all other<br>batteries report<br>actual weight   | 0  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                | 34   |  |  |  | 34                        |
| 17. Class 8<br>(Batteries - Lithium)   |  | 45   |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                | 255  |  |  |  | 300                       |
| 18. NR<br>(Antifreeze)   |  | 800  |   | 2,000  |   |                             |                           | 880                            |  |  |  |  | 3,680                     |
| 19. NR<br>(Non-Hazardous)  | Please note<br>conversion factor<br>used to estimate<br>amounts left in<br>storage, if<br>applicable.  | 0  |   |  |   | 420                         |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 420                       |
| 20. Mercury  |  | 8  |   | 450  |   | 10                          |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 468                       |
| 21. Fluorescent Bulbs  |  | 0  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 0                         |
| 22. Electronic Waste   |  | 0  |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 0                         |
| 23. Other:   |  | 60   |   |  |   |                             |                           |                                |  |  |  |  | 60                        |
| <b>Total Pounds Managed:</b>   |  | 36,107   | 31,659  | 3,350  | 5,760   | 2,416                       | 0                         | 51,586                         | 7,250  | 0  | 0  | 1,440  |                           |

#### **D. Future solid waste generation**

Steady but slight population growth for the eastern Kansas counties of Lake Region results in increased households and new development construction debris entering the waste stream. Miami County rezoned twenty acres of land to the R-1 zoning district, allowing properties to be developed at a higher density. Other factors that influence the solid waste stream include change in industry. Franklin County has added Proximity Park Industrial area south of Ottawa, a three-hundred-acre business development. Linn County has recently seen the expansion of FabCon Precast and construction at Mine Creek Battlefield Park, both in Pleasanton, Kansas. Linn and Osage counties are looking into opening cells in their construction and demolition debris landfills. Linn county plans to open cell six by 2020, and Osage is looking into the possibility of expansion.

Within the Lake Region, Linn County is currently looking to renew their e-waste program. The program was discontinued in the past due to difficulty finding a vendor. The county is also beginning a bicycle donation program. Future expansion is being explored for glass and tin recycling options. Miami County is considering various programs to improve the quality of recycled material being accepted. Ripple Glass is looking to add a drop off location in Osawatomie, Kansas.

The sheer volume of waste will increase with the six counties population and industry changes. Lake Region seeks to continue to collaborate together in ways to provide cost-effective and environmentally sound disposal of solid waste, extending the life of Kansas landfills for as long as possible.

## CHAPTER 4: Solid Waste Technology Options

In the early 1970's, Kansas law promoted the establishment of landfills which were to be a location for the handling of municipal solid waste. They were to provide for the safe disposal of this waste in a manner which did not create a nuisance or hazard to public health or the environment. This change was an improvement over open dumps or the public sanitary landfills which were managed collection sites, often with little attention given to environmental impact. The new landfills usually included a collection system and were located away from the public. They kept neighborhoods and cities cleaner, and were accepted easily by the community with the exception of those living in the immediate area.

Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act changed our methods of handling all waste and will, we hope, protect our future. Landfills have been very carefully planned, operated and monitored since April 1994. In the public's eye, landfills still accept and bury solid waste. However, there are now construction requirements and monitoring programs, as well as site restrictions on the type of waste, in an effort to prevent landfills from contaminating the environment.

These strict operating requirements have, of course, increased the cost of the landfill beyond the financial capability of small communities or sparsely populated counties. A Subtitle D landfill requires a large amount of waste daily to meet its costs. A fundamental change has taken place; waste must be moved or transferred to another site or it must be brought to the community in sufficient quantities to pay for a local landfill. In addition, permanent liability, monitoring requirements and the possibility of very costly "corrective actions" seriously impede community or private ownership of small landfills.

Under these Subtitle D regulations, our landfills are storage areas for solid waste, not natural recycling centers for the return of waste to the environment. Therefore, we must consider other alternatives to burying all the waste we produce. Two concepts are viable: composting and recycling.

For now, it appears no change in the present collection and transport of solid waste is the most economically viable option. Packaging, collection and transportation systems now in place are adequate and comply with regulations.

Digesters, incinerators and recycling take our solid waste and change its shape and composition into liquid fertilizer, ashes, exhaust emissions and new consumer products. It is the scope of this section to list and discuss those technology options available for solid waste handling and how they affect solid waste in our environment.

### A. Technology options

The committee has viewed and studied many solid waste facilities and determined which ones are feasible for member counties.

**Universal pickup** in the Lake Region is not an option. The sparse rural population may mean that some of the residents will not have curbside pickup in the foreseeable future.

**Crushing** (other than what is now done in compactors in Linn County) is not an option to be considered in this plan because of the diversity of destinations and packaging configurations for the region's trash, the high initial investment required, and the relatively small volume of trash generated.



**Chemical stabilization** has not been a consideration to date. Not enough is known about its costs, volume requirements and what to do with the residual solid (or liquid) waste.

**Shredding** to decrease volume has been discussed within the region. The committee may study this option for the future.

**Source reduction** is a viable option which is addressed in Chapter 12.

**The continuation of existing landfills** has always been a county and regional consideration. Economic restraints dictated by Subtitle D and state legislation have caused all existing landfills, except Coffey County's, to close.

**Transfer stations** are currently being operated in each Lake Region county, with the exception of Coffey.

**Compactors** are a very efficient and effective method of handling small amounts of solid waste and are highly mobile, requiring only a winch truck for transportation and solid ground to be placed on. They are relatively inexpensive and require little maintenance. Compactors require only one person to operate. Because the loading of the compactor is by hand, this allows excellent sorting of recyclables and non-landfillable materials. However, they haven't been considered by the individual counties yet.

**Multiple recovery facilities** have been studied by the committee and have been on the agenda of several conferences. The committee understands that this requires volume in the area of 1,000 tons per week, a large initial investment and a destination for the residual combustible pellets. This is not considered a viable option for the region or, for that matter, a combination of the Lake Region and neighboring counties or regions and will not be considered in this plan.

**Reuse** is an option already in place in the region.

**Baling** solid waste has not been considered by the committee. Capital equipment costs, multiple origins of trash and under-utilization for the small tonnages moved in the region are negative factors. Transportation equipment is now being utilized to the fullest allowable tonnage per vehicle. Baling is not an option to be considered in this plan.

**Enlarging the Lake Region** by inviting neighboring counties to the regional authority has always been an option.

**An area convenience center** is a concept used in Linn County. Because the county solid waste complex in Prescott is not centrally located, each city and several unincorporated communities have convenience centers where residents drop off household waste and recyclables into roll on/roll off containers. County solid waste staff picks up the containers to take to Prescott.

**Composting** is an excellent method of reducing the solid waste stream and changing the solid waste into a product that is environmentally friendly and reusable. Several counties are composting yard waste at their respective facilities. Back yard composting is encouraged in all Lake Region counties.

**Incineration** is not currently an option.

**Digesting** is another method of material decomposition. This is liquid composting. This is an expensive process and not under consideration in any Lake Region counties.

## **B. Recycling and reuse systems**

Recycling currently is the most widely recognized and implemented alternative for solid waste disposal.

**Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF's)** are a method of taking commingled recyclables and sorting them in a building and then processing them for shipment. Currently Linn County has its own MRF and Miami County sends its recyclables to a privately owned MRF.

**Mandatory payment** for solid waste handling in rural areas is not an option used by any of the six counties in the Lake Region SWA at this time. However, many cities located within the region do require payment for solid waste handling.

## **C. Collection, transportation and storage systems**

Collection and transportation of solid waste has evolved as the market demands require. Typically, solid waste is transported by vehicles and taken to a disposal site. This method is not expected to change. Private contractors use trucks sized from pickups to 30-yard containers. Individuals use trailers, pickups, automobiles, etc. Most of the private and public collection services use compactor trucks, specifically designed for solid waste pickup and transport. The public and private collection services must meet federal and state regulations.

## CHAPTER 5: The Lake Region Solid Waste Systems

### A. Regional program

Since the LRSWA was formed in the early 1990s, each county has maintained autonomy in collecting and disposing of solid waste. The counties have worked together to obtain grants and share equipment and services. The Committee and Authority do not want to add another layer of bureaucracy that adds cost and time to solid waste programs. Thus, the Region anticipates that the counties will continue to maintain autonomy, manage their own solid waste programs, and continue to share resources where feasible. The Authority will continue to act as a forum for examining ideas, acquiring grants and promoting waste reduction.

Following are joint programs and services the Lake Region offers to the counties:

#### **1. Grant Planning, Writing and Administration**

The six counties have shared in federal and state grants since 1993 totaling more than \$1.5 million.

The counties have used this money to build recycling and household hazardous waste facilities, buy equipment such as trucks, trailers, forklifts and balers; and promote recycling and conservation through public education. The counties also have worked together to tackle the problem of waste tires and cleanup of large tire dumps, with the help from special KDHE grants. All six counties completed participation in a KDHE pilot program for collecting and recycling electronic waste and multiple counties have utilized funding provided by KDHE's CRT Initiative for reimbursement of e-waste recycling fees.

The regional coordinator, with help from Authority board members and volunteers, prepares the grants, administers the funds and prepares reports.



August 2017, Lake Region was awarded a small grant for its partnership with the Adopt-a-Bike program. The \$1,000 received from KCP&L's Energizing Our Environment Microgrant went toward advertisement of the program throughout the six counties of Lake Region, fuel, and bicycle parts and tires from September 2017 to September 2018.

## **2. Waste Minimization Education**

The Authority board and coordinator want consumers to learn to shop with an awareness of the environmental impact of the products they buy. This means not only potential toxicity, but also packaging and disposables.

The Lake Region coordinator visits schools, civic clubs, public events, and uses [www.lakeregionsolidwaste.org](http://www.lakeregionsolidwaste.org) as well as a social media platform to share information about recycling, waste minimization, composting, and other pertinent issues.

In addition, the Authority board members from each county are available to help in education and public outreach efforts. The Authority aims to create a good supply of literature and resources available on recycling, composting and other solid waste issues to both adults and children within the Lake Region.

Recent educational efforts include: American Recycles Day and Earth Day elementary school visits; waste reduction themed children's literature was gifted to classrooms throughout the six counties in recognition of these days as well as National Composting Day; Green Collared Jobs in Kansas high school presentation; and National Bike to School Day participation.

## **3. Household Hazardous Waste**

The Lake Region counties adopted a regional household hazardous waste program in March 1994, through a grant from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Five counties have constructed permanent storage sites. A mobile collection trailer, housed at Osage County, is available to pick up materials, which can be stored and processed at one of the counties with a permitted facility. Each county is responsible for having trained personnel. The counties have been participating in the HHW training sessions offered by KDHE and other on-site training programs. Disposal is performed by state approved contractors.

## **4. Waste Tires**

To date, no permanent solution has been developed to manage the waste tire problem or to recycle waste tires. Member counties of the Lake Region have participated in several state-sponsored tire cleanups beginning in 1993. Lake Region Authority members think that unless this issue is addressed at the Legislative level, the problem of waste tires will remain a conundrum.

Several communities in the Lake Region have used KDHE waste tire grant money to purchase park and playground equipment and materials made from recycled tire products. Several member counties currently participate in the Orphan Tire program offered by KDHE.

By 2001, the Lake Region had received about \$126,000 dollars in waste tire grant funds. The counties cleaned up more than 163,000 waste tires under the "pre law" and amnesty programs. These figures do not include special tire cleanups at individual properties. There haven't been any more state-sponsored widespread tire cleanup programs since.

Linn County has a tire monofill. The other counties collect tires and hire a tire disposal firm to pick up the tires and send them to a monofill. Coffey County uses processed tires as the first layer of solid waste in the Subtitle D landfill. This is to protect the bottom liner and to make use of waste tires.

## **5. Lake Region Recycling**

The Lake Region counties each offer some form of recycling to area residents and businesses. All counties have recycling centers.

Participation in recycling is voluntary. However, several counties do offer recycling pickups for businesses, and Franklin County offers pickups for its elderly residents. All cities located in Miami County offer curbside recycling by private contractors. Coffey County used CPI Round 12 Grant money to survey residents and established curbside recycling pickup in all of their municipalities. The programs continue to grow. Residents within Wellsville in Franklin County also have access to curbside recycling.

It is unlikely any of the counties would mandate recycling unless required to by state or federal law. However, each member community has made it as easy as possible for area residents and businesses to participate. There are convenience centers or mobile drop-off sites in most areas of each county, while the types of recyclables accepted vary with each county. Landowners generally can recycle aluminum, plastics, steel cans, glass, cardboard, magazines and newspapers.

## **6. Lake Region Electronic Waste**

The Lake Region counties participated in the state sponsored pilot e-waste grant program and have received funding through the KDHE CRT Initiative program on four separate occasions. Currently none of the six Lake Region counties accepts e-waste, though Linn County is looking to reinstate their e-waste program in the near future.

### **B. Special wastes**

The two largest generators of special wastes in the Lake Region are the KCP&L electrical generating plant at LaCygne and the Wolf Creek Nuclear Power Plant at Burlington. Both plants have their own waste plans on file with KDHE and handle their recyclables in-house.

Other Special Wastes, such as asbestos, are considered by each county on a case-by-case basis.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators generally handle their wastes through private solid waste hauling contractors.

A 1995 survey in the Lake Region of physician offices, veterinary clinics, nursing homes and hospitals indicated that medical wastes are being segregated, stored, collected and transported in accordance with K.A.R. 28-29-27(f), except in some veterinary establishments where combustible solids are incinerated and their ash disposed of in a sanitary landfill in accordance with K.A.R. 28-29-27(g)(2). We expect these practices to continue.

### **C. Natural disaster waste**

Each Lake Region county has its own response plan as part of its emergency management plan. These plans are on file with the counties and have been reviewed and accepted by the solid waste departments. The wastes are handled first by the city that has jurisdiction with help from the appropriate county.

### **D. Long term solid waste disposal**

**Anderson County:** Hauls waste to Allen County Landfill.

**Coffey County:** Has a Subtitle D landfill.

**Franklin County:** Uses private contractor for hauling and disposal in Perry, Kansas

**Linn County:** Hauls to Arcadia landfill.

**Miami County:** Uses private contractor for hauling and disposal at Johnson County, Kansas Landfill.

**Osage County:** Uses private contractor for hauling and disposal in Perry, Kansas.

### **E. County educational contacts**

The educational contacts are people who have agreed to make presentations about waste reduction, recycling, composting and other solid waste issues to schools, civic groups and other organizations.

**Anderson County:** Scott Garrett, Solid Waste Director, 785-448-3109

**Coffey County:** Todd Bemis, Recycling Coordinator, 620-364-8409

**Franklin County:** Peg Pearson, Solid Waste Director, 785-229-3170

**Linn County:** Al Doan, Solid Waste Department, 913-471-4631

**Miami County:** JR McMahon, Solid Waste Department Supervisor, 913-294-4377

**Osage County:** Glen Tyson, Public Works Director, 785-828-4416.

**Lake Region:** Colleen Lopez, Lake Region Coordinator, 785-443-5589

### **F. Consideration of existing comprehensive plans**

Lake Region Authority member counties have agreed to adopt by county resolution, this regional solid waste management plan to be included in their individual county comprehensive plans. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has approved all county solid waste operations plans.

## **G. Individual county programs**

The following six chapters outline each individual county's solid waste management program. These are programs or services not offered on a regional level due to distances, demographics, solid waste volumes or economics.

## CHAPTER 6: Anderson County



Transfer Station, Recycling Facility, HHW, Construction & Demolition Landfill

<http://andersoncountyks.org/solid-waste.html>

Scott Garrett, Director  
25404 NE Nebraska Rd  
Garnett, KS  
785-448-3109

Mon-Fri: 7:00 am to 3:30 pm

Sat: 8:00 am to noon

Closed on holidays and Saturdays of holiday weekends

**General Information:** Anderson County has a transfer station, a permanent recycling facility and a construction and demolition landfill all located just south of Garnett on Nebraska Rd. The solid waste supervisor manages the day-to-day operations and determines the annual budget, which has to be approved by the board of county commissioners. Tipping fees and taxes finance the solid waste operations.

Materials are hauled to the waste site by the generators using their own vehicles or by municipality or private haulers. The city of Garnett is the only municipality in the county with a city-owned collection service with its own employees and trucks. There is a mandatory service fee for city residents on their monthly utility bill.

Elsewhere in the county, residents and business owners use private contractors. Two private haulers transport solid waste from rural county residents, generally they haul directly to the Allen County landfill or the Franklin County transfer station. Most areas of the county and the smaller cities have weekly collection.

There are no plans for county-owned waste collection.

Salvage contractors are contracted to pick up recyclable materials while municipal solid waste is hauled to the Allen County Landfill by Anderson County staff.

**Transfer station:** The Anderson County transfer station has a covered tipping floor, push wall and parallel truck lane. The county owns a rubber tire loader to manage the waste. The operators are trained to sample loads and keep records and have authority to reject loads that contain unauthorized waste. There is a fee for using the transfer station. This helps to pay for facility operations and equipment. Anderson County owns a semi with a walking-floor trailer to transport solid waste to Allen County's landfill in LaHarpe, Kansas.

**Agricultural wastes:** These are handled at the point of generation and not accepted into the waste stream.

**Animal carcasses:** Dead animals are not accepted at the transfer station. Individuals must contact private industries for assistance.

**Asbestos:** Non-friable asbestos is accepted at the construction and demolition landfill. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations.



**Bulky items:** Larger, bulky items are accepted at the transfer station for a fee.

**Construction and demolition debris:** Anderson County operates a construction and demolition debris landfill where the debris is buried on site.

**Emergency management:** Anderson County has an Emergency Operations Plan on file. The solid waste department is in agreement with the requirements of the plan and the two departments will work together to handle debris from a natural disaster.

**Electronic waste:** These items are accepted at the transfer station.

**Household hazardous waste:** The County has a household hazardous waste building and accepts these wastes during regular business hours. Materials are stored in the HHW building till disposal is required through private contractors. Reusable items in their original packaging are also available for distribution.

**Industrial wastes:** Waste falling under this category are not accepted at the transfer station at this time.

**Junk automobiles:** These are not accepted at the waste station. There are licensed salvage dealers in Anderson County who will accept junk autos and trucks. The county has legal mechanisms in place to handle abandoned vehicles.

**Lead acid batteries:** These are accepted at the recycle center and at local battery dealers for recycling. They are not accepted in the waste stream and are not to be disposed of in any manner other than established for recycling.

**Medical waste and sharps:** This is not accepted at the transfer station. The generators are required to contract with a licensed disposal service for appropriate disposal.

**Natural disaster waste:** This is accepted at the transfer station.

**Pesticides and their containers:** These items are stored at the HHW and removed by private contractors.

**Recycling:** A recycling center has been established at the waste station where the following items are collected and shipped to processors:

|               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| Aluminum cans | Cardboard        |
| Glass         | #1 - #7 Plastics |
| Newspapers    | Tin Cans         |
| Magazines     | Paper            |

A mobile trailer is rotated throughout the county on a monthly schedule to allow easier drop-off for citizens in area communities. The county owns semi-trailers to store and transport recyclables.



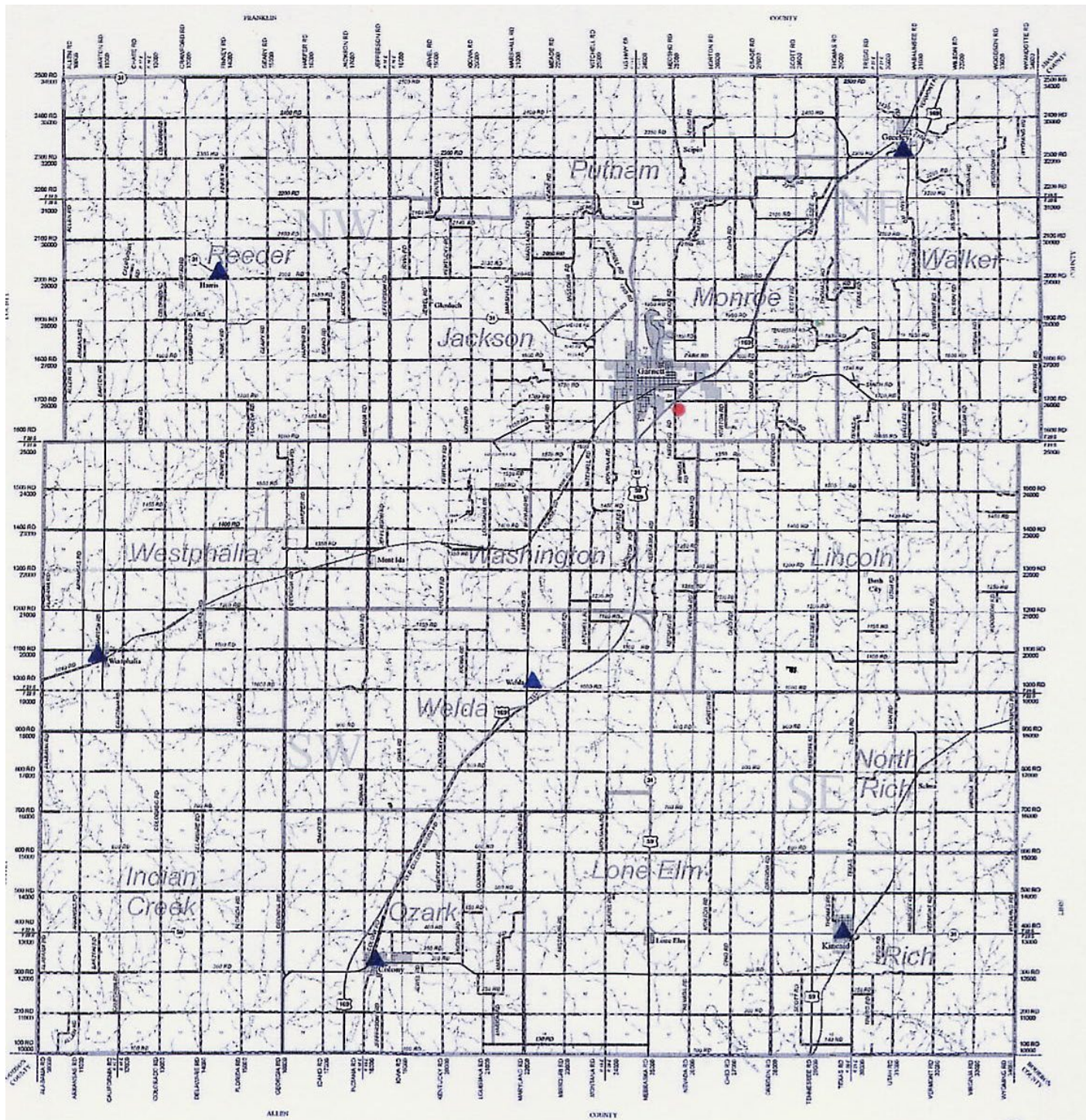
**Used motor oil:** Used motor oil is collected at the transfer station, stored in a 550 gallon tank with secondary containment, then sold to a private contractor for recycling. Used motor oil from the county vehicles is stored at the county barn for use in the oil burning furnace.

**Waste tires:** These are accepted at the transfer station for a fee. A contractor picks up the tires and disposes of them according to KDHE regulations. Tire dealers also accept used tires for a fee and then have them recycled or taken to the transfer station. Tires are not accepted into the general waste stream.

**White goods/scrap metal:** These are accepted at the county waste station for salvage, recycling and disposal. Refrigerant is reclaimed from compressors and recycled by the contractor picking up the items. Proceeds from the sale of salvage metals go to the county solid waste program. There are also private contractors in the county who perform similar salvage operations.

**Yard waste:** Limbs and brush are accepted at the transfer station for a fee then stockpiled and burned. Grass clippings are not accepted. Back yard composting is encouraged.





Road Map  
**Anderson County**  
 Kansas

*Recycling Locations*



Scale in Miles  
 0 1 2

- Permanent Location
- ▲ Mobile Recycling Trailer

**Legend**

- US Highway
- Kansas Highway
- Paved
- Gravel Surface
- Dirt Surface
- Residential
- Railroads
- Rivers
- Streams & Drainages
- Section Line
- County Line
- Township Boundary
- Directional Quadrants
- Incorporated Areas



Anderson County  
 Kansas  
 R&S Digital Services, Inc.  
 A.P. is the name of the Mapping Company



## CHAPTER 7: Coffey County

### Landfill

Jeff Beyer  
(620) 364-2048 or 800-232-9423  
1498 12th Lane SE  
Burlington, KS 66839  
M-F: 8:30 am to 4:30 pm  
1st and 3rd Saturdays

### Recycling/HHW/E-Waste

Todd Bemis  
(620) 364-8409  
1430 12th Lane SE  
Burlington, KS 66839  
M-F: 7:30 am to 4:00 pm  
Wed: 7:30 am to 8:00 pm  
Sat: 8:00 am to noon

<http://www.coffeycountyks.org/>

**General Information:** Coffey County operates a Subtitle D landfill. The landfill is approximately two miles east of Burlington, Kansas. Private individuals and businesses haul tires, white goods, construction debris and similar items to the landfill with their own vehicles. Private haulers transport waste using standard packer trucks. The solid waste budget is funded by tipping fees.

The communities of Burlington, Gridley, Lebo, LeRoy, New Strawn and Waverly have refuse collection by commercial haulers. Each city has a mandatory service fee. Some collection services are available in the rural areas.

Wolf Creek Nuclear Operation Corporation transports its municipal wastes to the landfill in its own vehicles. It is the county's major contributor to the waste stream. Tipping fees are charged for all commercial and industrial haulers.

Coffey County has a recycling, processing, storage and shipping facility near Burlington. County employees operate a recyclable pickup service for businesses and a curbside service for city residents and process these materials in their facility as well. White goods and scrap metals are sold to local salvage contractors. The recycling budget is funded by a mill levy.

Household hazardous wastes are delivered by individuals to the county-owned and operated household hazardous waste processing and shipping facility near Burlington. Coffey County's household hazardous waste program is managed by the noxious weed department. The noxious weed supervisor is directly responsible to the county commissioners. Citizen complaints are referred to the noxious weed department and county commissioners. The household hazardous waste budget is funded by a mill levy.

**Landfill:** Coffey County operates a municipal solid waste landfill. The landfill operator has specialized training and performs random inspections of waste to detect hazardous waste. All incoming loads are



weighed at the scale and the county commission has adopted a resolution requiring that trash be bagged or covered. There is a leachate collection system in place.

**Agricultural chemicals:** These are accepted at the household hazardous waste facility, but generators are encouraged to manage them at the point of use. Containers which are accepted must be triple rinsed, punctured and crushed.

**Asbestos:** This is accepted under unique solid waste disposal authorizations issued by KDHE in September 1990. All asbestos is buried in a separately marked area at the landfill. Asbestos that has been commingled with municipal waste is not accepted.

**Car wash sludge:** This is accepted at the landfill and disposed of according to landfill operating regulations.

**Construction and demolition debris:** This is accepted at the construction and demolition landfill and disposed of according to KDHE regulations.

**Dead animals:** These are not normally accepted at the landfill, however wild animals, such as road killed deer, are accepted for burial in a remote area of the landfill. Coffey County now accepts large animals under a special waste authorization Number 04-0488 for the Kansas Animal Health Department.

**Emergency Operations Plan:** The Coffey County Emergency Management Department is charged with handling the county’s emergency operations plan. In the event of a natural disaster, the plan will be followed when handling the disposal of debris.

**Electronic waste:** E-Waste is not accepted at this time.

**Household hazardous waste:** Coffey County has a permanent household hazardous waste facility. The following items are accepted on designated collection days.

|                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Motor oil/automotive fluids | Batteries |
| Poisons                     | Reactives |
| Paint                       | Solvents  |

Small quantity generators find their own approved disposal services.

**Junk vehicles/farm equipment:** These are not accepted at the landfill and should be taken to a licensed salvage dealer. The county has legal mechanisms to handle abandoned vehicles.

**Lead acid batteries:** These are accepted at the household hazardous waste facility.

**Medical wastes and sharps:** Medical wastes must be disposed of by an approved and licensed disposal service at the generator’s expense. They are not accepted at the landfill.

**Recycling:** The County has a permanent recycling facility adjacent to the household hazardous waste facility. The following items are collected and processed:

|                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Aluminum cans      | Steel cans                 |
| Plastics #s 1-7    | Glass                      |
| Textiles and shoes | Scrap aluminum             |
| Magazines          | Newsprint                  |
| Cardboard          | Books - hard and soft-back |
| Telephone books    | Office paper               |

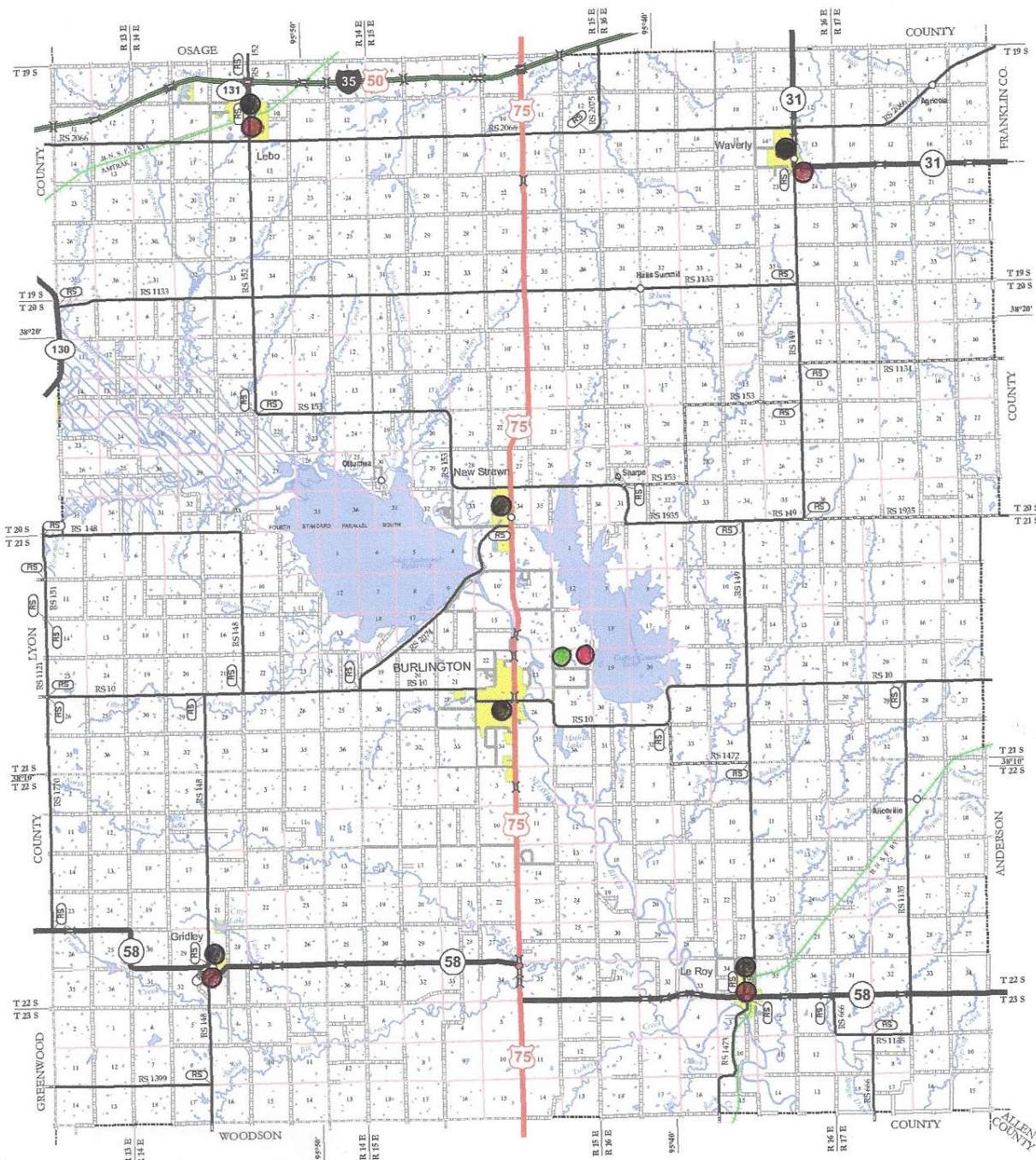
**Seasonal Waste:** Grass clippings, leaves and other seasonal wastes are accepted at the landfill and added to the active cell with other municipal wastes or diverted to the compost area.

**Used motor oil:** This is accepted at the household hazardous waste facility.

**Waste tires:** Waste tires are accepted at the landfill. They are either cut and placed in a monofill or baled for disposal by a private firm.

**White goods/scrap metals:** These are accepted at the landfill for salvage, recycling and disposal. Refrigerant is reclaimed by trained landfill personnel. Clean white goods and scrap metal are sold to a salvage dealer.

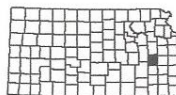




- Recycle Center
- Mobile Collection Trailer
- Curbside Recycling
- MSW Landfill



LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION



RS SYSTEM REVISED TO NOVEMBER 4, 2003

GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP  
**COFFEY COUNTY**  
KANSAS

PREPARED BY THE  
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING  
IN COOPERATION WITH THE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



November 2008

COMPUTER  
GENERATED

## CHAPTER 8: Franklin County

Peg Pearson, Solid Waste Director  
Recycling, HHW, E-Waste  
785-229-3170  
2017 S. Elm  
Ottawa, KS 66067  
M-F: 7:00 am to 3:30 pm  
Sat: 8:00 am to 11:30 am

Transfer Station, C&D Landfill  
785-242-4612  
3323 Osborne Terr.  
Ottawa, KS 66067  
M-F: 8:00 am to 4:00 pm  
Sat: 8:00 am to 1:00 pm



<http://www.franklincoks.org/>

**General Information:** Franklin County operates a transfer station which includes a covered tipping floor with retaining wall. Private individuals and businesses haul solid waste or construction debris to the transfer station and landfill with their own vehicles. Privately-owned packer trucks also deliver waste to the transfer station. Customers must contact one of the various disposal companies to set up an account for curbside pick-up. Residents are billed by disposal company, and not through the cities. Household hazardous wastes are delivered by individuals to the county-owned and operated permanent household hazardous waste processing and shipping site in Ottawa. Franklin County has a contract with Hamm, Inc., to haul trash from the transfer station to the Perry, Kansas landfill using Hamm's open-top tractor-trailer units. Franklin County has a five-year agreement with Hamm, with a five-year renewable provision. The contract was revised in June of 2017.

Refuse collection is available to most Franklin County residences and businesses. The county solid waste department has no plans to start county-wide pickup services. There is enough competition in the marketplace to insure quality service and competitive rates. Residential collections are weekly in cities and rural areas. Commercial and business accounts are collected as-needed. These schedules have been satisfactory and are not expected to change.

Franklin County also has a recycling collection, processing, storage and shipping facility in Ottawa. Collections, sorting and processing are accomplished by county employees. White goods, batteries and scrap metals are sold to a salvage contractor.

Franklin County's solid waste program is administered by the solid waste department. The solid waste program is funded by user fees.

**Transfer station:** This is located approximately two miles east of Ottawa, north of K-68 highway. It has a covered tipping floor and truck loading lane. A backhoe is used to deposit solid waste into trucks. The transfer station is open to the public and solid waste haulers.



**Animal carcasses:** Dead animals are not accepted at the transfer station. Individuals must contact private industries for assistance.

**Agricultural chemicals:** These are accepted at the household hazardous waste facility but generators are encouraged to manage them at the point of use. Chemical jugs are only accepted for recycling after being triple rinsed prior to drop-off.

**Asbestos:** Non-friable asbestos is accepted at the C&D landfill at the transfer station. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations.

**Bulky items:** Large, bulky items that do not fit in tipper cans are accepted for drop off at the transfer station and on annual dump days.

**Car wash sludge:** This is accepted at the transfer station only. It is placed in a landfill as special waste.

**Construction/demolition debris:** This is accepted at the transfer station. It is buried in the county's C&D landfill under guidelines of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

**Electronic waste:** This is accepted at the transfer station.

**Emergency Management Planning:** Debris Management Plan is coordinated through the Franklin County Emergency Management Director in conjunction with Solid Waste Director.

**Household hazardous waste:** These items are accepted at the county HHW facility which also houses the noxious weed department. This is part of the Lake Region Household Hazardous Waste Program. It is a voluntary drop-off program. Hours are 7 a.m. to 3 p.m., Monday through Friday. The following items are accepted:

|                                       |                    |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Motor oil/automotive fluid/antifreeze | Batteries          |
| Poisons                               | Reactives          |
| Acids                                 | Bases              |
| Mercury                               | Paint              |
| Solvents                              | Household cleaners |
| Pesticides                            |                    |

The following items will not be accepted: explosives, kepone, tires, ammunition, asbestos, radioactive materials, and compressed gas cylinders.

**Industrial wastes:** Waste falling under this category are not accepted at the transfer station at this time.

**Junk vehicles:** These are not accepted at the transfer station. There are licensed salvage dealers in the county to provide an outlet for these items. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle abandoned vehicles.

**Lead acid batteries:** These are accepted at the HHW building and at local battery dealers for recycling. They are not accepted in the waste stream and are not to be disposed of in any other manner than recycle. Vehicle batteries are separated and recycled at the HHW facility.

**Medical wastes and sharps:** The Franklin County Health Department handles sharps for public disposal. The health department is responsible for safe handling and disposing of this type of waste received through a licensed disposal service. Other generators are required to hire licensed disposal services. Sharps and medical waste are not accepted at the transfer station or HHW.

**Natural disaster waste:** This is accepted at the transfer station.

**Pesticides and their containers:** These items are accepted and stored at the Household hazardous waste facility for third party pick-up.



**Recycling:** Franklin County has a drop-off program. The voluntary drop-off site is at the county recycling building, 2039 S. Elm in Ottawa. **The city of Wellsville also offers curbside recycling.** Franklin county provides free recycling pickup service to senior citizens on the third Thursday of each month. The county also provides business pickups for more than 160 businesses. Businesses are required to contact the Recycle Center if they wish to utilize this service. The solid waste department provides equipment and labor for collection and processing of recyclables. Department personnel market the items and keep records. The following items are accepted at the Recycle Center:

|                               |                |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Plastics (#1&2, clear/colors) | Aluminum cans  |
| Glass (from consumables)      | Cardboard      |
| Mixed paper and junk mail     | Computer paper |
| Magazines                     | Newspapers     |
| Tin cans                      | Paperboard     |
| White paper goods             | Plastics #3-7  |

**Seasonal waste:** Grass clippings and leaves are accepted at the transfer station for composting at no charge. Limbs and brush are piled and burned at the landfill for a fee. Limbs that have been chipped are stockpiled and given away to the public for mulch.

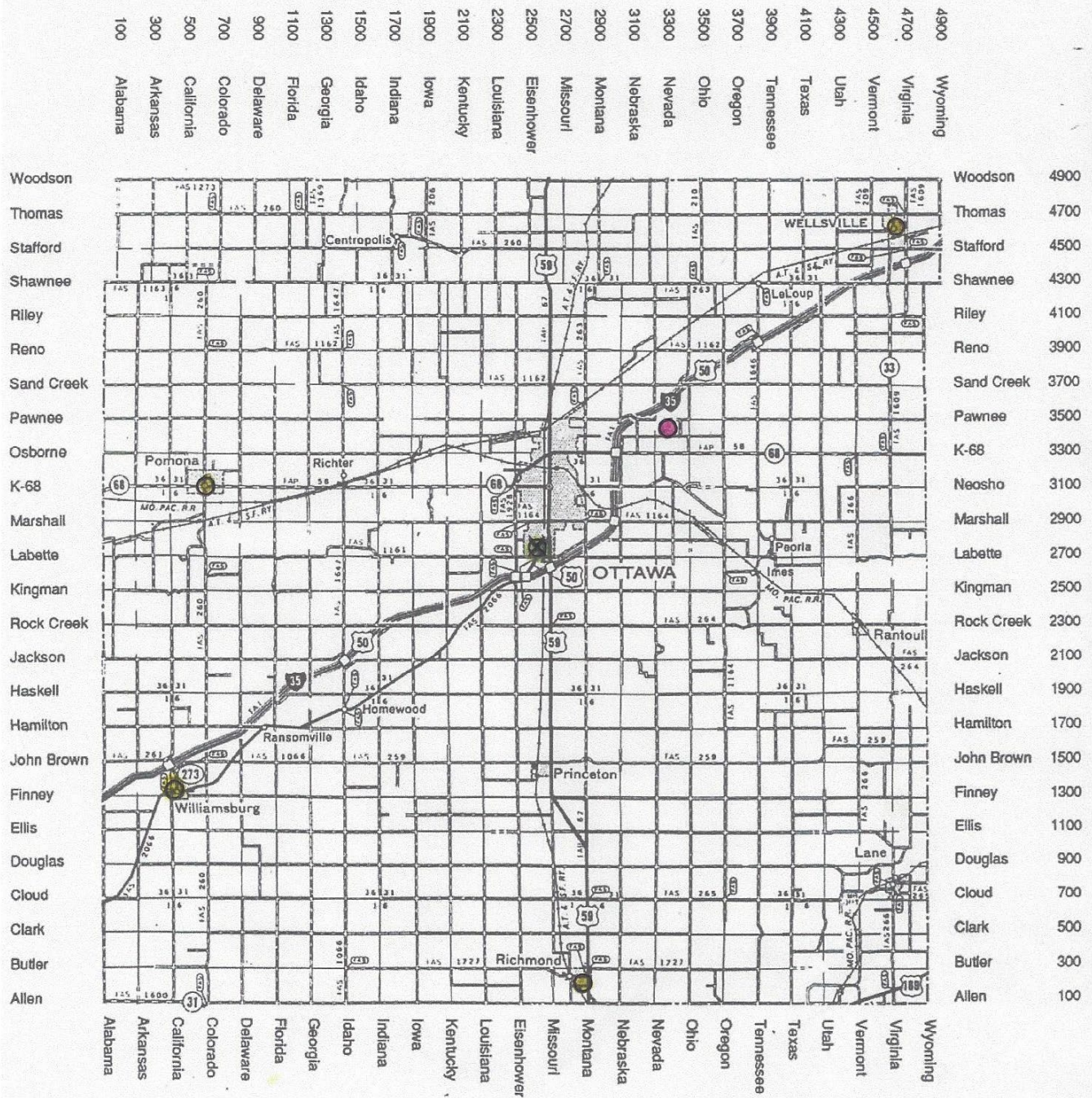
**Used oil:** Containers are accepted at the HHW facility and stored and burned at the Recycling Center.

**Waste tires:** These are accepted at the transfer station for a fee. Tire dealers in the county also accept used tires for a fee and have them recycled. No tires are accepted in the general solid waste stream.

**White goods/Scrap metals:** White goods and scrap metals are accepted at the transfer station for recycling for a fee. Appliances are disposed of by a third party. Appliances containing Freon are separated from those without. After the Freon is properly evacuated, the appliances are transported for disposal.



# FRANKLIN COUNTY, KANSAS



● Recycle Center

● Transfer Station

● Mobile Recycling Trailer

Note - Terraces are located north or east of road names. (ie: Allen Terrace, Alabama Terrace)  
 US 59, K68, K31, K33, K273, U169, and Old 50 will retain their names.  
 Exceptions to the alphabetized system are Eisenhower, Sand Creek, Rock Creek and John Brown  
 Drives and Lanes are only shown on larger maps.



## CHAPTER 9: Linn County

Transfer station, recycling, HHW, C&D landfill  
Al Doan, Solid Waste Department  
913-471-4631  
4183 Vernon Rd  
Prescott, KS  
M-F: 8:00 am to 4:00 pm  
Sat: 9:00 am to noon

<http://www.linncountyks.com/>



**General Information:** As a result of Subtitle D legislation, earlier construction within the county, and grant funding, Linn County has a well-rounded solid waste collection, disposal and recycling program financed by a mill levy and user fees. The program includes 11 convenience centers and one transfer station/recycling center. The transfer station also has a processed tire monofill and a construction and demolition debris landfill. These are identified on the county map in this chapter. Linn County has a fleet of roll-off trucks and containers for solid waste pickup service.

Renewable contracts are in place with local contractors to haul off lead-acid batteries, white goods and metals. Linn County also has adequate personnel to staff the county's solid waste programs, including a county administrator who reports directly to the county commissioners. The county has also developed a household hazardous waste collection and disposal program.

**Transfer station:** Linn County has a transfer station, recycling facility, construction and demolition debris landfill, a scrap metal and white goods collection point, a waste tire receiving point, a collection point for batteries, a collection point for used motor oils and a facility for receiving waste paints and household chemicals, all at its consolidated Prescott, Kansas facility.

Linn County uses its own trucks to haul waste to the Arcadia, Kansas, subtitle D landfill. Solid waste received from the public and from private contractors at this location is compacted and handled in like manner.

Linn County has 11 convenience centers. These are located at Blue Mound, Centerville, La Cygne, Linn County Park, Mound City, Parker, Pleasanton, Prescott, Linn Valley Lakes, Sugar Valley Lakes, and Tanglewood Lakes as shown on the Linn County map. The public may drop off solid waste and recyclables at eight of these convenience centers free of charge. The centers at Linn Valley, Sugar Valley Lakes, and Tanglewood Lake are available to development residents only.

County trucks haul solid waste, recyclables, and furniture to Prescott. Metals and white goods are picked up regularly by a contractor. The county also has pick up service for cardboard at several businesses. All convenience centers have trained employees who have authority to reject loads containing unauthorized wastes. Lake developments at Chaparral, Holiday and Tanglewood are served by private haulers who may deposit their loads at Prescott.

The hours of operation of each convenience center vary and are posted prominently at each site. Hours are subject to change.



Private contractors are available to haul solid waste from residences and businesses to the transfer station for those who want curbside pickup. Private haulers are charged for waste hauled to the transfer station. Linn County does not finance curbside pickup.

**Abandoned vehicles:** These are not accepted. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem.

**Agricultural waste:** Agricultural waste is stored at the HHW. Chemical Containers are not accepted as recyclables in the solid waste stream. The generator is urged to return them to the point of purchase for handling in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

**Asbestos:** No friable asbestos is accepted at the Prescott transfer station site. Generators are urged to make their own disposal arrangements. A list of authorized contractors is available at Prescott.

**Bulky items:** Larger, bulky items are accepted at the transfer station for a fee.

**Car wash sludge:** May be disposed of through one of several municipal waste water treatment facilities in the county.

**Construction and Demolition debris:** This is accepted at the transfer station and disposed of according to KDHE regulations. Fees are assessed for C&D disposal according to the load weight. Clean rubble is dumped into a separate pile for further reutilization.

**Dead animals:** Animals carcasses are not accepted.

**Electronic waste:** Accepted at transfer station.

**Emergency Operations Plan:** Linn County has an Emergency Operations Plan in place and the solid waste department coordinates with the emergency management team.

**Household hazardous waste:** The county has an HHW program located at its Noxious Weed Building facility in Prescott. Wastes are separated, lab packed, and shipped by a private company as needed. The following items are accepted:

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Oil based paint             | House and garden pesticides |
| Latex based paint           | Waste oil                   |
| Household cleaning supplies | Batteries                   |
| Solvents                    |                             |

**Industrial waste:** Not accepted at this time, with the exception of construction and debris material or clean rubble which is accepted at the transfer station.

**Junk vehicles:** Linn County Solid Waste department does not accept junked automobiles. Private contractors must be contacted for disposal.

**Lead acid batteries:** These are accepted at the convenience centers and the transfer station for removal and recycling by a private contractor.

**Medical wastes and sharps:** Medical wastes are not accepted by the county solid waste program. The County Health Department and private generators are required to contract with the appropriate disposal contractors.

**Natural disaster waste:** Drop off available at the transfer station in Prescott.

**Pesticides and their containers:** These items are stored at the HHW and removed by private contractors.

**Recycling:** Co-mingled recyclables arrive at the Prescott facility via containers transported from convenience centers with county equipment. County employees separate and package plastics, cardboard, waste paper, aluminum, and magazines.



**Scrap metals:** Area residents and businesses need to call private contractors and salvage dealers to collect scrap metals. In some cases, collection and temporary storage of abandoned vehicles, machinery and metal is done at the transfer station and selected convenience centers until arrangements are made with a private contractor.

**Seasonal waste:** Drop off available at the transfer station in Prescott. A compost pile is maintained.

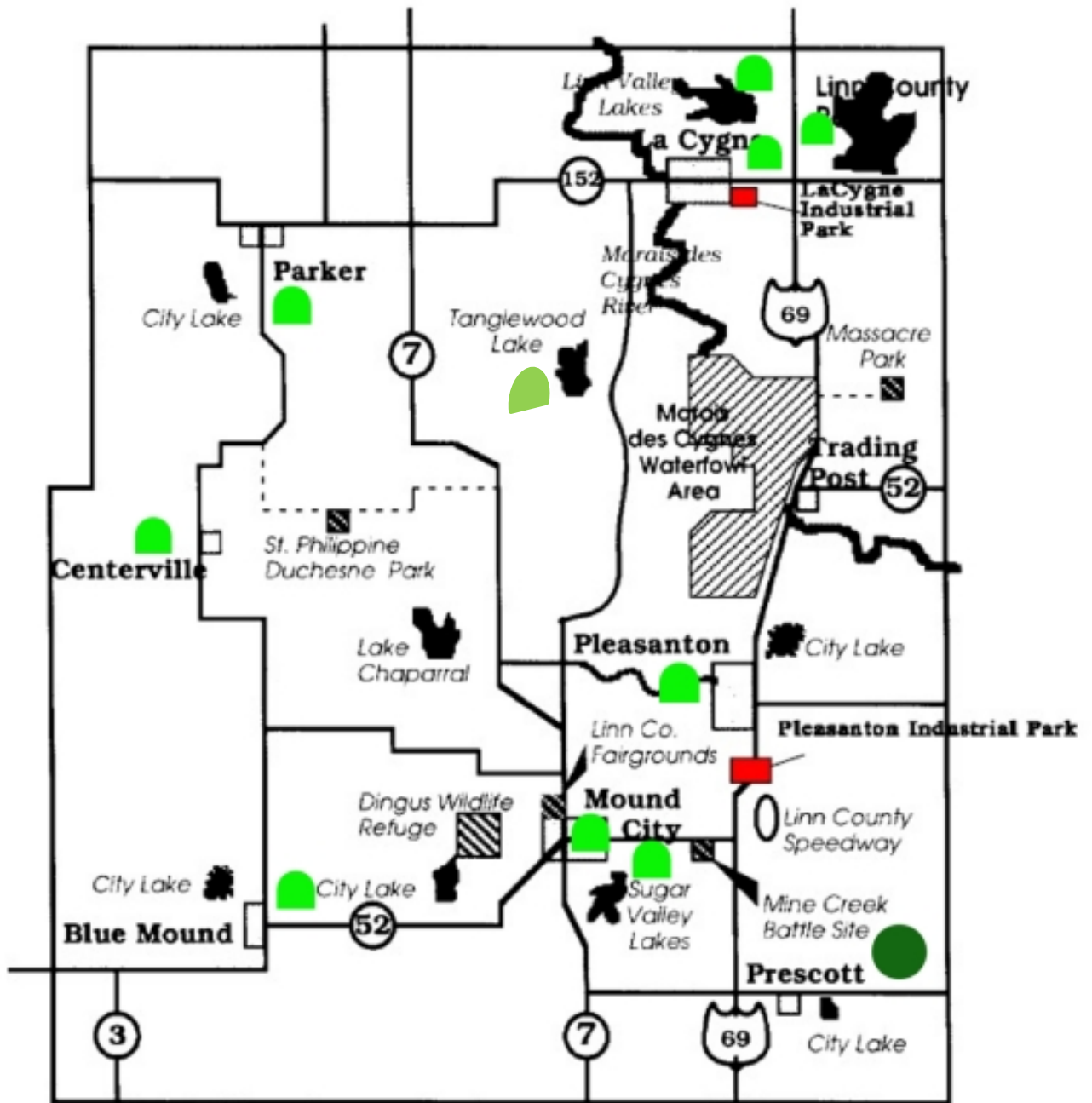
**Used motor oils/automotive fluids:** These are accepted at the household hazardous waste satellite site in Prescott and the convenience centers. Fluids are bulked then shipped by a certified processor or pumped by a certified processor.

**Waste tires:** Waste tires are accepted at the Prescott transfer station for a fee and the sliced tires are buried in the processed tire monofill at Prescott or shipped by a certified processor. Tires are not accepted into the solid waste stream.

**White goods:** These are accepted at the transfer station and convenience centers for a fee and disposed of at the C&D landfill. Those with Freon are separated and the Freon is evacuated by the Metal Recycle Company. Once properly removed of Freon, the appliances are disposed.

**NEED NEW AREA MAP SHOWING TANGLEWOOD CONVINIENCE CENTER.**

# **LINN COUNTY RECYCLE FACILITIES**



 **CONVENIENCE CENTERS FACILITY**

 **CONVENIENCE CENTER AND LANDFILL FACILITY**

## CHAPTER 10: Miami County

Transfer Station and Recycling  
Operated by Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc.  
Phone: 913-745-1912  
23765 W. 327<sup>th</sup> St.  
Paola, KS 66071  
M-F: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm  
Sat: 8:00 am to noon

HHW, E-Waste  
Darryl White  
913-285-6109  
23765 W 327<sup>th</sup> St.  
Paola, KS 66071  
Wed: 9:00 am to noon



**General Information:** The primary administrative duties of the Miami County solid waste program are performed by the county, which has a contract with Waste Management to operate the scale house, transfer station, disposal of appliances, Freon goods and tires, etc.

Refuse collection is available to all Miami County residences and businesses via private haulers. The cities of Osawatomie, Spring Hill and Paola have mandatory service fees for city residences which also includes recycling services. The city of Louisburg has an optional fee for its residents. The city of Fontana does not offer refuse collection. County residents are expected to dispose of their refuse on an individual basis, which is usually through a third party. Waste Management, via third party, is contracted to transfer the solid waste to Johnson County Landfill on a daily basis.

The majority of waste generated in Miami County is hauled by commercial carriers, including Waste Management, L and K Services, and Town and Country. The rest is hauled by small private contractors or individuals. The vehicles used range from large packer trucks to pick-up trucks.

A third party hired by Waste Management disposes of appliances both Freon and non-Freon. Freon is properly handled in accordance with EPA regulations.

Tires are placed in an enclosed trailer and disposed of in accordance with KDHE and Federal regulations.

Curbside recycling is accommodated through a contract with L&K Group Holdings, LLC, a Waste Management Company. Drop-off is maintained by the County at the transfer station. Osawatomie currently has an RFP out for service. Ripple Glass drop off locations are located in Spring Hill, Paola, and Louisburg.

**Transfer station:** The transfer station is a pre-fabricated metal building with approved ventilation system. The floor is concrete of sufficient thickness to accommodate modern packer trucks. The floor space is 100 feet by 70 feet with a 15 foot pit for the transfer vehicle.



All waste coming to the facility is weighed at the scales by Waste Management. The waste then becomes the property of Waste Management, which is responsible for proper disposal. Waste Management hauls the waste to a company owned, KDHE-approved landfill in Johnson County, Kansas. A tipping fee is charged at the transfer station by Waste Management.

**Agricultural chemicals and containers:** These items are stored at the HHW facility for a third party pick-up.

**Animal carcasses:** These are not accepted.

**Asbestos:** Non-friable asbestos is accepted at the construction and demolition landfill. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations

**Bulky items:** Large and bulky items are accepted at the transfer station, curbside pick-up once a month and on annual “County Clean-up Week”.

**Car wash sludge:** This is accepted at the scale house and is placed in the landfill at the construction and demolition site.

**Construction and demolition debris:** This is accepted at the transfer station. The C&D landfill is closed to the public and can only be opened by the Solid Waste Supervisor on an as needed basis.

**Emergency Operations Plan:** The Miami County Emergency Operations Plan is dated 12/1/2003. The Debris Removal and Disposal section (Annex S) was reviewed and accepted by the Public Services Director and the Emergency Operations Director on May 27, 2013.

**E-waste:** These items are accepted at the transfer station.

**Household hazardous waste:** The facility is located at 23765 W 327<sup>th</sup> St in Paola, Kansas. These items are accepted at the Environmental Health Department’s household hazardous waste collection facility during posted hours. The program is voluntary drop-off. The following are items collected:

|           |                   |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Motor oil | Paint             |
| Batteries | Automotive Fluids |
| Poisons   | Solvents          |
| Reactives |                   |

**Industrial waste:** These items are not accepted at this time.

**Junk automobiles:** These are not accepted. There are salvage dealers in the county that have satisfactorily provided an outlet for these automobiles. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle abandoned vehicles. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor.

**Lead acid batteries:** These are accepted at the transfer station and the household hazardous waste collection facility for recycling. Vehicle batteries are separated at the HHW facility and picked up by a contractor.

They are not accepted into the waste stream and are not to be disposed of in any manner other than that established for recycling. **Medical waste and sharps:** Residents of Miami County may dispose of used or

discarded needles via the use of private vendors (mail service). The vendor available for use by Miami County residents is:

Stericycle, Inc.  
3140 N 7<sup>th</sup> Street Traffic Way  
Kansas City, KS 66115  
1-847-943-6564

**Natural disaster waste:** Accepted at the transfer station.

**Pesticides and their containers:** These are stored at the HHW for a third party pick-up.

**Recycling:** The County has contracted with DII to operate the recycling program. The program includes providing roll-offs located at the transfer station. The materials are taken to DII's Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Johnson County.

In addition to the recycling drop off locations, the cities provide curbside recycling.

The following items are accepted:

Plastics  
Magazines  
Steel cans  
Newspapers  
Aluminum  
Cardboard  
Office paper  
Glass

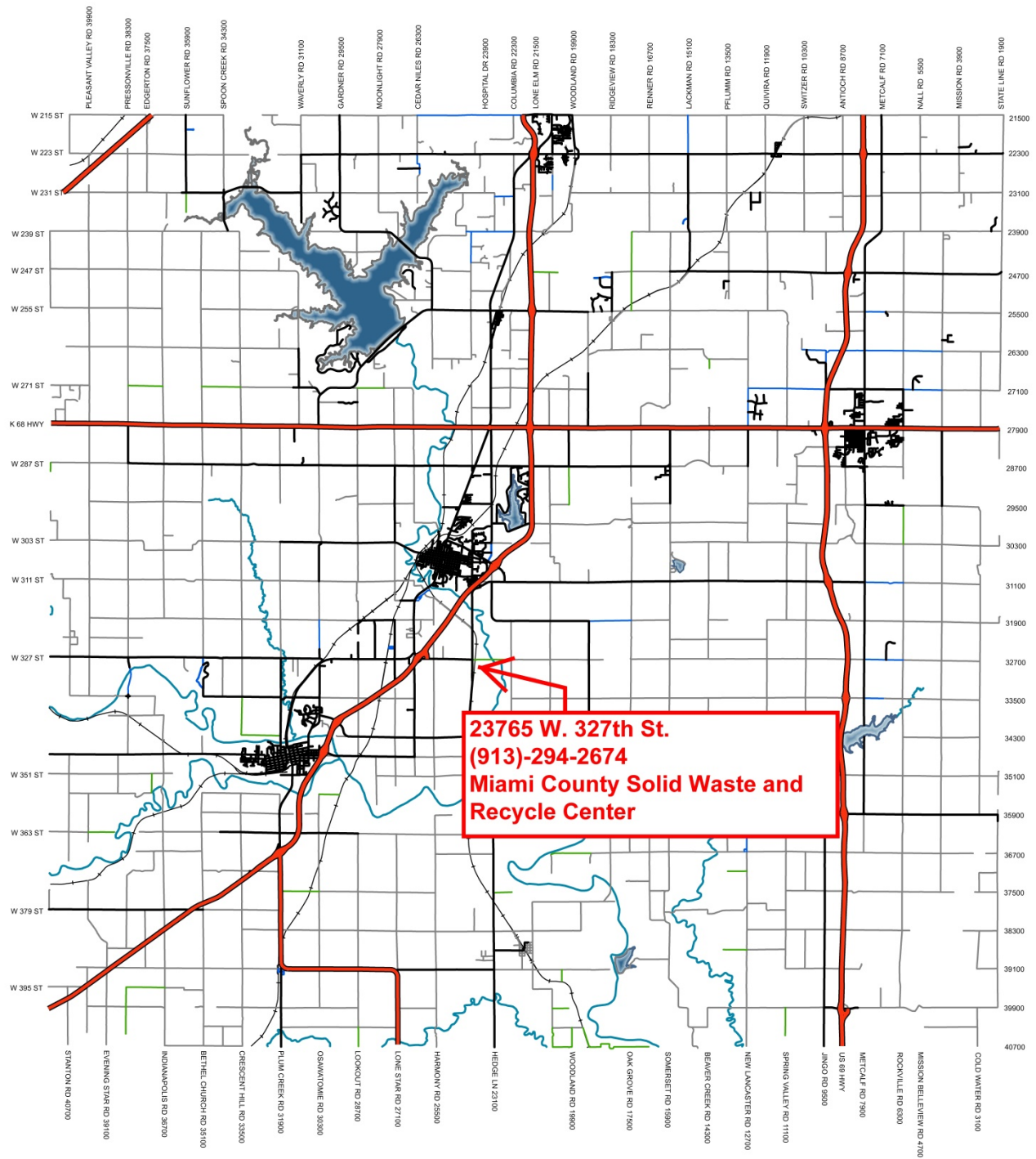


**Seasonal cleanup waste:** Accepted at the transfer station.

**Used motor oil/automotive fluids:** These are stored and either burned at the Miami County Maintenance Facility via an oil burning heat unit or picked up by a contractor. These are not accepted into the solid waste stream.

**Waste tires:** These are accepted at the Solid Waste Facility for a fee. They are transported by a contractor to be disposed of in accordance with KDHE and Federal regulations. No tires are accepted into the solid waste stream.

**White goods and scrap metals:** These are accepted at the county transfer station for a fee. Appliances are disposed of by a third party. Those with Freon are separated and when the Freon is properly evacuated, the appliances are transported for disposal.



## CHAPTER 11: Osage County

Glen Tyson, Public Works Director  
785-828-4416  
Recycling  
208 W. 17<sup>th</sup> St.  
Lyndon, KS 66451  
M-F: 7:00 am to 3:00 pm

Transfer Station, C&D Landfill  
785-528-3790  
4045 W 229<sup>th</sup> St.  
Osage City, KS 66523  
M-Sat: 9:00 am to 4:00 pm



<http://www.osageco.org/>

**General Information:** Osage County operates a state-approved transfer station and recycling center.

The majority of the county's trash is moved from the transfer station to the Hamm Inc. landfill in Perry, Kansas, using Hamm's owned and operated tractor-trailer units. Osage County has a five-year renewable waste disposal agreement with Hamm. Individuals and businesses haul scrap steel, white goods, construction debris and similar wastes to the transfer station/construction debris site. Salvage contractors dispose of scrap steel and white goods. Individuals and businesses are charged a fee, based on size, for tires delivered to the transfer station. A mill levy and tipping fee fund the county solid waste programs.

Refuse collection is available to most, but not all, of rural Osage County residences and businesses and to all city residences and businesses. Solid waste in Osage County is collected and transported by private contractors and individuals. The solid waste department has no plans to begin solid waste collection services. Competition in the marketplace should be sufficient to insure quality service and competitive rates. Individuals and businesses may deliver trash to the transfer station using their own vehicles.

Residential collections are once a week in cities and rural areas. Commercial and business accounts are collected on an as-needed basis.

Osage County's recycling program has expanded significantly over the last several years. The recycle center hours have increased, staff members have been added and additional mobile collection trailers have been located in participating cities.

**Transfer station:** The Osage County transfer station is located approximately two miles east of Osage City and one-mile north of Highway K-31. Waste is accepted from municipal and private haulers as well as individual county residents. The transfer station operator is trained to sample loads and keep records and may reject loads containing non-authorized wastes. Waste is deposited into private industry trucks and transported to a licensed municipal solid waste landfill.

**Agricultural wastes:** These are handled at the point of generation. This has been a satisfactory method and is not expected to change.

**Animal carcasses:** These may be buried on the owner's land or picked up by a rendering company.

**Asbestos:** This should be disposed of by the generator at an approved site.

**Car wash sludge:** This may be disposed of through a wastewater treatment facility.

**Construction and demolition debris:** Individuals and business may haul construction debris or similar wastes to the transfer station/construction debris site. Construction and demolition debris is buried according to KDHE guidelines.

**Electronic waste:** E-Waste is not accepted at this time.

**Emergency Operations Plan:** The solid waste department has met with the emergency management department to discuss the emergency operations plan. The emergency operations plan will be followed in the event of a natural disaster.

**Household hazardous waste:** None accepted at this time.

**Industrial waste:** These items are not accepted at this time.

**Junk vehicles:** These are not accepted at the transfer station. There are salvage dealers in the county who have satisfactorily provided an outlet. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle abandoned vehicles.

**Lead acid batteries:** None accepted at this time.

**Medical waste and sharps:** Medical waste is not accepted at the transfer station. Generators are required to contract with licensed disposal services for approved disposal. A list of available services is maintained at the county transfer station for public information.

**Natural disaster waste:** These items are accepted at the transfer station.

**Pesticides and their containers:** None accepted at this time.

**Recycling:** A voluntary recycling drop-off center is located in Lyndon. County staff maintains regular hours and bulks recyclables for selling. There are also recycling collection trailers available in the cities of Melvern, Osage City, Overbrook, Quenemo, Scranton, and Carbondale.



The following items are accepted:

Plastics (#1 and 2 only)  
Aluminum  
Newspapers  
Junk paper

Tin Cans  
Glass  
Magazines

Cardboard  
Telephone books  
Office paper

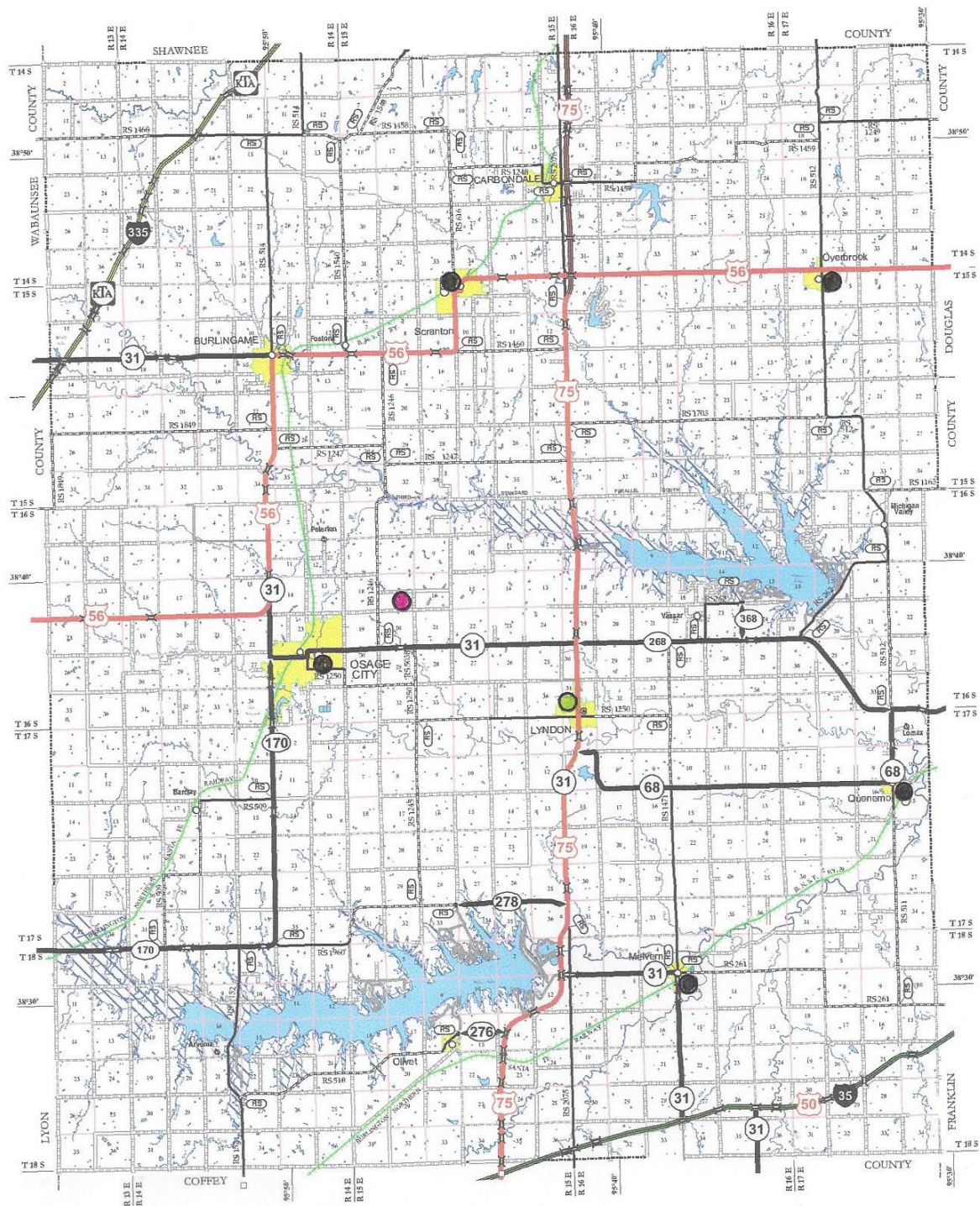
**Used motor oil/automotive fluids:** None accepted at this time.

**Waste tires:** These are accepted at the county transfer station for a fee. They are shredded and placed in a monofill. Tire dealers in the county accept used tires for a fee and have them recycled or taken to the transfer station. No tires are accepted into the waste stream.

**White goods and scrap metal:** Residents are encouraged to call salvage contractors to dispose of scrap steel and white goods. These items may be brought to the county transfer station for salvage, recycling, and disposal. Refrigerant will be reclaimed from compressors and tagged at the transfer station. Any proceeds from material sales go to the solid waste program.

**Yard waste:** None accepted at this time. Backyard composting is highly encouraged through education and awareness of the solid waste recovery process.





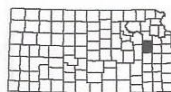
● Recycle Center

● Mobile Recycling Trailer

● Transfer Station



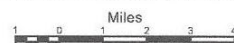
LAMBERT CONFORMAL CONIC PROJECTION



RS SYSTEM REVISED TO NOVEMBER 4, 2003

# GENERAL HIGHWAY MAP **OSAGE COUNTY** KANSAS

PREPARED BY THE  
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
BUREAU OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING  
IN COOPERATION WITH THE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION



August 2008

COMPUTER  
GENERATED

## **CHAPTER 12: Recommendations of the Regional Solid Waste Management Committee**

*The following recommendations are permissive and should not be construed to be mandatory. Final solid waste management decisions rest solely with each county's Board of Commissioners.*

Following are ways in which the Lake Region counties work together through the LRSWA to reduce per capita waste.

### **A. Interlocal agreements and the Lake Region Solid Waste Authority**

No major reorganizations are required within the county and Lake Region structures. Administrative, solid waste plan implementation personnel, and operating functions will continue to be handled at the county level. Advisory functions will continue to be handled at the regional level. The LRSWA interlocal agreements should be maintained and their guidelines should be strictly adhered to. It is not the function of the LRSWA to administer the county and local government solid waste plans. It also does not handle their policy making, public information, budgeting, planning or adoption of ordinances, codes and standards. The LRSWA should continue its role as a forum for debate, cooperation, and consensus of the Lake Region members rather than regional administration of solid waste disposal. In addition to coordinating reviews and amendments of this plan, the part-time coordinator position should be continued to:

- Maintain a flow of current information to the counties and be available to locate and compile information to assist the counties.
- Perform grant writing, accounting, and administration duties.
- Lake Region educational programs and information and materials available to the public.

Currently, the LRSWA only owns office equipment. Each county owns and maintains its own recycling, HHW and waste processing equipment. Through an interlocal agreement, counties may own and lease equipment to each other. Even though the LRSWA no longer owns recycling equipment or trucks, sharing of authority-owned equipment by the region's member counties still is authorized by the existing Recycling, Resource Recovery and Waste Reduction Memorandum of Understanding and Agreement.

Each county pays annual dues to the LRSWA in the amount of one-sixth of the total budget. The budget is presented to each county commission annually for approval.

### **B. Increase recycling**

In the Committee's opinion, the best way to increase public participation in recycling is by supporting and facilitating the operation of the individual county recycling programs.

Each county now has a recycling facility and marketing program. The goal is to increase public participation through education, advertising and marketing.



Each county is responsible for its recycling program. We recommend that each county work with local recycling and environmental organizations. It is important to understand that the counties will operate each at their own pace. Demographics, life styles, political attitudes and county revenues all are determining factors in resource recovery. If the basic framework and a method for growth are in place, this basic program will meet those needs.

The recycling equipment previously owned by the Authority has been transferred or sold to one or more of the counties. Those counties are responsible for the ownership and operation of the equipment. Equipment could continue to be shared through separate interlocal agreements between the counties.



The LRSWA does not process, own or sell any recyclables; nor would it be responsible for any associated costs or advertising.

Cities in Coffey County, Miami County and Wellsville in Franklin County have added curbside recycling programs and are seeing increased recycling participation from the residents.

### **C. Electronic waste**

The Lake Region member counties participated in the state's pilot e-waste collection program. Region counties shipped over 208 tons of e-waste to a recycling facility during the two-year pilot program, but unfortunately at this time none of the six LRSWA counties are able to accept e-waste.

The Lake Region SWA is looking to the state of Kansas for leadership on this issue and has supported the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's efforts to develop a statewide electronic waste program.



### **D. Waste tire disposal**

Each county has a method for dealing with waste tires. Alternate methods are reviewed on a continuing basis.

The committee recommends that a per tire handling fee be levied at all county solid waste transfer and landfill sites. This helps curb out-of-region tire discarding at regional facilities and also contribute funds for proper tire disposal. Proper waste tire disposal includes private contractor pickup, processing and disposal in their permitted tire monofills.

## **E. Household hazardous waste**

The Committee recommends maintaining the regional household hazardous waste collection program by supporting and facilitating individual county programs.

The LRSWA program should continue, with each county having its own trained personnel, to accept household hazardous waste at approved locations. Each county's annual budget should allow for collection and disposal of household hazardous waste in conjunction with an educational program. It is important that the present plan remain in place and be allowed to grow as public awareness increases. The counties have a recognized Interlocal Agreement governing household hazardous waste programs.

## **F. Regional Composting Program**

All seasonal wastes should be diverted from the landfills and transfer stations. The committee recommends that counties establish educational programs and a regional pilot program be developed.

Within the Lake Region, there are generators of agricultural animal wastes. Some of these generators are interested in composting animal manure and waste paper. As these projects move along, they may become excellent sources of waste paper disposal.

It is recommended, for the short term, that counties handle their own forestry and seasonal waste composting. The regional composting proposal should be reviewed annually and possibly established as economics and volume demands require. It is reasonable to consider these programs for grants.

## **G. Licensing**

The Committee recommends that solid waste hauling contractors, salvage yard operators and recycling services be licensed by each county in which they operate.

There are state regulations with minimum requirements for solid waste collection and transportation. A county resolution would be required to implement licensing. This is not meant as a revenue enhancement tax, but as a means to account for their activities and ability to comply with local and state requirements.

## **H. Open burning**

The Committee recognizes that state law prohibits open burning of major environmental pollutants including the following materials, but not limited to:

|                |                               |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Tires          | Plastics                      |
| Oils and fuels | Batteries                     |
| Treated lumber | Asphalt shingles and products |

The committee recommends local enforcement of all state-wide burning prohibitions.

## **I. Reduction of illegal dumping**

The Lake Region counties should aggressively enforce illegal dumping regulations and lobby for code courts within the member counties.

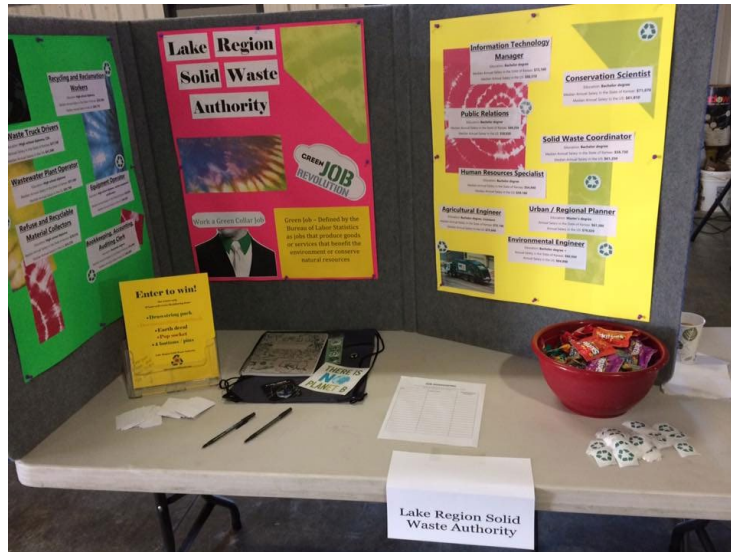
Prosecution is more difficult for illegal dumping in roadside ditches, under bridges and along creek beds. Current Kansas statutes state that “solid waste produced from a discrete source disposed of in ways other than in accordance with this act shall remain the property of the generator and the generator shall be liable for removal of the waste, restoration of the area in which the waste was disposed and to provide for lawful disposal of the waste. It shall not constitute a defense to the generator that the generator acted through an independent contractor in the transportation or disposal of the solid waste.”

The committee recommends the counties mandate clean-up of these types of sites by the generators, or counties could clean up the sites themselves and recoup any costs from the generators. Generators could be identified by addressed items in the trash, eye witnesses or any other available means. This could work hand-in-hand with recommendation G (licensing) requiring all solid waste hauling contractors to be licensed by each county. One of the conditions for obtaining a county hauling license could be that the contractor would be liable for any illegal dump clean-up costs in the event an identified generator could prove he/she had contracted with that hauler for lawful disposal of their solid waste.

## **J. Buy recycled**

The Committee recommends that local municipal/government agencies implement in-house policies to reduce waste and buy recycled products, thus setting an example for residents. In an effort to reduce the amount of waste destined for transfer stations/landfills, local government agencies should implement mandatory office recycling programs. These can be coordinated with the county recycling facilities and should include all items accepted by those facilities.

Local government can have some impact on the development of markets for recyclables due to volume and repetitive purchases. Internal procurement policies that stress the purchase of products made from recycled materials should be established in all of the region’s city and county offices.



## K. Regional education

The LRA regional education program is designed and implemented by the regional coordinator with help from representatives of each member county. Outreach efforts include creating educational material to make available to the public, visiting schools to teach about waste reduction, talking with area service groups, and via a social media platform promote responsible solid waste management. Another function is to connect the region's member counties to the federal and state resources.

In addition to public education efforts, the Lake Region members continue to keep pace with changes in the industry by attending the annual Works Conference, the Kansas Organization of Recyclers conference, involvement in environmental groups and organizations in the state of Kansas, continuous research and reading about the industry, taking tours of other facilities, participating in local environmental focused events, and inviting guest speakers to their meetings.

## L. Regional new directions

Through recommendations by the SWMC, the LRSWA board of directors continually examines ways to promote existing programs and develop new educational and waste minimization programs.

## CHAPTER 13: Estimated Costs of Systems

### A. Regional budget

The LRSWA budget is relatively small as most solid waste issues are managed by individual counties. The budget reflects the services shared by the counties and the salary of one paid, part-time staff person.

Lake Region Operating Budget

| Year                    | 2010     | 2015     | 2016     | 2017     | 2018     |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Budget                  | \$35,037 | \$29,400 | \$24,000 | \$24,000 | \$27,600 |
| Per County contribution | \$5,200  | \$4,900  | \$4,500  | \$4,000  | \$4,600  |

#### ***AUTHORITY***

*The Lake Region Solid Waste Authority, the Lake Region Solid Waste Management Committee, and any associated subcommittees, function in an advisory capacity only. Final solid waste management decisions rest solely with each county's Board of Commissioners.*