

Members of the public wishing to speak on Items of Study must register with the County Clerk prior to the beginning of the meeting.

STUDY SESSION

BOARD OF FRANKLIN COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Monday, July 25, 2016 | 8:30 a.m.

TO BE HELD IN THE ANNEX COMMISSION CHAMBERS

A. PUBLIC COMMENT

A Citizen Desiring To Speak On An Item Not On The Agenda May Do So At This Time. Discussion Is Limited To Five Minutes And The Commission Will Not Take Action Or Discuss Items At This Time. Discussion Should Be Limited To Matters Of County Commission Business And Public Comment Is Not Permitted In Regard To Personnel Matters Or On Pending Legal Matters. Items Introduced Under '**Public Comment**' May Become Agenda Items At A Later Date.

B. ITEMS OF STUDY

1. Discussion Of Lake Region Solid Waste Management Plan. Charlene A. Weiss, Coordinator

Documents:

[2016 0725 solid waste mgmt plan cv-1.pdf](#)
[plan resolution 2015.pdf](#)
[swmp 2015 -annual review-changes \(002\).pdf](#)

C. ADJOURNMENT

D. INFORMATION & ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. UpComing Events
 - Commission Meeting on July 27, 2016 at 8:30 A.M.
 - Commission Meeting on Aug. 3, 2016 at 8:30 A.M.
 - Commission Study Session on Aug. 8, 2016 at 8:30 A.M.
 - Commission Meeting on Aug. 10, 2016 at 8:30 A.M.
 - Commission Meeting on Aug. 17, 2016 at 8:30 A.M.
 - Joint City/County/School Board Luncheon on Aug. 17, 2016 at City Hall.
 - Commission Study Session on Aug. 22, 2016 at 8:30 A.M.
 - Commission Meeting on Aug. 24, 2016 at 8:30 A.M.
 - Commission Meeting on Aug. 31, 2016 at 8:30 A.M.

Franklin County Agenda Cover Sheet



To: Franklin County Board of County Commissioners
From: Charlene Weiss
Department: Lake Region Solid Waste Authority Coordinator
Date: 7/25/16

AGENDA ITEM NARRATIVE

Discussion of updated Lake Region Solid Waste Management Plan.

BACKGROUND

SPECIFIC ACTION REQUESTED

Approval of resolution of recommended changes to management plan.

ATTACHMENTS

Lake Region Solid Waste Management Plan

LAKE REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

As Revised April 2016

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

**Lake Region Solid Waste Authority
32896 Oak Grove Road, Paola, KS 66071
913-256-9569
lakeregion@wildblue.net**



LAKE REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Lake Region Solid Waste Authority Board of Directors

Italics denotes alternate members

Anderson County: Scott Garrett, *Jim Johnson*
 Coffey County: Todd Bemis, Wayne Blackbourn, *Jeff Beyer*
 Franklin County: Harold Fuller, Jon Hiatt, *Don Stottlemire*
 Linn County: Jerald Bishop, Joe Maloney, *Al Doan*
 Miami County: Maurice Ball, J.R. McMahan, *Matt Oehlert*
 Osage County: Russell Swanson, Glen Tyson, *Carl Meyer*
 Lake Region Solid Waste Authority Coordinator: Charlene Weiss

Lake Region Solid Waste Management Committee (SWMC):

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Scott Garrett	Anderson	2 nd Class City, Garnett
Commissioner Jim Johnson	Anderson	County Commissioner
Vacant	Anderson	Unincorporated Area
Todd Bemis - Chairman	Coffey	Recycling Coordinator
Wayne Blackbourn	Coffey	County Engineer
Commissioner Fred Rowley	Coffey	County Commissioner
Harold Fuller	Franklin	Unincorporated Area
Jon Hiatt	Franklin	Solid Waste Director
Don Stottlemire	Franklin	County Commissioner
Vacant	Linn	General Public
Al Doan	Linn	Solid Waste Department
Joe Maloney	Linn	Recycling/HHW Director
Darryl White	Miami	Unincorporated Area
J.R. McMahan	Miami	2 nd Class City, Paola
Mark Peters	Miami	Rural Miami County
Vacant	Osage	3 rd 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 **February 10, 2015**

Todd Bemis, SWMC Chairman

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Preface

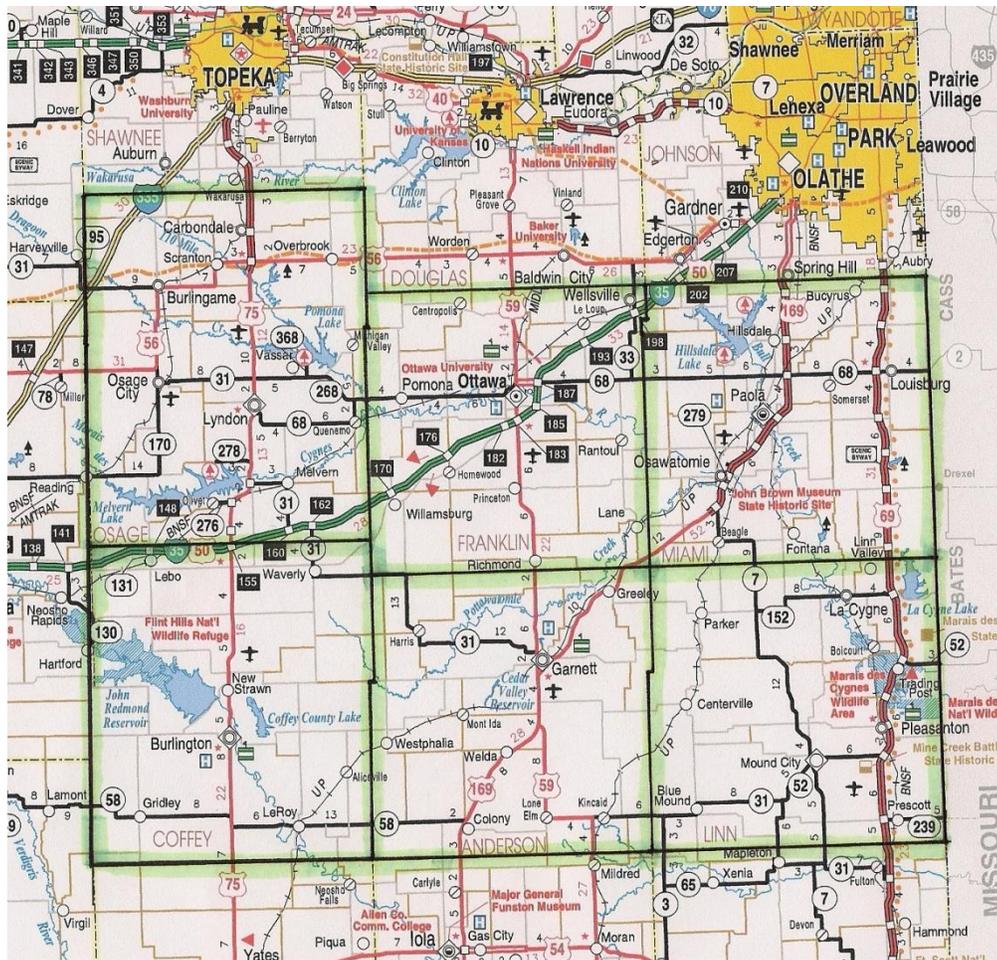
The Lake Region Solid Waste Management Committee has reviewed and amended its April 13, 1995 Solid Waste Management Plan following the recommendations from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment for an annual review.

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 2012 valuations are listed in the following chart.

County	Type of Government	Total Valuation
Anderson	Three commissioners	\$76,406,970
Coffey	Five commissioners	\$408,133,554
Franklin	Five commissioners and county administrator	\$212,310,988
Linn	Three commissioners	\$172,344,574
Miami	Five commissioners and county administrator	\$346,368,753
Osage	Three commissioners	\$125,287,527
Lake Region		\$1,340,852,366

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 100,860. The following table shows the most recent census and population trends for each county. The population has been migrating from the Kansas City Metropolitan area southward, putting increased pressures on the waste management systems of the north-eastern Lake Region counties of Franklin and Miami; however, almost all the counties have experienced growth since the LRSWA was formed in 1993. That growth demands more services but also creates a growth in the tax base with more homes and businesses.

Population Trends				
County	1990	2000	2010	2012
Anderson	7,803	8,110	8,102	8,070
Coffey	8,365	8,815	8,601	8,502
Franklin	22,124	24,768	25,992	25,931
Linn	7,994	9,570	9,656	9,441
Miami	23,366	28,351	32,787	32,612
Osage	16,918	16,712	16,295	16,304
Lake Region	86,570	96,326	101,433	100,860

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.

E. 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, waste reduction, and diverting more of the waste stream to recycling and composting.

F. 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.

G. 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 – solid, liquid and gaseous. 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.

The following table shows the average weight of solid waste produced per capita for the Lake Region counties.

Average Solid Waste Generation Per Person*				
2012				
County	Population	Annual MSW Waste Tons	Annual MSW per Person Pounds	Daily Waste per Person Pounds
Anderson	8,070	3,223	799	2.2
Coffey	8,502	4,894	1,151	3.2
Franklin	25,931	17,610	1,358	3.7
Linn	9,441	4,583	971	2.7
Miami	32,612	14,359	881	2.4
Osage	16,304	9,605	1,178	3.2
Lake Region	100,860	54,274	1,076	2.9

*Not including industrial or construction waste

B. Solid waste generation report

Lake Region Solid Waste Generation Report - 2012							
	Anderson	Coffey	Franklin	Linn	Miami	Osage	Lake Region
Waste placed in MSW Landfills (tons)							
Household Waste							
In county	2,903.09	4,325.36	16,578.30	4,300.00	11,469.78	9,421.35	48,997.88
Out of county	0.00	1,792.01	4,450.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,242.65
Industrial Waste	0.00	67.17	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	72.17
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal MSW Landfilled	2,903.09	6,184.54	21,028.94	4,305.00	11,469.78	9,421.35	55,312.70
Waste disposed of other than MSW Landfills (tons)							
C&D	3,741.56	4,024.31	3,640.81	3,943.00	680.34	1,223.66	17,253.68
HHW Disposed	0.00	0.00	24.55	0.00	0.00	4.93	29.48
Industrial Waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yard Waste	0.00	49.55	182.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	232.37
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Subtotal Waste Disposed	3,741.56	4,073.86	3,848.18	3,943.00	680.34	1,228.59	17,515.53
Waste recycled (tons)							
Newspaper	18.16	48.05	72.06	46.00	0.00	33.64	217.91
Office Paper	0.00	41.54	80.42	0.00	0.00	8.21	130.17
Magazines	19.60	39.71	48.77	0.00	0.00	7.08	115.16
Book Stock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42
Cardboard	97.24	284.42	267.57	35.00	0.00	56.18	740.41
Glass	16.45	46.34	62.34	0.00	0.00	13.11	138.24
Aluminum	0.30	2.91	18.55	0.50	0.00	0.29	22.55
Scrap Metal	28.94	0.00	32.52	175.00	0.00	21.73	258.19
Tin Cans	0.30	11.49	19.33	0.00	0.00	5.62	36.74
Batteries	0.35	0.00	0.69	2.00	0.00	0.00	3.04
Plastics	7.59	40.27	22.35	6.00	0.00	13.47	89.68
Tires	15.19	0.00	21.48	0.00	0.00	17.11	53.78
HHW Recycled	0.00	0.00	7.01	0.00	0.00	1.99	9.00
E-waste Recycled	2.22	4.39	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.64
Yard Waste, Compost	114.06	0.00	152.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	284.06
Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	18.36	0.00	2,889.20	0.00	2,907.56
Subtotal MSW Recycled	320.40	519.12	824.48	282.50	2,889.20	178.85	5,014.55
Total Tons Solid Waste	6,965.05	10,777.52	25,701.60	8,530.50	15,039.32	10,828.79	77,842.78
Tons Diverted from MSW Landfills	4,061.96	4,592.98	4,672.66	4,225.50	3,569.54	1,407.44	22,530.08
Percent Diverted*	58.3%	51.1%	22.0%	49.5%	23.7%	13.0%	31.5%
Tons Recycled	320.40	519.12	824.48	282.50	2,889.20	178.85	5,014.55
Percent MSW Recycled	9.9%	7.7%	3.8%	6.2%	20.1%	1.9%	8.3%

*Does not include out of county MSW

C. Household hazardous waste report

Kansas Household Hazardous Waste Program - Annual Report Form for State Fiscal Year 2014 (July 1, 2013 to June 30, 2014)													
Name of Facility: Lake Region Solid Waste Authority Permit Numb 764, 859, 860, 808 & County(ies) Served: Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Linn, Miami and Osage Facility Address: Vanes per County Phone #: 913-256-9569 Fax #: 913-284-3291 email: lakeregion@wfcbbus.net													
Waste Category	Name of Disposal Contractor for each Category	Conversion factors used to estimate amounts left in Storage	Wastes in STORAGE (includes all wastes left in storage at the close of the report period)	HAZARDOUS WASTES CONTRACTED or disposal at a cost				Wastes not contracted as Hazardous Waste or disposal at the cost				Total Pounds COLLECTED	
				DISTRIBUTED through a REUSE Waste Exchange program	Recycled (HW) i.e. batteries	Energy Recovery (HW) fuel sub.	Treatment (HW)	Landfilled (HW)	Incineration (HW)	Recycled i.e. batteries & refining of used oil	Energy Recovery i.e. used oil, fuel substitutes		Treatment and/or disposal through sanitary sewer
DOT Class (Class description)			ounds	ounds	ounds	ounds	ounds	ounds	ounds	ounds	ounds	ounds	ounds
1. NR (Bulk Latex Paint)	Clean Harbor & PCS	12 pounds per gallon	8,227	14,028			3,575					5,217	31,047
2. NR (Bulk Clear)	Crystal Clear	8 pounds per gallon	11,212	8,000						44,008		580	63,800
3. Class 2, Div. 2.1 (Sorted Aerosols, Lab/Loose Pack)	Clean Harbor & PCS	12 pounds per gallon	58				2,612					200	2,870
4. Class 3 (Bulk Oil Based Paint)	Clean Harbor & PCS	8 pounds per gallon	9,488	180			14,858					165	24,671
5. Class 3 (Bulk Fuels/Fuel Blends)	PCS	When determining weights of LAB PACKS in Storage don't forget to subtract the drum weight and the absorbent material, to report the NET WEIGHT, or the amount of the wastes collected and managed.	30				6,816						6,846
7. Class 4, Div. 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible)	PCS		1										1
8. Class 4, Div. 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet)	PCS		19										19
9. Class 5, Div. 5.1 (Oxidizers)	PCS		21										21
10. Class 5, Div. 5.2 (Organic Peroxides)	Clean Harbor & PCS		830				4,190						5,020
11. Class 6, Div. 6.1 (Poisons)	Clean Harbor & PCS		10				400						410
12. Class 6, Div. 6.1 (Dioxins)	Clean Harbor & PCS		191				1,727						1,918
13. Class 8 (Corrosives, Acids and Bases)	Car Shailer & PCS	Car batteries, at 30 pounds each	1,680				3,060						4,740
14. Class 8 (Batteries - Lead Acid)	PCS & Batteries Plus		91				700						791
15. Class 8 (Sorted Batteries - NiCd)	PCS & Batteries Plus	For all other batteries report actual weight	6										6
16. Class 8 (Batteries - Dry Cell)	PCS & Batteries Plus		1,924	2,160									4,084
17. Class 8 (Batteries - Lithium)	Clean Harbor, PCS & Hitech												
18. NR (Antifreeze)	Clean Harbor & PCS	Please note conversion factor used to estimate amounts left in storage, if applicable.	112									15	127
19. NR (Non-Hazardous)	PCS		1,500										1,500
20. Mercury	PCS		9,000										9,000
21. Fluorescent Bulbs	PCS												
22. Electronic Waste	PCS												
23. Pharmaceuticals	PCS												
24. Other: cylinders	PCS		25				467						492
Total Pounds Managed:			44,405	22,208	2,175	0	35,345	47,068	0	0	6,507	157,708	

Additional Program summary results:	
Annual Operational Costs for the year (July 1, 2013 - June 30, 2014):	
A. Disposal Cost	\$ 21,337.54
B. Salaries	\$ 25,705.35
C. Equipment/Supplies	\$ 524.74
D. Overhead (Admin & Util)	\$ 2,152.67
TOTAL ANNUAL OPERATIONAL COSTS:	\$ 50,427.25
Total Cost per Participant:	\$ 18.52
Total Disposal Cost per Participant:	\$ 7.84
Average Pound per Participant:	\$ 57.92
Cost to manage per Pound:	\$ 0.32
Average Disposal Cost per Pound:	\$ 0.57
Percent Managed through Waste Exchange Program:	
Percent Contracted for Hazardous Waste disposal:	33.79%
Percent Managed through Other means:	28.16%
Percent in Storage as of report date:	

D. Future solid waste generation

The Lake Region's population is growing, especially in the northeastern counties. If disposal costs remained the same, our private and public expenditures will have to increase by that amount. It is reasonable to predict that disposal costs could double or triple by the year 2030. However, as seen in the per capita chart on page 11, the Lake Region counties have been good at reducing the amount of waste generated per person even as the population grows. Even so, the sheer volume will increase with population.

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.

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.

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, churches, civic clubs and the like sharing 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 has amassed a good supply of literature on recycling, composting and other solid waste issues. It has materials appropriate for school-age children as well as adults.

The Lake Region has recently put forth a large effort in education throughout the region. All elementary schools in the region are contacted annually requesting that a representative of the Region be allowed to present recycling information to the students. Some schools allow us to speak in the spring near Earth Day and some allow us to present in the fall in conjunction with America Recycles Day. Since 2010 we have

reached over 6,300 students in schools spread throughout the region. This number does not include the staff and administrators who also attend our sessions. We also attend several county fairs displaying recycling information during the summer months.

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.

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.

Coffey County: Has a Subtitle D landfill.

Franklin County: Uses private contractor for hauling and disposal.

Linn County: Hauls to Arcadia landfill.

Miami County: Uses private contractor for hauling and disposal.

Osage County: Uses private contractor for hauling and disposal.

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 ~~Supervisor~~ Director, 785-448-3109

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

Franklin County: Jon Hiatt, Solid Waste Director, 785-229-3170

Linn County: Joe Maloney, Solid Waste Coordinator, 913-471-4631

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

Osage County: Glen Tyson, County Road Supervisor, 785-828-4416.

Lake Region: Charlene Weiss, Lake Region Coordinator, 913-256-9569

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, ~~Supervisor~~ 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.

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.

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

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

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.

E-waste: Currently, electronic waste is accepted at the Anderson County waste station. They participated in a grant pilot program through KDHE to establish the e-waste recycling. The electronics are stored in locked trailers until they can be hauled to a recycler.

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.

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 waste station 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.

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.

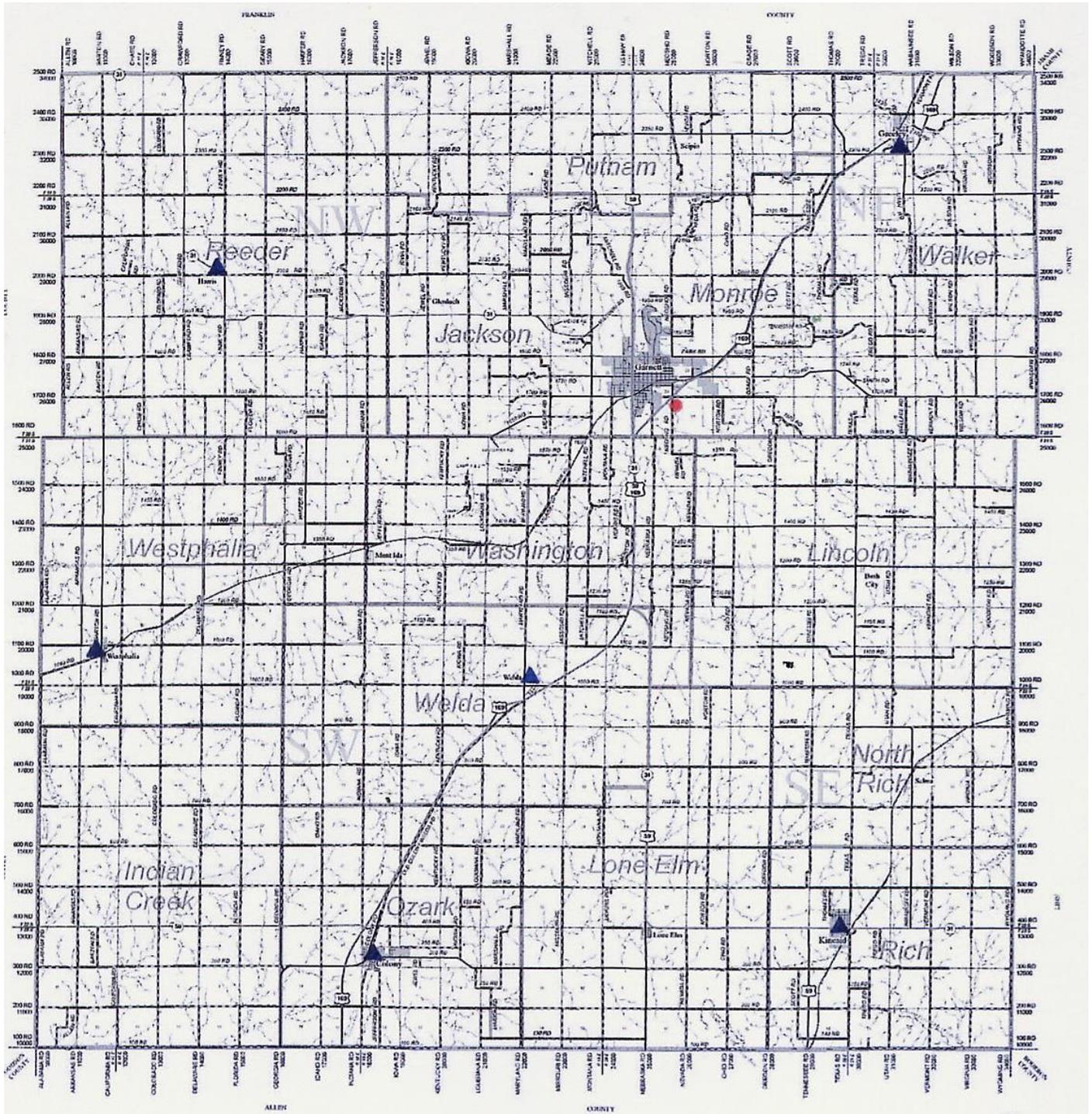


Used motor oil: Used motor oil is collected at the transfer station, stored in a 550 gallon tank with secondary containment, then sold to a private contractor for recycling. Used motor oil from the county vehicles is stored at the county barn for use in the oil burning furnace.

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



- Permanent Location
- ▲ Mobile Recycling Trailer

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



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.

E-Waste: Currently electronic waste is accepted at the Coffey County recycling center. Collections were started using a pilot program grant funded through KDHE. The pilot program has expired however Coffey County continues to accept e-waste for recycling.

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
Plastics #s 1-7
Textiles and shoes
Magazines
Cardboard
Telephone books

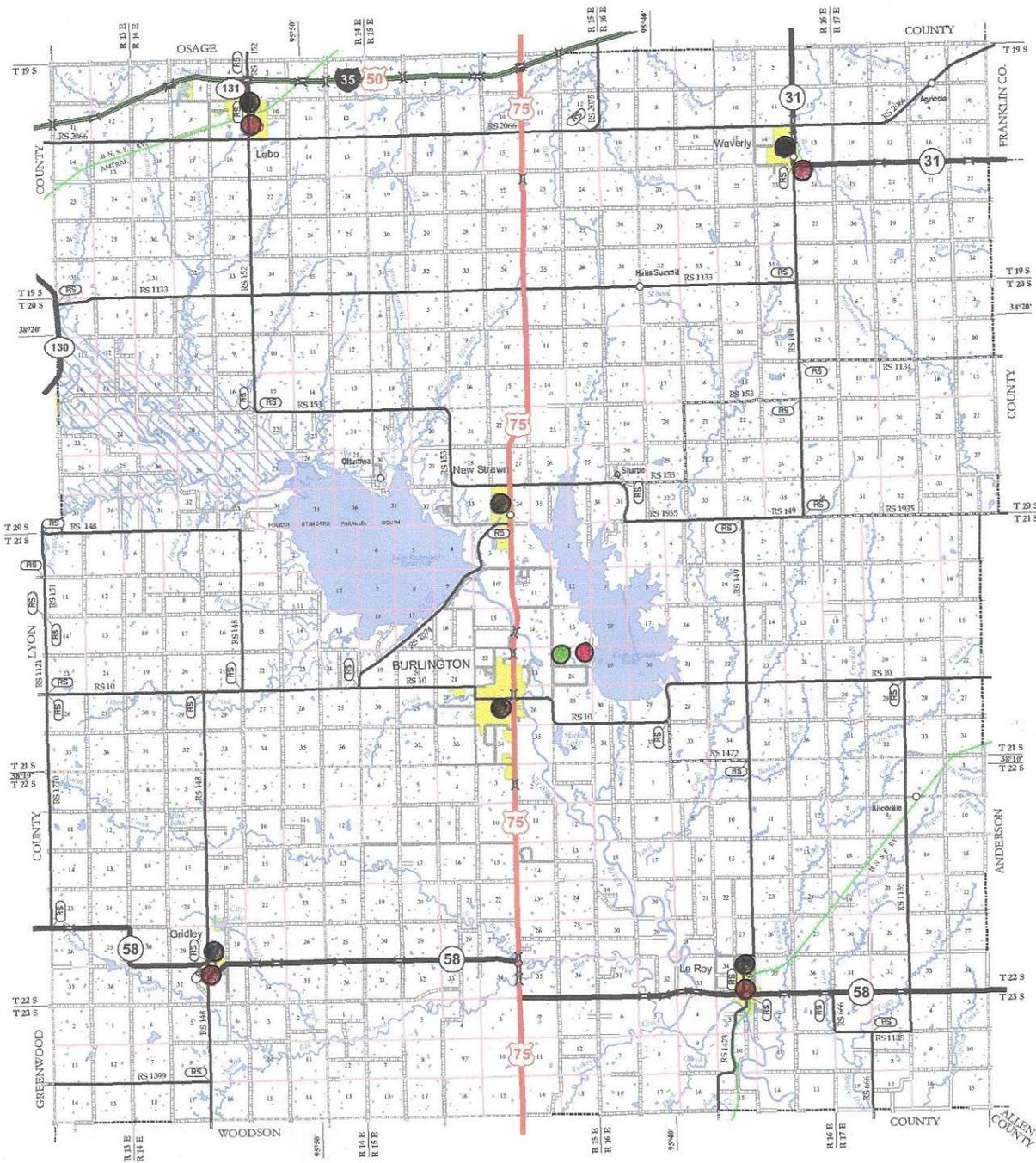
Steel cans
Glass
Scrap aluminum
Newsprint
Books - hard and soft-back
Office paper

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.

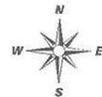
Used motor oil: This is accepted at the household hazardous waste facility.

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.

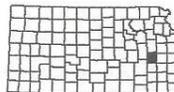
White goods/scrap metals: These are accepted at the landfill for salvage, recycling and disposal. Refrigerant is reclaimed by trained landfill personnel. Clean white goods and scrap metal are sold to a salvage dealer.



- 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

Jon Hiatt, 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 ~~noon~~ 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. 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 will be 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 county residents and solid waste haulers.

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 accepted for recycling but need to be 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.

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: ~~With the exception of CRTs, e-waste is accepted at the recycling center for recycling. CRTs are no longer accepted do to the expense of recycling them. They are diverted to the transfer station or to dealers that will recycle them.~~ **E-Waste is not accepted at this time.**

Emergency Management Planning: ~~The Solid Waste and Public Works Departments are currently in the process of creating a Debris Management Plan that is being written by EFM and will be incorporated into the Franklin County Emergency Operations Plan. Meetings have been held with the LEOP, Emergency Management Office and EFM to develop a plan in the event of a disaster. This plan will be completed sometime in late June or July of 2013.~~ **A 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.

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.

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.



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. The 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. 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:

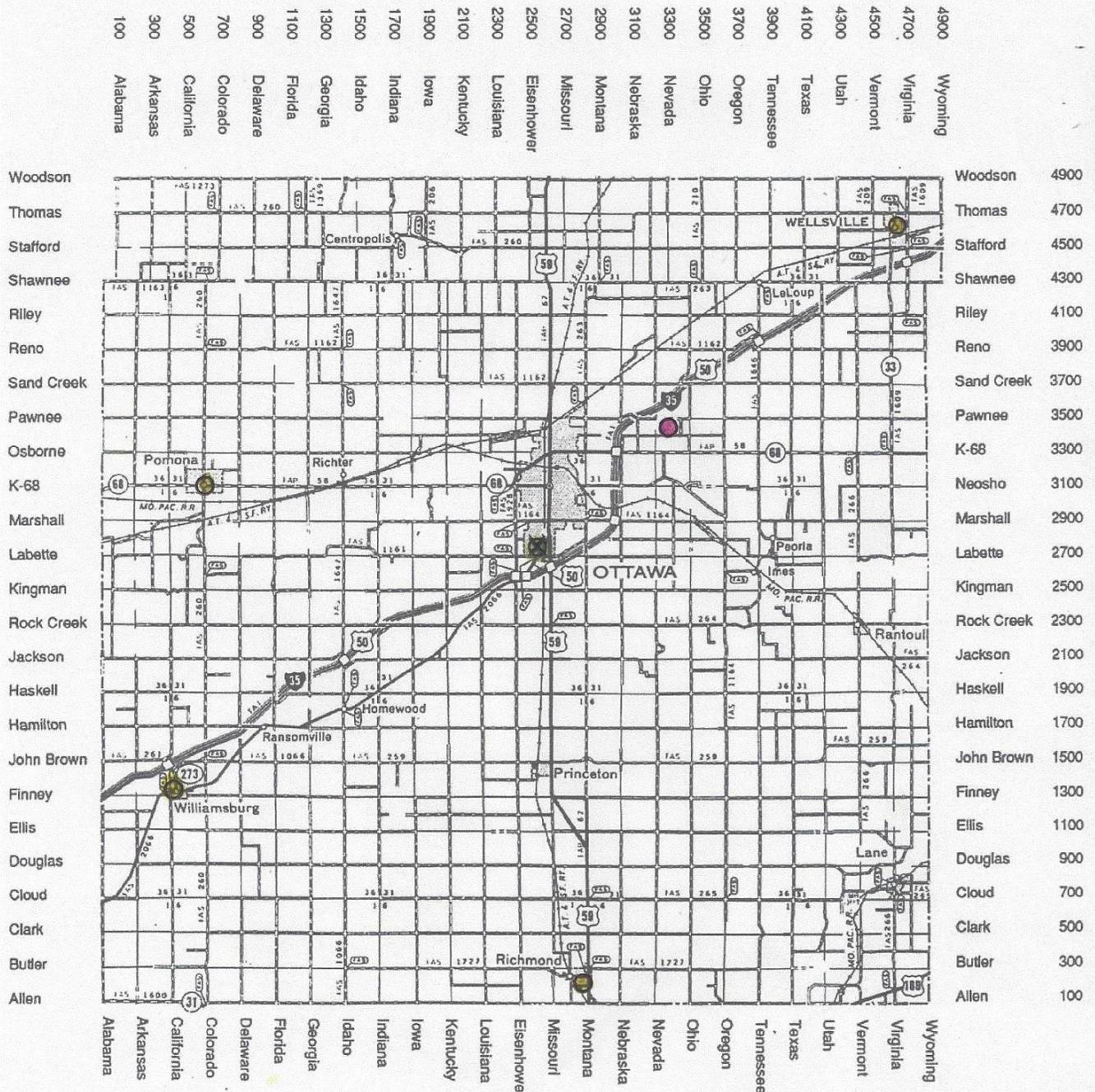
Plastics (#1&2, clear/colors and #3-7)	Aluminum cans
Glass (from consumables)	Cardboard
Mixed paper and junk mail	Computer paper
Magazines	Newspapers
Tin cans	Paperboard
White paper goods	

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.

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 free of charge. Proceeds from material sales go to the solid waste program.

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
Joe Maloney, Solid Waste Coordinator
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 10 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 solid waste manager 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 10 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 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 and Sugar Valley Lakes 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. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem.

Agricultural waste: Agricultural waste is the responsibility of the generator. 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.

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

Composting: Linn County is currently composting seasonal waste and is investigating other composting options.

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.

Dead animals: Animals up to and including the size of a dog may be buried at Prescott. Disposal of larger domestic and wild animals should be handled with National Byproducts.

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 a HHW program at its facility in Prescott. Wastes are separated, lab packed, and shipped by a private company as needed.

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.

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



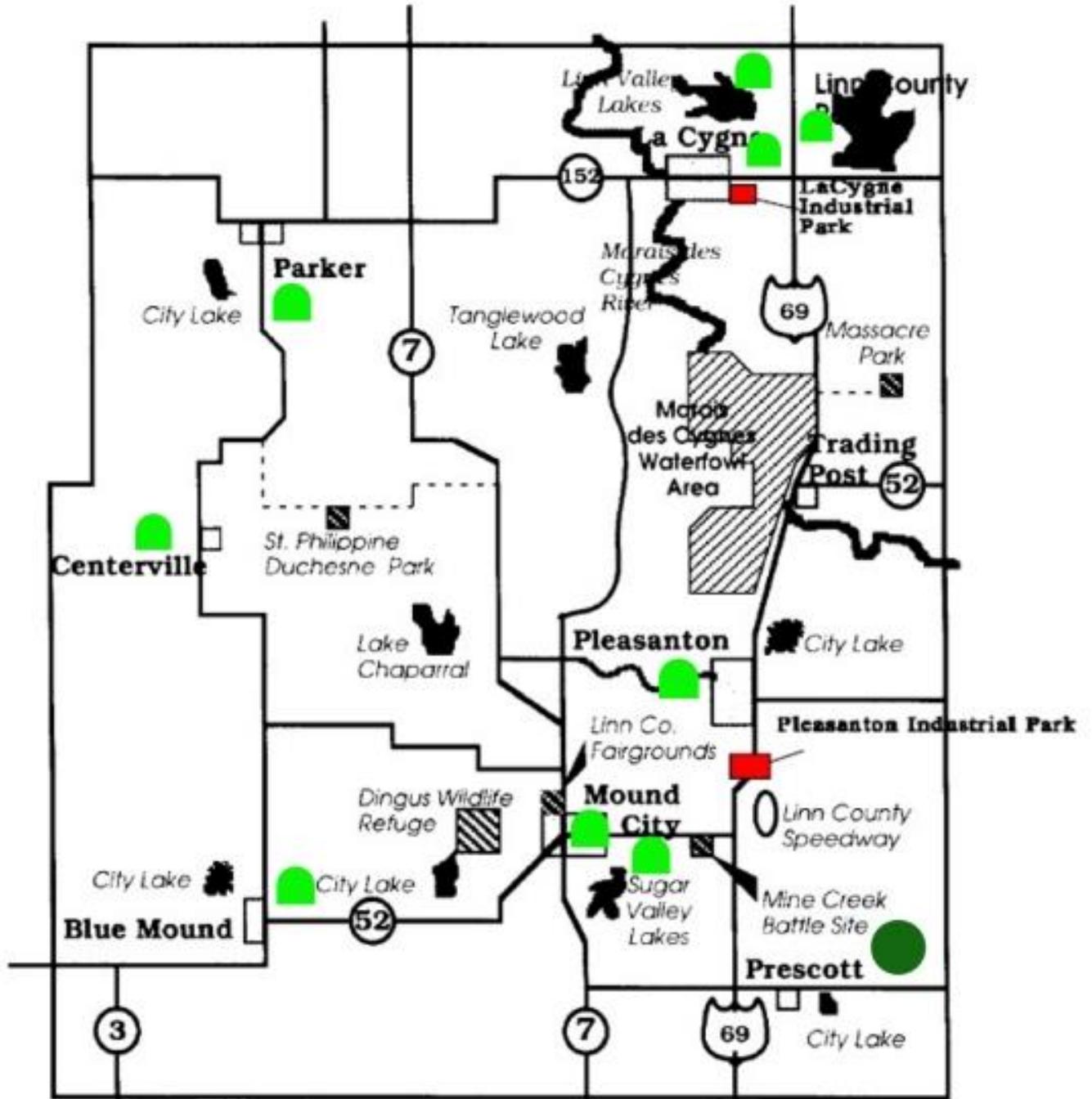
vehicles, machinery and metal is done at the transfer station and selected convenience centers until arrangements are made with a private contractor.

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.

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.

White goods: These are accepted at the transfer station and convenience centers for disposal by contractors. Freon is extracted according to federal regulations.

LINN COUNTY RECYCLE FACILITIES



 **COVENIENCE CENTERS FACILITY**

 **CONVENIENCE CENTER AND LANDFILL FACILITY**

CHAPTER 10: Miami County

Transfer Station, Recycling, C&D Landfill

~~J.R. McMahon, Director~~ Operated by

Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc.

Phone: 913-294-2674 279-8222

Fax: 913-294-5859

23765 W. 327th St.

Paola, KS 66071

M-F: 8:00 am to 5:00 pm

Sat: 8:00 am to noon

HHW, E-Waste

~~Maurice Ball~~ Darryl White

913-294-4117

23765 W 327th 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 Deffenbaugh Industries Inc. (DII) to operate **the scale house**, ~~the transfer station, construction and demolition landfill~~, disposal of appliances, Freon goods and tires, etc. The county's agreement with DII is for **6 10** years and will expire in 20**15 25**. ~~The Director of Public Services, under the direction of the county administrator, is in charge of the program. The weigh master is responsible for daily operation of the scales and certain administrative functions. The program is funded completely by user fees.~~

Refuse collection is available to all Miami County residences and businesses via private haulers. The cities of Osawatomie and Paola have mandatory service fees for city residences only. The city of Louisburg has an optional fee for its residents. The city of Fontana does not offer refuse collection. Residents are expected to dispose of their refuse on an individual basis, which is usually through a third party.

The majority of waste generated in Miami County is hauled by commercial carriers, including DII, 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.

~~DII operates the C&D landfill in accordance with KDHE regulations.~~ A third party hired by DII 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.

The county has a contract with DII to operate the recycling program. This consists of providing roll-offs (DII owned) at the transfer station which are available for public access 24 hours a day.

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 county scales by Deffenbaugh Industries, Inc. The waste then becomes the property of DII, which is responsible for proper disposal. DII hauls the waste to a company owned, KDHE-approved landfill in Topeka, Kansas. A tipping fee is charged at the transfer station to pay for operation of the recycling program and transfer station.

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

Agricultural chemicals and containers: Chemicals and triple-rinsed chemical containers from noncommercial use are accepted at the HHW facility at no charge. Commercial generators must find their own approved disposal service. The county disposes of the chemical and containers through a licensed company.

Car wash sludge: This is accepted at the transfer station and is placed in the landfill at the construction and demolition site.

Construction and demolition debris: Construction and demolition debris is accepted at the C&D Landfill on an as-needed basis as determined by the Director. Only materials approved by KDHE and inspected at both the scale house and waste screening areas are allowed in the landfill. Material not suitable for the landfill is either disposed of at the Transfer Station or rejected. If the material is rejected it is then documented by the scale operator. The landfill has been redesigned and brought into 2004 KDHE standards. The expected life of the landfill, as designed, is 7 to 10 years (2016 to 2020) The C&D Landfill is at or near it's expected life.

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.

Household hazardous waste: These items are accepted at the Environmental Health Department's household hazardous waste collection facility during posted hours. The program is operated in conjunction with the Lake Region Household Hazardous Waste Program and is voluntary drop-off. Following are items collected:

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

Junk automobiles: These are not accepted at the transfer station or construction and demolition landfill. 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.

Lead acid batteries: These are accepted at the transfer station and the household hazardous waste collection facility for recycling. 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 7th Street Traffic Way
Kansas City, KS 66115
1-847-943-6564

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:

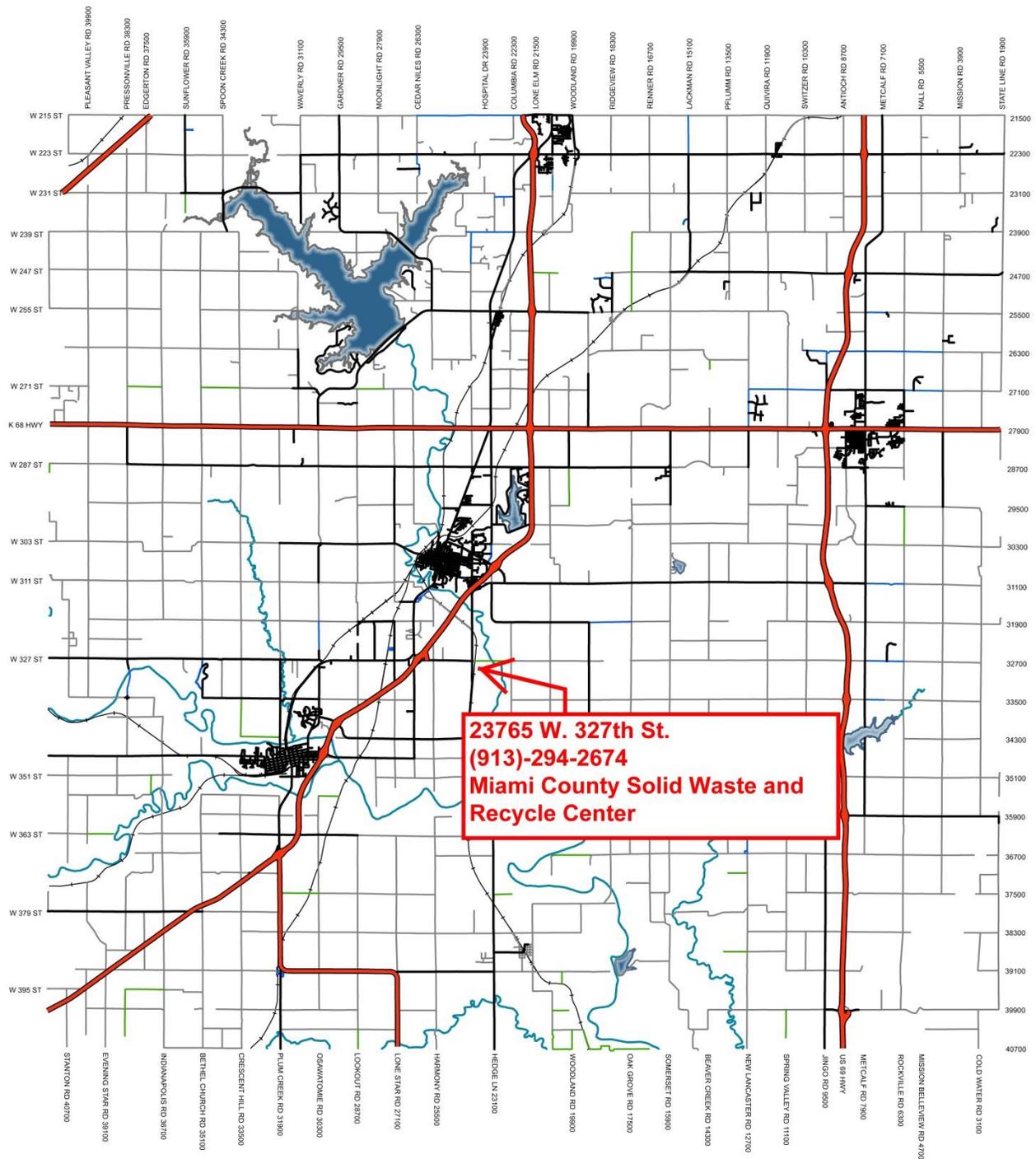
Plastics
Magazines
Steel cans
Newspapers
Aluminum
Cardboard
Office paper
Glass



Used motor oil/automotive fluids: These are collected at the HHW facility for recycling. There are private contractors available for collection of commercial amounts of used auto fluids. 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 salvage, recycling and disposal. A third party hired by DII disposes of appliances both Freon and non-Freon. Freon appliances are segregated and disposed in accordance with EPA regulations. There are private contractors who perform similar salvage eruptions and are encouraged to continue.



23765 W. 327th St.
(913)-294-2674
Miami County Solid Waste and
Recycle Center

CHAPTER 11: Osage County

Glen Tyson, Supervisor
785-828-4416
Recycling
208 W. 17th St.
Lyndon, KS 66451
M-F: 7:00 am to 3:00 pm

Transfer Station, C&D Landfill
785-528-3790
4045 W 229th 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 Deffenbaugh Industries landfill in Kansas City, using Deffenbaugh's owned and operated tractor-trailer units. Osage County has a three-year renewable waste disposal agreement with Deffenbaugh. 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. Osage County provides a household hazardous waste program with a specially equipped HHW trailer originally obtained by the LRSWA. Household hazardous wastes can be collected in the trailer and transported with a county vehicle. 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.

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.

Dead animals: These may be buried on the owner's land or picked up by a rendering company.

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: These items are accepted at the selected sites on designated collection days from county residents only. All commercial generators must find their own approved disposal service. This service operates in cooperation with the Lake Region Household Hazardous Waste program.

The following items are accepted:

Motor oil	Paint	Reactives
Batteries	Automotive fluids	Pesticides
Poisons	Solvents	

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: These are accepted at local battery dealers for recycling or through the county's HHW program. Batteries 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: 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.

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, and Scranton.



The following items are accepted:

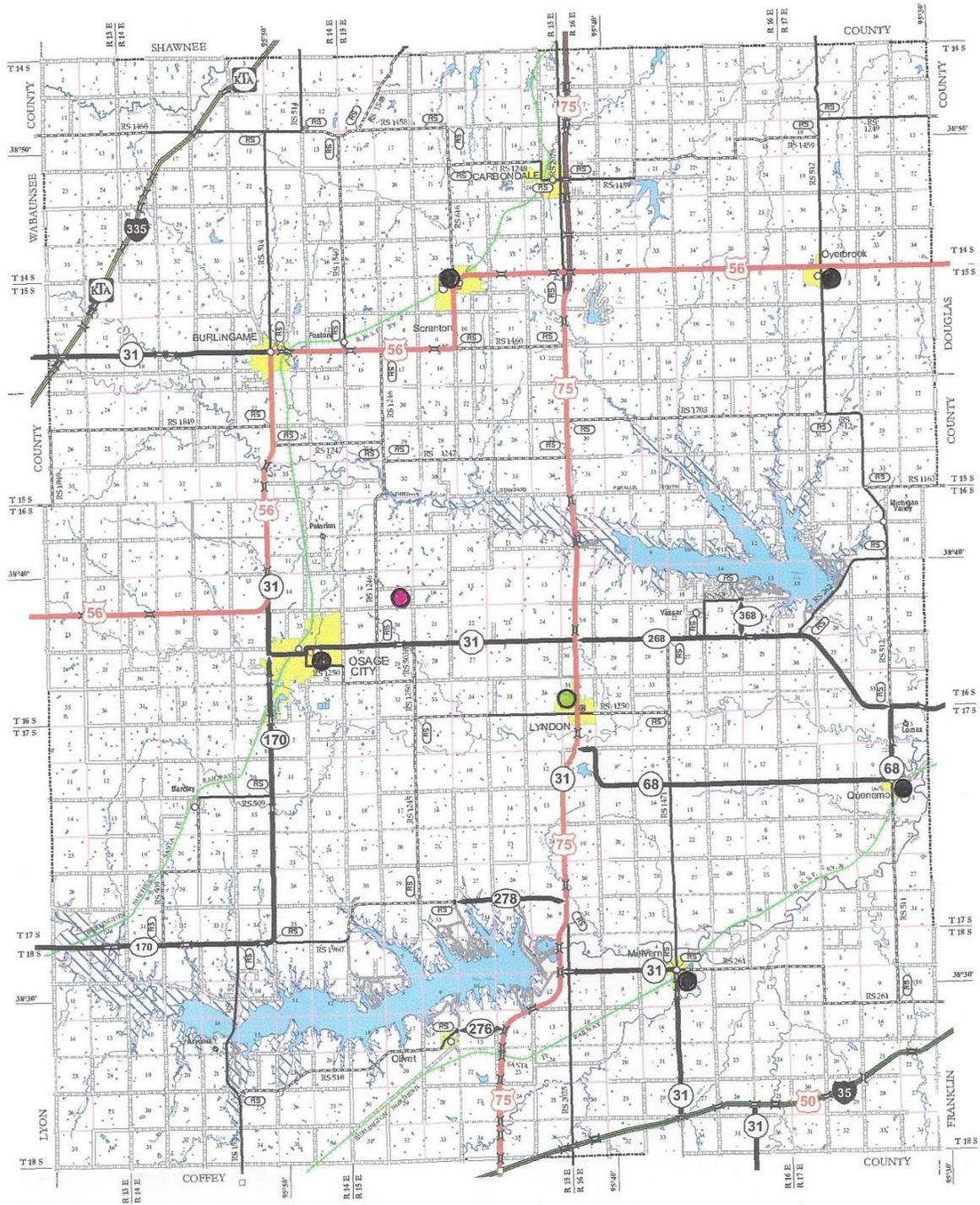
Plastics (#1 and 2 only)	Tin Cans	Cardboard
Aluminum	Glass	Telephone books
Newspapers	Magazines	Office paper
Junk paper		

Used motor oil and automotive fluids: These are collected during the HHW collection days. There are private contractors available to collect commercial amounts of these auto fluids. No oil or fluids are accepted in the solid waste stream.

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.

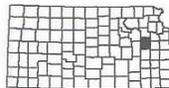
Yard waste: Grass clippings, leaves, forest waste and some wood products are accepted at the county transfer station for a fee. Backyard composting is highly encouraged through education and awareness of the solid waste recovery process.



- 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.
- Assist in scheduling Lake Region educational programs.

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. Four of the six LRSWA counties continue to accept e-waste and have applied for the KDHE CRT Initiative to assist in funding recycling fees incurred on four separate occasions.

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 visiting schools to teach about recycling and composting, and talking with area service groups and at county fairs to 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, taking tours of other facilities, 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. County solid waste expenditures

Following are the expenditures for solid waste management in the year 2012. Franklin and Miami counties operate their solid waste departments on funds generated from user fees only. The other four counties operate on user fees supplemented with mill levy taxes.

2012 Lake Region Solid Waste Expenditures	
Anderson	\$252,798
Coffey	\$433,252
Franklin	\$910,995
Linn	\$434,255
Miami	\$600,858
Osage	\$523,131
Lake Region Total	\$3,155,289

B. 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	2009	2010	2011	2012
Budget	\$34,290	\$35,037	\$34,355	\$35,699
Per County contribution	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,500

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.