

**SOLID WASTE PLAN
OTTAWA COUNTY, KANSAS**

1996
Revised 2004
Revised 2006
Revised 2009
Revised 2012
Revised 2014

Board of County Commissioners

Kathy M. Luthi
James P. Kay
Karen Brumbaugh

Chairman Ottawa County Solid Waste Committee

Virginia Hoover

INTRODUCTION/OVERVIEW

Ottawa County, Kansas, is located in the North Central part of the State, centered approximately 30 miles north of Salina. The County is comprised mostly of agricultural land with wheat and cattle being the two main products. Minneapolis, the county Seat, is the largest city in the County with a population of 1985 in 2007 census (2022 in 2013). The County population was 6006 and 6072 for the same two periods.

In 1975, Ottawa County opened a county municipal landfill northwest of Minneapolis. In 1990, the County moved the landfill operation to a second site southwest of Minneapolis, north of Tescott. In March 1994, this latest site was closed to all burial operations except construction and demolition wastes. Since that time, the solid waste has been hauled to the Salina, Kansas, Municipal Landfill.

This Ottawa County Solid Waste Plan, through the original publication in 1996 and this revision, is intended to provide both Ottawa County and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment with the data and facts necessary to evaluate the solid waste operations of the County and formulate future operations. It has been prepared and recommended for approval by the Ottawa County Solid Waste Committee. A public hearing was held on May 12, 2014, for the purpose of receiving comments from the public. Receiving no comments, the Plan was approved by the Board of County Commissioners on that date. The County Solid Waste Committee meets annually in February for the purpose of reviewing the Plan, recommending any changes as may be deemed necessary, and electing a new chairman. The Solid Waste Plan is updated every five-years, by the Ottawa County Commissioners, Solid Waste Committee, and Ottawa County Solid Waste office.

Board of County Commissioners
Ottawa County, Kansas

Larry P. Kay
Chairman

Kathryn M. Luthi
Member

Karen S. Bumbrough
Member

Date: May 12, 2014

Chairman, Ottawa County
Solid Waste Committee

Virginia Hoover
Virginia Hoover

Date: May 13, 2014

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DEMOGRAPHICS

I. GENERAL

Rural Ottawa County is about 90% agricultural land, being either tilled or pasture. Woodlands exist in general only along streams. Two major rivers, the Solomon and the Saline, cross the County, providing some river bottomland. However most of Ottawa County is upland with much of that being pasture. The climate is generally dry with an average annual rainfall of about 28 ½ inches. The County currently has no public airport. The major highway through Ottawa County is US 81, which provides very good access to Salina, 30 miles to the south. Highway K-18 crosses the County in an east-west direction along the southern portion of the County. Ottawa County has zoning outside incorporated limits.

II. POPULATION

From a peak population in Ottawa County of over 13,000 in 1890, the number declined to 5971 in 1980 and 5634 in 1990, then increased to 6163 in 2000. (1) The number has declined to 6,091 according to the 2010 U.S. Census. (2)(3)

The following is taken from the 2010 census:

1. 42.5% lived in rural and unincorporated areas.
2. 57.5% lived in incorporated limits.
3. 17.5% were aged 65 or older.
4. 25.4% were under 18 years of age.
5. 52.2% were men, 47/8% were women.

A breakdown of the 1980, 1990, 2000, 2007 and 2013 populations by city is as follows:

	1980	1990	2000	2007	2013
Bennington	579	568	623	598	671
Culver	167	162	164	160	121
Delphos	570	494	469	438	355
Tescott	331	317	339	323	318
Minneapolis	2075	1983	2046	1985	2022
Rural	2249	2110	2522	2502	2585
Totals	5971	5634	6163	6006	6072

III. ECONOMY

In the 2012 census there were 3,074 employed residents in Ottawa County, down from a peak of 3,262 employed in 2010 but still greater than the 2,642 employed in 1990. Average annual unemployment in the 1990's was overall approximately 3.5% with a low of 2.8% in 1999 and a high of 4.9% in 1990. The unemployment rate continued to climb through 2004 to 5% before settling into a more normal 3.5%, until the economic downturn of 2009 when unemployment was 5.8% to 5.9% for several years. Average unemployment dropped to 5.1% in 2012 and has decreased in 2013 to an estimated 4.6% according to Kansas Department of Labor reports.

Retail sales maintained an overall gradual increase during the 1990's, before falling sharply by 19% in 2002. There was another steady rise in sales tax collection through 2008 until the economic downturn resulted in an 8% drop in 2009 followed by a 10.4% decrease in 2010. Sales tax collections were up 5% in 2012 and 1.2% in 2013. (2011 was not comparable to other years due to the addition of a 1% statewide sales tax that year).

The Pull Factor, which represents the ratio of retail dollars coming into the County to the retail dollars going out of the County, is consistently .33%, one of the lowest pull factors in the state. Ottawa County's proximity to Salina and Saline County and the lack of retail outlets, particularly for large ticket items and durable goods, creates a drain on purchases made by Ottawa County residents within Ottawa County. Salina consistently enjoys one of the highest pull factors in the state.

IV. HIGHWAY SYSTEM

With the exception of Culver, all incorporated municipalities in Ottawa County are accessible by a State highway. Culver may be accessed via 3 miles on a paved County highway from Kansas Highway 18. Ottawa County's Rural Secondary (RS) System has only two bridges that are weight limit posted and neither are on routes to population centers. MSW collection from individual sites in rural areas, however, is in some locations, limited by posted bridges. Ottawa County has 264 bridges total, of which 65 are posted. As population increases in the southern portion of the County, some of the new residences will likely be built where solid waste collection could be restricted.

V. SUMMARY OF TRENDS

Ottawa County has experienced a reversal in the trend to lower population with a 8% increase from 1990 to 2000 and remaining fairly steady through 2013. This is contrary to the trend in rural Kansas counties similar in population size to Ottawa County that have experienced substantial decreases in population, particularly among their younger population, a segment that has grown in Ottawa County over the same period. Much of the growth in population is attributable to new residents in the southern portion of the County. Better highways and economical travel costs attracted new residents who were employed in Saline County but sought the lifestyle of small town or rural living. That trend has stabilized due to economic conditions including wage stagnation and the rising costs of new construction and small acreages of land for building.

Not all segments of the economy in Ottawa County followed the positive trend in population growth. Many of the new residents continue to make a majority of their purchases in Salina through the burden on the County to provide services, including roads, bridges and solid waste collection remain. The agriculture economy has rebounded substantially in this decade, benefiting agricultural-related industries and service providers, bolstering retail and ag equipment sales and prompting increases in agricultural land values. However, losses in property taxes collected by the county for commercial machinery due to state tax law changes and loss of monies no longer passed along by the state far exceed additional revenues that may be realized by increased land values.

The growing propensity of the legislative and executive branches of state government to push responsibility of funding to the County, city and school district level while mandating increased standards of service and performance will continue to strain the capacity of local taxing entities. In most rural counties where sources of revenues are few the burden will increasingly fall on property owners, as land and property constitute the most valuable physical assets in under-populated agricultural-based economies.

**EXISTING SOLID WASTE OPERATIONS
OTTAWA COUNTY
2014**

I. COLLECTION

Ottawa County has elected not to require mandatory residential collection, although Bennington has an ordinance requiring removal of solid waste once a week. Residences whether rural or municipal, and businesses may chose to hire a private collector, haul their own waste to the dumpster units at the County Special Wastes Site located in the NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 12, Township 11 South, Range 5 West (with an address of 542 Kiowa Road, Minneapolis, KS 67467) or haul their wastes directly to the Salina Landfill. Solid waste, which is collected, is done so by private contractors. Presently, the majority of the collection is done by Minneapolis Refuse Service. A second company, Salina Waste Systems, collects from several rural residents in southern Ottawa County. Ottawa County charges each hauler in the County \$100/yr vehicle inspection fee, but otherwise does not regulate the waste collection. Haulers who do not conform to the inspection fee must pay their own disposal charges. There are no regulations by the County as to obligations of the residential and business waste generators. The collector/haulers may set their own requirements.

All residential collection in Bennington is in alleys. In all other cities collection is done in both alleys and at street curbs. Minneapolis is 90% street collection. Rural collection is spotty with most activity in the southern portion of the County and along haul routes.

Solid waste is collected each weekday from a 10 cu yd dumpster units at the Special Wastes Site (C/D landfill). Currently, 25 cubic yards of compacted waste are collected weekly from this unit.

II. DISPOSAL

Currently, all solid waste generated in Ottawa County is being disposed of at the Salina, Kansas, landfill. The disposal fee is set by the City of Salina in the interlocal agreement between City of Salina and Ottawa County.

III. TRANSFER/HAULING

All municipal wastes that are collected in Ottawa County are direct hauled in collection vehicles to the Salina Landfill. In 1998, the County elected to reimburse Minneapolis Refuse Service for the additional transfer cost to Salina. This contract also provides for the transfer of the waste from the dumpster units at the Special Wastes Site (CD Landfill). Summary of tons hauled, please see Exhibit A at back of document.

IV. CONSTRUCTION/DEMOLITION MATERIAL, SPECIAL WASTES SITES

Ottawa County has also contracted with David and Cheryle Hardesty, Independent Contractors, for the operation of a Special Wastes Site for the disposal of construction/demolition materials, for the collection of white goods, metals and tires. Yard wastes (leaves, grass clippings, trees) are not accepted as CD or MSW materials. This site is located in the NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 12, Township 11 South, Range 5 West and has an address of 542 Kiowa Road, Minneapolis, KS 67467. All C&D material entering the site is weighed over scales and charged in accordance set by The City of Salina. It is open 8:30-12:00 and 1:00-4:30, Monday through Friday and 8:00 to 1:00 on Saturday. A fee schedule exists for tires, which are then transferred by private contractor to one of several approved sites out of the County. Four monitoring wells exist at this site and are tested periodically as determined by KDHE.

The cities of Delphos, Bennington, Tescott, and Minneapolis operate burn sites as well. Minneapolis and Bennington also receive compostable yard wastes. The Minneapolis site is permitted; the Bennington site is less than ½ acres with no Permit required. Residents outside these two cities must deal with yard wastes and composting on their own property.

V. RECYCLING

There are recycling programs in Ottawa County. At Minneapolis, Minneapolis Recycling Center, under the ownership of the City of Minneapolis, operates a center located on First Street near the intersection of Ottawa Street and the hours of operation are posted at the center. The City of Bennington coordinates a recycling effort in their City, and the City of Tescott coordinates a recycling program. Most all recycled materials are transferred to a major recycler in Salina, Ks.

VI. OPERATING EXPENSES

Collection

Financing of the waste collection, with the exception of the waste from the Special Wastes Site, is the responsibility of the private haulers. Any firm or company collecting solid waste shall establish its own rates for the collection. As noted earlier, Ottawa County plays no role in this part of the operation.

Transfer

When Ottawa County closed the Municipal Solid Wastes Landfill, it was the decision to direct haul to the Salina Landfill rather than construct a transfer station. Ottawa County has a contract with Minneapolis Refuse Service for the direct haul services of all municipal waste collected in Ottawa County and hauled to Salina.

Disposal, Municipal Solid Waste

Ottawa County pays the disposal fees at the Salina facility for all Ottawa County waste charges. The disposal cost to Ottawa County at the Salina Landfill is currently \$30.50/ton for 2014.

Construction and Demolition

Ottawa County has a contract with David and Cheryle Hardesty, Independent Contractors, for the operation of the C&D landfill and for the operation of the specified other special wastes. The contract amount includes both the operation of the C&D Landfill and the cost of transfer to Salina.

Recycling

Ottawa County reimburses County Recycling Centers for recycled wastes that it removes from the waste stream. In 2002, 89.5 tons were recycled for a reimbursement \$2,417. In addition, in 2013, 144.53 tons were recycled for a reimbursement of \$10,839.98. In 2002, \$8076 was provided for capital improvements at the recycle center.

VII. REVENUE

Fees, as established by County Resolution, are charged Ottawa County residences and businesses to fund transfer, disposal, County expenses at the Special Wastes Facility and administration. The following rates are proposed for the year 2015:

City Residential	\$88.20 per year
Rural Residential	\$88.20 per year
Temporary Residential (Trailers)	\$ 7.35 per month
Rural Commercial	
Small User 0-5 yds/mo	\$137.40 per year
Medium User 6-12 yds/mo	\$265.80 per year
Large User 13-30 yds/mo	\$457.80 per year
Small Commercial/Resident	\$137.40 per year
Rural Industrial	
31-160 yds/mo	\$1.00/yd/mo
161-250 yds/mo	\$1.50/yd/mo

All livable houses in the County are charged the residential fee, whether or not there is any waste generated and regardless of whom the collector/hauler is or where the waste goes. The Board of County Commissioners may grant an exemption if the landowner can demonstrate that the house is not livable. In the incorporated cities, each city collects the fee from all residences, which have a water hook-up, and remits the fee to the County. The County bills each rural residence through the tax system. Residential charges are established by County resolution. Failure to pay these charges may result in misdemeanor charges. Commercial users are billed by the city in which they operate with the fee then being remitted to the County.

A fee of \$30.50 per ton is charged at the Special Wastes Site for C/D material. Any appliance brought to the Special Wastes Site, which may have refrigerant, is charged a fee unless tagged by a certified technician noting that the refrigerant has been removed. The tire charge schedule is:

Car tire:	\$2.00	(\$3.00 if on rim)
16"	\$5.00	(\$7.50 if on rim)
Up to 18.4 x 38	\$15.00	(\$25.00 if on rim)
Over 18.4 x 38	\$40.00	(\$60.00 if on rim)

Ottawa County receives the revenue for the C/D material, the refrigerant check

and the tires.

Revenue-Annual	
Fees as outlined above (2013)	\$291,414

VIII. ADMINISTRATION

The current solid waste system is managed by the Ottawa County Highway Department under the policies established by the Ottawa County Board of Commissioners. This office is responsible for collecting revenue, paying expenses, proposing budgets, overseeing the operation of the Special Waste Facility and related work. The establishment of revenue rates and the final budget are approved by the Board, as are all contracts for the Special Wastes Site operation and the hauling of wastes to Salina.

Actual Expenses, 2013

Land Lease	\$2133
Waste Transfer to Salina and CD Operation	\$168,115
Disposal Fees at Salina	\$64,812
Misc Services	\$881
Office Supplies	\$0
Postage	\$159
Maintenance, Special Wastes Facility	\$16,104
KDHE: Tipping Fee for CD Material	\$1,216
Recycling (Includes Tire Disposal)	\$20,321
Capital Outlay	\$0
Notices & Legal	\$0
Total	\$273,741

The cash balance in the Solid Waste fund as of 12-31-2013 was \$292,500.

IX. APPLICABLE LAWS, REGULATIONS AND ORDINANCES

K.S.A. numbers 21-3722, 65-3402, 65-3407, 65-3409, and 68-545 make specific certain acts relative to solid waste, including dumping in road right-of-way and littering. K.S.A. 65-3413 and K.S.A. 65-3414 give authority to county attorneys to prosecute based upon the above statutes. In addition, each city in Ottawa County has a current ordinance regulating the storage of solid waste. The Ottawa County and city attorneys are currently utilizing these regulations as needed. No

additional regulations are needed.

X. COMPOSITION AND ORIGIN OF WASTE

In 2013, approximately 2,352 tons of waste was hauled and disposed of at the Saline County Solid Waste facility from Ottawa County.

The following is a breakdown of the waste hauled to the Salina Landfill, according to Minneapolis Refuse:

Residential Waste	85% of Total
Commercial Waste	15% of Total

XI. CURRENT SPECIAL WASTES PROGRAMS

- A. Waste Oil is disposed of through licensed collectors.
- B. Junk Cars may be taken to Borrell Auto Salvage at Delphos, Ks.
- C. Large Animals are picked up by S & S By-Products, Hastings, Nebraska.
- D. Used Tires are stored at the Special Waste Site for collection by commercial companies for disposal in permitted tire monofills. Currently, Champlin Tire Recycling Inc., Concordia, Ks., collect tires for disposal. The County sponsors a waste tire collection program each spring.
- E. Used Batteries may be traded in when purchasing a new battery and are collected by battery wholesalers.
- F. Mud Trap Wastes are currently being disposed of by individual companies.
- G. Medical Wastes from the Ottawa County Health Center, Comcare, school districts, and Ottawa County Health Department are collected at the Ottawa County Health Center. They are then collected periodically by a private contractor and the Ottawa County Health Center pays for the disposal, by the pound.
- H. Used Clothing may be taken to the Salvation Army, the DAV Economy Shop or Goodwill in Salina, or Community Thrift Shop or Adhison Daily,

in Minneapolis.

- I. Household Hazardous Wastes may be taken to the City of Salina facility at 315 East Elm. Hours of operation are: Thursdays: 7:30 AM to 7:00 PM and Saturdays 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, or by appointment. There is no charge for Ottawa County residents to use this facility. There is a limit, however, of 50 lbs or 5 gallons per visit. Ottawa County has no “small quantity generators” of HHW. Those in agriculture may utilize the facility as long as the limits are met.
- J. Recyclable materials, as approved, may be taken to the centers noted above in Section 5.
- K. Scrap Metal may be taken to Rhoden’s Scrap Metal, Niles, Ks.
- L. Materials not accepted at the Facility in addition to those listed above: agricultural chemicals, sludge/septic wastes, and waste grain

XII. SUMMARY OF EXISTING SYSTEM

The existing solid waste system is working very well for Ottawa County. The private collection system meets the needs of the public without County regulations. By maintaining the Special Wastes Facility, the public’s need for a site to haul their individual loads is met. Deficiencies to the system include the distance of the Special Wastes Facility from Minneapolis (11 miles) and the cost of the system.

**ACTION PLAN
2004-2014**

I. OPTIONS/ALTERNATIVES

Ottawa County elected in 1993 to cease operation of its municipal landfill, and in March of 1994, carried out that plan. Considerations in making that decision included the close proximity of Ottawa County to the Salina Landfill and the fact that the annual rainfall of 28 ½" exceeded the standard established in the EPA regulations. At the same time, the decision was made to direct haul/transfer the solid waste rather than construct a transfer station. Cost comparisons of the two systems yielded similar costs. By selecting the direct haul option, no capital outlay was required. Also, by direct hauling, the option of another alternative at a later date was left open. Options that now exist for Ottawa County include the following:

- A. Direct haul/transfer vs transfer station.
- B. Free enterprise collection vs agency collection.
- C. More regulations controlling collection.
- D. Volunteer recycling vs mandatory.
- E. User fee financing vs tax based financing.
- F. Present operation of Special Wastes Site vs fewer hours of operation.

II. PROJECTION OF DEMAND

Whether or not Ottawa County will experience any change in the quantity of solid waste is dependent upon various factors, some of which counter each other. Factors that will tend to reduce the quantity include:

- Efforts to increase recycling.
- Results of waste reduction education.

Factors which will increase the quantity include the general:

- Recent trend toward increased population.
- Trend toward more disposable items.
- Potential for industrial development

III. CLOSURE OF LANDFILL

The Ottawa County Municipal Solid Waste Landfill has buried no solid waste since March of 1994. A closure plan has been prepared and approved for its closure and post closure requirements. Under this plan, the site is closed to the burial of MSW and post closure monitoring requirements established.

IV. COLLECTION/DISPOSAL/TRANSFER

Ottawa County plans to continue the collection and transfer operations of its solid waste program essentially as currently exists whereby collection is commercially available, but optional and where residents, both rural and in cities, and businesses may haul their own wastes. All wastes must be transferred to the Salina Landfill. Routes used for the transfer are essentially all on County or State highways. All cities except for Culver and Ada are on State maintained highways. In general, no transfer problems are anticipated due to the road system. The County proposes no new regulation on collection. Each resident and business may elect the hauler of their choice or haul their own.

V. SPECIAL WASTES SITE OPERATION

This site is at the closed MSW landfill, located in the NE ¼ NW ¼ Section 12, Township 11 South, Range 5 West, being 11 miles west of Minneapolis and having an address of 542 Kiowa Road, Minneapolis, KS 67467. The operator of this facility will be Minneapolis Refuse Service under the existing contract with Ottawa County. All C&D material is weighed upon entry to the site. Minneapolis Refuse receives no gate fees at this site. Under this contract, Minneapolis Refuse Service is responsible for:

- A. Operating a C/D landfill as per the Plan prepared by the County;
- B. Trench excavation and intermediate cover at C/D trench;
- C. Supplying collection containers in quantity necessary for the collection of privately hauled municipal wastes to the Facility and the transfer of said wastes to the Salina Landfill;
- D. General maintenance of the site (litter control, mowing, repair of fences, etc.);
- E. Maintain all site records including record of wastes received, waste rejected, waste recycled, current permit, current operating plans, fire extinguisher records, record of KDHE inspection, and other records as may be required by KDHE or Ottawa County.

Ottawa County is responsible for:

- A. Installation and monitoring of monitoring wells, and the cost thereof;
- B. Plans for the operations of all above noted functions, including trench location, topography alterations and drainage control;
- C. Closure plans and final cover;
- D. Establishing fees for C&D material and tires;
- E. Cause for the disposal of all stored tires at an approved site.

Ottawa County receives the fees collected for C&D material and tires.

VI. FINANCING

It is the intent of Ottawa County to maintain the existing structure for financing the solid waste operation with user fees, not taxes. Effective June 1, 2006 revenue shall be established as follows:

- A. Charge all livable residences, whether occupied or not, in Ottawa County an equal fee, which shall cover the transfer, disposal and management. These fees shall be collected by cities where applicable. Outside corporate limits, the County shall place the fee on the tax statement as a "special." Fees not paid to the cities shall be added by the County to the next tax statement.

The policy does, however, provide for an exemption to the fee charge. To receive an exemption of the fee, the owner must demonstrate to the Board of Commissioners that the house is not livable due to structural condition, lack of functioning utilities or similar criteria.

- B. Charge commercial and industrial businesses a fee based on weight. Weight is to be determined by axle-mounted scales on the collection truck.
- C. The Board of County Commissioners shall establish the fees and periodically review the fee structure and make adjustments as necessary to maintain a sound operation.

VII. ADMINISTRATION

The administrative responsibility for the operation of the solid waste plan will remain in the Ottawa County Highway Department under the policy direction of the Board of County Commissioners. The work done at the Special Wastes Site, though performed by private contractor, shall also be the responsibility of Ottawa County.

Ottawa County will utilize the existing modes of public education relative to solid waste issues. The Kansas State University Extension Service has literature available in the County Courthouse on waste reduction. In addition, Ottawa County will place a copy of this Plan in each public library in the County, and on the County's web-page, located at www.ottawacounty.org. As material becomes available from KDHE and EPA on waste reduction, the County will make that material available to the public.

VIII. RECYCLING/WASTE REDUCTION

Recycling shall be the responsibility of the Board of County Commissioners with the Chairman being the Coordinator. The responsibility of the Coordinator will include the presentation of educational programs and the coordination of any physical activities. The Coordinator may appoint individuals as necessary to assist and carry out such work. The extent of the activity under this program will be dependent upon many factors, including market demand, number of volunteers, cost of disposal and availability of local storage. The current recycling program will continue to receive financial support from the County based on the weight of wastes removed from the landfill stream. Education on recycling is coordinated by the Ottawa County Health Planning Commission.

IX. SPECIAL WASTES

Special wastes will each be addressed as follows:

- A. Tires: Tires may be taken to the Special Wastes Facility. A fee will be charged for this service. Disposal will continue to be at KDHE permitted sites with slicing and transfer by private contractors.
- B. Metal and White Goods: These materials may be taken to the Special Wastes Facility. Any appliance brought to the Special Wastes Site, which may have refrigerant, is charged a fee unless tagged by a certified technician noting that the refrigerant has been removed.

- C. Waste Oil: Waste oil is collected and disposed of through licensed collectors.
- D. Yard Wastes: Yard wastes are not accepted at the Special Wastes Facility. The cities of Bennington and Minneapolis each operate a yard waste site. County residents outside these two cities must deal with yard wastes and composting on their own property.
- E. Forestry Products: Trees are not accepted at the Special Wastes Facility. The cities of Bennington and Minneapolis each operate a yard waste site. County residents outside these two cities must deal with yard wastes and composting on their own property.
- F. Household Hazardous Waste: Items in this category may be taken to the Salina facility for HHW located at 315 E. Elm in Salina. The hours of operation are: Thursdays: 7:30 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. and Saturdays 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, or by appointment (785-826-6638). There is no charge for Ottawa County residents to use this facility. There is a limit of 50 lbs or 5 gallons per visit. Ottawa County has no known small quantity hazardous waste generators. Those in agriculture may utilize the facility as long as the limits are met. See the guideline in the next section to help identify a HHW.
- G. Car Wash Mud Trap Wastes: This material is currently being disposed of by individual companies.
- H. Batteries: Old and used vehicle and equipment batteries are accepted only by retail dealers who then dispose through their suppliers. The Special Wastes Site will not accept batteries.
- I. Abandoned/Junk Vehicles: These vehicles may be taken to Bob Borrell Salvage in Delphos, Ks. They will not be accepted at the Special Wastes Facility.
- J. Septic/Sludge Wastes: These wastes are currently being disposed of by licensed contractors. They will not be accepted at the Special Wastes Facility. No change is planned.
- K. Dead Animals: Services are available from S & S By-Products, Hastings, Nebraska, for the removal of large dead animals. Small

animals, such as dogs, cats, etc., can be disposed of with other municipal solid waste.

L. Consumer Electronics: Consumer electronics includes cell phones, computers, computer accessories, televisions, etc. Ottawa County sponsors an E-Waste program to help alleviate the items going to the Special Waste Site.

M. Construction/Demolition Materials:

Construction and Demolition Material: As per KSA 65-3402. Construction and Demolition (C&D) material is defined as follows: Construction and Demolition waste means waste resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of structures, roads, sidewalks and utilities; untreated wood and untreated sawdust from any source; treated wood from construction or demolition projects; small amounts of municipal solid waste generated by the consumption of food and drinks at construction or demolition sites, including, but not limited to cups, bags and bottles; furniture (does not include computer monitors or other computer components, TV's, VCR's, stereos, or other similar waste electronics) and appliances from which ozone depleting chlorofluorocarbons have been removed in accordance with the provisions of the federal clean air act; solid waste consisting of motor vehicle window glass; and solid waste consisting of vegetation from land clearing and grubbing, utility maintenance, and seasonal or storm-related cleanup. Such wastes include, but are not limited to, bricks, concrete and other masonry materials, roofing materials, soil, rock, wood, wood products, wall or floor coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, electrical wiring, electrical components containing no hazardous materials, non-asbestos insulation and construction related packaging.

According to KSA 65-3402 (dd), "construction related packaging" means small quantities of packaging wastes that are generated in the construction, remodeling or repair of structures and related appurtenances. This does not include packaging wastes that are generated at retail establishments selling construction materials, chemical containers generated from any source or packaging generated during maintenance of existing structures.

“Construction and demolition waste” shall not include waste material containing friable asbestos, garbage, furniture, appliances, electrical equipment containing hazardous materials, tires, drums and containers even though such wastes resulted from construction and demolition activities. Clean rubble that is mixed with other construction and demolition waste during demolition or transportation shall be considered to be construction and demolition waste. Clean rubble means inert uncontaminated construction and demolition waste which includes concrete and concrete products, reinforcing steel, asphalt pavement, bricks, soil and rocks. KDHE Technical Guidance document SW 94-02 contains more instructions in dealing with C&D material, non-friable asbestos and clean rubble. It is attached to this Plan.

- N. Used Clothing: These items may be taken to the Goodwill Store, the Salvation Army or DAV Economy Shop in Salina, or Community Thrift Shop or Adhison Daily, in Minneapolis.
- O. Old Grain: Old or damaged grain will not be accepted at the Special Wastes Facility. Options for disposal of waste grain include composting and hauling to the Salina MSW Landfill.
- P. Agricultural Chemical Containers: All chemical containers shall be rinsed. They then become common waste and can be disposed of as any other container of similar material.
- Q. Agricultural Chemicals: All users, especially commercial and agricultural, are encouraged to rinse and hold until using the same chemical again. If no other means of disposal is available, the unwanted or old chemicals may be taken to the Salina HHW facility. There is, however, the 5 gallons per visit limitation.
- R. Natural Disaster Wastes: Natural disaster wastes will be accepted at the County Special Wastes site. Each municipality in Ottawa County is to prepare a Plan to handle these wastes in the event that their community experiences a disaster. This plan will look at emergency burn and disposal sites that are locally available as well as what items will be hauled to the permitted Salina Landfill.
- S. Scrap Metal: These items may be taken to Rhoden’s Scrap Metal,

located in Niles, Kansas.

X. SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Special Clean-up Week: All municipalities in Ottawa County annually coordinate a week-long clean-up effort in both the spring and the fall. Ottawa County citizens are allowed to haul waste, free of charge, including C/D waste, during this week, to the Special Wastes Facility.

XI. PLANNING REVIEW

This Plan has been reviewed and approved by the Ottawa County Solid Waste Committee. This Committee meets annually to review the Plan and recommend changes. The Plan has been presented to the North Central Regional Planning Commission for review, and Ottawa County Economic Development for information.

XII. SUMMARY OF PLAN

Ottawa County intends to operate the Solid Waste System with the following general elements:

- A. Collection of waste and the financing thereof by private enterprise with no franchise/contract with the County.
- B. Transfer of waste by direct haul in the collection compactor trucks to the Salina, Kansas, Landfill.
- C. Operation of the Special Wastes Facility (C&D, tire collection and white goods/metal collection and transfer) by private enterprise under contract with the County.
- E. Financing of the transfer and disposal expenses through the assessment and collection of user fees upon all livable residences and user businesses.
- F. Reduce solid waste through education and recycling.

GUIDELINES TO SPECIAL WASTE DISPOSAL

I. DEAD ANIMALS

Dead animals comprise a small, but identifiable portion of the solid waste generated. The two general classifications for dead animals include large animals and small animals. Large animals include cattle, horses, and other farm animals. Small animals typically include household pets.

The options for the disposal for each of these general groups of animals are listed below in the order of preference from most preferable to least preferable.

Small Animals:

1. Permitted Municipal Solid Waste Landfill.
2. Local veterinarian.
3. Pet cemetery.
4. Incinerator.
5. Transfer station with proper packaging.

Proper packaging would include 5-gallon plastic pails with lids or double bagged in plastic trash sacks.

Large Animals:

1. Commercial rendering Facility.
2. Local large animal veterinarian.
3. Burial on-site (e.g. farm).

II. MUD TRAP WASTES

Most car wash facilities have mud traps at the point car wash water drains into sewer systems. The purpose of a mud trap is to settle out mud, sand and grit washed from cars so that it does not plug sewers. While petroleum-based products can also make their way into the traps, experience has shown that this material is generally inert and has minimal potential for negative health or environmental impact. Therefore, this material is considered a non-hazardous waste by definition and no analytical testing of the material is required prior to re-use or disposal.

Other businesses also have mud traps at their facilities. Most of the facilities are related to engine repair. Some of the types of facilities that utilize mud traps include auto repair shops, truck washes, radiator repair shops, agriculture equipment repair shops, service stations and stationary engine repair shops. Due to the nature of the activity at these types of facilities, the waste in their mud traps often contains high concentrations of petroleum products and/or heavy metals. Therefore, these muds must be addressed with more caution than car wash mud. A part of this precautionary care includes analytical testing to prove the mud is not a hazardous waste. The testing requirement will vary depending on the type of business served.

Regardless of the source of the mud, it must be dry enough to pass a paint filter Test (EPA method SW-846/9095), and be a non-hazardous waste if it is to be disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill (MSWLF) subject to federal and state solid waste regulations. For our purposes, "wet material" refers to that mud that does not pass the paint filter test, while "dry material" refers to mud that passes the paint filter test.

The requirement for mud trap waste to pass the paint filter test has presented problems to many companies that move and dispose of the mud with vacuum trucks. The reason for these problems is that vacuum truck operators add water to the mud traps in order to make the material more pumpable. Because of this process, the mud typically fails the paint filter test, and is considered a bulk liquid. This material must then be dried prior to landfilling.

For companies using "dry" removal methods, such as shoveling or removal with a clam shell, the remaining mud usually passes the paint filter test, or will pass the paint filter test with minimal air-drying. The solid material can then be landfilled.

An additional requirement for disposal in the MSWLF is a disposal authorization issued by KDHE. If it is determined that mud is non-hazardous and the producer desires to dispose of it in a Kansas MSWLF, he must obtain a disposal authorization to dispose special, non-domestic/non-commercial types of wastes in a sanitary landfill. A disposal authorization can be obtained by writing KDHE, 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 320, Topeka, Ks 66612-1366, or calling (785)296-1600.

The information, which must be provided in the disposal authorization request includes the type and quantity of waste to be disposed, results of any laboratory analyses required by KDHE, and the MSWLF proposed for the disposal. The MSWLF operator at the proposed MSWLF still has the option of accepting or refusing the mud regardless of KDHE's issuance of a disposal authorization.

The acceptable methods for disposal of muds are given in order of preference below. Please note: 1) some of the methods may be suitable on a seasonal basis or may be temporary solutions until more permanent methods are developed, and 2) disposal at a transfer station is not acceptable.

Car Wash Facilities

- A. Wet Material
 1. De-water and dispose as dry material.
 2. Commercial processing facility.
 3. Waste-water treatment plant.
 4. Open MSWLF (surface applied on top of closed cell) with KDHE approval.
 5. Exempt small landfill with a disposal authorization.
 6. Closed MSWLF (surface applied on top of closed site) with KDHE approval.
 7. Other KDHE-approved land applications.

- B. Dry Material
 1. Permitted MSWLF with a disposal authorization.
 2. Exempt small landfill with a disposal authorization.
 3. Closed MSWLF (surface applied on top of closed site) with KDHE approval.
 4. Permitted construction/demolition landfill.
 5. Other KDHE-approved land application – on-site, pasture, fill area, co-disposal with wastewater treatment plant sludge, etc.

Repair/Industrial Facilities

- A. Non-Hazardous Wet Material
 1. De-water and dispose as dry material.
 2. Commercial processing facility.
 3. Waste water treatment plant.
 4. Open MSWLF (surface applied on top of closed cell) with KDHE approval.
 5. Exempt Small Landfill with a disposal authorization.
- B. Non-Hazardous Dry Material
 1. Permitted MSWLF with a disposal authorization.
 2. Open MSWLF (surface applied on top of closed cell) with KDHE approval.
 3. Exempt small landfill with a disposal authorization.
- C. Hazardous Wet or Dry Material – All hazardous waste must be disposed in accordance with state rules and regulations addressing hazardous waste (K.A.R. 28-31-1 et. Seq.) You may contact KDHE for additional information regarding proper management of hazardous waste at 1000 SW Jackson, Suite 320, Topeka, Ks 66612-1366, or calling (785)296-1600.

III. HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES

Household hazardous wastes (HHW) are wastes generated in the home that are considered to be hazardous and are potentially a serious health risk. HHW's include waste items that are flammable, reactive, or corrosive. Common items included as HHW's are:

Household Products

- Household batteries.
- Oven cleaners.
- Toilet cleaners.
- Disinfectants.
- Drain cleaners.
- Upholstery cleaners.
- Furniture and floor polishes.
- Bleach cleaners.
- Mothballs.

Pool chemicals.
Ammonia based cleaners.

Automotive Products

Antifreeze.
*Transmission fluids.
*Used oil.
*Batteries.
*Fuels.

Pesticides

Houseplant insecticides.
Fungicides.
Arsenical.
Flea collars.
Roach and ant killers.
Rat and mouse poisons.
Herbicides.

Paint

Enamel or oil based paints.
Latex or water based paints.
Rust paints.
Thinners and turpentine.
Furniture strippers.
Wood preservatives.
Wood stains and finishes.

*Can be disposed of through recycling. See special wastes section.

Solid Waste Management Committee
Ottawa County, Kansas

MEMBER	REPRESENTING
Commissioner, Dist 1	At Large
Commissioner, Dist 2	At Large
Commissioner, Dist 3	At Large
John Copple	At Large
Kerm Wedel	City of Minneapolis
Brent Johnson	At Large
Mayor of Bennington	At Large
Mayor of Culver	At Large
Mayor of Delphos	At Large
Mayor of Tescott	At Large
Mayor of Minneapolis	City of Minneapolis
Karen Kiser	At Large
Dennis Deronnet	At Large
Dave Hardesty	At Large
Karen McClain	At Large
Michelle Baccus	City of Minneapolis
Judy Swagerty	City-3 rd Class
Virginia Hoover, Chairperson	Mayor of Minneapolis

Note: The annual notice to KDHE of membership shall include each individual's address, telephone number and email address if available.

Credits

- 1) Data and Trends Report; USD 239; August, 1993.
- 2) 2010 Census Data, Ottawa County Economic Development.
- 3) Kansas Certified Population to Secretary of State July 1, 2013, Clerk's Office.

Exhibit A

Summary of Tons Hauled to Salina

2005	2171	2010	2217
2006	2512	2011	2286
2007	2565	2012	2247
2008	2544	2013	2352
2009	2114		

Summary of Tons C & D Material Buried at Landfill

2005	381	2010	480
2006	1151	2011	803
2007	1084	2012	945
2008	1154	2013	999
2009	687		

Summary of Tons Spring/Fall Clean-up Hauled to Landfill

2005		2010	101.30
2006	93.44	2011	97.34
2007	69.90	2012	107.07
2008	89.86	2013	148.85
2009	98.49		

Summary of Tons Tire Clean-up Program

2005	48.49	2010	84.55
2006	78.88	2011	97.32
2007	98.53	2012	111.24
2008	88.91	2013	100.64
2009	75.23		

Summary of Tons Reimbursed to Recycling Centers

2005	Not available	2010	76.01
2006	Not available	2011	81.81
2007	Not available	2012	165.02
2008	Not available	2013	144.53
2009	102.84		



Solid Waste Management Plans Five-Year Worksheet



Instructions:

Complete this worksheet and submit it with any attachments, including additional revisions to the county or regional solid waste management plan, documentation of the public hearing, planning review, copy of the adoption resolution(s) and list of the current solid waste management committee members to the Bureau of Waste Management. In the case of regions, the adoption resolution of each county commission must be submitted. Answers may be written directly on this worksheet or incorporated into an updated copy of the plan; additional sheets may be used if necessary.

County or Region Name: (If this is a regional update, please list all counties within the region.)

Chapter 1. Administration and Solid Waste Management Planning

- A. **Solid Waste Management Committee-** identified, including the name, political entity, organization, or business represented: K.A.R. 28-29-76 Addressed in Plan document.
- B. **Adopted and submitted by County Commission(s):** K.A.R. 28-29-78(e)
Addressed in Plan document.
- C. **Documentation of the public hearing-** this may be either proof of publication of the notice in the official newspaper of the county (ies) or proof of hearing from the minutes of the commissioners meeting(s): K.A.R. 28-29-78(d) Attached documentation.
- D. **Planning review-** from an appropriate official land-use planning agency for consistency between the solid waste management plan and other comprehensive plans covering the county or region. Please note the name of the planning agency reviewing the solid waste plan and when it was provided. Any comments from the selected planning agency should be forwarded to KDHE. Examples of possible planning review agencies include: planning and zoning departments, conservation or watershed districts, RC&D's, economic development agencies or any organization or agency within the planning area involved in comprehensive land-use planning: K.S.A. 65-3405(k) Addressed in Plan document.
- E. **An update of the implementation schedule and timeline-** The timeline should include significant solid waste system benchmarks for a ten-year period. At a minimum, the schedule should include annual reviews and five-year updates of the plan (note review due dates will be reset with the approval of this update). It is useful to include disposal capacity issues, contract renewals and projected program enhancements or closures in the schedule. Assign any necessary action steps and indicate the party responsible for completion. Addressed in Plan document.
- F. **Emergency Management Planning-** The County/Regional Solid Waste Management Planning Committee shall coordinate with the county Emergency Management Planning Committee(s) in order to plan for the disposal of solid waste generated from a natural disaster or other event that produces an amount of solid waste that requires additional planning for its proper disposal. Include with this 5-Year Solid Waste Management Plan Update documentation of planning activities created in conjunction with the local Emergency Planning Committee or information/timeline in relation to future planning activities to occur prior to the next Annual SWMP Review. Attached documentation

- G. **Sharps (Medical Waste)**- Describe the option provided in your county for citizens to dispose of Sharps and other medical waste. Contractors used? Addressed in Plan document.

Chapter 2. County Description and Solid Waste Management System

- A. General County Description, can be copied from previous plans if no changes have occurred
- Geographical and Geological Characteristics Updated in Plan document.
 - Description of population densities (include projected 10 year growth) Updated in Plan Document.
 - Identification of Cities Updated in Plan Document.
 - Regional growth patterns Updated in Plan Document,
 - Local transportation networks Updated in Plan Document.
- B. Solid Waste generated (tons) Recycled / Disposed / Total Generated K.A.R.28-29-77©(1)
Recycling is handled through the cities in the county. See page 27 of SWP for total generated disposed tons.
- C. Solid Waste Characterization (tons) K.A.R. 28-29-77©(1),
Residential / Commercial / Industrial / Special
See page 11 of SWP
- D. Describe the following categories in the county/region and how they affect the SWMP;
- Population Changes See Attached document
 - Industries See attached document
 - Utilities See attached document
 - Transportation patterns See attached document
 - Air, land or water usage See attached document
- E. What changes are expected to occur over the next ten-year planning period? Explain.
See attached document
- F. Establish time and revenue schedules to develop, construct, or operate the SWM system.
Addressed in Plan document
- G. How is the SWM system funded?
Addressed in Plan document
- H. Identify projected demands and obstacles to the SWM system.
Addressed in Plan document
- I. Describe the following processes that are being completed for orderly and systematic elimination of nuisances and pollution sources associated with:
- Storage See page 6 of SWP
 - Collection See page 6 of SWP
 - Transportation See page 7 of SWP
 - Processing See page 6 and 7 of SWP
 - Disposal See page 7 of SWP

Chapter 3. Waste Source and Disposal

A. What is your current method of disposal of municipal solid waste? (Circle each that applies)

Landfill, Transfer station, Direct haul, Other: _____

What is the landfill status, if method of disposal? Dumpster units and CD pit.

Location of disposal sites Landfill- 542 Kiowa Rd, Minneapolis, Ks-NE 1/4 NW 1/4 12-11-5.

Salina/Saline County Landfill-4292 S Burma Rd. Salina, Ks

B. Is this disposal method expected to be in place for the next ten years? If not, what changes are planned? Yes, Designed to last 330 years. (RMA Engineering Services)

C. What are the methods used in the county/region for each of the following categories;

- Collection (private/municipal) See page 6 of SWP
- Transportation See page 7 of SWP
- Storage and/or processing of municipal solid waste
See pages 6 and 7 of SWP

D. Please check and provide a brief description for each of the following. Review the Five-Year Update Guide for assistance in determining possible changes. Please attach additional sheets if necessary.

_____ The county bills the rural residences, City of Tescott, and City of Culver on the tax statements. City and county responsibilities for solid waste systems

_____ Ottawa County manages the solid waste system. The City of Minneapolis, City of Bennington, and City of Delphos, put the solid waste fees on the monthly water/electric bills, and submit to the county on a monthly basis.

_____ Local provision for regulation of solid waste management
The cities in the county manage their own recycling centers, and the county coordinates, twice a year a Spring/Fall clean-up week with the communities, and once a year a tire clean-up program.

_____ Public education efforts related to waste management
Education is provided for recycling efforts in the local newspapers, through city newsletters, and fliers.

_____ Assessed valuation, cost and ability to fund the solid waste system
2013 Assessed valuation county, 64,502,718 and the cost and ability to fund the solid waste system is addressed in the plan.

E. Are solid waste disposal services available to all residents and businesses in the planning area?

Yes, all Ottawa County citizens are allowed to haul their own waste to the dumpster units at the County Special Wastes Site located at 542 Kiowa Rd., Mpls.

F. Have there been any solid waste facility changes due to state permit requirements under K.S.A. 65-3407?

- Location No
- Number No
- Ownership or distribution No

- _____ Seasonal cleanup wastes
 See page 21 of SWP No changes
- _____ Natural disaster wastes
 See page 19 of SWP No changes
- _____ Yard wastes
 See page 17 of SWP No changes
- _____ Industrial wastes
 If hazardous, they haul to HH Waste Site(See page 17 of SWP),
 all other waste is collected by private contractor and disposed
 of by direct haul to Salina.
- _____ Agricultural wastes
 See page 19 of SWP No changes
- _____ Agricultural plastic tarps/bags
 See page 19 of SWP No changes
- _____ Abandoned/Junked automobiles
 See page 17 of SWP No changes
- _____ Waste/scrap tires
 See page 16 of SWP No changes
- _____ Bulky or other wastes requiring special handling: describe _____

Chapter 5. Solid Waste Reduction Strategies / Education

- A. Describe how the following waste reduction strategies will be established or how they have been established/implemented since the previous SWMP: KAR 28-29-77©(5)
- Source reduction by recycling efforts of the cities, and programs offered by county.
 - Land disposal and reuse A pit is dug to bury C&D material. The soil is reused for coveri
Other waste is hauled to Salina and is not in county land disposal.
 - Recycling Education through schools, communities, and providing recycling centers.
 - Composting Cities provide compost sites for material.
- B. What is the schedule for implementing waste reduction strategies?
 The county offers, two times a year, a week-long free dumping at the Special Waste Site, and once a year free tire disposal.
- C. Describe any methods of education that have been conducted to express the importance of solid waste minimization. How did you measure the success of your educational activities/materials?
 The communities provide literature to citizens on the Spring and Fall Clean-up weeks, the free tire dump program, and the E-Waste disposal.
 The county advertises in the local newspapers. Average tons in the last 8 years for the clean-up weeks, 100.78 and average tons of tires collected for last 8 years for free tire disposal, 91.91.

Chapter 6. Please answer the following questions that are applicable to your county or regional solid waste management process.

How is the county/region working to improve their recycling and/or waste diversion programs?

By reimbursing the cities on a per ton basis (subsidizing) for their recycling efforts.

How have recycling volumes and diversion rates changed since the programs began?

See page 29 of SWP.

What is the current recycling and/or diversion rate? How was this determined?

It is determined by the recycling centers tonnage.

What waste materials comprise a majority of the waste volume that is recycled or diverted? What kind of record-keeping is taking place?

Unknown—recycling centers do not provide a breakdown of material.

Have there many been any specific waste streams that are considered significant and have been targeted for diversion since the initial planning?

No

Are business and/or industry participating in recycling, composting, or other waste diversion programs? Does the county/region offer services to this sector?

Do not believe so, unknown.

Has consideration or research been given to any of the following programs:

\$Pay-as-you-throw? No

\$Full-cost accounting? No

Is the county participating in any waste management regions or partnerships? If so, is the arrangement successful and efficient? If not, should one be pursued?

No, and we are unsure if one should be pursued.

Does the county have a contingency plan for animal carcass disposal resulting from foreign animal disease? (Assistance on carcass disposal planning is available from KDHE, (785) 296-1600)

Yes, through Emergency Management.

Chapter 7. Future Planning for County/Region Solid Waste Management Process

Review the 10 Year Planning Goals Form (attached) and describe any future ideas that have been planned or discussed by the SWM committee for the categories included. The description of the future plans does not have to be in great detail, unless this information is available. If information for a change in the system, new program, new facilities, etc. does not occur or does not occur during the time frame listed there are no consequences for the plan being inaccurate.

See following page.



10 Year Planning Goals

Year 1	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		<u>Reviewed and no changes.</u> <u>No changes planned as to date.</u>
	Recycling		<u>Reviewed and no changes.</u> <u>No changes planned as to date.</u>
	MSW		<u>Reviewed and no changes.</u> <u>No changes planned as to date.</u>
	Other		<u>Reviewed and no changes.</u> <u>No changes planned as to date.</u>
Year 2	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____
Year 3	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____
Year 4	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____
Year 5	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____
Year 6	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____
Year 7	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____
Year 8	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____
Year 9	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____
Year 10	Annual Review	5 yr SWMP Update	
	HHW		_____
	Recycling		_____
	MSW		_____
	Other		_____



Chapter 2.

D. Describe the following categories in the county/region and how they affect the SWMP

Population Changes

No significant change that would impact solid waste management is expected in the next ten year. The Ottawa County population is projected to be stable to slightly increasing through 2030 with slight increases in age groups 65 and older and populations under 18 years of age.

Industries

Industry in the County is comprised of light industrial manufacturing, distribution of goods, agriculture and agriculture service providers. The composition of industry is expected to remain largely unchanged in the next ten years. Growth and expansion of current major employers is anticipated. This growth is not expected to require increased capacity or adjustments in the operations of the current solid waste management system. Agriculture waste will not vary much from the amount that is currently being generated. Unforeseen growth may require changes and/or revisions to the solid waste plan.

Utilities

The quality and capacity of the current utilities in the County is sound and adequate to incur foreseeable growth. Current utility providers are stable and responsive to upgrade and expansion needs. Recent upgrades include capacity and efficiency improvements to the Minneapolis city electrical power plant and upgrades to water distribution systems in Culver and Delphos. Installation of a north to south 340,000KW power transmission line by ITC and Westar through eastern Ottawa County will provide stability of the regions electrical supply and substantial potential for growth.

Transportation

Transportation needs are met by private vehicles and commercial delivery vehicles. The County public transportation system provides medical-related transport to regional service providers. No significant changes in transportation needs are anticipated in the next ten years.

Air, land or water usage

Agriculture and residential housing have the greatest impact on air, land and water usage in the County. No significant growth or changes in these users is anticipated in the next ten years.

E. What changes are expected to occur over the next ten-year planning period?

The current Solid Waste System is expected to be in place through the 10 year period. There will be annual reviews and a five year update will be performed during the planning period. During the next ten years it is anticipated that a new Construction and Demolition Cell will need to be built. Routine upgrading and replacement of the equipment needed to handle solid waste may be required. This plan should continue to inform the public about the importance of recycling and proper disposal of solid waste in the county.

Emergency Operations Plan

OTTAWA COUNTY
KANSAS

Annex S - Debris Removal & Disposal

27 February 2004

Prepared By:

Fire Rescue Consultants, LLC
P.O. Box 141
Manhattan, Kansas 66505



DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to provide procedures for centralized and coordinated management of debris removal and disposal functions. This function is associated with almost every type of disaster situation to one degree or another. A major disaster can generate an enormous volume of debris in a short period of time. Failure to adequately recognize and address debris disposal requirements during the early stages of a disaster, will likely generate additional complex issues later on.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES

It is the responsibility of the Highway Administrator for coordinating debris removal and disposal functions in Ottawa County in the event of a disaster or emergency situation requiring the activation of this function. He/She will coordinate all effort with the Emergency Operations Center and with the Ottawa County Emergency Management Coordinator.

III. LOCAL RESOURCES

It is the responsibility of the Highway Administrator for preparing and maintaining a current inventory of personnel and equipment. He/She is also responsible for including information pertaining to the use of private contractors and equipment.

- A. Jurisdiction - A list of equipment available through the office of the Highway Administrator is contained in *Annex R - Damage Assessment; Appendix 3* of this instrument.
- B. Contractual - The Ottawa County Highway Administrator shall maintain a list of private contractors and their equipment that can be utilized in the event of a disaster or other emergency situation.

IV. VOLUNTEERS

The American Red Cross, in consultation with the Emergency Operations Center shall be responsible for maintaining a list of volunteers and for coordinating the available volunteer resources in the event of an emergency situation or disaster.

V. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS

There are currently written Mutual Aid Agreements between the Public Works Department and the Ellsworth Correctional Facility regarding the augmenting of equipment and personnel for debris removal and disposal operations.

VI. ORDINANCES & REGULATIONS

At the present time, there are policies, ordinances and regulations in Ottawa County that specifically impact debris removal and disposal operations. These are detailed in the Ottawa County Solid Waste Management Plan, of which a copy is on file with the Emergency management Coordinator. This includes such functions as:

- A. Placement of Debris
- B. Recyclable Materials
- C. Burnable Debris

VII. FACILITIES & INFRASTRUCTURE

It is the responsibility of the Highway Administrator to determine the local resources and capabilities that are available in Ottawa County in the event that the removal and disposal of debris become necessary. Depending upon the magnitude of the incident clean up operations. Several items should be assessed:

- A. Landfills - Landfills, both public use and private should be assessed based on the following criteria:
 - 1. Structural Characteristics - Are the available sites lined or unlined.
 - 2. Licensing Restrictions - Are there restrictions on the landfills ability to accept debris, the ability to accept hazardous materials and/or hazardous waste.
 - 3. Capacity - Determine the present debris capacity and the landfills logistical capabilities.
- B. Transportation Routes - Considerations for the size of trucks, their weight, length of the haul, the traffic patterns and road conditions should be assessed just prior to and during any debris removal operations. Specific routes are designated in *Annex M - Transportation*, of this instrument

VIII. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Information regarding the Public Information function in relation to public awareness, reporting of illegal dumping and public notes for contracting is addressed in *Annex B - Communications, Part VI - Public Information*, of this instrument.

IX. CRITERIA FOR DEBRIS REMOVAL

The removal of debris shall be accomplished in a prioritized and orderly fashion. The following is the priority for the removal of debris.

- A. Threats to Public Health and Safety - The first priority for debris removal will be those that pose an immediate threat to lives, public health, and safety. These include debris which obstructs the passage of emergency vehicles and impeded access to emergency facilities.
- B. Prevention of Damage - The second priority for the removal of debris are those which pose a significant but not an immediate threat to life safety. This category also includes the removal of those debris which pose the threat of significant damage to public structures (buildings, roads, etc.), or private property.
- C. Speedy Recovery - The next priority is the removal of those debris which impeded the economic recovery of the impacted area.
- D. Debris on Private Property - The last priority is the removal of debris that are on private property. In most cases it is the responsibility of the property owner to remove or make arrangements for the removal of these debris, using the following criteria:
 1. Homeowner's Insurance - Most home owners fire and extended coverage policies have special coverage for debris removal and for the demolition of heavily damaged structures.
 2. Debris at Curb Side - The proper location of debris for removal by county crews shall be on the curbside of the affected structure.
 3. Right of Entry - It shall be the responsibility of the Highway Administrator to provide a waiver of liability if county resources will be utilized to facilitate the removal of debris from private property when it poses a hazard to public health. The right-of-entry agreement shall indicate any known intent of the owner to rebuild, and to insure that foundation and utilities are not damaged during the debris removal operations.

X. TEMPORARY DEBRIS STAGING & REDUCTION SITES

For the purpose of temporary debris staging and waste reduction sites, specific predesignated areas shall be determined by the Highway Administrator. These sites shall be identified prior to the disposal of any debris by county resources. These specific sites shall be determined by the Highway Administrator depending upon numerous criteria, including:

- A. Noise, traffic, and environmental impact.
- B. Locations which make the removal of debris easier in relation to the affected area.
- C. Sites should be on public owned property, with sufficient acreage according to the anticipated needs.

XI. DEBRIS REDUCTION METHODS

The Highway Administrator with cooperation and consultation with the EOC Executive Board shall determine the acceptable methods necessary for debris reduction. Some of these methods include, but are not limited to:

- A. **Burning** - Different methods of burning debris are available and can be used to reduce the amount and bulk of debris, such as;
 - 1. **Uncontrolled Open Burning** - This method is usually employed in the immediate post-disaster stage. It should be closely monitored to ensure that only wooded debris and products are dumped into the fire.
 - 2. **Controlled Open Burning** - The method is a cost-effective method for reducing clean woody debris in many rural areas. This method must be terminated however, if mixed debris enter into the waste stream.
 - 3. **Air Curtain Pit Burning** - This method expedites the volume reduction process and has fewer environmental concerns than open burning.
 - 4. **Refractor Lined Pit Burning** - This method includes the use of pre-manufactured lined pit refractors. A pre-manufactured refractory lined pit burner can be erected on-site in a minimal amount of time. Reduction rates can be as high as 95%, and air pollution is minimal.
- B. **Grinding and Chipping** - Although more expensive than burning, grinding and chipping are more environmentally friendly methods. Chippers are ideal for use in residential areas, and groves. Grinders are ideal for use at debris staging and reduction sites.

- C. Recycling - Recycling should be considered as a viable method early in the debris removal and disposal operations, as it may present an opportunity to reduce the overall cost of the operation.
1. Ash - Ash resulting from burn operations can be recycled as a soil additive.
 2. Mulch - Mulch from chipping and grinding operations can also be recycled.
 3. Metals - Metals and glass can be recycled through land fill operations or by private organizations.
 4. Soil - Most cleanup operations using large pieces of equipment tend to pick up large amounts of soil in addition to debris. This soil can be recovered through the use of screens and shaker systems and sold or recycled back into the community.
 5. Construction Materials - Construction waste and concrete blocks and other building materials can be ground and used for other purposes.
Construction materials and wood can also be shredded to reduce volume.

XII. ULTIMATE DISPOSAL SITE

It shall be the responsibility of the Highway Administrator and the Ottawa County Emergency Management Coordinator to determine the best and most viable location to serve as the ultimate disposal site.

XIII. CLOSING TEMPORARY DEBRIS STAGING & REDUCTION SITES

After the disaster situation has been terminated, it is imperative to return the temporary debris holding sites to their previous use. This shall be accomplished using the following process as a guideline. All State, and Federal environmental requirements shall be met, and the assistance of the State of Kansas Department of Health and Environment should be sought. This process shall include the following:

- A. Removal of Debris - Sites must be cleared of all foreign materials introduced as a result of the incident and its operations.
- B. Environmental Assessment - An environmental assessment or audit must be conducted at the site to establish the need for a testing or monitoring program. This assessment should be accomplished on soil, ash, ground and surface water.
- C. Environmental Restoration - Contamination may occur from petroleum spills and run off at staging and reduction sites, or run off from debris piles, burn sites, and ash piles.

XIV. EVALUATION AND CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

In reviewing this annex of the Ottawa County Emergency Operations Plan, by Fire Rescue Consultants, LLC; Manhattan, Kansas, there are no significant deficiencies noted regarding the Debris Removal and Disposal functions in Ottawa County.

XV. LIST OF APPENDIXES TO THIS SECTION (ANNEX S - DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL).

None

Resolution 14-14

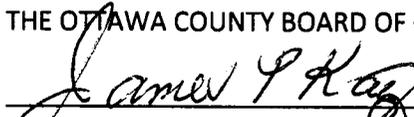
WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Ottawa County, Kansas, in 1996 established a Solid Waste Plan for Ottawa County, Kansas.

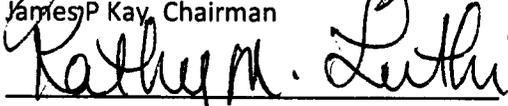
WHEREAS, said plan was revised in 2004, 2006, 2009, and 2012, and a proposal has been made by the Solid Waste Committee that said plan be revised in 2014.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, on this 12th day of May, 2014, that the attached Solid Waste Plan of Ottawa County, Kansas, be revised as stated in attached plan.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this plan is hereby adopted for implementation according to law in Ottawa County, Kansas, and as approved by the State of Kansas Department of Health and Environment, May 12th 2014.

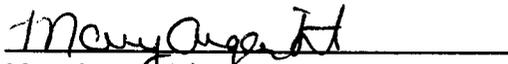
THE OTTAWA COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS


James P Kay, Chairman


Kathy M Luthi, Member


Karen Brumbaugh, Member

ATTEST:


Mary Arganbright
Ottawa County Clerk

RESOLUTION 14-15

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Ottawa County, Kansas, in its regular session on this 12th day of May, 2014, determined that a Resolution providing for the collection of municipal and rural fees and charges for the use of the Ottawa County Construction Demolition Landfill/Solid Waste Collection Site, and for county administrative regulations, and prescribing unlawful acts and penalties.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF OTTAWA COUNTY, KANSAS:

Section 1. Fees and charges for normal waste.

(a) Each incorporated municipality within Ottawa County shall be entitled to beneficial use of the Ottawa County Construction Demolition Landfill/Solid Waste Collection Site for waste generated within such municipality, and by ordinance may grant franchises, and may regulate the charges for collection and transportation of normal waste, and provided for the municipal collection of the city's share of costs of the county waste disposal system; provided, however, for the city to have beneficial use of such county waste disposal system, such municipality shall monthly collect and remit to the County as its share of the cost of such system for each tract of real estate as shown on the rate schedule filed with the County Clerk and established by the Ottawa County Commissioners. Said city shall administer and classify the types and volume of waste generated on such real estate within such municipality and may make such additional charges as it deems reasonable against real estate for the city's expense of administration of its municipal waste disposal regulations. With exception, Culver City and Tescott City, shall have the fee assessed on the tax statement as a special assessment in accordance with the County Rate Schedule.

(b) Owners of real estate located outside the limits of participating incorporated cities, but within the County, shall be entitled to beneficial use of the Ottawa County Construction Demolition Landfill/Solid Waste Collection Site for the disposal of waste generated on such real estate. A fee will be assessed on the tax statement as a special assessment in accordance with the County Rate Schedule.

(c) The license fees to be paid before engaging in the business of collection and transportation of solid waste for hire in said County shall be in accordance with the County Rate Schedule.

(d) The licensing of any contractor shall in no event be construed to create any partnership or agency relationship herein. That Ottawa County, Kansas, shall not be an insurer of any acts of any contractor licensed hereunder and said contractors agree to hold Ottawa County harmless from any liability.

(e) Any person or corporation engaging in the business of collection and transportation of waste for hire, and not licensed currently to engage in such business in the County of Ottawa

pursuant to the regulations of this resolution, and any vehicle required to be licensed to collect and transport waste for hire in said county pursuant to the regulations of this resolution but is not so licensed, shall be denied admission to the County of Ottawa Construction Demolition Landfill/Solid Waste Collection Site to deposit waste at such site until such person, corporation, or vehicle shall first be duly licensed by said county, and such vehicle shall have been first inspected and approved, pursuant to the regulations and requirements in such cases made and provided by this resolution.

Section 2. Special charges.

Special charges will be accepted at the Ottawa County Construction Demolition Landfill/Solid Waste Collection Site during open hours upon special request to the landfill operator in accordance with the County Rate Schedule. Junked or abandoned automobiles and trucks will be accepted for deposit without charge. No dangerous, explosive or poisonous or radio-active substance shall be deposited at the Ottawa County Construction Demolition Landfill/Solid Waste Collection Site without special authorization of the State Board of Health, and consent of the Board of County Commissioners.

Section 3. Criminal Penalties.

Any person who shall violate any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than Five hundred (\$500.00) Dollars, or be sentenced to the County Jail for a period of not more than ninety (90) days, or both such fine and imprisonment. Any fine assessed hereunder shall be distributed to the County Solid Waste Fund of said County of Ottawa.

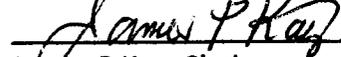
Section 4. Invalidity in part.

If any part or parts of this Resolution shall be held to be unconstitutional, such unconstitutionality shall not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this resolution, and the governing Board of the County hereby declares that it would have passed the remaining parts thereof if it had known such part or parts thereto would be declared unconstitutional.

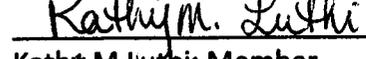
Section 5. That all resolutions or parts of resolutions in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 6. This resolution to be in force and effect upon publication in the official county newspaper.

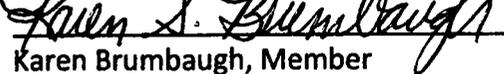
THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS



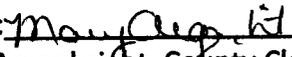
James P Kay, Chairman



Kathryn M Luthi, Member



Karen Brumbaugh, Member

Attest: 

Mary Arganbright, County Clerk

**Ottawa County Construction Demolition Landfill/Solid Waste Collection Site
RATE SCHEDULE
EFFECTIVE DATE JANUARY 1, 2015**

In accordance with Resolution 14-06, the following Ottawa County Construction Demolition Landfill/Solid Waste Collection Site Rate Schedule shall be in effect until repealed by motion of the Board of Ottawa County Commissioners.

1. Monthly Urban Residential		\$7.35
Annual Residential		\$88.20
2. Monthly Commercial and Industrial		
Small		\$11.45
Medium		\$22.15
Large		\$38.15
3. Special Business/Industrial		
G.L. Huyett		\$56.25 monthly
Good Samaritan Center		\$126.25 monthly
Ottawa County Health Center		\$106.25 monthly
USD #239		\$176.25 monthly
USD #240		\$161.25 monthly
C & R Plating		\$56.25 monthly
4. Annual Rural Commercial and Industrial		
Small	Annual Permit	\$137.40
Medium	Annual Permit	\$265.80
Large	Annual Permit	\$457.80
5. C/D Material @ Special Wastes Site		\$30.50 per ton
6. Tires		
Car Tire		\$2.00 each (\$3.00 on rim)
16" Tire		\$5.00 each (\$7.50 on rim)
Up to 18.4 x 38		\$15.00 each (\$25.00 on rim)
Over 18.4 x 38		\$40.00 each (\$60.00 on rim)

7. Miscellaneous Waste

Any waste that is not specifically described above shall be subject to the discretion of the landfill operator. Application shall be made with the landfill operator prior to depositing said waste at the landfill.

