As a county commissioner, what should I know about:

- Solid waste planning
- Waste collection, transfer, and disposal
- New or modified permits in my county
- Recycling and composting
- Household hazardous waste
- County employee training
- Managing debris from natural disasters
Every county prepared an individual or regional solid waste plan in the early 1990s. These plans must be reviewed annually and updated every five years. Solid waste plans ensure that adequate services exist to recycle or dispose of all waste generated by households, businesses, and others in the county.

Questions

1. Do we have an individual county plan or are we part of a region? __________
2. If we plan regionally, which counties plan with us? __________________________
   __________________________
3. Who from our county serves on our planning committee? __________
   __________________________
4. When is our next five year plan update due? __________________________

What is your county’s selected solid waste management system?

(check all that apply)

Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Method

☐ In-County Landfill  Operator __________________________
☐ Transfer Station  Operator __________________________

Waste Reduction Activities

☐ Recycling  Operator __________________________
☐ Curbside Recycling  Operator __________________________
☐ Drop-off Site  Operator __________________________
☐ Material Recovery Facility  Operator __________________________
☐ E-Waste Collection  Operator __________________________
☐ Household Hazardous Waste  Operator __________________________

Other Disposal Facilities

☐ Construction Demolition LF  Operator __________________________
☐ Industrial Landfill  Operator __________________________
☐ Waste Tire Monofil  Operator __________________________
☐ Composting Facility  Operator __________________________
☐ Medical Waste Facility  Operator __________________________
☐ Other __________________________  Operator __________________________
Routine county commissioner solid waste duties

- Annual solid waste management plan review and report to KDHE
- Five-year solid waste management plan update and report to KDHE
- Maintenance of solid waste planning committee
- Certifications on solid waste permit applications:
  1) consistency with county solid waste plan;
  2) land use zoning approval
- Ensure services exist (public or private) to meet solid waste disposal needs in county
- Maintain solid waste facilities and qualified workforce
- Approval of unpermitted disposal/processing in county

Emergency Duties
- Tornado debris
- Ice storm debris
- Foreign animal disease
- Fires or explosions
- Transportation accidents

Who are my county solid waste staff?

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact Information</th>
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Ways to reduce solid waste quantities

1. Recycle
2. Compost Organics
3. E-Waste Collection
4. Household Hazardous Waste Collection
5. Mulch Mower
6. Clean Rubble Processing

Ways to reduce solid waste management costs and liabilities

1. Reduce waste quantities (see above)
2. Efficient collection routes for waste and recyclables
3. Maintain well-trained staff
4. Evaluate efficiency of equipment and procedures
5. Perform employee safety audits and training, and provide all needed safety equipment
6. Identify partners (both public and private) to cooperatively manage solid waste together
7. Respond promptly when solid waste problems arise
8. Take advantage of KDHE offers to provide technical assistance
Solid Waste Types

**Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)** - mixed, non-hazardous waste generated by households, commercial businesses, institutions, and manufacturers (i.e., trash, garbage).

**Construction & Demolition Waste (C&D)** - essentially inert waste generated by new construction, building or structure demolition, or disaster clean-up (does not include any chemical containers, contaminated soil, or household trash).

**Industrial Waste** - various residues, sludges, byproducts, etc. generated by manufacturing facilities. Such facilities can segregate MSW from industrial wastes. Typical types include coal combustion fly ash, foundry sand, wastewater treatment sludge, and blast media.

**Special Waste** - any solid waste that requires specific handling or management due to its physical, chemical, or biological characteristics. Special wastes must be disposed of in MSW landfills under approvals by KDHE.

**Waste Tires** - whole tires that have been removed from vehicles or aircraft following a period of use. Waste tires can be recycled into various products or fuel. They must be processed (cut) before disposal in a landfill.

**Medical Waste** - solid waste generated from human or animal inpatient or outpatient medical services that are potentially capable of causing disease or injury. Can be landfilled as a special waste but most is treated in permitted medical waste facilities.

**Clean Rubble** - a very inert type of construction and demolition waste that may be stored or disposed in unpermitted sites including concrete, asphalt, bricks, rock, and uncontaminated soil.
Kansas State Solid Waste Management Plan
A Safe, Efficient, Environmental Protective, and Sustainable Waste Management System

Public Education & Technical Training
- Well-informed waste generators
- Well-trained facility operators
- Student education programs
- Elected officials guidance
- Well-educated solid waste planning committees

Efficient Waste & Recyclable Collection
- Comprehensive state laws and regulations
- Local codes and ordinances
- Compliance and enforcement programs
- Outreach and assistance
- Incentives to reduce waste
- State and local waste reduction goals

Public Acceptance and Participation
- High participation in waste reduction programs
- Convenient pick-up and drop-off
- Full public participation in all local planning and permitting

Stable Funding for Programs & Services
- Waste generators pay for services
- No state subsidies
- Adequate state and local government revenue sources

Adequate Facilities and Services
- Convenient access to recycling, composting, HHW services
- Properly located facilities
- Adequate present and projected capabilities
- Efficient permitting process
- Recovery and use of landfill gas whenever feasible
- Enhanced waste stabilization in landfills
- Expanded energy recovery from waste

Public-Private Partnerships For:
- Service
- Training
- Public Education
- Marketing Recycling

Environment Protected & Natural Resources Conserved
- Well-run SW management facilities
- Inspection & enforcement programs
- Adequate financial assurance
- Advanced recycling and composting

Municipal Solid Waste Management in Kansas
Waste Flows and Projected Landfill Service Life

Remaining Landfill Life in Years
- < 5
- 5 - 10
- 10-20
- 20-40
- > 40