

# LAKE REGION SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN



## **Lake Region Solid Waste Authority**

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Anderson County  
Coffey County  
Franklin County  
Linn County  
Miami County  
Osage County  
Shawnee County

**As Revised October 17, 2025**

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## 1.0 Authority & Administration

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.

The Lake Region Solid Waste Management Committee has reviewed and amended its April 13, 1995 Solid Waste Management Plan on October 24, 2024, following the requirements from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, for a update with the addition of Shawnee County to the Authority. The next five-year update is scheduled to occur in 2028, with reviews annually in 2025, 2006 and 2027.

### 1.1 Lake Region Solid Waste Authority Board of Directors

*Italics denote alternate members*

Anderson County:	Scott Garrett (Treasurer), Anthony Mersman, <i>Les McGee</i>
Coffey County:	Todd Bemis (Chair), Ryan Durst, <i>Wayne Arb</i>
Franklin County:	Don Stottlemire, Peg Pearson, <i>Jeff Welton</i>
Linn County:	Jesse Walton, Johnny Taylor
Miami County:	Eric Sandberg, Darryl White, <i>Gary Price</i>
Osage County:	Ryan Fine (Vice Chair), Fred Driver, <i>Tricia Webb</i>
Shawnee County:	William Sutton, Jake Fisher, <i>Perry Piper</i>
Regional Coordinator:	Shay Hanysak

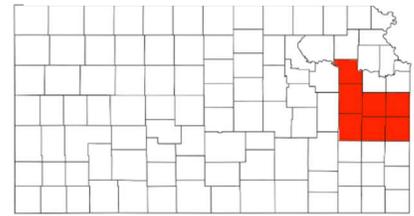
### 1.2 Lake Region Solid Waste Management Committee (SWMC):

Anderson County:	Scott Garrett Anthony Mersman	Solid Waste Department County Commissioners
Coffey County:	Todd Bemis Ryan Durst	Recycling & Noxious Weed Dept. Solid Waste Department / Landfill
Franklin County:	Don Stottlemire (Chair) Peg Pearson Jeff Welton	County Commissioners Solid Waste Department Public Works Department
Linn County:	Jesse Walton Johnny Taylor	Public Works Department Noxious Weed Department
Miami County:	Eric Sandberg Darryl White (Vice Chair) Gary Price J.R. McMahon	Road and Bridge Department Noxious Weed Department Private Industry / Non-Profit City of Paola
Osage County:	Ryan Fine Fred Diver Tricia Webb	Public Works Department General Public Land Development
Shawnee County:	William Sutton Jake Fisher Perry Piper	Solid Waste Department City of Silver Lake Health Department

## 2.0 Description of the Lake Region

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

Map of Lake Region Counties



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.

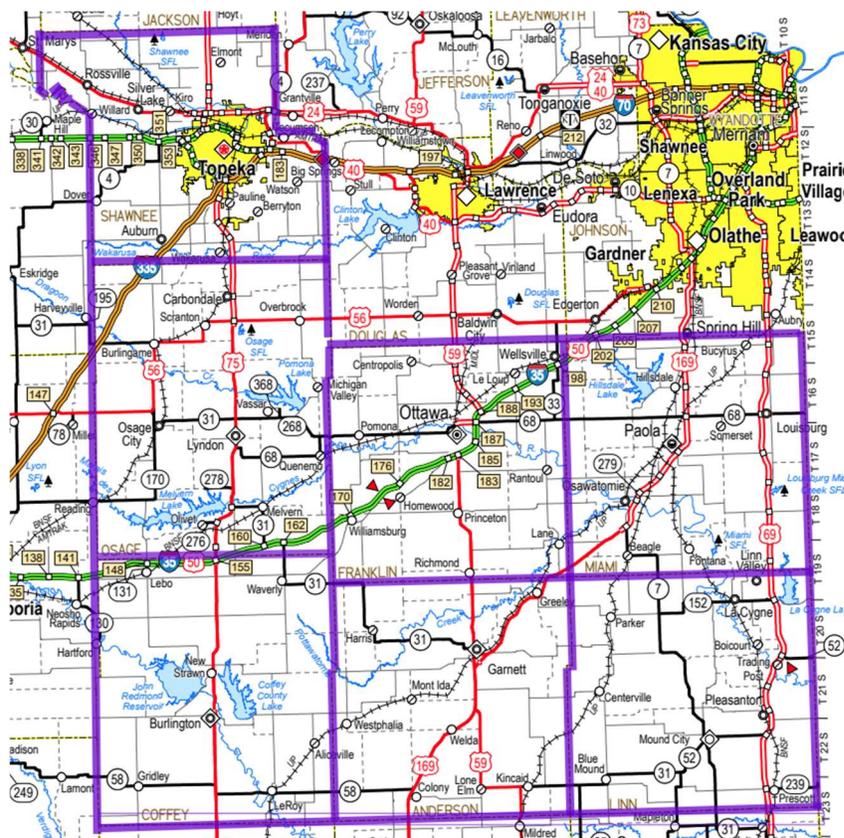
The seven counties also share a Solid Waste Management Committee (SWMC) which is made up of one to five voting members from each county. The SWMC is structured with representation in accordance with KSA 65-3405. Each county pays equal dues which make up most of the LRSWA budget.

## 2.1 Local Transportation Network

The Committee determined 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 transport their waste to their county's facility.

Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) Highway maps for the overall Lake Region and each of the seven counties are shown below. Additionally, each county's transfer station or landfill and satellite service areas are highlighted on the individual county maps included in the chapter dedicated to that county's operation. (See Sections 1 - 7 in Chapter 8)

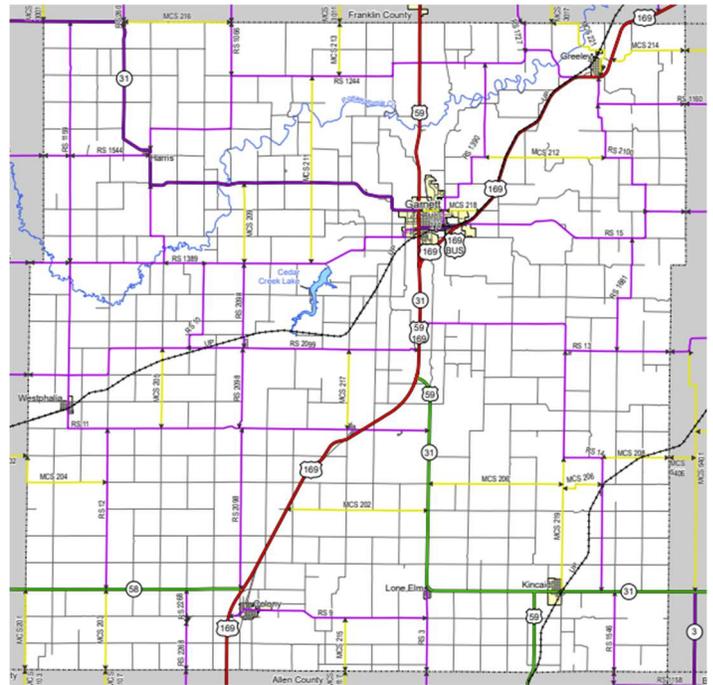
Lake Region Transportation Map



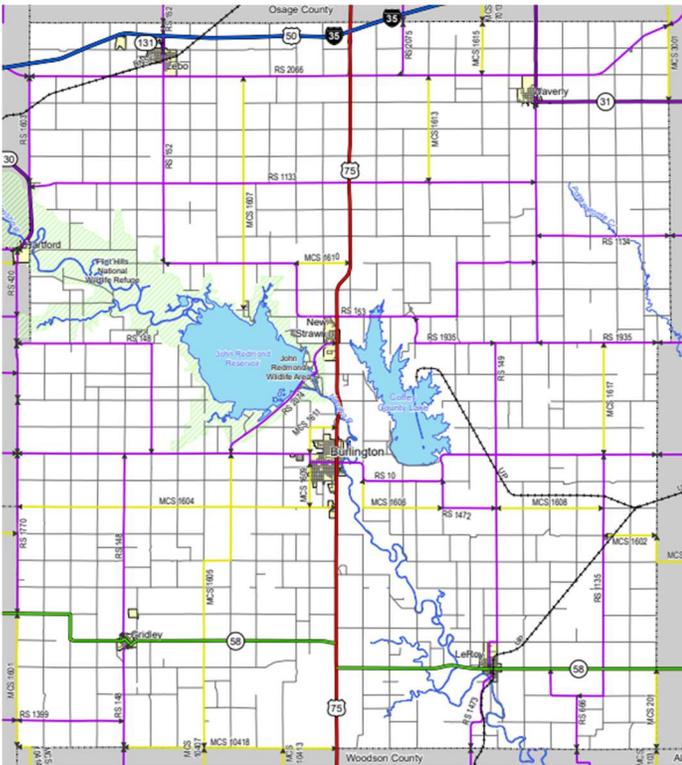
## Highway Maps - Legend

- Interstate
  - Other Freeway/Expressway
  - Other Principal Arterial
  - Minor Arterial
  - Major Collector
  - Minor Collector
  - Local Road
- OTHER FEATURES**
- +—+— Railroad
  - Incorporated City Limit
  - Park or Wildlife Area
  - Urban Boundary

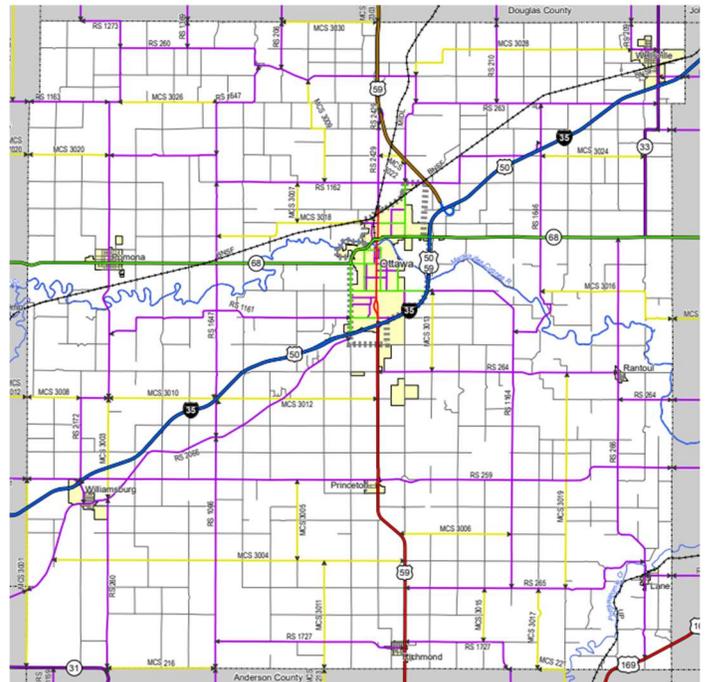
## Anderson County located in KDOT District 4



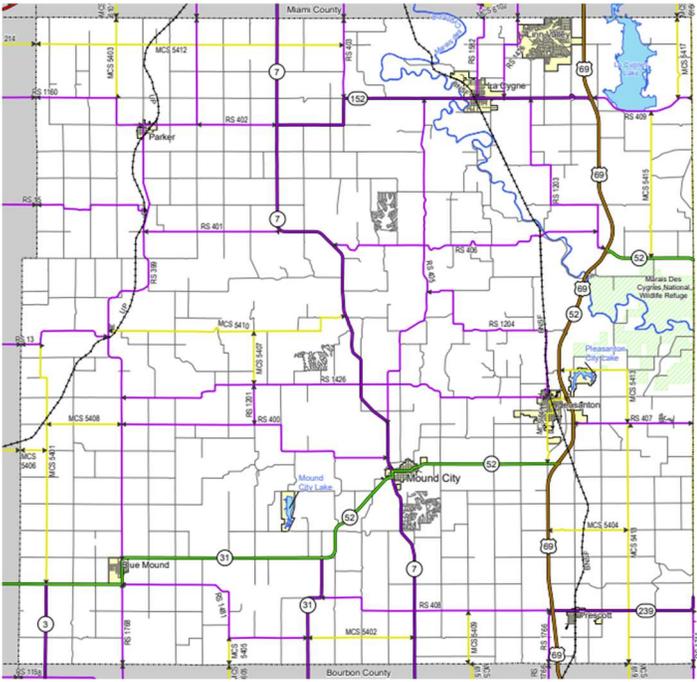
## Coffey County located in KDOT District 4



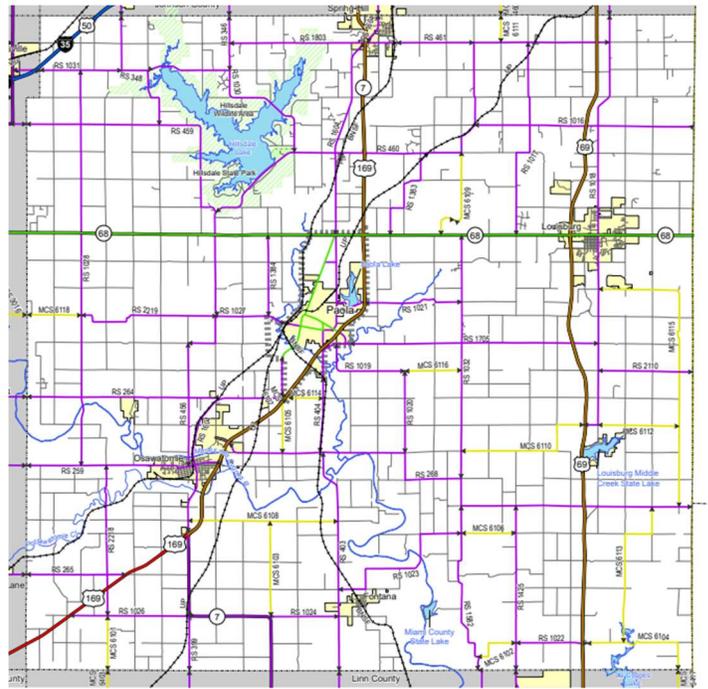
## Franklin County located in KDOT District 4



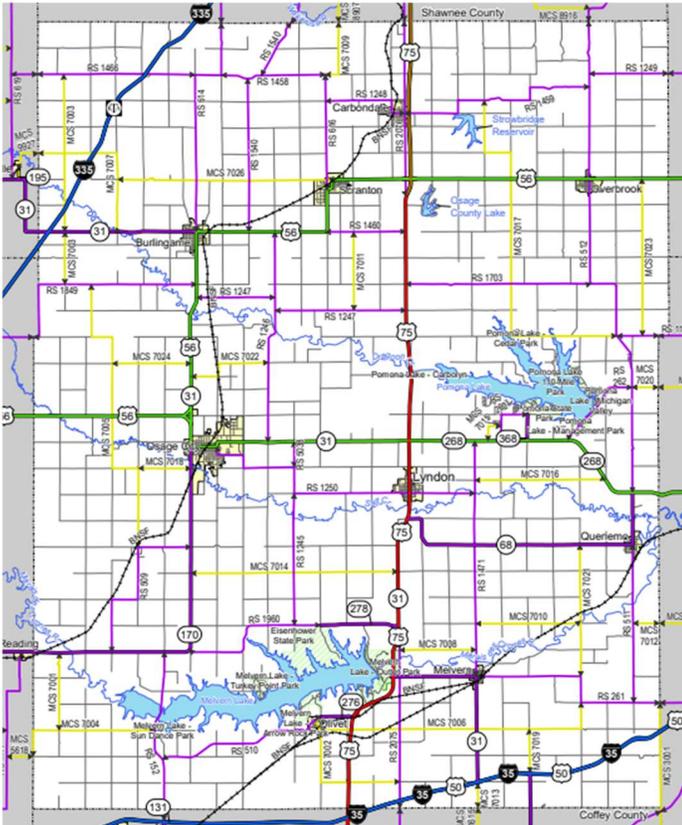
Linn County  
located in KDOT District 4



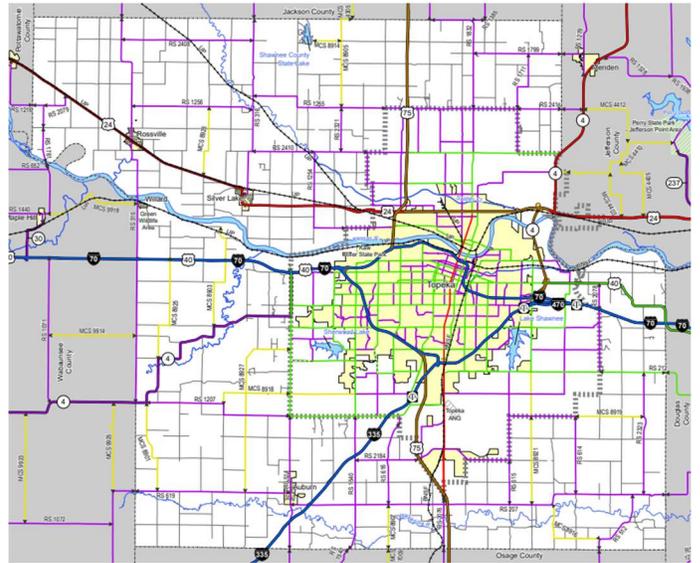
Miami County  
located in KDOT District 4



Osage County  
located in KDOT District 1



Shawnee County  
located in KDOT District 1



## 2.2 Geographic Characteristics

The Lake Region has a total area of 4,287 square miles (2,743,680 acres), of which 4,199 square miles is land and 90 square miles (2.1%) is water. The hills south of Topeka are the highest points in the area, with elevations over 1,150 feet. The lowest point is along the Kansas River in the eastern part of the area. 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.

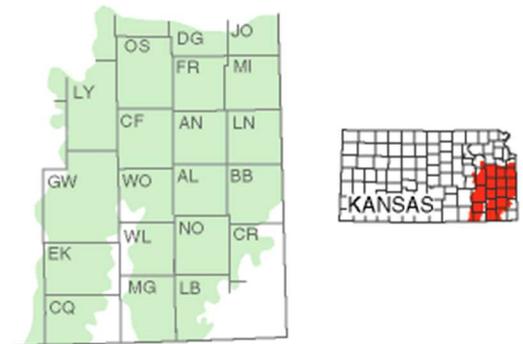
The soil is moderately deep to deep and suitable for most types of agriculture. The sun shines 74 percent of the time in the summer and 58 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the south with an average high wind speed of 12 miles per hour in March. The weather does not create operation problems.

The counties have had engineering studies performed to determine proper setting for solid waste transfer stations and landfills. The existing facilities are not located in any flood plains, wetlands, or near airports. The Subtitle D landfill in Coffey County is surrounded with wire and has been managed prudently, to minimize blowing trash. The transfer stations are enclosed per Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations.

### 2.2.1 Osage Cuestas Region

The Osage Cuestas physiographic region covers much of eastern Kansas south of the Kansas River, including all of the Lake Region counties, except the northern half of Shawnee County, which is in the Glaciated Region.

The region is characterized by a series of east-facing ridges (or escarpments) up to 200 feet high in elevation. However, a variety of other landscapes also occur, from relatively flat plains to rolling hills.



Most of the rocks at or nearest the surface in the region, limestones and shales, were formed in sediments deposited in shallow seas during the Pennsylvanian subperiod about 323 to 299 million years ago. The sea rose and fell in cycles. As the environment changed, different rocks formed, depending on the depth of the water and environmental conditions. Shales formed from clay and silt particles that settled out in deep and still water, and limestones formed from seashell and chemical debris that settled out in warm and shallow water.

When sea levels fell far enough to expose the land, freshwater streams cut deep channels into the limestone and shale in places and then filled the channels with sand, silt, and other sediments carried in by and then dumped from the water as well as fragments of rocks eroded off the channel walls.

The land in the area also was uplifted, or raised, by changes within the earth. Together, uplift and erosion shaped the cuestas and plains. Sloping gently west or northwest, the cuestas are capped with a resistant layer of limestone that protects the underlying shales and limestones from erosion. Where shales were nearest the surface, the shales eroded more readily, and large expanses between cuestas developed into plains (*Kansas Geological Survey, The University of Kansas*).

### 2.2.2 Glaciated Region

The northern part of Shawnee County is located within the Glaciated Region. This region which was invaded by at least two of the eight or nine glaciers that ground their way down into the northern United States during the Pleistocene Epoch, between 2.6 million and 11,700 years ago.



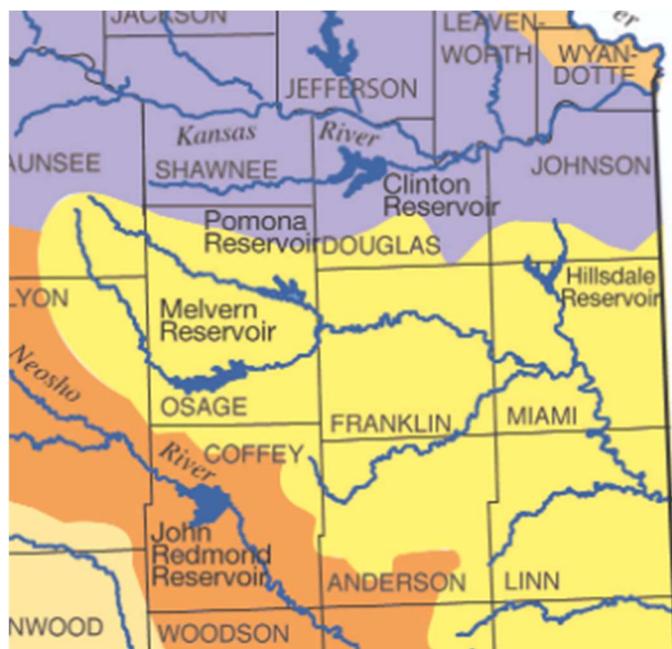
The first ice sheet to make it to Kansas covered just the far northeastern corner of the state before retreating. The second one, up to 500 feet thick in places, reached farther into the state about 600,000 years ago. It extended west almost to Manhattan and at least slightly south of Topeka and Lawrence along a line roughly parallel to the present-day Kansas River.

When the ice melted, thick deposits of sediment—silt, pebbles, and boulders—called glacial drift were left behind. In some places, rich soils good for farming formed from the silt, which is called loess. Large quartzite boulders broken off from outcrops about 400 miles to the north in the vicinity the intersection of South Dakota, Iowa, and Minnesota and carried south can still be seen littering a few hillsides in Kansas. The large chunks of the reddish rock, known as Sioux quartzite, stand out in fields of native grassland and have occasionally been used as building material (*Kansas Geological Survey, The University of Kansas*).

### 2.3 Hydrology

A watershed is an area of land from which all water drains into a single waterway, such as a creek, small river, lake, or wetland. The water comes from smaller creeks, called tributaries, that flow into the waterway and surface runoff from rain, melting snow, and other sources.

A river basin encompasses two or more watersheds. The main stream draining each watershed runs toward the major river within a river basin. The Lake Region falls within three of the twelve river basins in Kansas.



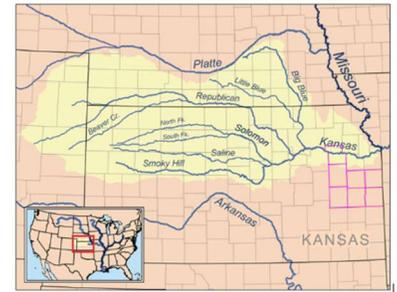
Lake Region River Basins

- Kansas - Lower Republic
- Marais Des Cygne
- Neosho

### 2.3.1 Kansas-Lower Republican River Basin.

Shawnee County and the top northern portion of Osage County are part of the Kansas-Lower Republican River Basin.

The basin covers nearly 10,500 square miles of northeast Kansas and includes that portion of the state drained by the Republican River downstream of Harlan County Dam in Nebraska and the Kansas River which originates at the junction of the Republican River and the Smoky Hill River.



### 2.3.2 Marais des Cygnes River Basin

All of Franklin, Linn, and Miami counties, plus the majority of Anderson and Osage counties, and the northeastern corner of Coffey County, are found with the Marais des Cygne River Basin.

The basin is about 4,304 square miles of land that drains into the Marais des Cygnes River and its tributaries and includes parts of Kansas and Missouri. The river is formed about 1 mile north of Reading, Kansas, a city in northern Lyon County, by the confluence of Elm Creek and One Hundred Forty-Two Mile Creek, and flows generally east-southeastwardly through Osage, Franklin, Miami and Linn counties in Kansas, past the towns of Melvern, Quenemo, Ottawa, Osawatomie and La Cygne and through the Marais des Cygnes National Wildlife Refuge. In Missouri, it joins the Little Osage River at the boundary of Bates and Vernon counties to form the Osage River, 6 miles west of Schell City.



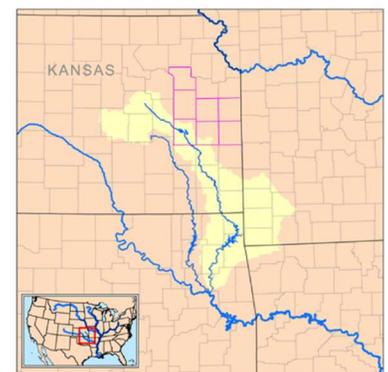
The Marais des Cygnes River has a history of flooding. As a result of the 1951 flood, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built levees and flood control systems on the Marais des Cygnes in the 1960s, including massive freestanding gated floodwalls in Ottawa, Kansas. Main Street (Old U.S. Highway 59) in Ottawa has to be detoured or is simply closed down when the gates are shut.

### 2.3.3 Neosho River Basin

The majority of Coffey County and the southwest corner of Anderson County are found within the Neosho River Basin.

The Neosho River Basin in Kansas is a large system that includes the Spring River and the Cottonwood River. The Neosho River, a tributary of the Arkansas River, originates in the Flint Hills of Kansas, northwest of Emporia, and flows southeast through Kansas and Oklahoma.

Pottawatomie Creek is a stream in Miami, Franklin, Anderson and Coffey counties. The stream headwaters arise in northeast Coffey County, approximately 3.7 miles southeast of the community of Waverly. It flows to the south-southeast for 6.2 miles, enters Anderson County and turns to the northeast passing under State Highway K-31. The stream passes under K-31 again about seven miles west of Garnett, then passes 1.5 miles southeast of the community of Pottawatomie. It continues to the northeast, passing under US Highway 59, approximately 3.2 miles north of Garnett. It continues to the northeast passing northwest of Greeley and into southeast Franklin County. It then passes Lane and enters Miami County. It flows to the



east-northeast passing the south side of Osawatomie and under U.S. Route 169 to its confluence with the Marais des Cygnes River just east of Osawatomie.

## 2.4 Governmental Organization and 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 2024 valuations (*Kansas Department of Revenue, Property Valuation Division*) are listed in the following chart.

County	Type of Government	Total Valuation
Anderson	Three Commissioners	\$ 138,141,642
Coffey	Five Commissioners	\$ 629,550,922
Franklin	Five Commissioners + 1 County Administrator	\$ 397,239,615
Linn	Three Commissioners	\$ 356,866,234
Miami	Five Commissioners + 1 County Administrator	\$ 707,657,515
Osage	Three Commissioners	\$ 200,981,522
Shawnee	Three Commissioners	\$ 2,320,638,514
<b>Lake Region</b>		<b>\$4,751,075,964</b>

## 2.5 Demographics and Regional Growth Patterns

The population of Kansas increased eight out of the eleven years between the year 2010 and 2021, and the state grew by an average of 0.2% per year. The largest annual population increase was 0.8% between 2019 and 2020. Though Kansas population growth rate fluctuated substantially in recent years, it tended to decrease through 2013 - 2022 period ending at -0.03 % in 2022.

The 2023 Kansas growth rate is projected to be -0.11%, which will not match the same pace as the United States growth rate, which is projected to be 0.47% for 2023.

The population of Kansas is forecast to grow slowly in the next 50 years, according to new projections by Wichita State University’s Center for Economic Development and Business Research. The state’s total population is predicted to grow about 16% in the next fifty years, adding 468,000 residents by 2071.

The Lake Region has remained relatively static, without any significant changes in demographics and with a population growth of less than 1% over the last five years. The current estimated population for the seven county Lake Region is 281,739, where the following table shows the population trends for each county over the last five years (*Kansas Certified Population Certified to the Secretary of State by Division of the Budget*).

County	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Anderson	7,949	7,778	7,776	7,838	7,908
Coffey	8,158	8,338	8,280	8,251	8,301
Franklin	25,703	25,986	25,992	26,125	26,273
Linn	9,654	9,747	9,796	9,860	9,841
Miami	34,334	34,593	34,867	35,320	35,737
Osage	15,770	15,768	15,654	15,824	15,737
Shawnee	175,999	178,264	177,480	177,746	177,942
<b>Lake Region</b>	<b>277,567</b>	<b>280,474</b>	<b>279,845</b>	<b>280,964</b>	<b>281,739</b>

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

In **Miami County**, the balance of population between the city and unincorporated area is still roughly 50/50 with a slight increase in the percentage of residents living within the cities. There is low to negative population year over year growth in the county's midsection to southern portion versus 1.3% growth in Louisburg and 8.1% growth in Spring Hill. The Miami County portion of Spring Hill's growth is slightly slower rate, about 1%, than Johnson County.

In **Franklin County** the City of Ottawa continues to expand and the city of Wellsville is in the process of adding 140 rental units with the development of another area for 200 single family homes.

In September of 2023, Kansas Semi-Conductor Manufacturing Consortium (KSMC) broke ground on a new facility in **Coffey County**. Anticipated growth patterns in the county include the addition of more commercial/industrial activities, with multiple light industry jobs over the next five years.

Since the State Capital of Topeka is located in **Shawnee County**, it is expected that the county will demonstrate growth in both population and industry. The county's population is projected to grow at a rate of 2.14% from 2020 to 2030, reaching a total of 180,660, and 0.22% over the 10-year period from 2030 to 2040, for a total of 181,058.

Major industries in Shawnee County include Frito-Lay, Mars Chocolate North America, Hill's Pet Nutrition, and Goodyear Tire & Rubber. It is encouraging that both Frito-Lay and Mars have been committed to waste reduction and landfill diversion efforts for years, with sustainability systems that have been recognized as LEED Gold Certified by the U.S. Green Building Council.

## **2.6 Solid Waste Collection and Availability**

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.

All areas of the Region are adequately serviced by private contractors, public services, voluntary drop-off disposal sites, or a combination of these methods. Residents of the area's incorporated cities either have access to municipal trash pickup or may arrange for pickup by a private licensed waste hauler. They also have the option to deliver their own municipal waste to an approved facility.

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.

No areas, residential or commercial, are without some federally or state-approved means of disposal. Continuing challenges include disposal of waste tires, e-waste, waste reduction, and diverting more of the waste stream to recycling and composting.

## 2.7 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. The following table indicates what statutes or local regulations are used in the individual 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.
Shawnee	21-6604. Authorized dispositions; crimes committed on or after July 1993	Chapter 28 - Solid Waste of the Shawnee County, Kansas Code. Article II - Section 44, Unauthorized Dumping	County sanitation enforces local code in rural areas. County Sheriff is to investigate illegal dumping. Enforcement is to be pursued by county attorney. Cleanup is conducted by City or Township

**2.8 Regional Budget**

The Authority’s 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. All counties are meeting their financial obligations to provide adequate solid waste disposal, waste reduction and educational programs.

The budget for 2025 remains the same as the previous year, when Shawnee County joined the Authority, with dues of \$5,000 from each county.

Lake Region Operating Budget

Year	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Budget	\$27,600	\$27,600	\$27,600	\$35,000	\$35,000
Per County contribution	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$4,600	\$5,000	\$5,000

### **3.0 Regional Solid Waste Generation and Disposal**

The Lake Region Counties are like 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. It is essential that every individual accepts full responsibility for proper handling of all waste. We need to maintain our environment in a satisfactory condition for future generations and limit the amount of pollution we pass on to others. Solid waste in the seven-county region has been handled in compliance with existing Kansas regulations.

#### **3.1 Collection, Transportation and Disposal**

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. Residents 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.

- Anderson County: Hauls waste to Allen County Landfill in LaHarpe, Kansas.
- Coffey County: Accepts waste into their own Subtitle D Landfill.
- Franklin County: Contracts with Hamm Inc. for waste hauling and disposal at their Landfill in Perry, Kansas.
- Linn County: Hauls waste to Allen County Landfill in LaHarpe, Kansas
- Miami County: Contract with Waste Management for collection, hauling, and disposal at Johnson County Landfill in Shawnee, Kansas.
- Osage County: Contracts with Hamm Inc. for waste hauling and disposal at their Landfill in Perry, Kansas.
- Shawnee County: Hauls waste to Rolling Meadows Landfill in Topeka, Kansas. Also contracts with Waste Management for hauling and disposal at Rolling Meadows Landfill in Topeka, Kansas and Johnson County Landfill in Shawnee, Kansas.

#### **3.2 Solid Waste Reporting**

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the total generation of municipal solid waste (MSW) in 2018 was 292.4 million tons or 4.9 pounds per person per day. Of the MSW generated, approximately 69 million tons were recycled, and 25 million tons were composted. Together, almost 94 million tons of MSW were recycled and composted, equivalent to a 32.1 percent recycling and composting rate. An additional 17.7 million tons of food were managed by other methods.

According to the 2021-2025 State Solid Waste Management Plan by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, the amount of waste disposed of in Kansas is influenced not only by recycling, but also by waste reduction and reuse, the economy and weather events, like floods and tornadoes, that generate large quantities of debris that must be disposed. Since 2011, the per capita disposal rate of municipal solid waste has remained relatively stable, and it is not anticipated that it will decline any further without state mandates for recycling and/or landfill bans. Additionally, international policies that restrict the amount of recyclable material that can be exported to other countries are predicted to result in more recyclable material being landfilled until domestic markets for recyclable material can be developed.

Compiling an exact MSW disposal rate for the Lake Region is complicated since the population and reported values vary greatly from county to county. Coffee County and Shawnee County have their own Subtitle D landfills, so it is easier for them to accept a larger volume and variety of wastes, whereas the other counties ship their waste out of county. Several waste haulers also collect municipal solid waste on routes that cross over county lines, but transfer or weigh it all through one transfer station.

Some materials collected in Shawnee County by private companies are delivered to facilities outside Shawnee County for final disposal. In addition, some private companies collect materials outside Shawnee County and deliver these materials to facilities in Shawnee County for disposal or processing.

In Miami County, the transfer station is run by the waste hauling company, so they do not differentiate between MSW and C&D when they report the volumes that pass through the transfer station.

A better estimate of waste generation and/or reduction rates within the Lake Region is to review the trends for each county for the last five years as listed in the data table below.

Lake Region Solid Waste & Recycling Volumes (2019 – 2023)

County	Year	MSW	C & D	Recycled	Total Waste Generated	% Total Waste Recycled	Change in SW Generated	Change in Recycling
Anderson	2019	3,536.55	1,302.76	14.54	4,853.85	0.3%	14.0%	
	2020	4,054.78	10,485.63	75.34	14,615.75	0.5%	66.7%	80.7%
	2021	3,907.88	1,416.98	135.58	5,460.44	2.5%	-173.1%	44.4%
	2022	3,790.74	1,137.90	135.61	5,064.25	2.7%	-8.0%	0.0%
	2023	3,609.50	848.41	106.30	4,564.21	2.3%	-10.6%	-27.6%
Coffey	2019	8,113.89	4,881.74	492.00	13,487.63	3.6%	31.2%	0.0%
	2020	9,862.56	3,329.07	495.25	13,686.88	3.6%	1.5%	0.7%
	2021	8,583.40	2,900.59	489.65	11,973.64	4.1%	-14.9%	-1.1%
	2022	9,106.74	3,318.03	417.35	12,842.12	3.2%	7.6%	-17.3%
	2023	7,048.45	2,154.88	422.87	9,626.20	4.4%	-35.0%	1.3%
Franklin	2019	27,091.00	11,181.00	514.00	38,786.00	1.3%	28.8%	0.0%
	2020	34,399.00	14,648.00	475.00	49,522.00	1.0%	22.0%	-8.2%
	2021	38,335.00	10,325.00	444.00	49,104.00	0.9%	-0.8%	-7.0%
	2022	31,846.00	10,174.00	458.00	42,478.00	1.1%	-15.8%	3.1%
	2023	32,948.85	11,642.51	439.47	45,030.83	1.0%	5.8%	-4.2%
Linn	2019	4,100.00	4,503.00	99.00	8,702.00	1.1%	29.8%	82.8%
	2020	4,496.00	4,968.00	194.00	9,658.00	2.0%	9.1%	49.0%
	2021	4,399.00	4,884.00	242.00	9,525.00	2.5%	-1.9%	19.8%
	2022	4,463.00	4,809.00	156.00	9,428.00	1.7%	-0.1%	-55.1%
	2023	1,113.79	3,586.87	174.21	4,874.87	3.6%	-97.2%	10.5%
Miami*	2019	31,457.00	-	253.00	31,710.00	0.8%	8.2%	35.6%
	2020	32,316.00	-	180.00	32,496.00	0.6%	2.7%	-40.6%
	2021	33,786.00	-	140.00	33,926.00	0.4%	4.4%	-28.6%
	2022	34,120.00	-	136.00	34,256.00	0.4%	1.0%	-2.9%
	2023	31,677.20	-	164.25	31,841.45	0.5%	-7.7%	17.2%
Osage	2019	11,270.24	1,908.67	84.10	13,263.01	0.6%	3.6%	19.3%
	2020	11,947.63	1,694.98	72.40	13,715.01	0.5%	3.4%	-16.2%
	2021	11,798.49	1,633.33	81.70	13,513.52	0.6%	-1.6%	11.4%
	2022	10,232.26	1,528.49	86.50	11,847.25	0.7%	-14.2%	5.5%
	2023	10,171.55	1,507.63	180.65	11,859.83	1.5%	-0.7%	52.1%
Shawnee	2019	178,440.70	31,236.50	50,829.00	260,506.20	19.5%		
	2020	184,203.00	32,161.00	33,548.00	249,912.00	13.4%	3.1%	-51.5%
	2021	185,015.00	29,713.00	34,535.00	249,263.00	13.9%	-0.8%	2.9%
	2022	174,514.00	31,202.00	41,339.00	247,055.00	16.7%	-4.4%	16.5%
	2023	165,650.00	31,033.00	64,772.00	261,455.00	24.8%	-4.6%	36.2%
LRSWA	2019	264,009.38	53,189.10	54,110.21	371,308.69	14.6%	38.0%	-19.7%
	2020	281,278.97	65,664.10	36,662.57	383,605.64	9.6%	8.6%	-47.6%
	2021	285,824.77	49,321.27	37,619.56	372,765.60	10.1%	-3.5%	2.5%
	2022	268,072.74	50,727.43	44,170.45	362,970.62	12.2%	-5.1%	14.8%
	2023	252,219.34	50,773.30	66,259.75	369,252.39	17.9%	-5.2%	33.3%

\* Waste Management in Miami County does not segregate/track C&D waste from MSW. 2023 recycling volume is estimate only.

### **3.3 Household Hazardous Waste Reporting**

Counties who are permitted by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to collect and manage Household Hazardous Waste must submit an annual report. In the Lake Region, six of the seven member counties are permitted for Household Hazardous Waste (Anderson, Coffee, Franklin, Linn, Miami, and Shawnee).

Every year the Regional Coordinator compiles the data from those counties and submits one report for the Lake Region. The following is a table of the data for the State Fiscal Year (July 1, 2024 to June 30, 2025)

### Kansas Household Hazardous Waste Program - Annual Report Form

for State Fiscal Year 2023 (July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023)

Waste 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)		Wastes DISTRIBUTED through a REUSE Wastes Exchange program		HAZARDOUS WASTES CONTRACTED or disposal at a cost				WASTES NOT CONTRACTED OR HAZARDOUS WASTES or disposal at a cost				Total Pounds COLLECTED	
		pounds	gallons	pounds	gallons	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	Landfilled at Non HAZ MSW LF		
1. NR (Bulk Latex Paint)	12 pounds per gallon	5,122		35,160		0	0	52,012	20,891	0	0	0	0	0	117,885
2. NR (Bulk Used Oil)	8 pounds per gallon	24,750		0		25,800	0	0	0	3,800	86,160	0	0	0	140,510
3. Class 2, Div. 2.1 (Sorted Aerosols, Lab/Loose Pack)	12 pounds per gallon	1,144		68		0	0	0	11,834	0	0	0	0	0	13,046
4. Class 3 (Bulk Oil Based Paint)	12 pounds per gallon	3,834		250		0	30,569	0	5,500	0	0	0	0	0	40,153
5. Class 3 (Bulk Fuels/Fuel Blends)	8 pounds per gallon	4,824		40		0	20,380	0	21,444	0	0	0	0	0	46,688
6. Class 4, Div. 4.1 (Flammable Solids)	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 collected and managed.	31		0		0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
7. Class 4, Div. 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible)		85		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
8. Class 4, Div. 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet)		10		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
9. Class 5, Div. 5.1 (Oxidizers)		120		0		0	0	1,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,170
10. Class 5, Div. 5.2 (Organic Peroxides)		77		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77
11. Class 6, Div. 6.1 (Poisons)		3,172		31		0	0	376	25,458	0	0	0	0	0	29,037
12. Class 6, Div. 6.1 (Toxics)		75		0		0	0	0	1,384	0	0	0	0	0	1,459
13. Class 8 (Corrosives, Acids and Bases)		724		5		0	0	1,850	0	393	0	0	0	0	2,972
14. Class 8 (Batteries - Lead Acid)	Car batteries, at 30 pounds each	2,220		0		4,210	0	0	0	9,100	1,200	0	0	0	16,730
15. Class 8 (Sorted Batteries)	For all other batteries report actual weight	1,124		45		8,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,253
16. Class 8 (Batteries - Lithium)		226		0		1,808	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	2,078
17. NR (Antifreeze)		7,060		20		9,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,960
Fire Ext.		128		337		1,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,133
19. Mercury	Please note conversion factor used to estimate amounts left in storage, if applicable.	26		0		20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
20. Fluorescent Bulbs		875		0		4,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,695
21. Electronic Waste		0		0		0	0	0	0	82,550	0	0	0	0	82,550
22. Pharmaceuticals / Sharps		161		0		0	0	0	1,846	0	0	0	0	0	2,009
23. Other:		0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Pounds MANAGED:</b>		55,793		35,956		56,290	51,074	3,276	52,012	88,752	96,492	87,360	0	4,700	<b>\$50,765</b>

### 3.4 Future Solid Waste Generation

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) requires that the owners and operators of permitted landfills and solid waste transfer stations in Kansas submit regular reports to the Bureau of Waste Management. These reports include the number of tons of waste that have been disposed of in landfills or transferred through a transfer station. Landfill capacity is estimated by converting weight data to volume using an assumption about the waste materials' in-fill density. The total available airspace (capacity) is then reduced by the converted volume of material.

County	Landfill Name	Type	Permitted Capacity in Cu. Yds.	Remaining Capacity in Cu. Yds.	Remaining Capacity in Years
Allen	Allen County	Subtitle D	6,573,500	5,125,361	47.0
Coffey	Coffey County	Subtitle D	434,000	327,457	60.0
Jefferson	N. R. Hamm Quarry, LLC	Subtitle D	72,350,000	55,285,841	82.7
Johnson	Johnson County Landfill	Subtitle D	88,178,808	29,885,928	20.0
Shawnee	Rolling Meadows	Subtitle D	35,274,757	13,213,608	46.0

According to the 2021-2025 State Solid Waste Management Plan, landfill capacity is not an immediate or near-term concern for most MSW landfills in Kansas. However, there are eight landfills with 20 or fewer years of remaining capacity. Most notable of these is the Johnson County landfill, which is the largest landfill in Kansas serving the Kansas City metropolitan area and several of the Lake Region counties that transfer their waste to this landfill. When this landfill has reached its capacity and must close, the waste it currently accepts must be disposed elsewhere.

As of the date of this plan, local officials have not announced their plans for the transfer and/or disposal of the landfill's estimated 5,000 tons per day waste stream. On an annual basis over the next 5 to 10 years, the Lake Region's solid waste management committee will continue to monitor how the Kansas City metropolitan area and Waste Management decides to address the handling of its solid waste as it will definitely impact both Miami and Shawnee counties.

Regional decisions regarding the management of solid waste can impact local facilities and operations. It is anticipated that any landfill, when approaching capacity, will provide adequate notification and allow sufficient time for all planning, local government deliberation, land use decisions, design, permitting, and construction to be completed before the remaining capacity is depleted.

**Andersons County's** Construction and Demolition landfill has an expected lifespan of 60 years and they do not anticipate any changes in the volume of waste that the county will receive in the next 5-10 years.

Currently **Coffey County's Subtitle D** Landfill is permitted to construct cell #5 and #6 for municipal solid waste (MSW). After they have constructed cell #5 they will initiate the permitting process to receive approval from KDHE for cells #7 & #8. The county has already scheduled an airspace study to help with future planning of the landfill.

**Franklin County** is positioned to handle higher demands that will occur with industrial and residential growth. They acquired 58.19 acres of adjoining property in 2022 and are in the process of securing a new Construction and Demolition Landfill permit from KDHE. The C&D landfill expansion will increase the permitted footprint from approximately 20 acres to approximately 78 acres. The expanded C&D Landfill should have roughly 150 years of life once the permit is approved in 2024. Current transfer of MSW to the Hamm Waste Services landfill in Lawrence, Kansas will continue for the foreseeable future.

**Linn County's** Construction and Demolition Landfill is currently permitted for cells #2 through #6, with cell #1 having been closed. They are working with KDHE, through an engineering partner, to permit a vertical expansion of cells #2 thru #6. This expansion will allow them approximately 10 years of continued use, during which time a plan will be developed to engineer, permit, and build new C&D cells to the east of the existing cell locations. The new cell expansion is expected to cover an area of nearly 20 acres and construction would not begin for at least 5 years.

Recently the MSW tipping floor and operation in **Linn County** was evaluated by an engineering company and a proposal was given to the commissioners to restructure portions of that operation. The commissioners are in the process of reviewing the engineering proposals, which could include a new tipping floor and walking floor trailers used to haul MSW to Allen or Crawford County. The commissioners are also looking to update contracts with cities and lake communities about collections sites. The MSW changes are in the planning phase and could take up to 3-5 five years to complete.

The current Construction and Demolition landfill in **Osage County** can only run for approximately 5 more years, so they have already started to prepare for expansion to the south and west within the current area. This addition will give them 10-15 more years of service prior to having to acquire more land to the west of the facility.

They recently faced a challenge handling water run-off at the C&D pit and had to submit to KDHE for a design modification. The cost of the pipe and pumps to move the water 1,900 feet to their south evaporation pond would have been a financial hardship, so they have been approved to control the water naturally by channeling it back through the filter stone around the area.

The solid waste system in **Shawnee County** is well established and quite stable, with few changes having occurred over the past five years. It is assumed to be able to comfortably accommodate the projected increases in waste and recyclables quantities over the next 10-15 years (to 154,464 tons by 2030 and 54,805 tons by 2040).

In November 2020, the **Shawnee County** Board of County Commissioners denied Waste Management's request to increase the height of the Rolling Meadows landfill's south unit. This situation has no immediate impact on the facility's operation. However, the facility's operations and future plans should continue to be reviewed, at least annually, to determine Waste Management's ability to continue accepting the quantity of waste generated in Shawnee County.

Lake Region member counties will continue to collaborate in ways to provide cost-effective and environmentally sound disposal of solid waste, extending the life of Kansas landfills for as long as possible. One such collaboration being investigated is the expansion of Lakemary's e-waste recycling program by hosting special collection days in each county. The same concept may also be used in Osage County to provide collection and dispose of household hazardous waste.

## **4.0 Regional Solid Waste Management Systems**

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.

### **4.1 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 except for 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, 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.

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

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 (which they refer to as compactor sites), where residents drop off household waste and recyclables into collection containers. County solid waste staff picks up the containers to take to Prescott.

Baling is currently being used for the processing of recycling materials but is not considered as an option for municipal solid waste 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.

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

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-land fillable materials. Compactors are used for solid waste in the Linn County area convenience centers and at the transfer station in Prescott but have not been adopted by any of the other Lake region counties.

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. Backyard composting is encouraged in all Lake Region counties. Most of the Lake Region counties accept yard waste (grass clipping, leaves, etc.) for composting at their transfer station or use in the landfill.

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.

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.

Enlarging the Lake Region by inviting neighboring counties to the regional authority has always been an option. This approach was used when Shawnee County joined in 2024.

Incineration is not currently considered an option by the committee.

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.

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. The continuation of existing landfills has always been a county and regional consideration. Economic restraints dictated by Subtitle D and state legislation caused the Lake

Region's existing landfills to close, with the exception of the Coffey County Landfill and Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility in Shawnee County.

Transfer stations are currently being operated in each Lake Region county, with the exception of Shawnee and Coffey Counties who have dedicated Subtitle D landfills.

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.

## 4.2 Recycling

Recycling currently is the most widely recognized and implemented alternative for solid waste disposal. Participation in recycling is voluntary and it is unlikely any of the counties will mandate recycling unless required to by state or federal law. While the types of recyclables accepted vary with each Lake Region county, residents can typically recycle cardboard, office paper, magazines, newspapers, aluminum, steel cans, glass, # 1 and #2 plastics. Typically large retail stores (Dillon's, Hy-Vee, Lowe's, Walmart, etc.) accept plastic bags for recycling.

Each member county has tried to make it as easy as possible for area residents and businesses to participate. In the more rural areas or the counties, there are convenience centers or mobile drop-off sites. Most cities in the member counties offer curbside recycling by city services or through private contractors. Some member counties offer recycling pickups for businesses. **Coffey County** has established curbside recycling pickup in all their municipalities, and **Shawnee County** provides curbside collection of recyclables for its residential customers and from its commercial customers. **Franklin County** offers pickups for its elderly residents.

Material Recovery Facilities (MRF): These facilities allow for commingled recyclables to be taken and sorting in a building and then processing and packed for shipment. **Miami County** and **Shawnee County** send their recyclables to a privately owned MRF. Five of the seven Lake Region counties have established their own permanent recycling center for collection, sorting, processing, storage, and shipping of recycled materials, but those are not considered to be Materials Recovery Facilities.

Recycling volumes for the last five years within the Lake Region are available in *Section 3.2 Solid Waste Report*

## 4.3 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 (KDHE). Six of the seven counties have constructed permanent storage sites or processing facilities. Each county is responsible for having trained personnel. The counties have been participating in the Household Hazardous Waste training sessions offered by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and other on-site training programs. Disposal is performed by state approved contractors.

While the types of waste accepted vary with each Lake Region county, residents can typically dispose of oils, cleaners, pesticides, paints, solvents, and mercury container materials. Limited quantities of usable products such as spray paint, car wax, oil-based paints and pesticides are available, at no charge, to organized groups and the public.

A breakdown of the types and volumes of Household Hazardous Waste generated in the Lake Region is available in *Section 3.3 Hazardous Waste Report*

#### 4.4 Waste Tires

In the past, the Lake Region counties participated in state sponsored waste tire programs and received funding to clean 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. Unfortunately, there haven’t been any more state-sponsored widespread tire cleanup programs since about 2001.

Several member counties currently participate in the Orphan Tire program offered by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).

**Linn County** and **Coffey County** are both permitted as a tire monofill, where Coffey County also uses processed tires as the first layer of solid waste in the Subtitle D landfill in order to protect the bottom liner and make use of waste tires. The other member counties collect tires and hire an external contractor to pick them up and take them for recycling or for disposal at a separate tire monofill.

Tire dealers typically accept used tires for a fee and pay to have them recycled. There are two privately owned, KDHE-permitted facilities (both located in Shawnee County), that are approved to process tires within the Lake Region.

To date, no permanent solution has been developed to manage the waste tire problem or to recycle waste tires. The Committee believes that unless this issue is addressed at the Legislative level, the problem of waste tires will remain a challenge.

#### 4.5 Electronic Waste

In the past, the Lake Region counties participated in state sponsored e-waste grant program and received funding through the Kansas Department of Health and Environment’s Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT) Initiative program. Currently Linn County and Shawnee County are the only Lake Region counties that accept e-waste.

In **Shawnee County**, residential e-waste is accepted through the county’s Household Hazardous Waste program. In **Linn County** they collect e-waste that is generated in the administrative offices in Mound City and accept it from the public at the transfer station for a fee. Their e-waste is sent off to the Federal Prison in Leavenworth for recycling and amounts to several 10-foot trailer loads a year.

Residents and businesses in **Miami County** and **Linn County** also have a private option available for e-waste recycling through **Lakemary Business Solutions**, located in Paola. All types of electronics (except televisions) are accepted. Drop-off is available during designated hours of operation and pick up can be arranged for businesses or locations within Miami, Linn, and Johnson counties.

#### 4.6 Special Wastes

The two largest generators of special wastes in the Lake Region are the Evergy Power Plant (electric) in LaCygne and the Wolf Creek Power Plant (nuclear) in Burlington. Both plants have their own waste plans on file with the Kansas Department of Health & Environment 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 waste 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.

#### **4.7 Natural Disaster Waste**

Pre-emergency planning is essential to creating resilient, safer communities. It helps ensure faster, safer, and less expensive emergency responses which results in lives saved, property protected, and the environment safeguarded.

Each Lake Region county has its own response protocols as part of its Emergency / Disaster Management Plan. The plans are on file within the individual counties and the Solid Waste Departments will work with the county Emergency Management Coordinators to follow established protocols for handling debris that is generated from a natural disaster. Such waste will be handled first by the city that has jurisdiction, then with help from the appropriate county resources.

## 5.0 Regional Resources & Outreach Programs

### 5.1 Website and Social Media

The Authority's website ([www.lakeregionsolidwaste.org](http://www.lakeregionsolidwaste.org)) and social media platforms are used to share information about recycling, waste minimization, composting, and other pertinent issues. The website is also used to list and provide links to local recycling companies or options for each county.

### 5.2 Newsletters

The Regional Coordinator creates and distributes newsletters to highlight current project or industry initiatives, and general environmental and recycling tips. The newsletters are also used to promote the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's Waste Tire and Solid Waste grants, especially to school districts and smaller communities within the region.

### 5.3 Presentations and Literature

The Regional Coordinator visits schools, civic clubs, and public events to provide custom presentations or support for Earth Day or National Recycling Day celebrations. During the Covid Pandemic, when there was limited access to schools and public meetings were discouraged, the Lake Region started the annual process of donating an environmentally themed book to each elementary school library in the member counties. The Regional Coordinator also maintains a good supply of hard copy literature and resources on recycling, composting and other solid waste which are suitable for both adults and children.

### 5.4 Partnerships

The Regional Coordinator was appointed by the Governor to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) Grant Review Committee, plus holds a seat on the Board of Directors for the Kansas Organization of Recyclers (KOR) and for the Kansas Chapter of Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA).

Authority members attend and participate in the annual KOR and SWANA conferences, plus partners with other local agencies such as K-State Research and Extension Offices, County Conservation Districts, Mid-America Region Council (MARC), etc.

### 5.5 Sustainability Recognition Awards

Each summer special Sustainability Recognition Awards are presented at County Fairs as recognition for projects that illustrated or promoted the benefits of recycling and/or using recycled materials. Consideration is also given to projects that encourage composting, waste reduction and/or landfill diversion. This special sustainability category and associated award are supported through partnerships with K-State Research and Extension's 4-H programs and advertised by the various fair boards in their fair books.



### 5.6 Adopt-A-Bike Program

The Lake Region Solid Waste Authority sponsors an Adopt-A-Bike program, which helps to divert broken and discarded bikes from ending up in landfills by refurbishing them and arranging for them to be adopted back into participating communities.

The program was originally organized by the Lake Region Resource Conservation and Development Council in 1999. Since that time, through partnering with the Lake Region Solid Waste Authority,

Ellsworth Correctional Facility, and Lansing Correctional Facility, the Adopt-A-Bike program has donated thousands of bikes to children and adults throughout the Lake Region communities.

The Adopt-A-Bike program has an information brochure designed to explain and promote the program. Included within the brochure are program details, the application form and instructions for submission, plus the positive environmental, physical, and monetary benefits of cycling.



County ECKAN offices and various partner organizations who can publicly promote the Adopt-A-Bike program display program signs in their window or on their wall in their offices to indicate their role as designated locations to access adoption applications.

## 5.7 Grant Promotions

Lake Region counties have used grant 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 of special Kansas Department of Health & Environment (KDHE) grants. All seven counties completed participation in a KDHE pilot program for collecting and recycling electronic waste and multiple counties have utilized funding provided by KDHE's Cathode Ray Tubes (CRT) Initiative for reimbursement of e-waste recycling fees.

The Regional Coordinator researches and promotes various grant opportunities, plus offers free grant writing assistance or support, to cities, schools, or community organizations within the Lake Region counties. In the past five years the Lake Region counties have been awarded over \$463,000 in grant funding!

### 5.7.1 KDHE Waste Tire Grant Program

In 2025, a total of **\$28,820** was awarded within the Lake Region, where eight organizations submitted applications and four were selected.

- City of Ottawa (Frankline Co) was awarded \$2,687.00 for tables and benches
- Fontana Recreation Committee (Miami Co) was awarded \$3,661.00 for tables and benches
- USD 368 Hillsdale Learning Center (Miami Co) was awarded \$10,880.10 for pour-in-place surfacing
- City of Pleasanton (Linn Co) was awarded \$11,411.50 for loose fill rubber mulch

In 2024, a total of **\$114,313** was awarded to nine organizations within the Lake Region, where those recipients represent 21.6 % of the entire grant funding awarded across the entire state of Kansas.

- City of Garnett (Anderson Co) was awarded \$12,675 for pour-in-place surfacing
- USD 479 Crest Elementary (Anderson Co) was awarded \$766.50 for tables and benches
- City of Lebo (Coffey Co) was awarded \$14,175.45 for pour-in-place surfacing
- City of Ottawa (Franklin Co) was awarded \$32,938.90 for pour-in-place surfacing
- City of Williamsburg (Franklin Co) was awarded \$1,681 for ADA tables and benches
- Lakemary Center (Miami Co) was awarded \$40,155 for surfacing
- City of Melvern (Osage Co) was awarded \$7,505.66 for tables and benches
- City of Osage City (Osage Co) was awarded \$4,616 for tables and benches
- City of Overbrook (Osage Co) was awarded \$1,922.50 for tables and benches

In 2023, a total of **\$28,286** was awarded to six organizations within the Lake Region.

- Central Heights Elementary (Franklin Co) was awarded \$886.50 for ADA tables and benches
- The City of Overbrook (Osage Co) was awarded \$1,088 for benches.
- Ozark Colony Cemetery District (Anderson Co) was awarded \$1,917 for benches.
- The City of Louisburg (Miami County) was awarded \$4,396 for ADA tables.
- The City of Ottawa (Franklin Co) was awarded \$5,892 for ADA tables and benches.
- The City of Osage City (Osage Co) was awarded \$14,106.40 for pour-in-place surfacing.

In 2022, a total of **\$36,409** was awarded within the Lake Region, where eight organizations submitted applications and five were selected.

- USD 367 Sport & Fitness – Ozone (Miami Co) in Osawatomie was awarded \$3,349 for benches and picnic tables for their indoor and outdoor pool areas.
- The City of Williamsburg (Franklin Co) was awarded \$3,430 for benches in two city parks.
- Holy Trinity School in Paola (Miami Co) was awarded \$9,680 for rubber playground mulch.
- USD 289 Wellsville (Franklin Co) was awarded \$17,333.62 for loose fill rubber mulch.
- The City of Garnett (Anderson Co) was awarded \$2,616.50 for tables or benches.

In 2021, a total of **\$44,044** was awarded within the Lake Region. There were three organizations who applied and all three were awarded.

- The Authority was awarded \$3,251 to purchase and install five park benches and six trail benches around the community of Osawatomie, KS. The Lake Region worked in partnership with the City of Osawatomie, Osawatomie PRIDE Committee, Osawatomie Rotary Club, and the Osawatomie Chamber of Commerce.
- The City of Louisburg (Miami Co) was awarded \$3,581 to install eight picnic tables at Lewis Young Park.
- USD 416 in Louisburg (Miami Co) was awarded \$37,212 for loose rubber mulch.



### 5.7.2 KDHE Solid Waste Grant Program

In 2025, a total of **\$86,154** was awarded within the Lake Region.

- Baumans Cedar Valley Farms (Anderson Co) was awarded \$75,000 for slaughter waste processing and composting upgrades.
- Lakemary (Miami Co) was awarded \$11,154 for a cardboard baler and vinyl basket trucks to improve recycling efficiency.

In 2023, a total of **\$127,901** was awarded within the Lake Region, where six organizations submitted applications and five were selected.

- The Authority was awarded \$5,854.40 for materials and supplies to expand existing education and outreach efforts within the six counties.
- Lakemary (Miami Co) was awarded \$10,545 for vermicomposting startup supplies.
- Lakemary (Miami Co) was awarded \$16,627 to provide security for documents before destruction.
- The City of Lyndon (Osage C) was awarded \$32,174.21 to purchase a woodchipper for mulch.
- Kansas Trophy Outfitters (Osage Co) was awarded \$62,700 to install a walking floor trailer.

In 2022, a total of **\$59,575** was awarded within the Lake Region, where three organizations submitted applications and two were selected.

- Osage County was awarded \$47,741.25 for a new track loader to sort recycling.
- Lakemary (Miami Co) was awarded \$11,834 for two industrial paper shredders and steel carts.

In 2021, a total of **\$36,870** was awarded within the Lake Region, where five organizations submitted applications and three were selected.

- The Authority was awarded \$7,500 to rejuvenate the Adopt-A-Bike Program, including printing new location signs and promotional materials, plus adding a cargo storage container in Franklin County. The Lake Region worked in collaboration with Franklin County and the Lake Region RC&D.
- Linn County was awarded \$25,000 to purchase three new recycling trailers to implement recycling programs in all three school districts.
- Tri-Ko (Miami Co) was awarded \$4,369.59 to purchase recycling bins, supplies and reusable bags to implement recycling collection within their building and offer it to the local community.



### 5.7.3 Can'd Aid - Crush it Crusade

In 2022, the Authority was awarded **\$13,718** for the purchase of recycling containers and storage carts to be used at county fairs and other large public events in six counties. The initial grant request was for \$10,000 but it was later expanded to include training and educational / outreach materials.



In 2021, the Regional Coordinator provided grant information to USD 344 in Pleasanton (Linn Co), who applied for and was awarded **\$2,500** to purchase recycling collection bins for inside their schools.

## 5.8 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.

Lake Region:	Shay Hanyak - Regional Coordinator (913) 952-2841	<a href="mailto:lrswa@lakeregionsolidwaste.org">lrswa@lakeregionsolidwaste.org</a>
Anderson County:	Scott Garrett - Solid Waste Supervisor (785) 448-3109	<a href="mailto:sgarrett@andersoncountyks.org">sgarrett@andersoncountyks.org</a>
Coffey County:	Todd Bemis - Recycling Coordinator (620) 364-8409 ext. 1380	<a href="mailto:tbemis@coffeycountyks.org">tbemis@coffeycountyks.org</a>
Franklin County:	Peg Pearson – Solid Waste Superintendent (785) 229-3171	<a href="mailto:ppearson@franklincoks.org">ppearson@franklincoks.org</a>
Linn County:	Jesse Walton – Public Works Director (913) 795-2229	<a href="mailto:jwalton@linncountyks.com">jwalton@linncountyks.com</a>
Miami County:	Eric Sandberg - Road & Bridge Director (913) 294-4377 ext. 6100	<a href="mailto:esandberg@miamicountyks.org">esandberg@miamicountyks.org</a>
Osage County:	Ryan Fine - Public Works Director (785) 828-4416	<a href="mailto:ryanosageco1975@gmail.com">ryanosageco1975@gmail.com</a>
Shawnee County:	Bill Sutton – Solid Waste Director (785) 233-4774	<a href="mailto:solidwaste@snco.us">solidwaste@snco.us</a>

## 6.0 Future Planning Considerations

*The Lake Region Solid Waste Authority, the Lake Region Solid Waste Management Committee, and any associated subcommittees function in an advisory capacity only. The following recommendations are permissive and should not be considered mandatory. Final solid waste management decisions rest solely with each county's Board of Commissioners.*

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

### 6.1 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 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 continue 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.
- Ensure that Lake Region educational programs, information, and materials are available to the public.

Currently, the LRSWA only owns office equipment. Each county owns and maintains its own recycling, household hazardous waste, and solid 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-seventh of the total budget. The budget is presented to each county commission annually for approval.

### 6.2 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, lifestyles, 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 LRSWA 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.

### **6.3 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.

### **6.4 Electronic Waste**

The Lake Region member counties participated in the state's pilot e-waste collection program. Region counties shipped over 208 tons of e-waste to a recycling facility during the two-year pilot program, but unfortunately at this time none of the member counties can run an effective e-waste collection and recycling program.

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.

### **6.5 Waste Tires**

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 stations and landfill sites. This helps curb out-of-region tire discarding at regional facilities and contributes funds for proper tire disposal. Proper waste tire disposal includes private contractor pickup, processing, and disposal in a permitted tire monofill.

### **6.6 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.

## **6.7 Composting**

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.

## **6.8 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.

## **6.9 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	Asphalt shingles and products
Oils and fuels	Batteries	Treated lumber

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

## **6.10 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, eyewitnesses or any other available means. This could work hand-in-hand with the licensing recommendation (section 6.8 listed above), 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.

## **6.11 Regional Education**

The Lake Region's education program is designed and implemented by the Regional Coordinator, with help from representatives of each member county.

Outreach efforts include creating educational material to make available to the public, visiting schools to teach about waste reduction, talking with area service or civic groups, and via a social media platform promote responsible solid waste management. Another function is to connect the region's member counties to the federal and state resources.

In addition to public education efforts, the LRSWA members continue to keep pace with changes in the industry by attending the annual Kansas Organization of Recyclers (KOR) and Solid Waste Association of North America (SWANA) conferences, involvement in environmental groups and organizations in the state of Kansas, continuous research and reading about the industry, taking tours of other facilities, participating in local environmental focused events, and inviting guest speakers to their meetings.

## **7.0 Individual County Programs**

The following seven sections 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.

7.1 Anderson County

7.2 Coffee County

7.3 Franklin County

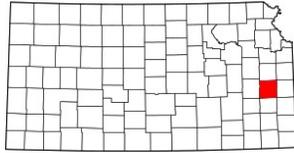
7.4 Linn County

7.5 Miami County

7.6 Osage County

7.7 Shawnee County

## 7.1 Anderson County



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

### **Transfer Station / C&D Landfill / Recycling / Household Hazardous Waste**

25404 NE Nebraska Road  
Garnett, KS 66032  
(785) 448-3109

Mon-Fri: 7 AM - 3 PM  
Sat: 8 AM - 12 PM

### 7.1.1 General Information

Anderson County has a total area of 584 square miles, of which 580 square miles is land and 4.1 square miles (0.7%) is water. It hosts a transfer station, construction and demolition landfill, permanent recycling center, and collection point for household hazardous waste, all at its consolidated facility just south of Garnett.

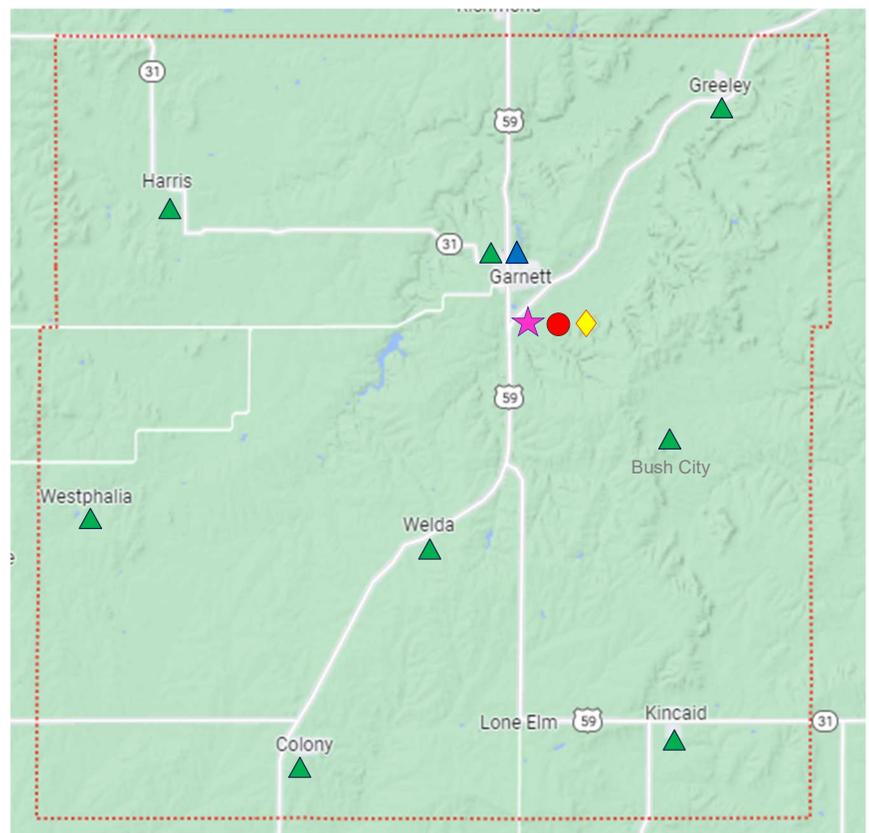
Communities served by the county include:

- Garnett – 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City (county seat)
- Colony – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Greeley – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Kincaid – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Westphalia – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Bush City – Unincorporated
- Harris – Unincorporated
- Welda – Unincorporated

Tax revenue and tipping fees finance the county's solid waste operations. The Solid Waste Supervisor manages the day-to-day operations and determines the annual budget, which must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

### 7.1.2 Municipal Solid Waste

Solid waste is hauled to the transfer station by 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 Garnett residents on their utility bill.



- **Transfer Station / C&D Landfill**
- ★ **Permanent Recycling Center**  
Drop off during regular business hours on weekdays. Open Saturday.
- ◆ **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)**
- ▲ **Mobile Recycling Collection Trailer**  
Routed between locations within the county monthly.
- ▲ **Business Recycling Pickup**

Elsewhere in the county, residents and business owners use private contractors. Private haulers transport solid waste from rural county residents 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.

The **transfer station** (KDHE Permit #0147) 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, which 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 Landfill in LaHarpe, Kansas.

### 7.1.3 Construction / Demolition Debris

Residents and businesses may haul construction debris or similar wastes to the transfer station, where it will be buried in the county's Construction and Demolition landfill in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations (KDHE Permit #0147).

Only approved construction and demolition debris may be placed in this landfill, where each load is visually screened at the scale house to determine if it is acceptable for disposal. Foundations, blocks, rocks, sidewalks, driveways, and asphalt must be placed in the clean rubble pile. Fees are assessed for disposal according to the load weight.

### 7.1.4 Composting / Yard Waste

Backyard composting is highly encouraged for county residents. Unfortunately, the county is not currently set up to accept or process any composting materials.

Limbs and brush are accepted at the transfer station for a fee, then stockpiled and burned in accordance with state regulations

### 7.1.5 Recycling

The county maintains a **mobile recycling collection trailer** that is routed between eight communities within the county monthly. County residents are invited to place their recyclable materials into the source separated bins on the trailer while it is in the community closest to them.

- Bush City
- Colony
- Garnett
- Greely
- Harris
- Kincaid
- Welda
- Westphalia



The county also used a box truck to provide recycling pickup services for businesses within Garnett city limits. County employees transport the collected materials to a **permanent recycling center** located just outside of Garnett, where they are sorted, separated, and baled. County residents may drop off items for recycling, free of charge, during regular business hours.



The following items are accepted for recycling, where they are processed and stored onsite before being shipped off to external vendors. Trucks and trailers are used to collect, sort, and transport recycling offsite.

- ✓ Plastics (PET #1 and HDPE #2 milk jugs ONLY)
- ✓ Newspaper
- ✓ Magazines
- ✓ Mixed office paper (different colors, weights, and types of office paper)
- ✓ Cardboard (corrugated cardboard, cereal boxes, clean pizza boxes, and brown grocery bags)
- ✓ Metals (steel, tin, and aluminum cans, clean aluminum foil)
- ✓ Glass (remove lids and rinse)

#### 7.1.6 Household Hazardous Waste

The county has a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program (KDHE Permit #0860) and accepts approved waste, for a fee, from residents during regular business hours.

- ✓ Oil
- ✓ Antifreeze
- ✓ Transmission fluid
- ✓ Household cleaning products
- ✓ Paints and Solvents
- ✓ Pesticides and Herbicides
- ✓ Batteries (lead-acid)
- ✓ Mercury and mercury containing items



No out-of-county waste is accepted. No business or commercial waste is accepted. Materials are stored in a designated building at the transfer station until disposal is required through private contractor(s).

#### Batteries

Lead-Acid batteries are accepted as part of the county's Household Hazardous Waste program and not accepted into the regular waste stream. They are stored until removed by private contractors and are not to be disposed of in any manner other than established for recycling. They are also accepted for recycling at local battery dealers.

Transfer Station Operators look for lithium batteries while performing their random inspections of waste or recycling loads to try and keep them out of the hauling vehicles and landfill. Lithium-ion batteries are not currently being accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program.

### Pesticides / Herbicides

These items (and their containers) are accepted, for a fee, through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors.

### Used Oil / Automotive Fluids

Used oils are accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program at the transfer station, where they are bulked and stored in a 500-gallon tank with secondary containment.

Used motor oil from county vehicles or equipment is stored at the county Barn for use in the oil burning furnace. Oil that is not burned may be sold to a certified processor for recycling.



### 7.1.7 Waste Tires

Used tires are accepted at the transfer station for a fee. An approved contractor periodically picks up the tires for disposal in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations, where recycling is strongly advocated. Tire dealers in the county also accept used tires for a fee and have them recycled. No tires are accepted in the regular solid waste stream.

### 7.1.8 Electronic Waste:

E-waste is not currently being collected or accepted for recycling by the county. It will be treated as regular solid waste.

### 7.1.9 Special Wastes

#### Agricultural Waste

Generators are urged to return these wastes to the point of purchase for handling in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, however they may also be accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. Chemical containers are not accepted for recycling.

#### Animal Carcasses

Dead animals are not accepted. Residents must contact private industries for assistance.

#### Asbestos

Generators are urged to make their own disposal arrangements. Non-friable asbestos is accepted at the transfer station for disposal in the Construction and Demolition landfill. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment maintains a list of approved contractors.

#### Bulky Items

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

#### Car Wash Sludge

None accepted at this time. It may be disposed of through one of several municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the county.

### Industrial Waste

None accepted at this time, except for construction and debris material or clean rubble which is accepted at the transfer station.

### Junk Vehicles / Farm Equipment

None accepted at this time. There are licensed salvage dealers who will accept junk autos and trucks. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem within the county.

### Medical Waste and Sharps

These items are not accepted at the transfer station or as Household Hazardous Waste. Generators are required to contract with a licensed disposal service.

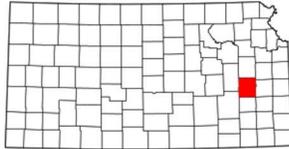
### Natural Disaster Waste

The Solid Waste Department will work with the Anderson County Emergency Management Coordinator to follow established protocols for handling debris that is generated from a natural disaster.

### Scrap Metal / White Goods

Residents are encouraged to call salvage contractors to dispose of scrap metals and white goods. These items may be brought to the transfer station for recycling or disposal, free of charge, except for appliances containing refrigerants. Those items will be separated, and the refrigerant will be reclaimed by a contractor in accordance with EPA regulations prior to disposal. Proceeds from the sale of clean white goods and salvage metals go to the solid waste program.

## 7.2 Coffey County



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

**Landfill**  
 1498 12<sup>th</sup> Lane SE  
 Burlington, KS 66839  
 (620) 364-2048

Mon-Fri: 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM  
 1st & 3rd Saturdays:  
 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM

**Recycling / Household Hazardous Waste**  
 1432 12<sup>th</sup> Lane SE  
 Burlington, KS 66839  
 (620) 364-8409

Mon-Fri: 7:30 AM – 4 PM  
 Wed: 7:30 AM – 8 PM  
 Sat: 8 AM – 12 PM

### 7.2.1 General Information

Coffey County has a total area of 654 square miles, of which 627 square miles is land and 27 square miles (4.2%) is water. It hosts a permanent recycling center, collection point for household hazardous waste, and is the only Lake Region county to operate its own Subtitle D Landfill.

Communities served by the county include:

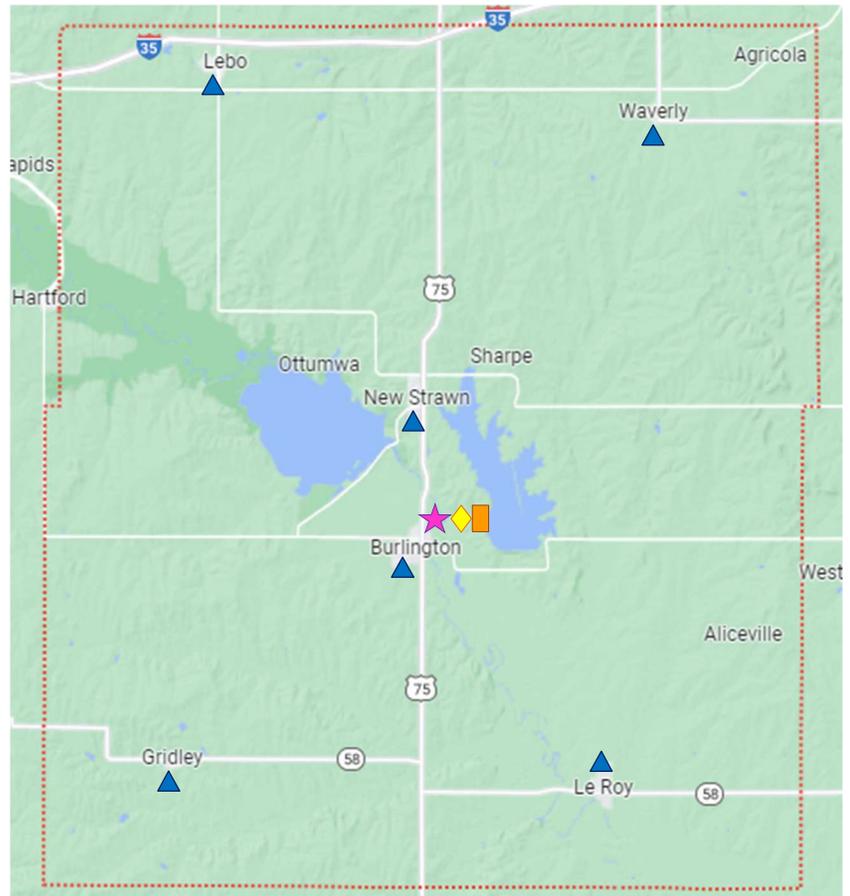
- Burlington – 2<sup>nd</sup> Class
- Gridley – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Lebo – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- LeRoy – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- New Strawn – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Waverly – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class

Tax revenue and tipping fees from the landfill finance the county's solid waste operations. The Recycling Coordinator manages the day-to-day operations and determines the annual budget, which must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

### 7.2.2 Municipal Solid Waste

The Coffey County Sanitary Landfill is a Subtitle D municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill site located in Burlington, Kansas.

The landfill operates pursuant to Solid Waste Disposal Area (Permit #0297) issued by Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Waste Management.



 **Subtitle D Landfill / C&D Landfill**

 **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)**

 **Permanent Recycling Center**  
 Drop off during regular business hours on weekdays. Open Saturday.

 **Residential Curbside / Business Recycling Pickup**

The total landfill area is approximately 38 acres, consisting of two landfill units, which include the original 14-acre landfill and the 24-acre lateral expansion landfill. There is a leachate collection system in place.

All incoming loads are weighed at the scale, where the Board of County Commissioners has adopted a resolution requiring that trash be bagged or covered. The landfill operator has specialized training and performs random inspections of waste to detect hazardous materials.

Landfill fees are based on the type and weight of materials brought to the landfill and support the county's operating expenses, solid waste disposal issues, and environmental concerns.

### 7.2.3 Construction / Demolition Debris

Since many of the materials involved in construction and demolition do not pose a great threat to the environment, they may be disposed of in a less regulated landfill, separate from the county's Subtitle D landfill. Therefore, Coffey County operated a separate landfill designated solely for construction and demolition debris (KHDE Permit #297).

Only approved construction and demolition debris may be placed in this landfill, where each load is visually screened at the scale house to determine if it is acceptable for disposal. Fees are assessed for disposal according to the load weight.

### 7.2.4 Composting / Yard Waste

Backyard composting is highly encouraged for county residents. Grass clippings, leaves and other seasonal wastes are accepted at the landfill, for a fee, and added to the active cell with other municipal wastes or diverted to the compost area. Limbs and large brush are stockpiled and burned in accordance with state regulations.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment lists two registered composting facility in Osage County.

- City of Lebo
- City of New Strawn

### 7.2.5 Recycling

The county maintains **mobile recycling collection trailers** that are routed between six communities within the county monthly. County residents are invited to place their recyclable materials into the source separated bins on the trailer while it is in the community closest to them.

- Burlington
- Gridley
- Lebo
- LeRoy
- New Strawn
- Waverly

The county also uses the trailers and other box trucks to provide **curbside service** for businesses and residents that live within city limits. Many businesses have been provided with custom built collection containers for cardboard.



County employees transport the trucks and trailers back to an 8,000 square foot **permanent recycling center** located just east of Burlington, where the materials are sorted, separated, and baled. County residents may drop off items for recycling, free of charge, during regular business hours.



The following items are accepted for recycling, where they are processed and stored onsite before being shipped off to external vendors. Trucks and trailers are used to collect, sort, and transport recycling offsite.

- ✓ Plastics (#1 - #7)
- ✓ Cardboard (corrugated cardboard)
- ✓ Paperboard (cereal boxes and brown grocery bags)
- ✓ Newspaper
- ✓ Mixed office paper (different colors, weights, and types of office paper)
- ✓ Junk Mail
- ✓ Magazines
- ✓ Telephone Books
- ✓ Paperback Books
- ✓ Metals (steel, tin and aluminum cans, scrap aluminum)
- ✓ Glass



#### 7.2.6 Household Hazardous Waste

The county has a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program (KDHE Permit #0764) and accepts approved waste, free of charge, from residents during regular business hours. The materials to be received will primarily consist of, but are not limited to, the following categories:

- ✓ Oil
- ✓ Antifreeze
- ✓ Transmission fluid
- ✓ Household cleaning products
- ✓ Paints and Solvents
- ✓ Aerosol cans (full)
- ✓ Pesticides and Herbicides
- ✓ Batteries (all types)
- ✓ Mercury and mercury containing items

Materials that are not accepted include: asbestos, ammunition, explosives, infectious and radioactive waste, and kepone. No out-of-county waste is accepted. No business or commercial waste is accepted. Materials are stored in a designated area (within the Noxious Weed Building) until disposal is required through private contractor(s).

List of  
Accepted HHW

#### Batteries

Lead Acid batteries these items are accepted for recycling at local battery dealers and free of charge through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. They are not accepted into the regular waste stream and are not to be disposed of in any manner other than established for recycling.

Landfill operators look for lithium batteries while performing their random inspections of waste loads to try and keep them out of the landfill. Alternatively, these items are accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors. This excludes batteries from Electric Vehicles.

#### Pesticides / Herbicides

These items (and their containers) are accepted through the Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors.

#### Used Oil / Automotive Fluids

Used oils are accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program, where they are bulked and stored in a 4,000-gallon tank, with secondary containment, until being sold to a certified processor for recycling.

Used motor oil from county vehicles or equipment is used in oil burning furnaces to heat the county's Road and Bridge Shop.

#### 7.2.7 Waste Tires

Used tires are accepted at the county Landfill for a fee, where the tires are sliced and buried in the processed tire monofill (KDHE Permit #0297). They may also be processed and used as the first layer of solid waste in the Subtitle D landfill to protect the bottom liner.

Excess waste tires may be periodically picked up by an approved contractor for disposal in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations, where recycling is strongly advocated. Tire dealers in the county also accept used tires for a fee and have them recycled.

#### 7.2.8 Electronic Waste

E-waste is not currently being collected or accepted for recycling by the county. It will be treated as regular solid waste.

#### 7.2.9 Special Wastes

##### Agricultural Waste

Generators are urged to return these wastes to the point of purchase for handling in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, however they may also be accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. Chemical containers are not accepted for recycling.

##### Animal Carcasses

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 accepts large animals under a special waste authorization (Number 04-0488) for the Kansas Animal Health Department.

##### Asbestos

This waste is accepted under unique solid waste disposal authorizations issued by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment in September 1990. All asbestos is buried in a separately marked area at the landfill. Asbestos that has been commingled with municipal solid waste is not accepted.

##### Bulky Items

Larger, bulky items may be accepted at the landfill for a fee but are subject to approval by Landfill Supervision and/or Road & Bridge Superintendent.

Car Wash Sludge

This waste is accepted at the landfill and disposed of according to landfill operating regulations.

Industrial Waste

This waste is accepted at the landfill and disposed of according to landfill operating regulations.

Junk Vehicles / Farm Equipment

None accepted at this time. There are licensed salvage dealers who will accept junk autos and trucks. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem within the county.

Medical Waste and Sharps

These items are not accepted at the landfill or as Household Hazardous Waste. Generators are required to contract with a licensed disposal service. The Coffey County Health Department has an outlet for medical waste and may assist with the disposal of sharps.

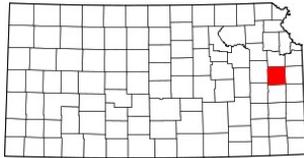
Natural Disaster Waste

The Solid Waste Department will work with the Coffey County Emergency Management Coordinator to follow established protocols for handling debris that is generated from a natural disaster.

Scrap Metal / White Goods

Residents are encouraged to call salvage contractors to dispose of scrap metals and white goods. These items may be brought to the landfill for disposal, for a fee. Those items containing refrigerants will be separated, and the refrigerant will be reclaimed by trained landfill personnel in accordance with EPA regulations prior to disposal. Proceeds from the sale of clean white goods and salvage metals go to the solid waste program.

### 7.3 Franklin County



<https://www.franklincoks.org>

**Transfer Station /  
C&D Landfill**  
3323 Osborne Terrace  
Ottawa, KS 66067  
(785) 242-4612

Mon-Fri: 8 AM - 4 PM  
Sat: 8 AM - 1 PM

**Recycling /  
Household Hazardous Waste**  
2017 South Elm  
Ottawa, KS 66067  
(785) 229-3176

Mon-Fri: 7 AM - 3 PM

#### 7.3.1 General Information

Franklin County has a total area of 577 square miles, of which 572 square miles is land and 5.4 square miles (0.9%) is water. It hosts a permanent recycling center and a collection point for household hazardous waste within Ottawa city limits. The transfer station and construction and demolition landfill are located about 5 miles northeast of Ottawa.

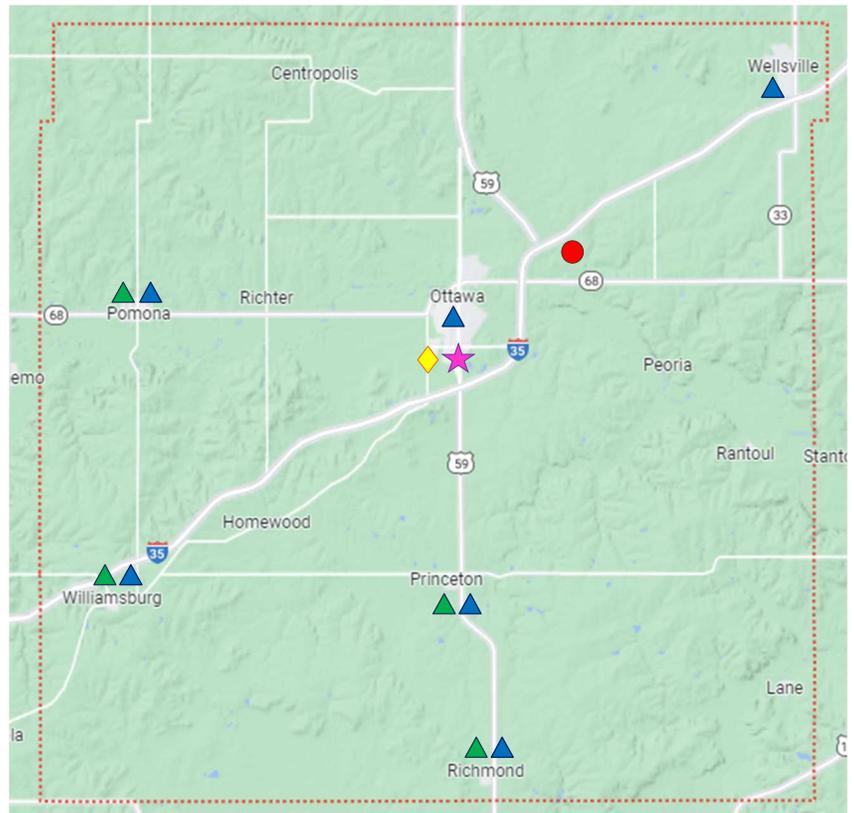
Communities served by the county include:

- Ottawa – 2<sup>nd</sup> Class (county seat)
- Wellsville – 2<sup>nd</sup> Class
- Pomona – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Williamsburg – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Princeton – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Richmond – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class

Tipping fees finance the county’s solid waste operations. The Solid Waste Superintendent manages the day-to-day operations, and the Public Works Director determines the annual budget, which must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

#### 7.3.2 Municipal Solid Waste

Refuse collection is available to most Franklin County residences and businesses. Customers must contact one of the various disposal companies to set up an account for curbside pick-up. Residents are typically billed by the disposal company and not through the cities.



- **Transfer Station / C&D Landfill**
- ★ **Permanent Recycling Center**  
Drop off during regular business hours on weekdays.
- ◆ **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)**
- ▲ **Mobile Recycling Collection Trailer**  
Routed between locations within the county monthly.
- ▲ **Business / Curbside Recycling Pickup**

- Ottawa Sanitation Services: Franklin County and surrounding areas
- MBT Waste: Franklin County and surrounding areas
- Gardner Disposal Service: Johnson County and Franklin County
- L&K/Waste Management: Franklin County and surrounding areas

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. The county Solid Waste Division has no plans to start county-wide pickup services as there is sufficient competition in the marketplace to ensure quality service and competitive rates.

The **transfer station** (KDHE Permit #0159) has a covered tipping floor with retaining wall. Residents and businesses haul solid waste to the transfer station with their own vehicles. Privately-owned packer trucks also deliver waste to the transfer station.



Franklin County has a contract with Hamm Inc. to haul trash, using their open-top tractor-trailer units, from the transfer station to their landfill in Perry, Kansas. The county has a five-year waste disposal agreement with Hamm, with a five-year renewable provision. The contract was last revised in 2022.

### 7.3.3 Construction / Demolition Debris

Residents and businesses may haul construction debris or similar wastes to the transfer station, where it will be buried in the county’s Construction and Demolition landfill (KDHE Permit #0159) in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations.

Only approved construction and demolition debris may be placed in this landfill, where each load is visually screened at the scale house to determine if it is acceptable for disposal. Fees are assessed for disposal according to the load weight. The County utilizes finished compost from their onsite compost pile, plus dirt from various road a bridge projects for cover on the landfill.

### 7.3.4 Composting / Yard Waste

Backyard composting is highly encouraged for county residents. Grass clipping, leaves, and plants are accepted at the transfer station, free of charge, where they are added to the compost pile. The County utilizes finished compost for cover on the C&D landfill (KDHE Permit #0159).



Limbs and brush are accepted at the transfer station for a fee, then stockpiled and burned in accordance with state regulations. Wood or tree branches that have been chipped are stockpiled and given away to the public for mulch.

### 7.3.5 Recycling

The county maintains a **mobile recycling collection trailer** that is routed between four communities within the county monthly. County residents are invited to place their recyclable materials into the source separated bins on the trailer while it is in the community closest to them:

- Pomona
- Princeton
- Richmond
- Williamsburg

The county also owns **collection trucks** that are used to collect and transport recyclable materials from more than 160 businesses within Ottawa city limits and the unincorporated areas of the county.

County employees transport the collected materials to a 7,200 square foot **permanent recycling center**, located in Ottawa, where they are sorted, separated, and baled. County residents may drop off items for recycling at any time, free of charge.

The city of Wellsville has contracted with Ottawa Sanitation to provide a weekly voluntary residential curb side recycling collection service, where the cost of the service is added to their water bill.

The following items are accepted for recycling, where they are processed and stored onsite before being shipped off to external vendors. Trucks and trailers are used to collect, sort, and transport recycling offsite.

- ✓ Plastics (#1 - #7)
- ✓ Cardboard (corrugated cardboard)
- ✓ Paperboard (cereal boxes and brown grocery bags)
- ✓ Mixed office paper (different colors, weights, and types of office paper)
- ✓ Newspaper
- ✓ Magazines
- ✓ Junk Mail
- ✓ Metals (tin and aluminum cans, clean aluminum foil)
- ✓ Glass (from consumables)



### 7.3.6 Household Hazardous Waste

The county has a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program (KDHE Permit #0608) and accepts approved waste, free of charge, from residents during regular business hours. Materials that are accepted include:

- ✓ Oil
- ✓ Antifreeze
- ✓ Transmission fluid
- ✓ Household cleaning products
- ✓ Oil-based Paint
- ✓ Solvents
- ✓ Aerosol cans (full or empty)
- ✓ Pesticides and Herbicides
- ✓ Poisons

- ✓ Reactive
- ✓ Acids
- ✓ Batteries (all types)
- ✓ Compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs
- ✓ Mercury and mercury containing items

Materials that are not be accepted include: latex or water-based paint, ketone, tires, asbestos, explosives, ammunition, radioactive materials, and compressed gas cylinders. No out-of-county waste is accepted. No business or commercial waste is accepted. Materials are stored in a county-owned and operated, permanent building in Ottawa until disposal is required through private contractor(s).



Limited quantities of usable products such as spray paint, car wax, oil-based paints or stains and pesticides are available, at no charge, to organized groups and the public.

### Batteries

Lead Acid batteries are accepted for recycling at local battery dealers and free of charge through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. They are not accepted into the regular waste stream and are not to be disposed of in any manner other than established for recycling.

Lithium-ion batteries are also accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors for recycling. This excludes batteries from Electric Vehicles.

### Pesticides / Herbicides

These items (and their containers) are accepted through the Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors.

### Used Oil / Automotive Fluids

Used oils are accepted through the Household Hazardous Waste program, where they are bulked and stored in 250-gallon totes until being burned in an oil burning furnace at the recycling center. Lower quality oil that cannot be burned is stored in a 1,000-gallon tank with secondary containment until is sold to a certified processor for recycling.

Used motor oil from county vehicles or equipment is burned in an oil burning furnace at the Road and Bridge shop.

### 7.3.7 Waste Tires

Used tires are accepted at the transfer station for a fee. An approved contractor periodically picks up the tires for disposal in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations, where recycling is strongly advocated. Tire dealers in the county also accept used tires for a fee and have them recycled. No tires are accepted in the regular solid waste stream.

### 7.3.8 Electronic Waste:

E-waste is not currently being collected or accepted for recycling by the county. It will be treated as regular solid waste.

### 7.3.9 Special Waste

#### Agricultural Waste

Generators are urged to return these wastes to the point of purchase for handling in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, however they may also be accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. Chemical containers are not accepted for recycling.

#### Animal Carcasses

Dead animals are not accepted. Residents must contact private industries for assistance.

#### Asbestos

Generators are urged to make their own disposal arrangements. Non-friable asbestos is accepted at the transfer station for disposal in the Construction and Demolition landfill. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment maintains a list of approved contractors

#### Bulky Items

Large, bulky items that do not fit in curbside collection containers are accepted at the transfer station for a fee. Additional collection is accepted free of charge during the annual "Spring Clean-up" event.

#### Car Wash Sludge

None accepted at this time. It may be disposed of through one of several municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the county.

#### Industrial Waste

None accepted at this time, except for construction and debris material or clean rubble which is accepted at the transfer station.

#### Junk Vehicles / Farm Equipment

None accepted at this time. There are licensed salvage dealers who will accept junk autos and trucks. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem within the county.

#### Medical Wastes and Sharps

These items are not accepted at the transfer station or as Household Hazardous Waste. 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.

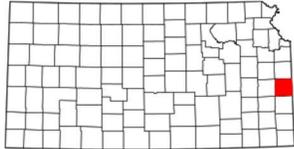
#### Natural Disaster Waste

The Solid Waste Department will work with the Franklin County Emergency Management Coordinator to follow established protocols for handling debris that is generated from a natural disaster.

#### Scrap Metal / White Goods

Residents are encouraged to call salvage contractors to dispose of scrap metals and white goods. These items may be brought to the transfer station for recycling or disposal, free of charge, except for appliances containing refrigerants. Those items will be separated, and the refrigerant will be reclaimed by a contractor in accordance with EPA regulations prior to disposal. Proceeds from the sale of clean white goods and salvage metals go to the solid waste program.

## 7.4 Linn County



<https://www.linncountyks.com/departments/solid-waste>

### Transfer Station / C&D Landfill / Recycling / Household Hazardous Waste\*

4183 Vernon Road  
Prescott, KS 66767  
913-471-4631

Mon-Fri: 8 AM – 4PM  
Sat: 9 AM – 12 PM

\*HHW on Thurs from 8 AM – 4 PM

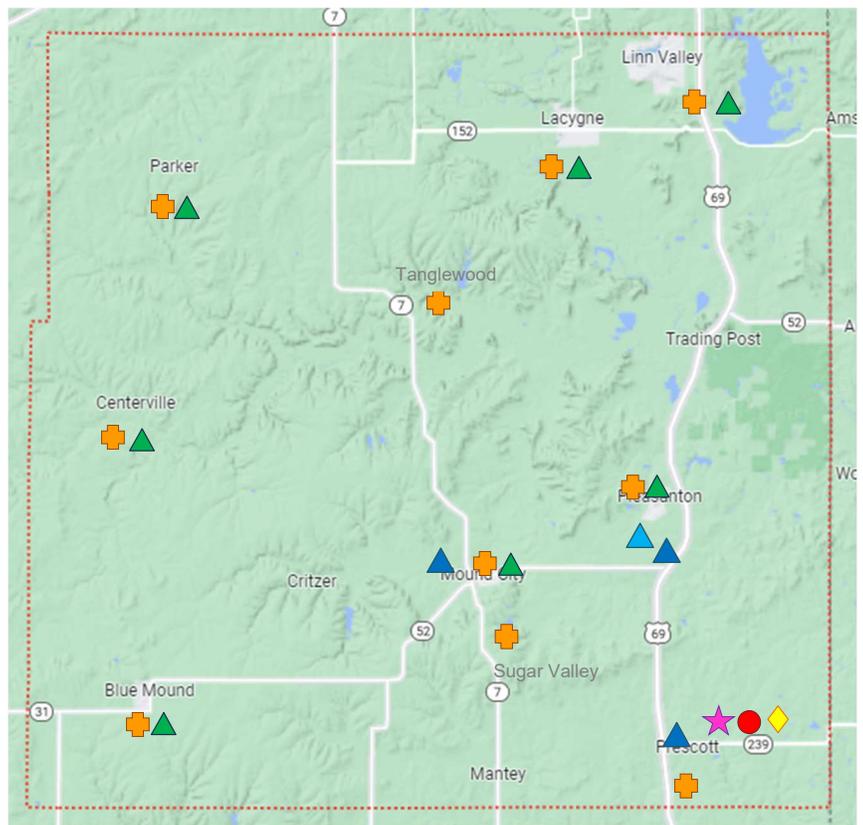
### 7.4.1 General Information

Linn County has a total area of 606 square miles, of which 594 square miles is land and 12 square miles (2.0%) is water. It hosts a transfer station, construction and demolition landfill, waste tire monofill, permanent recycling center, and collection point for household hazardous waste, all at its consolidated facility in Prescott.

Communities served by the county include:

- Blue Mound – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- LaCygne – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Linn Valley – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Mound City – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class (county seat)
- Parker – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Pleasanton – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Prescott – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Centerville – Unincorporated
- Sugar Valley – Private Community
- Tanglewood – Private Community

Tax revenue out of the general fund and tipping fees finance the county's solid waste operations. The Solid Waste Director manages the day-to-day operations, and the Public Work Director determines the annual budget, which must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.



**+** **Compactor Sites**  
Variable hours

**●** **Transfer Station / C&D Landfill / Tire Monofill**

**◆** **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)**

**★** **Permanent Recycling Center**  
Drop off during regular business hours on weekdays. Open Saturday.

**▲** **Mobile Recycling Collection Trailer**  
Staged within designated compactor sites.

**▲** **School Recycling Trailer**  
Staged at USD 344 Pleasanton

**▲** **Business / Curbside Recycling Pickup**

#### 7.4.2 Municipal Solid Waste

Linn County has ten **convenience centers / compactor sites** located in:

- Blue Mound
- Centerville
- LaCygne
- Linn Valley
- Mound City
- Parker
- Pleasanton
- Prescott
- Sugar Volley
- Tanglewood



The public may drop off household/residential waste at seven of these compactor sites free of charge. The centers at Linn Valley Lakes, Sugar Valley Lakes, and Tanglewood Lake are available to development residents only.



All compactor sites have trained employees who have authority to reject loads containing unauthorized wastes. The hours of operation of each compactor site vary and are posted prominently at each site, where hours are subject to change.

Private haulers are also available to collect solid waste from county residents and businesses who want curbside pickup, where the haulers are charged for the waste delivered to the **transfer station** (KDHE Permit #0421), as Linn County does not finance curbside pickup. County residents may haul waste to the transfer station, using their own vehicles, during regular business hours.

The county maintains a fleet of roll-off trucks and containers for the transportation of waste between the compactor sites and the transfer station. They also use their own tractor-trailer units to haul the waste for final disposal. The County had a waste disposal agreement with Oak Grove Landfill in Arcadia, Kansas until 2024, but now they are transporting to at Allen County Landfill in LaHarpe, Kansas.

#### 7.4.3 Construction / Demolition Debris

Residents and businesses may haul construction debris or similar wastes to the transfer station, where it will be buried in the county's Construction and Demolition landfill in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations (KDHE Permit #0421).

Only approved construction and demolition debris may be placed in this landfill, where each load is visually screened at the scale house to determine if it is acceptable for disposal. Fees are assessed for disposal according to the load weight.

#### 7.4.4 Composting / Yard Waste

Backyard composting is highly encouraged for county residents. Grass clipping, leaves, and plants are accepted at the transfer station, free of charge, where they are added to the compost pile. The public is granted free access to the compost pile.



Limbs and brush are accepted at the transfer station for a fee, then stockpiled and burned in accordance with state regulations.

#### 7.4.5 Recycling

Linn County is the only Lake Region county to develop a recycling partnership with a local school district. In 2019 an entire 5th grade class in USD 344 Pleasanton was involved in helping design a custom wrap for their own designated recycling trailer, and the high school Art Club assisted with painting the final design. The school district continues to involve students and staff members in collecting recycled materials inside the school buildings and taking it out to their collection trailer.

Linn County also made significant investments into the improvement of the residential portion of its recycling program in 2020 when they used funding from the KDHE Solid Waste Grant program to refurbish and/or replace old and inefficient collection boxes with new and segregated **mobile collection trailers**. The county currently offers recycling within seven of the compactor sites:

- Blue Mound
- Centerville
- La Cygne
- Linn County Park
- Mound City
- Parker
- Pleasanton

County employees transport the recycling collection containers and trailers from the compactor sites to a 2,700 sq ft **permanent recycling center** in Prescott, where the materials are sorted, separated, and baled. County residents may drop off items for recycling, free of charge, during regular business hours.



The county provided pick-up service for cardboard at the county offices and the Judicial Center in Mound City, plus two business stops in Prescott and one in Pleasanton. Linn County is the only Lake Region county to use a compactor for recycling, where a designated machine is used just for cardboard.

The following items are accepted for recycling, where they are processed and stored onsite before being shipped off to external vendors. Trucks and trailers are used to collect, sort, and transport recycling offsite.

- ✓ Plastics (PET #1, HDPE #2, or PP #5)
- ✓ Cardboard (corrugated cardboard)
- ✓ Paperboard (cereal boxes and brown grocery bags)
- ✓ Mixed office paper (different colors, weights, and types of office paper)
- ✓ Newspaper
- ✓ Magazines



- ✓ Junk Mail
- ✓ Metals (tin and aluminum cans, clean aluminum foil)
- ✓ Glass

#### 7.4.6 Household Hazardous Waste

The county has a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program (KDHE Permit #0859) and accepts approved waste, free of charge, from residents during regular business hours. Materials that are accepted include:

- ✓ Oil
- ✓ Antifreeze
- ✓ Transmission fluid
- ✓ Household cleaning products
- ✓ Paints and Solvents
- ✓ Pesticides and Herbicides
- ✓ Batteries (all types)
- ✓ Mercury and mercury containing items

No out-of-county waste is accepted. No business or commercial waste is accepted. Materials are stored in a designated area (within the Noxious Weed Building) until disposal is required through private contractor(s).

Limited quantities of usable products such as spray paint, car wax, oil-based paints or stains and pesticides are available, at no charge, to organized groups and the public.

#### Batteries

Lead Acid batteries are accepted at local battery dealers for recycling and free of charge through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. They are also accepted at the compactor sites and the transfer station for removal and recycling by a private contractor. They are not accepted into the regular waste stream and are not to be disposed of in any manner other than established for recycling.

Lithium-ion batteries are also accepted through the Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors. This excludes batteries from Electric Vehicles.

Pesticides These items (and their containers) are accepted through the Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors

Used Oil / Automotive Fluids: Used oils are accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste at the transfer station, where they are bulked and stored in a 1,000-gallon tank with secondary containment until being sold to a certified processor for recycling.



An additional collection point for just used motor oil from county vehicles and equipment is located at the county's Road Shop in Mound City.

#### 7.4.7 Waste Tires

Used tires are accepted at the transfer station for a fee, where the tires are sliced and buried in the processed tire monofill (KDHE Permit #0421). Unused or excess waste tires may be periodically picked up by an approved contractor for disposal in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment

regulations, where recycling is strongly advocated. Tire dealers in the county also accept used tires for a fee and have them recycled.

#### 7.4.8 Electronic Waste

Linn County collect e-waste that is generated in the administrative offices in Mound City and accept it from the public at the transfer station for a fee. E-waste is sent off to the Federal Prison in Leavenworth for recycling and amounts to several 10-foot trailer loads a year.

Alternatively, **Lakemary Business Solutions**, located in Paola (Miami County) is a private option for disposal of electronic waste. They will accept, and properly dispose of outdated electronics, as well as remove data from old computers, cell phones, and other devices. All types of electronics (except televisions) are accepted. Hard drive drilling is available by request for an additional fee. Drop-off is available during designated business hours and pick up can be arranged for businesses or locations within Miami, Linn, and Johnson counties.

#### 7.4.9 Special Wastes

##### Agricultural Waste

Generators are urged to return these wastes to the point of purchase for handling in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, however they may also be accepted, free of charge, through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. Chemical containers are not accepted for recycling.

##### Animal Carcasses

Dead animals are not accepted. Residents must contact private industries for assistance.

##### Asbestos

Generators are urged to make their own disposal arrangements. A list of authorized contractors is available at the Prescott transfer station. Non-friable asbestos is accepted at the transfer station for disposal in the Construction and Demolition landfill. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations.

##### Bulky Items

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

##### Car Wash Sludge

None accepted at this time. It may be disposed of through one of several municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the county.

##### Industrial Waste

None accepted at this time, except for construction and debris material or clean rubble which is accepted at the transfer station.

##### Junk Vehicles / Farm Equipment

None accepted at this time. There are licensed salvage dealers who will accept junk autos and trucks. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem within the county.

In some cases, collection and temporary storage of abandoned vehicles, machinery and metal is done at the transfer station and selected compactor sites until arrangements are made with a private contractor.

### Medical Waste and Sharps

These items are not accepted at the transfer station or as Household Hazardous Waste. Generators are required to contract with a licensed disposal service.

### Natural Disaster Waste

The Solid Waste Department will work with the Linn County Emergency Management Coordinator to follow established protocols for handling debris that is generated from a natural disaster.

### Scrap Metal / White Goods

Residents are encouraged to call salvage contractors to dispose of scrap metals and white goods. In January 2021, the county added their own metal collection containers at the compactor sites instead of contractor collection containers. These items may now be brought to the compactor sites or transfer station for a fee. Any white goods with refrigerant will be separated and the refrigerant will be reclaimed by a private contractor in accordance with EPA regulations. Proceeds from the sale of salvage metals go to the solid waste program.

In some cases, collection and temporary storage of abandoned vehicles, machinery and metal is done at the transfer station and selected compactor sites until arrangements are made with a private contractor.

## 7.5 Miami County



<https://www.miamicountyks.org/250/Solid-Waste>

### Transfer Station / Recycling

23765 W 327<sup>th</sup> Street  
Paola, KS 66071  
(913) 745-1912

Mon-Fri: 8 AM - 4 PM  
2<sup>nd</sup> Saturday: 8 AM - 12 PM

### Household Hazardous Waste

23765 W 327<sup>th</sup> Street  
Paola, KS 66071  
(913) 294-4377

Wed: 9 AM - 12 PM

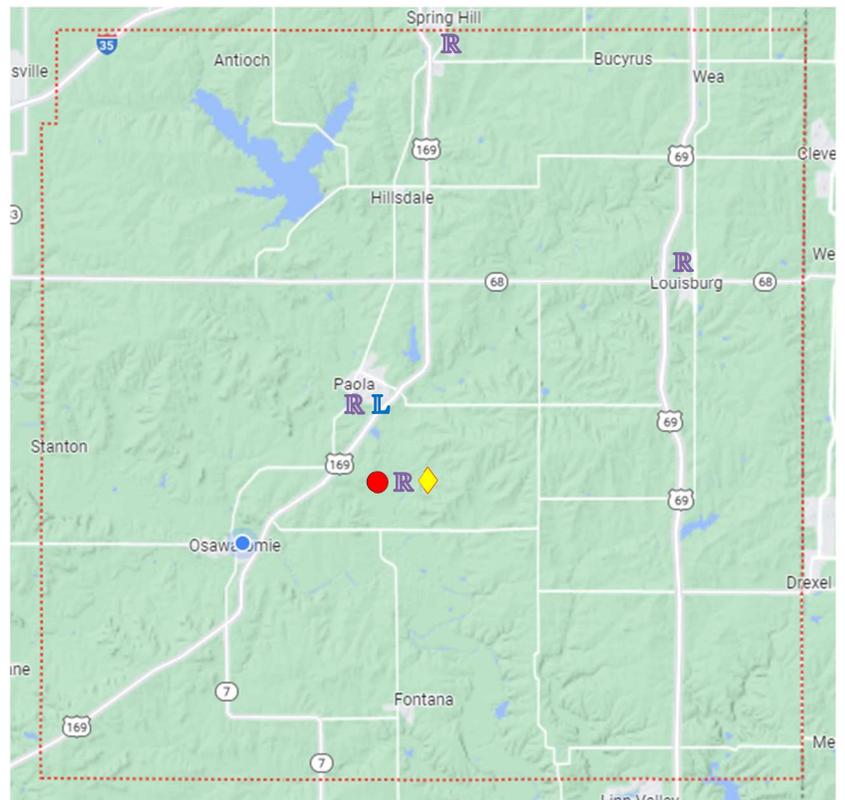
### 7.5.1 General Information

Miami County has a total area of 590 square miles, of which 576 square miles is land and 15 square miles (2.5%) is water.

The County Commissioners elected to contract waste services to an external party, where Waste Management is responsible for operating the scale house and transfer station, and disposing of special wastes like tires and appliances (including refrigerants), etc. Waste Management has also been assigned responsibility to facilitate the recycling program throughout the county.

The County still maintains direct responsibility for managing the Household Hazardous Waste program.

The county's solid waste operations are funded by rental income paid to the county from the contract with Waste Management. The Road and Bridge Director oversees the contract with Waste Management and determined the annual budget, which must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.



**● Transfer Station / Recycling Area**  
Operated by Waste Management

**◆ Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)**

**℞ Ripple Glass Boxes**  
Designated roll-off boxes available for public to drop off glass for recycling.

**ℒ Lakemary E-Recycling**  
Organization that accepts electronic waste for recycling.

### 7.5.2 Municipal Solid Waste

Refuse collection is available to all Miami County residences and businesses via private haulers. The cities of Osawatomie, Louisburg, Paola, Fontana, and Spring Hill have contracts with Waste Management for city residences and businesses, which also includes the option of recycling. Residents who live outside

these city limits are expected to dispose of their refuse on an individual basis, which is usually through a third party.

Most of the waste generated in the county is hauled to the **transfer station** (KDHE Permit #0256) by Waste Management or one of their subsidiaries, L&K Services and Town & Country. The rest is hauled by small private contractors or residents. The vehicles used for collection range from large packer trucks to pick-up trucks.

The transfer station is a prefabricated metal building with an 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 transfer station is weighed at the scales by Waste Management and a tipping fee is charged. The waste then becomes the property of Waste Management, who is responsible for its transportation and final disposal at their Johnson County Landfill in Shawnee. The county has a 10-year contract with Waste Management, which is due for review in December 2026.

#### 7.5.3 Construction / Demolition Debris

The county's old construction and demolition landfill (KDHE Permit #0256) is closed to the public and can only be opened by the Road & Bridge Director on an emergency basis.

Residents and businesses may haul construction debris or similar waste to the transfer station, where it will be managed and transported off-site through the county's contract with Waste Management. Fees are assessed for disposal according to the load weight.

#### 7.5.4 Composting / Yard Waste

Backyard composting is highly encouraged for county residents. Unfortunately, the county is not currently set up to accept or process any composting materials.

Yard waste such as limb and branches may be accepted at the transfer station, free of charge, from May through October. There is a 4,000 lbs maximum per load and only one free load per resident.

#### 7.5.5 Recycling

The county has assigned Waste Management the responsibility of facilitating recycling throughout the county. Their program includes curbside pick-up within Louisburg, Osawatomie, and Paola, plus staging roll-off boxes for voluntary drop-off in a designated **recycling area** near the transfer station. County residents may drop off items for recycling, free of charge, during regular business hours.

The following items are accepted by Waste Management for recycling:

- ✓ Plastics (#1 - #7)
- ✓ Cardboard (corrugated cardboard)
- ✓ Paperboard (cereal boxes and brown grocery bags)
- ✓ Mixed office paper (different colors, weights, and types of office paper)
- ✓ Newspaper
- ✓ Magazines
- ✓ Junk Mail
- ✓ Metals (steel, tin and aluminum cans, clean aluminum foil)



Since Waste Management does not allow for glass to be collected in the curbside bins, they have teamed with **Ripple Glass**, a glass recycling company based in Kansas City, Missouri, to provide designated roll-off collection containers behind the Price Chopper stores in Louisburg, Paola, and Spring Hill. These containers are accessible 24/7. There is also one roll-off located within the recycling area at the transfer station which is accessible during regular business hours.



Glass is collected, transported, and processed by Ripple Glass in Kansas City. All other recyclable materials are taken by Waste Management to their Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) in Kansas City.

#### 7.5.6 Household Hazardous Waste

The county has a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program (KDHE Permit #0256) and accepts approved waste, free of charge, from residents during regular business hours. The materials that are accepted include:

- ✓ Oil
- ✓ Antifreeze
- ✓ Transmission fluid
- ✓ Household cleaning products
- ✓ Poisons
- ✓ Reactives
- ✓ Oil-based Paints
- ✓ Solvents
- ✓ Aerosol cans (full or empty)
- ✓ Pesticides and Herbicides
- ✓ Batteries (all types)
- ✓ Mercury and mercury containing items

Materials that are not accepted include: explosives, radioactive waste, medical waste, ammunition, asbestos, tires, latex or water-based paint. No out-of-county waste is accepted. No business or commercial waste is accepted. Materials are stored in a county-owned and operated, permanent building in Paola until disposal is required through private contractor(s).



Limited quantities of usable products such as spray paint, car wax, oil-based paints or stains and pesticides are available, at no charge, to organized groups and the public.

#### Batteries:

Lead Acid batteries are accepted for recycling at local battery dealers and free of charge through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. Vehicle batteries are separated and picked up by a private contractor for recycling. They are not accepted into the regular waste stream and are not to be disposed of in any manner other than established for recycling.

Lithium-ion batteries are also accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by a private contractor for recycling. This excludes batteries from Electric Vehicles.

### Pesticides / Herbicides

These items (and their containers) are accepted through the Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors.

### Used Oil / Automotive Fluids

Used oils are accepted through the Household Hazardous Waste program, where they are bulked and stored in a 1,200-gallon tank with secondary containment until either being burned in an oil burning furnace at the Miami County Maintenance Facility or sold to a certified processor for recycling.

Used motor oil from county vehicles or equipment is used in the oil burning furnace.

### 7.5.7 Waste Tires

Used tires are accepted at the transfer station for a fee, where they are placed in an enclosed trailer while waiting for disposal. Waste Management is contracted to dispose of them in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environmental regulations, where recycling is strongly advocated. Tire dealers in the county also accept used tires for a fee and have them recycled. No tires are accepted in the regular solid waste stream.

### 7.5.8 Electronic Waste

Although not collected or accepted by the county or at the transfer station, which is run by Waste Management, residents and businesses have a local option available for e-waste recycling,

**Lakemary Business Solutions**, located in Paola, will accept, and properly dispose of outdated electronics, as well as remove data from old computers, cell phones, and other devices. All types of electronics (except televisions) are accepted. Hard drive drilling is available by request for an additional fee. Drop-off is available during designated hours of operation and pick up can be arranged for businesses or locations within Miami, Linn, and Johnson counties.

### 7.5.9 Special Wastes

#### Agricultural Waste

Generators are urged to return these wastes to the point of purchase for handling in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, however they may also be accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program. Chemical containers are not accepted for recycling.

#### Animal Carcasses

Dead animals are not accepted. Residents must contact private industries for assistance.

#### Asbestos

Generators are urged to make their own disposal arrangements. Non-friable asbestos is accepted at the transfer station for disposal as construction and demolition debris. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment maintains a list of approved contractors.

#### Bulky Items

Large and bulky items, excluding tires and appliances with freon, are accepted at the transfer station, free of charge, during "Countywide Cleanup" from May through October. A 4,000 lbs maximum per load and only one free load per resident.

### Car Wash Sludge

None accepted at this time. It may be disposed of through one of several municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the county.

### Industrial Waste

None accepted at this time, except for construction and debris material or clean rubble which is accepted at the transfer station.

### Junk Vehicles / Farm Equipment

None accepted at this time. There are licensed salvage dealers who will accept junk autos and trucks. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem within the county.

### Medical Waste and Sharps

These items are not accepted at the transfer station or as Household Hazardous Waste. Residents of Miami County may dispose prescription drugs through the County Health Department. Used or discarded needles may be disposed of via the use of private vendors (mail service). The vendor available for use by Miami County residents is:

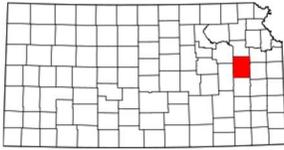
Stericycle, Inc.  
3140 N 7<sup>th</sup> Street Traffic Way  
Kansas City, KS 66115  
1-847-943-6564

### Natural Disaster Waste

The Solid Waste Department will work with the Miami County Emergency Management Coordinator to follow established protocols for handling debris that is generated from a natural disaster.

Scrap Metal / White Goods: Residents are encouraged to call salvage contractors to dispose of scrap metals and white goods. These items may be brought to the transfer station for recycling or disposal, free of charge from May through October (*4,000 lbs maximum per load and only one free load per resident*). The exception will be for appliances containing refrigerants, which will be charged a fee. These items will be separated, and the refrigerant will be reclaimed by a third-party contractor in accordance with EPA regulations prior to disposal.

## 7.6 Osage County



<https://www.osageco.org/225/Solid-Waste>

### **Transfer Station / C&D Landfill**

4045 W 229<sup>th</sup> Street  
Osage City, KS 66523  
(785) 528-3790

Mon-Sat: 9 AM - 4 PM

### **Recycling**

208 W 17<sup>th</sup> Street  
Lyndon, KS 66451  
(785) 828-4416

Mon-Fri: 7 AM - 3 PM

### 7.6.1 General Information

Osage County has a total area of 720 square miles, of which 706 square miles is land and 14 square miles (2.0%) is water. It hosts a permanent recycling center in Lyndon, plus a transfer station, and construction and demolition landfill located just east of Osage City.

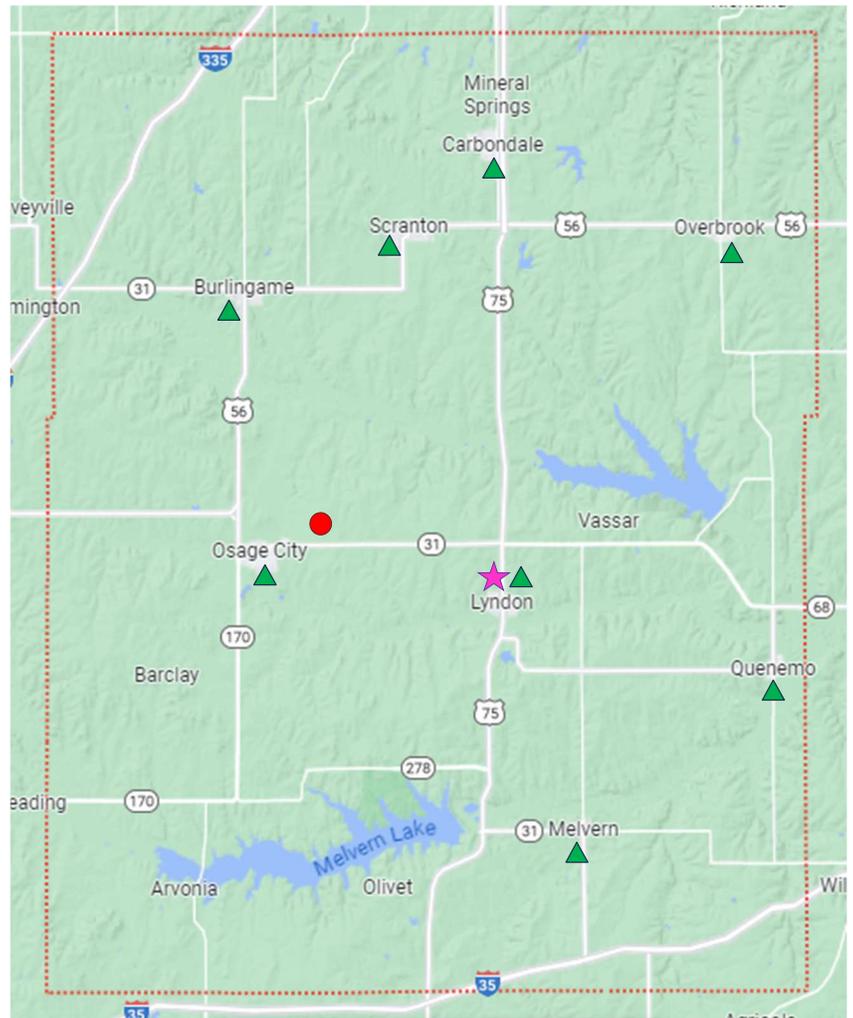
Communities served by the county include:

- Burlingame – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Carbondale – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Lyndon – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class (county seat)
- Melvorn – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Osage City – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Overbrook – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Quenemo – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class
- Scranton – 3<sup>rd</sup> Class

Tax revenue via a mill levy and tipping fees finance the county's solid waste operations. The Public Works Director manages the day-to-day operations and determines the annual budget, which must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

### 7.6.2 Municipal Solid Waste

Refuse collection is available to all Osage County city residences and businesses and most rural residences and businesses. Residential collections are weekly in cities and rural areas. Commercial and business accounts are collected on an as-needed basis.



● **Transfer Station / C&D Landfill**

★ **Permanent Recycling Center**  
Drop off during regular business hours on weekdays.

▲ **Recycling Collection Container**  
Staged in designated communities.

The county Solid Waste Department has no plans to start county-wide pickup services as there is sufficient competition in the marketplace to ensure quality service and competitive rates. The main vendors to service the county include:

- Ottawa Sanitation
- Waste Management
- Exodus
- Osage Waste Department (City of Osage)
- Osage Solid Waste

Osage County operates a **transfer station** (KDHE Permit #0381) approximately two miles east of Osage City and one-mile north of Hwy K-31. Waste is accepted from municipal and private haulers as well as individual county residents. Residents may deliver trash or construction debris to the transfer station using their own vehicles. The transfer station operator is trained to sample loads and keep records and may reject loads containing non-authorized waste.



Osage County has a five-year waste disposal agreement with Hamm Inc. to haul trash, using their tractor-trailer units, from the transfer station to their landfill in Perry, KS. The contract was last revised in 2021.

#### 7.6.3 Construction / Demolition Debris

Residents and businesses may haul construction debris or similar wastes to the transfer station, where it will be buried in the county’s Construction and Demolition landfill in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations (KDHE Permit #0381).

Only approved construction and demolition debris may be placed in this landfill, where each load is visually screened at the scale house to determine if it is acceptable for disposal. Fees are assessed for disposal according to the load weight.

#### 7.6.4 Composting / Yard Waste

Backyard composting is highly encouraged for county residents. Unfortunately, the county is not currently set up to accept or process any composting materials.

Limbs and brush are accepted at the transfer station for a fee, then stockpiled and burned in accordance with state regulations.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment lists one registered composting facility and one permitted facility approved to process compost in Osage County.

- Kansas Trophy Outfitters (Permit #0917) in Lydon – Compost (trees, yard waste, brush)

#### 7.6.5 Recycling

Source separated **collection containers** are staged in eight communities within the county. County residents are invited to place their recyclable materials into the collection containers in the community closest to them.

- Lydon
- Osage City

- Overbrook
- Scranton
- Melvern
- Burlingame
- Carbondale
- Quenemo

County employees transport the collection containers from their staged locations to a 40' x 60' **permanent recycling center** in Lyndon, where the materials are sorted, separated, and baled. Curbside or business pick up services are limited by staffing availability. County residents may drop off items for recycling, free of charge, during regular business hours.



The following items are accepted for recycling, where they are processed and stored onsite before being shipped off to external vendors. Trucks and trailers are used to collect, sort and transport recycling offsite.



- ✓ Plastics (PET #1, HDPE #2)
- ✓ Cardboard (corrugated cardboard)
- ✓ Paperboard (cereal boxes and brown grocery bags)
- ✓ Mixed office paper (different colors, weights, and types of office paper)
- ✓ Newspaper
- ✓ Magazines
- ✓ Junk Mail
- ✓ Telephone Books
- ✓ Metals (tin and aluminum cans, clean aluminum foil)
- ✓ Glass



#### 7.6.6 Household Hazardous Waste

There is currently no Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program in Osage County.

#### 7.6.7 Waste Tires

Used tires are accepted at the transfer station for a fee. An approved contractor periodically picks up the tires for disposal in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment regulations, where recycling is strongly advocated. Tire dealers in the county also accept used tires for a fee and have them recycled. No tires are accepted in the regular solid waste stream.

#### 7.6.8 Electronic Waste

E-waste is not currently being collected or accepted for recycling by the county. It will be treated as regular solid waste.

#### 7.6.9 Special Wastes

##### Agricultural Waste

None accepted at this time. Generators are urged to return them to the point of purchase for handling in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Chemical containers are not accepted for recycling.

### Animal Carcasses

Dead animals are not accepted. Residents must contact private industries for assistance.

### Asbestos

Generators are urged to make their own disposal arrangements. Non-friable asbestos is accepted at the transfer station for disposal in the Construction and Demolition landfill. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment maintains list of approved contractors.

### Bulky Items

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

### Car Wash Sludge

None accepted at this time. It may be disposed of through one of several municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the county.

### Industrial Waste

None accepted at this time, except for construction and debris material or clean rubble which is accepted at the transfer station.

### Junk Vehicles / Farm Equipment

None accepted at this time. There are licensed salvage dealers who will accept junk autos and trucks. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem within the county.

### Medical Waste and Sharps

None accepted at this time. Generators are required to contract with a licensed disposal service for appropriate disposal.

### Natural Disaster Waste

The Solid Waste Department will work with the Osage County Emergency Management Coordinator to follow established protocols for handling debris that is generated from a natural disaster.

### Pesticides

None accepted at this time.

### Scrap Metal / White Goods

Residents are encouraged to call salvage contractors to dispose of scrap metals and white goods. These items may be brought to the transfer station for recycling or disposal, free of charge, except for appliances containing refrigerants. Those items will be separated, and the refrigerant will be reclaimed by a contractor in accordance with EPA regulations prior to disposal. Proceeds from the sale of salvage metals go to the solid waste program.

### Lead-Acid Batteries:

None accepted at this time. Generators are encouraged to return these items for recycling at local battery dealers. They are not accepted into the regular waste stream and are not disposed of in any manner other than established for recycling.

Lithium-ion Batteries:

None accepted at this time. Operators will scan loads to try and keep them out of the Construction and Demolition landfill and regular waste stream.

Used Oil / Automotive Fluids:

None accepted at this time. Generators are encouraged to take these fluids for recycling at local autobody shops.

Used motor oil from county vehicles or equipment collected and removed by an outside vendor. There are no oil burning furnaces.

## 7.7 Shawnee County



<https://www.snco.gov/sw/>

### Rolling Meadows Landfill

7351 US-75  
Topeka, KS 66618  
(866) 909-4458

Mon-Fri: 7 AM - 4 PM  
Sat: 7 AM - 12 PM

### Household Hazardous Waste

131 NE 46<sup>th</sup> Street  
Topeka, KS 66817  
(785) 286-4381

Mon-Thurs: 7 AM - 5 PM  
Fri: 7 AM - 3 PM  
1<sup>st</sup> Sat of month: 9 AM - 12PM

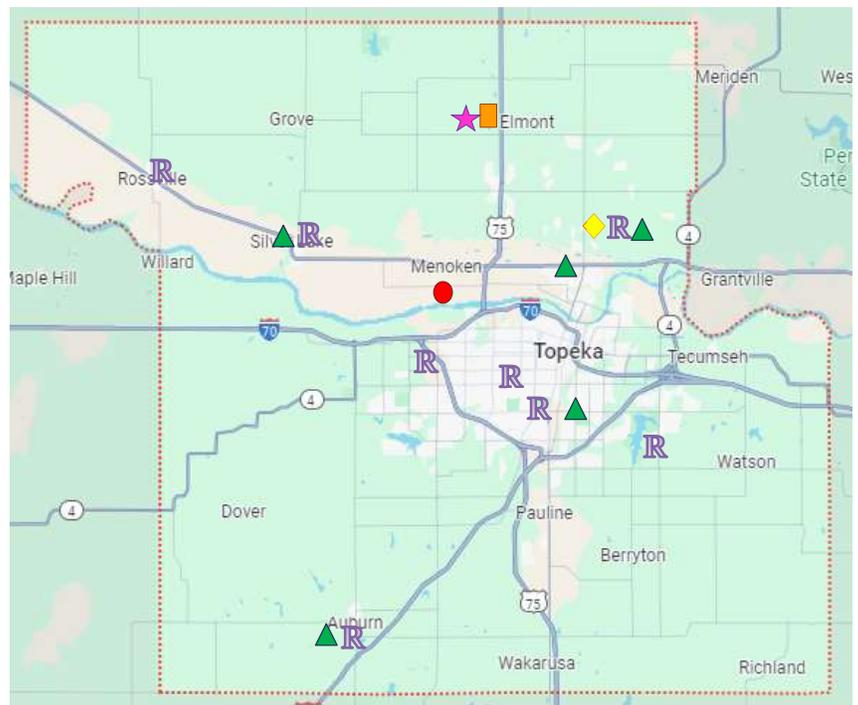
### 7.7.1 General Information

Shawnee County has a total area of 556 square miles, of which 544 square miles is land and 12 square miles (2.1%) is water.

The county consists of twelve townships: Soldier, Menoken, Silver Lake, Grove, and Rossville north of the Kansas River; Tecumseh, Topeka, Mission, and Dover south of the river; and Monmouth, Williamsport, and Auburn in the southernmost tier of townships occupying the Wakarusa River valley. Being a city of the first class, the city of Topeka is independent of any townships and excluded from the census figures for the townships. It occupies over ten percent of the county's land area and ranks fourth in population among all cities in Kansas. Altogether, the county has five incorporated cities with the other four being cities of the third class: Auburn, Rossville, Silver Lake, and Willard.

Facilities located within the County include a municipal waste landfill, a materials recycling facility, and a construction and demolition landfill, all of which are privately owned and operated. There are no active Transfer Stations located within Shawnee County.

There are also facilities within the County that accept and process household hazardous waste, clean rubble, electronic waste, tires, metals, vehicles, white goods/bulky waste, and yard waste.



 **Rolling Meadows Subtitle D Landfill**

 **C&D Landfill**

 **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)**

 **Material Recycling Facility (MRF)**

 **Cardboard Collection Container**  
Roll-off boxes available for public to drop off cardboard for recycling.

 **Ripple Glass Boxes**  
Designated boxes available for public to drop off glass for recycling.

The Shawnee County Solid Waste Department provides 43,000 residents and 1,100 businesses with solid waste and recycling services. In addition, another seven private companies provide solid waste collection services to County residents and businesses, and two of these seven private companies collect recyclables in Shawnee County.

User fees are the primary funding mechanism for Shawnee County’s solid waste system. Currently, the Solid Waste Department charges residential customers within the Topeka city limits a monthly fee for waste and recycling collection services. Rural residential customers are charged a separate fee for these services. The Solid Waste Department also collects a surcharge on waste delivered to and disposed of at the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility.

In addition to these funding mechanisms, the Shawnee County Health Department collects licensing fees from haulers operating in the County. On an annual basis, each hauler pays a license fee, which is determined by the number of customers it serves, plus a permit fee for each vehicle it operates. Demolition landfills pay the County an initial permit fee and an annual permit renewal fee. Tire monofills are required to pay these fees as well.

The Solid Waste Department Director manages the day-to-day operations and determines the annual budget, which must be approved by the Board of County Commissioners.

#### 7.7.2 Municipal Solid Waste

Solid waste collection and disposal services are available to every resident of Shawnee County and are provided by the Solid Waste Department or private collection companies. Residential, commercial, and industrial waste generated within the County is collected at least once each week. The County’s solid waste fleet consists of 19 refuse and 11 recycling trucks to handle both residential and commercial solid waste.



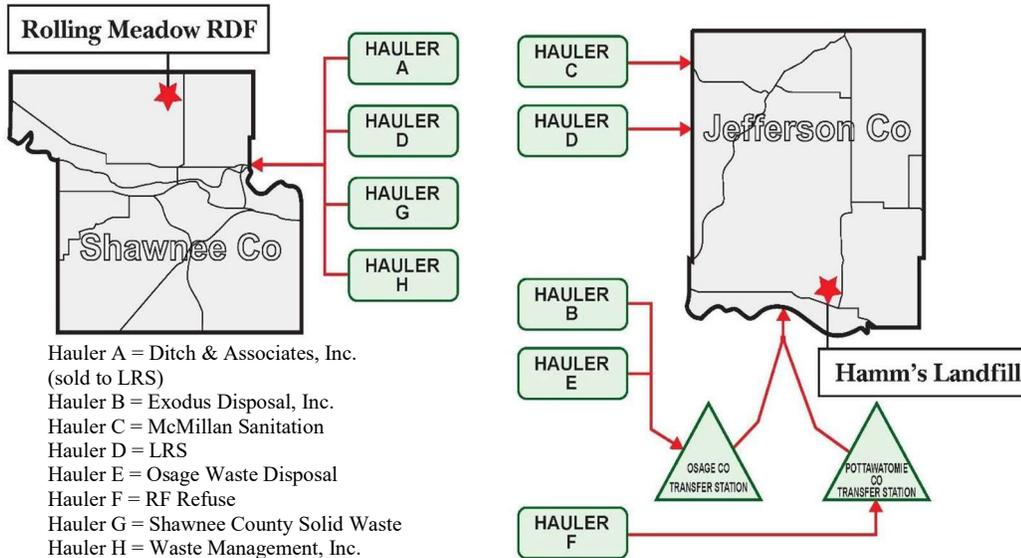
The vast majority of waste materials collected in Shawnee County are delivered to the **Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility (RDF)** for disposal. Residents can deliver refuse to the landfill using with own vehicles. In addition, this facility accepts materials for disposal in its landfill from Chase, Mitchell, Morris, Nemaha, and Republic counties.



Shawnee County has a 10-year contract with Waste Management, which was last revised in 2023 and includes the operation of the Rolling Meadows RDF. The facility is permitted through the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (Permit #0342) and included a 197 acre landfill. It is located north of Topeka directly west of U.S. Highway 75, north of NW 70th Street and south of NW 78h Street.

Landfill fees are based on the type and weight of materials brought to the landfill and go support the Shawnee County Solid Waste Department operating expenses.

Solid waste materials collected in Shawnee County are also delivered to facilities outside the County. Two private companies deliver solid waste directly to the N.R. Hamm Quarry landfill facility in Jefferson County. Another two private companies deliver solid waste to the Osage County Transfer Station and one private company delivers its collected waste materials to the Pottawatomie County Transfer Station. The Osage County Transfer Station and the Pottawatomie County Transfer Station both deliver their waste materials to the N.R. Hamm Quarry landfill facility for final disposal.



### 7.7.3 Construction / Demolition Debris

Meier and Company, Inc. owns and operates a **C&D landfill** located north of the Kansas River and west of U.S. Highway 75 in Topeka. This facility is permitted through the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (Permit #0499) and the Shawnee County Health Department (Permit #015).

In addition to the permitted C&D landfill, there are two other solid waste processing facilities in Shawnee County that handle construction and demolition debris. Both of these facilities are located in Topeka.

- GreenPoint C&D Processing Center (Permit #0876) - C&D Waste Processing (concrete, brick, roofing materials, wood, sheetrock, all metals, masonry, cardboard)
- Bettis Asphalt & Construction, Inc. (Permit #0894) - C&D Waste Processing (asphalt, concrete, etc.)

Although Kansas statutes do not require a solid waste permit for operation, **clean rubble facilities** in Shawnee County must be permitted through the County's Health Department. The following is a list of clean rubble facilities permitted to operate in Shawnee County, all of which are located within the Topeka city limits.

- City of Topeka Forestry Dept. (Permit #003) - Clean Rubble (asphalt/concrete)  
*Operated as Garick Biomass & Yard Materials Recycling Center*
- Herman's Excavating (2 sites) (Permit #006 & 007) - Clean Rubble (asphalt/concrete)
- Native Stone Co., Inc. (Permit #021) - Clean Rubble (asphalt/concrete)
- Meier Industries, LLC (Permit #023) - Clean Rubble (asphalt/concrete)
- Schmidlein Excavating, Inc. (Permit #025) - Clean Rubble (asphalt/concrete)
- Brown's Tree Care, LLC (Permit #026) - Clean Rubble (asphalt/concrete)
- Frakes, Inc. (Permit #018) - Clean Rubble (trees, yard waste, brush)

Topeka Habitat for Humanity accepts reusable building/construction materials for resale through its outlet ReStore (located at 121 NE Gordon in Topeka). Accepted materials include tile, cabinets, windows, fixtures, furniture, appliances, etc. Exercise equipment, electronics, mattresses, mirrors that are not framed, and pool tables are not accepted.

#### 7.7.4 Composting / Yard Waste

Backyard composting is highly encouraged for county residents. The Solid Waste Department's trash service allows for up to fifteen (15) bags of yard waste leaves or grass (under 45 lbs per bag), which included leaves, grass, and bundled branches and trimmings. Bundled tree limbs are to be no longer than 4 feet in length and/or 18 inches in diameter. Most items will be picked up on the regular trash day.

The waste goes to the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility to be added to an active cell with other municipal wastes.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment lists four registered composting facility (only two are open to the public) and one permitted facility approved to process compost in Shawnee County.

- City of Topeka Forestry Department (Permit #0452) – Compost (trees, yard waste, brush)  
*Operated as Garick Biomass & Yard Materials Recycling Center*

#### 7.7.5 Recycling

The County's Solid Waste Department provides single-stream curbside collection of recyclables for its residential customers and collects recyclables from its commercial customers from dedicated, department-supplied dumpsters.



In addition, citizens can deposit their cardboard at the following drop-off locations:

- District 2 Shawnee Co. Public Works Bldg  
1639 N Washington Street, Auburn, KS  
Mon-Thus 7AM-3P
- Household Hazardous Waste Facility  
131 NE 46th St, Topeka, KS  
Mon-Thus 7AM-5P, Fri 7AM-3PM
- Wehner's Thriftway  
551 E U.S. Hwy 24 Traffic Way, Rossville, KS
- Silver Lake Senior Center  
404 E Lake Street, Silver Lake KS
- NIA Drop Off Location  
19<sup>th</sup> and Western Avenue, Topeka, KS  
Sat 9AM - Noon



Materials the SW Department collects from its residential and commercial customers, along with materials it collects from the drop-off locations, are delivered to the Shawnee County Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) – located at the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility. The facility is owned and operated by Waste Management, Inc. and accepts the following recyclable materials for processing:

- ✓ Plastics (PET #1, HDPE #2, or PP #5)
- ✓ Newspaper
- ✓ Mixed office paper (different colors, weights, and types of office paper)
- ✓ Metals (tin and aluminum cans, clean aluminum foil)
- ✓ Cardboard (corrugated cardboard, cereal boxes, and brown grocery bags)
- ✓ Magazines



Shawnee County no longer accepts glass through its curbside single-stream recycling program. Instead, they have teamed with **Ripple Glass**, a glass recycling company based in Kansas City, Missouri, to provide purple bins to select locations throughout the County where residents can discard their glass products. Ripple Glass then collects the material and takes it to their processing plant for recycling.

Purple bins are located at:

- District 2 Shawnee Co. Public Works Bldg.  
1639 N Washington Street, Auburn, KS  
Mon-Thus 7AM-3P
- Household Hazardous Waste Facility  
131 NE 46th St, Topeka, KS  
Mon-Thus 7AM-5P, Fri 7AM-3PM
- Wehner's Thriftway  
551 E U.S. Hwy 24 Traffic Way, Rossville, KS
- Silver Lake Senior Center  
404 E Lake Street, Silver Lake KS
- Lowe's Home Improvement  
1621 SW Arvon Place, Topeka, KS
- Shawnee Lake Golf Course  
4141 ES Edge Road, Topeka KS
- Brewster Place  
1001 SW 29<sup>th</sup> Street, Topeka, KS
- First Congregational Church  
1701 SW Collins Avenue, Topeka, KS



#### 7.7.6 Household Hazardous Waste

The Shawnee County Solid Waste Department has a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) program (KDHE Permit #0789) and accepts approved waste, free of charge, from residents during regular business hours. The program is housed in a 40' x 110' building at 131 NE 46<sup>th</sup> Street, in Topeka, and accepts the following materials:

- ✓ Oil
- ✓ Used cooking oil
- ✓ Antifreeze
- ✓ Transmission fluid
- ✓ Household cleaning products
- ✓ Paints and Solvents
- ✓ Aerosol cans (full or empty)
- ✓ Pesticides and Herbicides
- ✓ Batteries (all types)
- ✓ Compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulbs
- ✓ Large mercury neon bulbs
- ✓ Outdated medications (in pill and liquid form)
- ✓ Sharps (in dedicated containers or any hard plastic or metal container)
- ❖ Tires (maximum of 5 per household) *See section 7.7.7*
- ❖ Electronics (fee charged for televisions and monitors) *See Section 7.7.8*



No out-of-county waste is accepted. No business or commercial waste is accepted. Materials are stored in the designated building until disposal is required through private contractor(s).

Limited quantities of usable products such as spray paint, car wax, oil-based paints or stains and pesticides are available, at no charge, to organized groups and the public.

#### Batteries

Lead-acid batteries accepted as part of the county's Household Hazardous Waste program and not accepted into the regular waste stream. They are stored until removed by private contractors and are not to be disposed of in any manner other than established for recycling. They are also accepted for recycling at local battery dealers.

Shawnee County Solid Waste Department Employees and Operators at the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility look for lithium batteries while performing their random inspections of waste or recycling loads to try and keep them out of the vehicles and landfill. Lithium-ion batteries are accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program, however this excludes batteries from Electric Vehicles.

#### Pesticides / Herbicides

These items (and their containers) are accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractors.

#### Medical Waste and Sharps

There are no dedicated medical waste facilities in Shawnee County and these items are not accepted at the landfill. Hospitals, medical clinics, and medical offices within the County are responsible for the proper disposal of medical waste.

Containers filled with needles and other sharp items, as well as hazardous materials, are accepted, free of charge, through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program and stored until removed by private contractor(s).

County citizens also have the option to dispose of their unwanted and outdated medications through the Household Hazardous Waste program. The Solid Waste Department will accept used needles (sharps) in the refuse container with proper preparation.

- Place used needles (sharps) in an empty hard plastic container with a tight fitting lid (e.g., laundry detergent bottles, bleach bottles, ketchup bottles, etc). Plastic milk containers or red bio-hazardous material containers are not acceptable.
- After placing the needles (sharps) in the container, make sure the lid is on tight, tape the lid, and indicate what is in the container (e.g. used needles).
- Under no circumstances may the needle container be placed in the recycle bin.

#### Used Oil / Automotive Fluids

Used oils are bulked and stored in 55-gallon drums and a 400 -gallon tank, with secondary containment, until being sold to a certified processor for recycling.

Used motor oil from county vehicles or equipment is used in oil burning furnaces in the North Annex Shop.

### 7.7.7 Waste Tires

Waste Tires are accepted for recycling through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program (*See section 7.7.6*), with a maximum of 5 times per household. An approved contractor periodically picks up the tires for disposal in accordance with Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) regulations, where recycling is strongly advocated. No tires are accepted into the regular solid waste stream.

There are two other facilities located in Shawnee County that are permitted through the Kansas Department of Health and Environment to process tires.

- McPherson Landfill, Inc. (Permit # 2063) - Tire Processing
- Stephen M. Gee, located in Rossville (Permit # 2005) - Tire Processing/Tire Transporter

Tire dealers in the county also accept used tires for a fee.

### 7.7.8 Electronic Waste

Electronic waste is accepted for recycling through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program (*See section 7.7.6*). There is no charge for E-waste, with the exception of CRT TVs and monitors.

There is one other KDHE-permitted facility located in Shawnee County that is approved to process e-waste.

- Asset Lifecycle, LLC (Permit # 0935) - Electronic waste (business electronics recycling & reclamation)

### 7.7.9 Special Wastes

#### Agricultural Waste

Generators are urged to return these wastes to the point of purchase for handling in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, however they may also be accepted through the county's Household Hazardous Waste program (*See Section 7.7.6*). Chemical containers are not accepted for recycling.

#### Animal Carcasses:

Dead animals are not accepted by the Shawnee County Solid Waste Department. Residents must contact private industries for assistance or the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility for disposal approval under a special waste authorization.

#### Asbestos:

Generators are urged to make their own disposal arrangements for asbestos as it is not accepted by the Shawnee County Solid Waste Department. The Kansas Department of Health and Environment maintains a list of approved contractors.

Non-friable asbestos may be accepted for disposal in a Construction and Demolition landfill. Friable asbestos is not accepted and must be disposed of according to state and federal regulations. Asbestos may be accepted at the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility under a special waste permit.

#### Bulky Items:

Shawnee County Solid Waste Department offers one large item pick-up per week, free of charge. This includes:

- ✓ Box-springs & mattress
- ✓ Couch or sofa. Sofa sleepers need to have the metal springs removed to be eligible for free pick-up, metal springs require a call to schedule a pick-up time.
- ✓ Household furniture

- ✓ Fifteen bags of leaves or grass (under 45 lbs per bag)
- ✓ Bundled tree limbs, or carpet, are to be no longer than 4 feet in length and/or 18 inches in diameter.

Restrictions: Metal items can only be picked up by appointment and there is fee for that service.

#### Car Wash Sludge:

Shawnee County Solid Waste Department does not collect or accept this waste. It may be accepted at the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility and disposed of according to landfill operating regulations, or it may be disposed of through one of several municipal wastewater treatment facilities in the county.

#### Industrial Waste:

Shawnee County Solid Waste Department collects regular commercial waste, but not industrial wastes. It may be accepted at the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility or at the local Construction and Demolition Landfill.

There is one KDHE-permitted facility located in Shawnee County that is specifically approved for industrial waste, however that is likely for internal processing and not public use.

- Tecumseh Energy Center (Permit #0322) - Industrial

#### Junk Vehicles / Farm Equipment:

None accepted at this time. There are licensed salvage dealers who will accept junk autos and trucks. Residents and businesses must contact a private vendor. Legal mechanisms are in place to handle this problem within the county.

#### Medical Waste and Sharps

This waste is accepted through the County's Household Hazardous Waste program. *See Section 7.7.6*

#### Natural Disaster Waste:

The Solid Waste Department will work with the Shawnee County Emergency Management Coordinator to follow established protocols for handling debris that is generated from a natural disaster. The City of Topeka also has a robust and detailed plan in place that addresses emergency management.

#### Scrap Metal / White Goods:

Residents are encouraged to call salvage contractors to dispose of scrap metals and white goods. These items may be brought for disposal to the Rolling Meadows Recycling and Disposal Facility, for a fee.

Items containing refrigerants are prohibited from being disposed of in the landfill and may be collected by the county's Solid Waste Department, for a fee. The refrigerant will be reclaimed by trained personnel in accordance with EPA regulations prior to disposal. Proceeds from the sale of clean white goods and salvage metals go to Solid Waste Department.