

I. INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSE

K.S.A. 65-3405 requires the development of county or regional solid waste management plans, annual reviews of those plans, and public hearings on the projected solid waste management practices and needs in the county or region at least every five years. This report highlights significant events in solid waste planning and implementation over the past 10 years, and, in some cases, reports changes since the original Solid Waste Management Plan was written. This report is not intended to be all inclusive. More detailed information can be found in the original Plan and annual updates.

KDHE prepared a Five-Year Worksheet to be incorporated in the Solid Waste Plan Update. It can be found as Appendix A to this report.

KDHE conditionally approved the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Plan on March 28, 1997. An addendum addressing the conditions to the Plan was submitted to KDHE in October 1997. KDHE approved the Plan on January 27, 1998. Updates were submitted and approved annually. A Five-Year Review was submitted to KDHE in April 2003 and was approved on June 10, 2003. This changed the due date for future annual reviews to June 10 of each year. Updates have been submitted and approved annually since that time.

B. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

On September 28, 1996 Sedgwick County officially became the Solid Waste Planning Authority and took over responsibility for the Solid Waste Management Committee. Prior to this, the Committee consisted of 19 members. After Sedgwick County became the Solid Waste Planning Authority, the Committee was increased to 30 members in order to better address the multitude of issues in the original Plan. On December 17, 2003 the Board of County Commissioners adopted a resolution amending the County Code to restructure the Solid Waste Committee from 30 members to 16 members. This Committee size was more appropriate to address the more routine issues encountered after developing the initial Plan.

Sedgwick County's Solid Waste Management Committee currently consists of 16 members, including 10 members that are required by state statute, one appointment by each of the five County Commissioners, and 1 member to be the non-voting chair of the committee. Table 1 identifies the current members of the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Committee and their associations. The committee meets as business items dictate.

Table 1 – 2008 Solid Waste Committee Members

Name	Resides In	Nominated By	Representing
Nicki Soice, Chair	Wichita	County Commission	Non-voting chair
Steve Dalluge	Wichita	County Commission	Private Industry
Clement Dickerson	Sedgwick County near Haysville	County Commission District #2	Unincorporated Area
Dean Frankenbery	Wichita	County Commission	General Public
Gil Hoover	Wichita	County Commission District #3	Private Recycling Industry
Nancy Larson	Wichita	County Commission District #1	General Public
Roger Lyon	Wichita	County Commission	Private Recycling Industry
Brenda Melby	Wichita	County Commission	Unincorporated Area
Jo Oliver	Wichita	County Commission	Recycling Coordinator
Joe Pajor	Wichita	Wichita City Council	1 st Class City
Randy Parker	Valley Center	Sedgwick County Association of Cities	3 rd Class Cities
Kathy Sexton	Derby	Sedgwick County Association of Cities	2 nd Class City
Jim Spencer	Wichita	County Commission	Solid Waste Management Industry
Judith Spor	Wichita	County Commission	Citizen Organizations
Jeff St. Clair	Valley Center	County Commission District #4	Environmental Group
Garry Winget	Wichita	County Commission District #5	General Public

All current committee member appointments will expire December 2009.

C. DEMOGRAPHICS

The planning area consists of twenty (20) incorporated cities and twenty-seven (27) unincorporated townships. Recent U.S. Bureau of the Census data shows that the County population in 2000 was 452,869 while the July 1, 2006 population estimate for Sedgwick County was 470,895. This represents a growth rate of 4%. The Census data indicates that the fastest growing city in Sedgwick County was Goddard and the city with the least growth was Viola. The City of Eastborough experienced a population decline, and was the only

city to do so, by losing 3.9% of its residents in the period from 2000 to 2006. Detailed population estimates for the cities within Sedgwick County are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2
Population for Cities in Sedgwick County**

City	2000	July 1, 2006 Estimate	Percent Change 2000-2006
Andale	766	828	8.1%
Bel Aire	5,836	6,653	14.0%
Bentley	368	469	27.4%
Cheney	1,783	1,963	10.1%
Clearwater	2,178	2,293	5.3%
Colwich	1,229	1,364	11.0%
Derby	17,807	21,101	18.5%
Eastborough	826	794	-3.9%
Garden Plain	797	838	5.1%
Goddard	2,037	3,549	74.2%
Haysville	8,502	10,029	18.0%
Kechi	1,038	1,610	55.1%
Maize	1,868	2,684	43.7%
Mount Hope	830	853	2.8%
Mulvane	5,155	5,755	11.6%
Park City	5,814	7,412	27.5%
Sedgwick	1,537	1,640	6.7%
Valley Center	4,883	5,958	22.0%
Viola	211	213	0.9%
Wichita	344,284	357,698	3.9%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

II. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW)

A. MSW COLLECTION

MSW in Sedgwick County is collected by private haulers. When the original Plan was written, there were 30 licensed MSW haulers. The number of private haulers is decreasing since some companies are being acquired by others. The number of licensed haulers in Sedgwick County in 2007 was 21. Table 3 lists these haulers.

**Table 3
List of MSW Haulers – 2007**

Company	Mailing Address	City, Zip	Phone No.
Ballinger Trash Ser.	405 N. Baehr	Wichita, KS 67212	943-7910
Chadwick's Trash	P.O. Box 20578	Wichita, KS 67208	684-7562
Derby Disposal Service	P.O. Box 791	Derby, KS 67037	789-9482
Haggard Trash	P.O. Box 17293	Wichita, KS 67217	
Harp Trash Service	P.O. Box 337	Colwich, KS 67030	796-0067
Hilltop Manor Mutual Housing Corp., Inc.	1411 S. Oliver	Wichita, KS 67218	684-5142
Kansas Can, Inc. (Duke's Trucking) (Industrial Metals)	522 E. 21 st St. N.	Wichita, KS 67214	269-3700
ITLDO, Inc.	2320 E. MacArthur	Wichita, KS 67216	733-5656
Esqueda's Trash Service	2530 Mascot St.	Wichita, KS 67204	838-2329
Junk Boys	P.O. Box 47912	Wichita, KS 67201	683-5865
Lies Trash Service	4631 Palisade	Wichita, KS 67217	390-5384
Los Llanos Trash Service	1106 N. Waco	Wichita, KS 67203	409-1392
M&M Trash Service	2756 S. West St.	Wichita, KS 67217	545-8181
John H. McCray Sanitation, Inc.	5550 E. 38 th St. N.	Wichita, KS 67220	744-0671
M.T. McCray Sanitation	P.O. Box 8460	Wichita, KS 67208	
Nisly Brothers, Inc.	5212 S. Herren Rd.	Hutchinson, KS 67501	
Salina Iron and Metal Co.	P.o. Box 1155	Salina, KS 67402	785-826- 9838
Stutzman Refuse Disposal, Inc.	P.O. Box 697	Hesston, KS 67062	620-327- 4088
Villalobos Trash Service	131 Ealey	Wichita, KS 67219	831-0047
Waste Connections Inc. of Kansas	2745 N. Ohio	Wichita, KS 67219	838-5885
Waste Management of Wichita	4330 W. 31 st St. S.	Wichita, KS 67205	945-3900

Franchising MSW collection has been discussed by many cities in Sedgwick County and some have implemented franchising including Clearwater, Bentley, Mount Hope, Sedgwick, and Cheney. The Cities of Bel Aire and Park City franchised only curbside recycling collection and made it mandatory for every household to pay, but not mandatory to participate. Those residents who wish may hire the same private company to collect their trash at a reduced rate.

A current listing of cities in Sedgwick County and their collection and recycling arrangements is shown in Table 4.

When the original Plan was written, the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) had approved, on October 22, 1997, the continued use of the free market system for collection of municipal solid waste. On January 7, 2008, the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Committee voted 7-2 to maintain free-market collection but to encourage cities to look into franchising.

In addition to the continued use of the free market system for collection of municipal solid waste, the BOCC also approved the following items concerning collection issues on October 22, 1997:

- A ban on commercial construction and demolition debris effective October 9, 2001.
- A ban on yard waste, specifically grass clippings and leaves effective October 9, 2001.
- Implementation of a volume-based trash rate and curbside recycling effective October 9, 2001.

Details of the implementation of, and changes to, these items can be found in their respective sections of this document.

B. DISPOSAL

On September 10, 1997, the BOCC adopted the use of transfer stations for final disposal of MSW. On February 25, 2004, the BOCC amended the Plan to include allowing a county-owned landfill in Sedgwick County and to explore new waste minimization technology once a landfill site is operational.

In 1997-98 Sedgwick County performed a waste stream analysis, which showed that approximately 1,400 tons per day of MSW was received at Brooks Landfill. Brooks Landfill, 4100 N. West Street, Wichita, Kansas, ceased accepting MSW and closed permanently on October 9, 2001.

Waste Connections Transfer Station, 4300 W. 37th Street North, Wichita, Kansas, began receiving waste from all haulers and from the public on October 10, 2001. This waste was taken to Red Carpet Landfill in Meno, Oklahoma until February 11, 2006. Plumb Thicket Landfill in Harper County, Kansas opened in January 2006. Since February 13, 2006, waste from the Waste Connections Transfer Station has been taken to Plumb Thicket Landfill in Harper County, Kansas. Plumb Thicket Landfill accepts waste from counties besides Sedgwick County and is limited to 2,000 tons per day. Tonnage above the 2,000 tons per day limit is taken to Red Carpet Landfill in Meno, Oklahoma.

Table 4 - City Collection Arrangements – March 2008

City	Solid Waste Collection details	Solid Waste billing information	Recycling	Recycling billing information
Andale	Free market, 2 haulers in town: Waste Connections, Stutzmans			
Bel Aire	Contract with Stutzmans, but free to choose other hauler	\$12.40/mo	MSVP CSR \$4.00/mo weekly collection, City buys bags	Water bill
Bentley	Contract with Waste Connections	\$12.50/mo		Water bill
Cheney	Beginning Jan. 1, 2008, franchise with Lies	\$16.00/mo	MSVP CSR included with trash, every other week collection	Water bill
Clearwater	Contract with Waste Connections	\$13.00/mo for container, \$3.00 extra for extra container provided by customer		
Colwich	Free market, mostly Stutzmans	\$15.00/mo, 3 extra bags allowed, over 3 bags \$1/bag	Included with trash, collection on 2 nd and 4 th Fridays	
Derby	Free market			
Eastborough	City ordinance specifies Waste Connections as sole hauler for trash and recycling, no contract			
Garden Plain	Free market, 3 haulers in town: Lies, Nisley Brothers (Hutchinson), Waste Connections			
Goddard	Free market, requires city license to haul: Waste Connections, Waste Management, Lies licensed			
Haysville	Free market, requires city license to haul: Waste Connections, Waste Management, Lies licensed			

Table 4 - City Collection Arrangements – March 2008

City	Solid Waste Collection details	Solid Waste billing information	Recycling	Recycling billing information
Kechi	Free market, Waste Connections, Waste Management, Lies in town			
Maize	Free market			
Mount Hope	Contract with Waste Connections	\$12.25/mo, customer uses bags or provides own cart, \$16.15/mo if cart provided by hauler		Utility bill
Mulvane	Free market, requires city license to haul: Derby Disposal, Lies, Waste Connections, Waste Management licensed			
Park City	Contract with Stutzmans, but free to choose other hauler (Stutzmans referred to as preferred provider)	\$11.00/mo	MSVP CSR \$4/mo weekly collection \$0.50/mo administrative fee	Water bill
Sedgwick	Contract with Waste Connections	\$7.75/mo \$6.75/mo for seniors	MSVP CSR South Central Recycling, \$2.45/mo, pick up 2 times a month, city provides bags, blue for paper, green for containers	Utility bill
Valley Center	Free market, Stutzmans, Waste Connections, Waste Management in town			
Viola	No response to request for information			
Wichita	Free market			

CSR – Curbside recycling

MSVP – Mandatory subscription, voluntary participation

Waste Disposal LLC, located at 55th Street South and Hoover Road, Wichita, Kansas, also began accepting MSW in August 2002. This waste was taken to Rolling Meadows Landfill in Topeka, Kansas until March 4, 2006. Since March 6, 2006, the waste has been taken to Plumb Thicket Landfill in Harper County, Kansas.

Waste Connections Transfer Station reported that 339,582 tons of solid waste were received at their facility during 2007. Waste Disposal Transfer Station reported that 124,528 tons of solid waste were received at their facility during 2007. Totally, 464,110 tons of solid waste were received at these two transfer stations during 2007. This corresponds to 1,279 tons per day.

Figure 1 depicts MSW disposal in Sedgwick County from 1997 to the present.

Figure 1

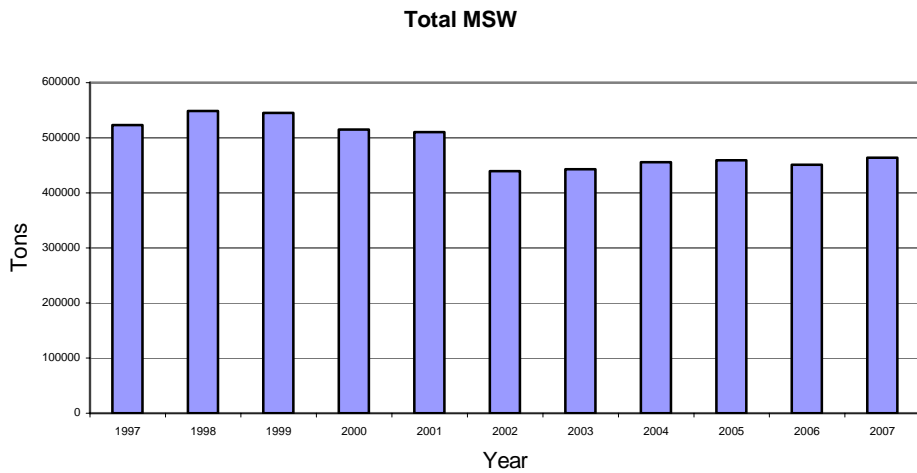
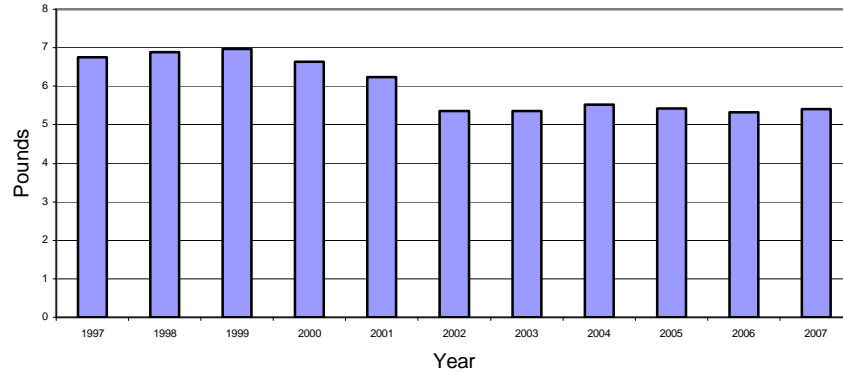


Figure 2 depicts MSW disposal in Pounds/Person/Day in Sedgwick County as requested by KDHE. The chart reflects a 20% decrease in pounds per person per day over the time period indicated. It may be notable that some MSW comes into Sedgwick County from other counties and also that some Sedgwick County MSW goes to other counties and, therefore, those unknown amounts are not reflected in the above calculation.

Figure 2

lbs/person/day (363 days)



C. WASTE ANALYSIS

A bi-monthly waste analysis at Brooks Landfill was performed from September 1997 – July 1998. Waste was sorted into 52 different categories and weighed. Table 5 shows the results of the 1997-1998 waste analysis.

Table 5
Total MSW Statistics from 1997-1998 Waste Analysis

Category	%
Paper	30
Glass	3
Metal	8
Plastic	11
Food Waste	6
Yard Waste	12.5
C & D Wood	12
Other C & D	7.5
Textiles, Rubber, Leather	6.5
Other	3.5
Total	100

On November 5, 2007, the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Committee voted 12-0 to recommend a new waste analysis, not as comprehensive as the past study, for the purpose of future planning. On March 3, 2008, the Committee voted 9-1 to begin a waste analysis on January 1, 2009.

III. WASTE MINIMIZATION

A. COMPOSTING

1. PERMITTED COMPOSTING IN SEDGWICK COUNTY

When the Solid Waste Plan was written in 1997, Sedgwick County had two large-scale composting facilities in operation—The Wood Recycle and Compost Center, 302 W. 53rd Street N., Wichita, Kansas, as well as the Derby Transfer and Recycling Center, 1401 S. Buckner, Derby, Kansas.

In 2000, the Derby Transfer and Recycling Center was denied a zone change for the composting area due to the fact that the area is located within a flood plain. This facility closed during 2001.

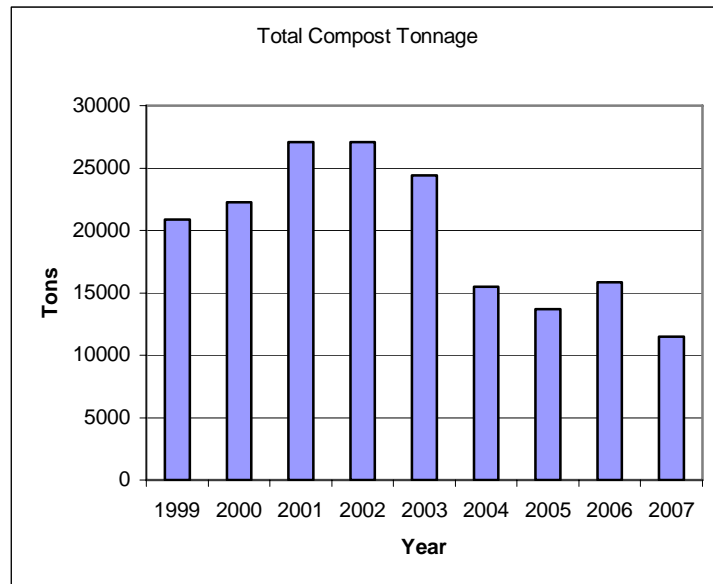
In April 2002, Brooks Construction and Demolition Landfill opened a ½ acre compost site. They are awaiting approval from KDHE for a 5-acre compost site at the same location.

For a period of time beginning in May 2005, the Wood Recycle and Compost Center did not accept any grass, leaves, or brush from the general public due to an overabundance of those materials on-site. In August 2005, the Wood Recycle and Compost Center was sold and became known as Industrial Pallet and Lumber Reclamation. In January 2008, Industrial Pallet and Lumber Reclamation was sold and became known as Evergreen Recycle. At that time they were selling mulch only and were not accepting yard waste from the general public.

In 2007, the total tonnage received at Industrial Pallet and Lumber Reclamation, Inc./Wood Recycle and Compost Center was 11,346 tons. Brooks Composting Site received 128 tons, making a total of 11,474 tons of compost in 2007.

Figure 3 depicts the tonnage of materials received at composting facilities in Sedgwick County from 1999 – 2007.

Figure 3



B. YARD WASTE

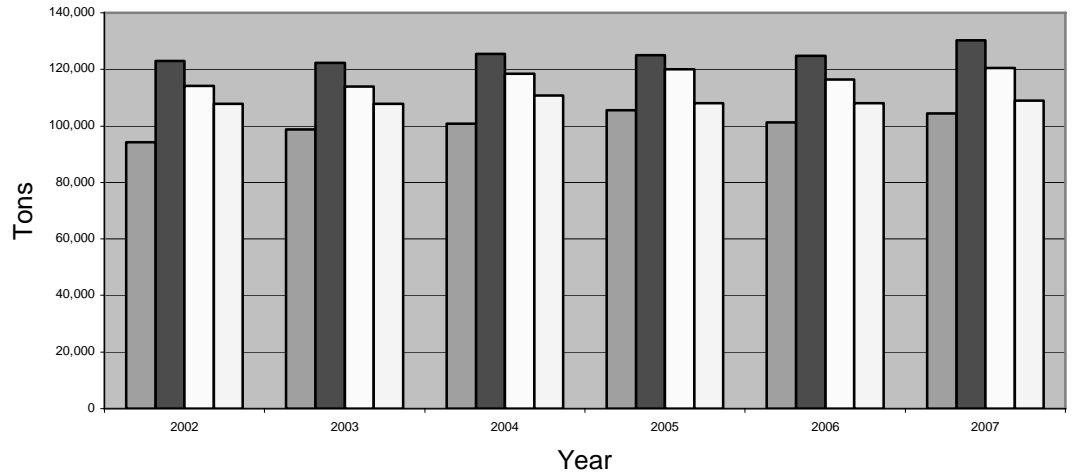
In the fall of 1997 the Sedgwick County Board of County Commissioners approved a ban on yard waste, specifically grass clippings and fallen leaves, effective October 10, 2001. Residents were encouraged to mulch mow, make backyard compost piles, or make use of the Wood Recycle and Composting Center for their yard debris. Sedgwick County received a grant from KDHE to perform yard waste management pilot projects in two neighborhoods in Sedgwick County. Residents were given the option of composting, mulch mowing, curbside pickup, or self-hauling materials to a compost facility. The results of the pilot project showed that residents preferred to mulch mow and compost, with self-hauling being the least favorite alternative.

On September 13, 2000, Sedgwick County Commissioners adopted Resolution No. 168-2000, changing the effective date for the ban on yard waste at solid waste transfer stations within Sedgwick County, Kansas. The ban was to become effective January 1, 2003. On December 11, 2002, the Sedgwick County Commissioners adopted Resolution No. 191-02 delaying implementation of the grass clippings and fallen leaves ban. The implementation date is yet to be determined.

Figure 4 shows the seasonal variation in MSW from the two transfer stations in Sedgwick County and illustrates how the tonnage increases during the second quarter of each year.

Figure 4

Seasonal Variations in MSW



On December 3, 2007, the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Committee voted 11-3 with 1 abstention to put a ban on grass clippings into the Solid Waste Management Plan. On January 7, 2008, the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Committee voted 9-0 to clarify that there should be no ban on leaves in the Solid Waste Management Plan. On March 1, 2008, the Committee recommended a grass ban be implemented January 1, 2009.

C. PAY AS YOU THROW (PAYT)

On October 22, 1997, when the original Plan was written, the BOCC approved implementation of a volume-based trash rate (PAYT) to be effective October 9, 2001. On September 13, 2000, the BOCC voted to phase in the implementation of solid waste planning components (including PAYT) that were to have been effective on October 9, 2001. On December 11, 2002, the BOCC adopted a resolution amending Chapter 24 of the Sedgwick County Code to delay implementation of curbside recycling, PAYT, as well as the leaf and grass ban.

On November 5, 2007 the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Committee had voted 10-2 to propose that there be volume-based trash rates in Sedgwick County. The Committee specifically recommended that there be two sizes of containers, with the first being the current size of container and the second being the smaller container, being no more than 50 gallons, with a minimum 30% cost differential between the two. Additionally, \$2.50 a bag would be paid for overflow. Implementation will be as convenient as possible to the haulers and consumers.

On December 3, 2007, the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Committee voted 9-2 with 2 abstentions to recommend to the Board of County Commissioners a mandatory subscription, voluntary participation curbside recycling system to be implemented in tandem and on the same time schedule as Pay As You Throw. On March 3, 2008 the Committee voted 10-0 to implement volume-based trash collection and curbside recycling on June 1, 2010.

D. RECYCLING IN SEDGWICK COUNTY

1. DROP-OFF RECYCLING

When the original Plan was adopted, there were 12 drop-off recycling locations that received newspapers, 3 colors of glass, and aluminum and steel cans. Three other drop-off locations received newspapers only.

In Jan 2002, Sedgwick County agreed to provide 4 additional drop-off locations for recycling. The addition of these new sites meant that 88% of single-family households were within 2 ½ miles of a drop-off location and 95% of single-family households were within 3 ½ miles of a drop-off location.

Two changes in materials accepted for recycling occurred in December 2002. Weyerhaeuser, 4300 W. 29th Street S. Circle, stopped accepting glass for recycling on that date; however, magazines and catalogs were added as options at the drop-off recycling locations.

Effective March 1, 2005, Waste Connections opened their own recycling facility on North Ohio Street in Wichita. At the same time, they no longer billed Sedgwick County for the 19 recycling drop-off bins. Instead, they added one new bin at a new Dillon's store at 135th West and Maple and began transporting the contents of all the 20 drop-off bins to their own recycling facility. Beginning in early 2007, office papers and #1 and #2 plastic bottles were also accepted at drop-off locations across Sedgwick County.

During mid-2006, Abitibi Consolidated began recycling operations in the Wichita area. They placed over 200 recycling bins at churches, schools, organizations, and businesses and offered to pay groups for their paper. In January 2007, however, customers were notified that Abitibi had made the decision to withdraw recycling operations in Wichita. According to information provided by Abitibi, this decision

was based entirely upon Abitibi's strategic growth plans and the economic evaluation of all markets where they operated.

In July 2004, ProKs Miller Recycling Center opened at 725 E. Clark in Wichita. This recycling facility accepts a greater variety of recyclables (plastic bags, cardboard, plastic household containers, books, etc.) than the drop-off locations. This facility has expanded its hours and is now open on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and from 9-3 on Saturdays.

Weyerhaeuser Recycling, 4300 W. 29th Street S. Circle, has 24-hour drop-off recycling boxes available for use by the general public. This facility has been in operation since the original Plan was written.

There are many opportunities for recycling for Sedgwick County residents and businesses. Some recycling centers accept a variety of items; others accept a single type of item. Items such as motor oil, tires, metals, newspaper, office paper, corrugated cardboard, batteries, appliances, plastics, computers, packaging material, and yard waste may be recycled in Sedgwick County. Since the original Plan was written, Sedgwick County has printed, updated, and distributed thousands of Recycling and Disposal Guides. This current list of businesses receiving recyclable materials can also be found at www.sedgwickcounty.org, where it is continually updated as changes occur.

2. CURBSIDE RECYCLING

When Sedgwick County's original Solid Waste Plan was written in March 1997, those who recycled curbside paid extra for the service in addition to the amount paid for regular trash service. In October 1997, an addendum to the Solid Waste Plan included the implementation of curbside recycling where the material would be put in a separate cart at the curb and taken to a material recovery facility. The program would be voluntary, not mandatory, but would go hand-in-hand with volume-based rates which was scheduled to be implemented on October 10, 2001, when Brooks Landfill closed.

In 2000, the BOCC passed a resolution that regulated the collection of solid waste and recyclable materials and required County licensing of MSW collectors. It also changed the effective date of implementation of curbside recycling to July 1, 2003.

In December 2002, the BOCC delayed the implementation of mandatory subscription, voluntary participation in curbside recycling

as well as volume-based trash rates that was scheduled to go into effect on July 1, 2003.

As noted in Table 4, the cities of Cheney and Sedgwick have curbside recycling collection as part of contracted MSW collection. The cities of Bel Aire and Park City have franchised only curbside recycling collection and made it mandatory for every household to pay, but voluntary to participate.

Currently, in Sedgwick County, residential curbside recycling is provided by trash haulers and by independent recycling companies for an additional fee. Most trash haulers currently collect newspaper, #1 and #2 plastic bottles, and aluminum and tin cans. Glass was dropped from curbside recycling by most collectors in late 2002. Some companies collect a larger variety of plastics and paper, along with oil, batteries, and other items. Recyclables are taken to Weyerhaeuser Recycling, Waste Connections Material Recovery Facility, and also to Harvey County's Material Recovery Facility.

A table showing the current status of curbside recycling in cities within Sedgwick County was previously shown in Table 3.

On November 5, 2007 the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Committee had voted 10-2 to propose that there be volume-based trash rates in Sedgwick County. The Committee specifically recommended that there be two sizes of containers, with the first being the current size of container and the second being the smaller container, being no more than 50 gallons, with a minimum 30% cost differential between the two. Additionally, \$2.50 a bag would be paid for overflow. Implementation will be as convenient as possible to the haulers and consumers.

On December 3, 2007, the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Committee voted 9-2 with 2 abstentions to recommend to the Board of County Commissioners a mandatory subscription, voluntary participation curbside recycling system to be implemented in tandem and on the same time schedule as Pay As You Throw. On March 3, 2008 the Committee voted 10-0 to implement volume-based trash collection and curbside recycling on June 1, 2010.

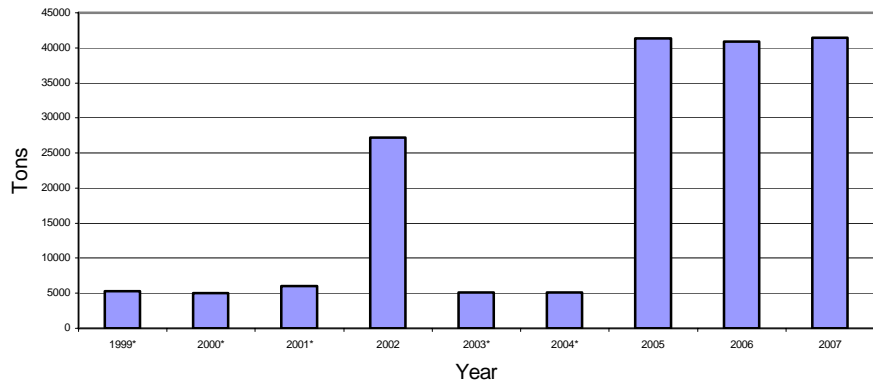
3. AMOUNT RECYCLED IN SEDGWICK COUNTY

Figure 5 depicts information gathered concerning the amount of material recycled in Sedgwick County since the original Solid Waste Plan was written. Reporting requirements do not exist for recycling

companies or centers, and the following figure reflects sporadic reporting by various companies. Many companies never report the amount of materials they receive. Additionally, in 2002, 2005, 2006, and 2007, residential and commercial recycling amounts were reported and in other years, only residential amounts were reported.

Figure 5

Tonnage at Recycling Facilities



Waste Connections Recycling Facility reported that they received 12,770 tons of materials for recycling in 2007 while Weyerhaeuser Recycling reported receiving 27,683 tons in 2007. Pro-Kansas Miller Recycling Center reported 744 tons and Abitibi reports that 288 tons were recycled through their bins in Wichita during the first quarter of 2007 (prior to their leaving the Wichita market). The total reported by the four facilities in 2007 is 41,485 tons.

IV. MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS FOR SPECIFIC WASTES

A. HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES

When Sedgwick County’s original Plan was written in March 1997, the Wichita/Sedgwick County Department of Environmental Health was operating a Household Hazardous Waste Facility at 2305 E. 57th St. S. in Wichita. The facility was open on the first Saturday of every month and on Wednesdays by appointment. In 1996, 237,318 lbs. of HHW was collected and 2,273 participated in the program.

In 1998, the facility changed its hours to 9-1, Tuesday through Saturday. The facility reported receiving 652,093 pounds of material in 2001 and having 6,190 customers.

Beginning in January 2002, Sedgwick County took over responsibilities for the HHW facility. The facility location and hours remained the same until October 5, 2002 when a new facility at 801 Stillwell (more centrally located for Wichita residents) was opened. The expanded hours were 9-7 Tuesday and Thursday; 9-4 Wednesday and Friday; and 9-3 on Saturday. Along with the normal HHW items like paints, cleaners, used oil, and garden products, the facility also accepted lead acid batteries. Together, the two locations reported a total of 7,043 customers in 2002.

The new facility boasts a Swap & Shop area where residents can take home good items that have been brought to the HHW facility. From October – December 2002, 227 people took home 6,193 pounds of materials.

Beginning January 1, 2004, the hours at the HHW facility were changed to 9-5:30 Tuesday – Friday and 9 – 3 on Saturday.

Beginning in 2005, the HHW Facility held five Remote Collection Events at locations throughout Sedgwick County. Plans are to continue to hold five remote collection events annually. During 2005, the HHW facility began accepting pharmaceuticals and e-waste on a limited basis.

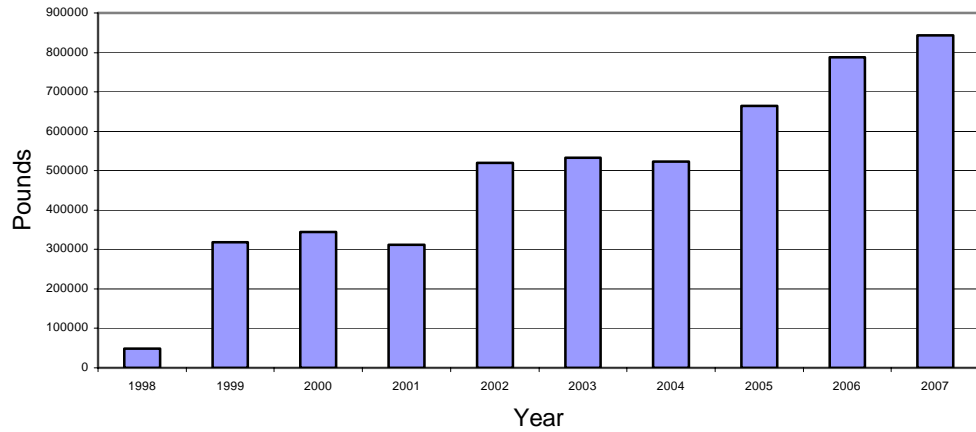
In 2007, 16,052 participants brought 1,081,888 lbs. (541 tons) of materials to the HHW Facility. In 2007, 4,334 customers took home 175,170 lbs. (88 tons) of materials from the Swap and Shop.

On March 3, 2008, the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Committee voted 10-0 that the 2008 Household Hazardous Waste remote collections sites accept e-waste and that the county will use the data from that collection to do further research for a permanent solution. On that same date, the Committee voted 8-2 for county staff to work to find an environmentally responsible method of disposal of e-waste.

Figure 6 shows the trend in HHW collection in Sedgwick County over time.

Figure 6

HHW Recycled/Disposed



B. SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS (SQG) OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

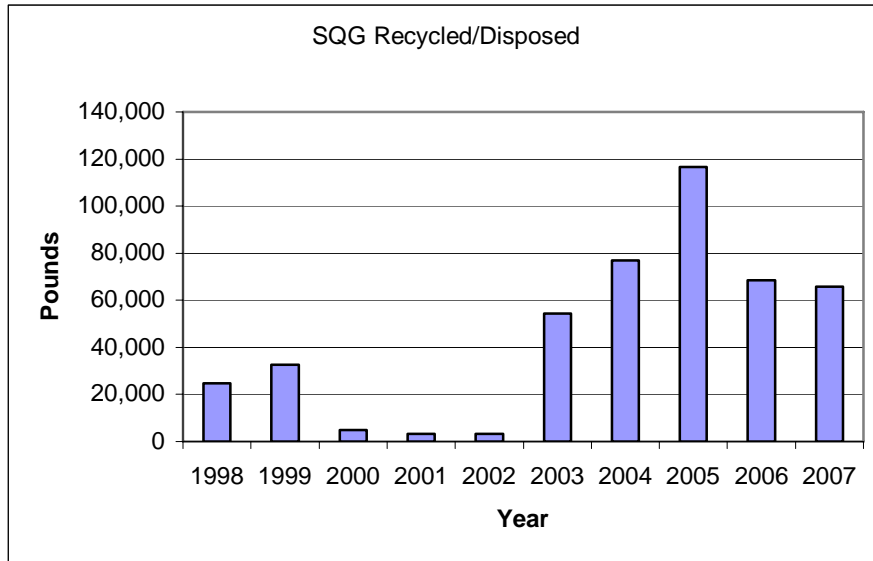
KDHE considers businesses generating less than 25 kg (55 lb.) per month of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg (2.2 lb.) of acutely hazardous waste per month, which accumulate no more than 1000 kg (2205 lb.) of hazardous waste, or 1 kg (2.2 lb.) of acutely hazardous waste, to be exempt small quantity generators. When Sedgwick County's original Solid Waste Plan was written in 1997, the Wichita-Sedgwick County Health Department estimated that approximately 2,000 businesses fell into this category. In 1997, there were no programs in effect in Sedgwick County for these small quantity generators.

In 1998, the Wichita-Sedgwick County Health Department received an EPA grant to provide pollution prevention education, compliance information, and a hazardous waste disposal option for SQGs. The City of Wichita was responsible for the SQG program until January 2002 when Sedgwick County assumed responsibility. In October 2002, a new and more-centrally located facility for HHW (and SQG) was opened.

In 2002, 28 SQG customers brought 7,697 lbs. of material; by 2007, the number of customers had increased to 220 and the total lbs. of materials was 65,824 lbs.

Figure 7 shows the trend in SQG collected over time.

Figure 7



C. CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION (C & D) MATERIALS

When Sedgwick County's original Plan was written in March 1997, Derby Recycling and Brooks Landfill were both accepting construction and demolition materials. At that time, cardboard was excluded from the definition of C & D materials so a large amount of C & D was disposed as municipal solid waste.

In 1998, Sedgwick County worked with KDHE and legislators to change the definition of C & D materials to allow cardboard to be disposed of in a C & D landfill.

In 1999, CDR, 3299 S.E. Boulevard, Wichita, Kansas, was permitted to receive C & D materials. In November 2000, Sedgwick County developed regulations pertaining to C & D sites and operations.

By Resolution No. 223-98, the BOCC voted that effective October 10, 2001 commercially-generated C & D would not be allowed at any transfer station in Sedgwick County.

In November 2000, by Resolution No. 191-2000, the BOCC voted to require the licensing of C & D facilities in Sedgwick County and the regulation of these same facilities.

In October 2001, the City of Wichita opened a C & D facility on the closed Brooks Landfill site and C & D Recyclers of Kansas opened a temporary C & D facility at a permitted transfer site at 3050 N. West in Wichita in that same month.

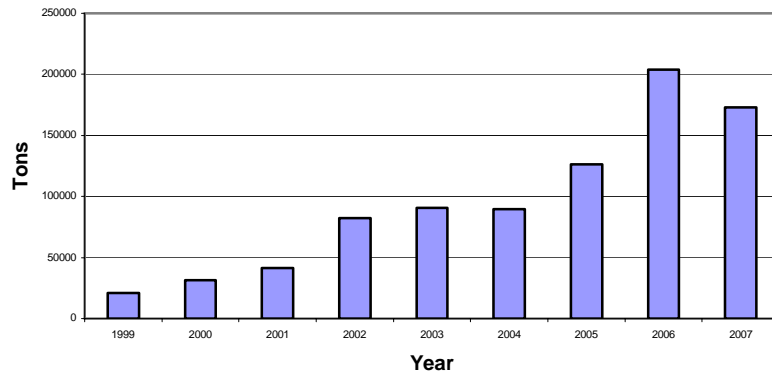
Derby Transfer and Recycling Center was closed on November 19, 2001 because it was in violation of county zoning regulations and state permit requirements. C & D Recyclers of Kansas opened a permanent C & D facility at 4250 W. 37th N. in July 2002.

In January 2008, CDR purchased C & D Recyclers; consequently, CDR now owns and operates two C & D facilities: CDR North at 4250 W. 37th Street and CDR South at 3299 S.E. Boulevard, both in Wichita, Kansas.

Figure 8 depicts the amount of C & D buried (as reported to Environmental Resources) at construction and demolition landfills in Sedgwick County from 1999-2007.

Figure 8

C & D Buried



During 2007, the construction and demolition landfills in Sedgwick County combined reported that they buried 173,061 tons of materials, recycled 3,858 tons of materials, and also recycled 406,151 tons of asphalt, concrete, and rubble.

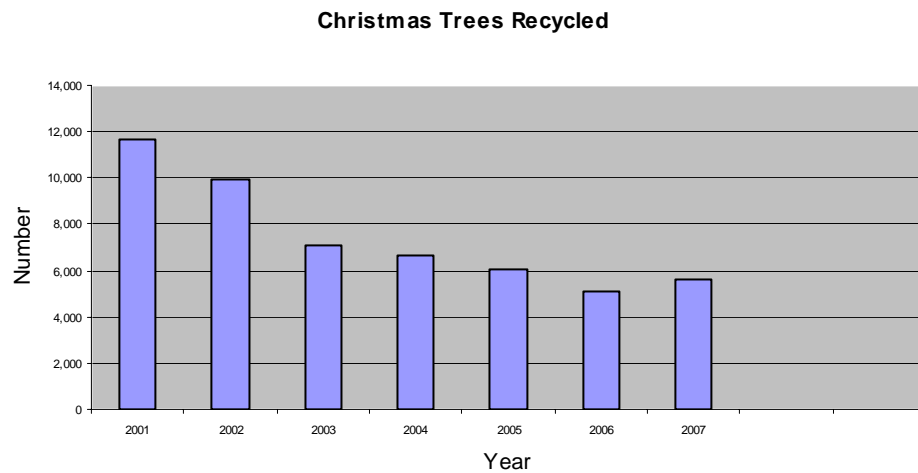
D. CHRISTMAS TREES

When the original Plan was written, the City of Wichita provided 7 sites for the disposal of Christmas trees. In 2001, Sedgwick County took over administration of the Christmas tree disposal program and increased it to 18 sites throughout the County. Residents were encouraged to drop off their trees at any of these 18 sites and were invited to take free mulch home with them.

In addition, some small cities in Sedgwick County also operate their own Christmas tree disposal program.

The number of Christmas trees disposed through this program has generally continued to drop over the years, even though it is a mature program, although in 2007 the numbers increased somewhat. Economics may play some part since the price of “real” Christmas trees has continued to increase; additionally, the number of retail outlets selling Christmas trees has continued to decline. Artificial trees have also gained greater acceptance. The trend in Christmas trees recycled over time is shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9



E. OTHER SPECIFIC WASTES

Sedgwick County has chosen the term “Specific Wastes” to refer to waste streams that may have special management programs. These wastes include Special Wastes listed in K.A.R. 28-29-80 (c)(4); the Specific Wastes listed in K.S.A. 65-3405 (e)(10); Special Wastes as defined by K.A.R. 280290191 (kk); and the wastes that require special authorization or handling as defined in K.A.R. 28-29-108 (r 12-13). Specific wastes include wastes that cannot be accepted at landfills as well as wastes that may currently be accepted.

As a part of Sedgwick County’s public education efforts (mentioned below), a Recycling/Disposal Guide has been prepared, both in hard copy and on-line at www.sedgwickcounty.org. The on-line guide is updated immediately as changes occur. The following wastes are included in the Recycling/Disposal Guide and are handled by a variety of private companies and/or Sedgwick County: ammunition, appliances, batteries, books, carpet pad, cell phones, computers, construction/demolition materials, curbside recycling, eyeglasses, fluorescent lights, furniture, glass, hazardous materials, hearing aids, magazines and catalogs, medications, metal, motor oil, packaging material,

paper items, phone directories, plastics, plastic bags, printer cartridges, tires, trash, unsolicited mail, wood and yard waste.

In 2000, Sedgwick County collected 115,804 tires as part of a Waste Tire Amnesty Program. In 2004, Sedgwick County's Waste Tire Roundup collected 88,099 tires.

Brooks Construction and Demolition Landfill is permitted to receive asbestos. In 2007, they reported receiving 1,964 cubic yards of friable asbestos.

In 2000, Sedgwick County developed a Storm Debris plan putting a system in place to dispose of storm debris in the most efficient and environmentally safe manner available. A copy of this Storm Debris plan is found in Appendix B. Each community in Sedgwick County has also prepared a storm debris plan and these plans and equipment lists are on file.

Sedgwick County does have a plan for disposal of animal carcasses resulting from foreign animal disease. If this situation were to arise, the animals would be buried on the owner's land at least 10 feet above the water table and 10 feet below the surface of the ground, away from any known wells. This has been coordinated through the Sedgwick County Animal Control Department. Sedgwick County has also developed a protocol for handling illegally dumped dead animals. This protocol is found in Appendix C.

Disposal of e-waste is becoming an issue throughout the country. Sedgwick County defines e-waste as all types of obsolete, unused, or unwanted electronic equipment. This would include computers (CPUs, monitors, CRTs, keyboards), printers, scanners, fax machines, televisions, cell phones, PDAs, pagers, electronic games, calculators, stereo system components, radios, MP3 players, and GPS units.

Sedgwick County's Recycling and Disposal Guide currently lists 8 local businesses, in addition to the Household Hazardous Waste Facility, that accept some types of e-waste.

On March 3, 2008, the Solid Waste Management Committee voted that the 2008 Household Hazardous Waste remote collections sites would accept e-waste and that the county will use the data from that collection to do further research for a permanent solution. They also voted for county staff to work to find an environmentally responsible method of disposal of e-waste.

F. SOLID WASTE PERMITS

KDHE requires that any solid waste permit must first be approved by the local government as to its consistency with the local solid waste management plan.

In May 2008, two potential permits came before the local solid waste management committee. They were:

Resource Recovery Management, LLC, 3800 West 29th Street South, Ste. 55, Wichita, Kansas. On May 5, 2008 the Solid Waste Management Committee reviewed this application for a composting facility to be located on the northwest corner of 55th Street South and Ridge Road and found that it is consistent with the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Plan.

Resource Recovery Management, LLC, 3800 West 29th Street South, Ste. 55, Wichita, Kansas. On May 5, 2008 the Solid Waste Management Committee reviewed this application for a C & D Landfill to be located on the northwest corner of 55th Street South and Ridge Road and found that it is consistent with the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Plan.

Both of these requests will be heard at the MAPC meeting on June 19, 2008 for appropriate zoning and conditional use permits.

G. KDHE GRANT APPLICATIONS

KDHE requires that all grant applications come before the Solid Waste Management Committee. In May 2008, one grant application came before the local solid waste management committee. It was:

City of Bel Aire, Playground Surface/Tire-Derived Products Grant Program. On May 5, 2008 the Solid Waste Management Committee reviewed this grant application for four picnic tables and five park benches constructed of molded rubber products made from recycled waste and found that it is consistent with the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Plan and that the committee supports the application.

In June 2008, two additional grant applications came before the local solid waste management committee. They were:

City of Colwich, Playground Surface/Tire-Derived Products Grant Program. On June 2, 2008, the Solid Waste Management Committee reviewed this grant application for 13 park benches, 3 picnic tables, and 1 ADA compliant picnic table installed on concrete pads and found that it is consistent with the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Plan and that the committee supports the application.

City of Derby, Playground Surface/Tire-Derived Products Grant Program. On June 2, 2008, the Solid Waste Management Committee reviewed this grant application for poured-in-place playground surfacing

derived from tire products under a current play structure at High Park South Playground and found that it is consistent with the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Plan and that the committee supports the application.

V. PUBLIC EDUCATION

Since the original Plan was written, Sedgwick County has made numerous efforts to inform and educate citizens and businesses about issues relative to solid waste in Sedgwick County. These have included composting, mulch mowing, reuse of materials, minimization of waste, removal of names from mailing lists, disposal of household hazardous waste, proper disposal of tires and appliances, as well as how and where to recycle common household items.

Workshops have been offered to businesses so they could hear from local and national experts about recycling and waste minimization. Additionally, pertinent information targeted to businesses was assembled into a folder and made available to all Sedgwick County businesses.

A variety of methods were used to inform the citizenry including direct mail, mass media (TV and radio commercials), events, billboards, printed materials, web sites (~ 20,000 hits in 5 years), and participation in events. Over the past year, environmental “tips” have been printed regularly in the local newspaper and via www.sedgwickcounty.org.

VI. SOLID WASTE FEE

Sedgwick County utilizes a Solid Waste Fee to help fund certain components of the Solid Waste Plan. In determining the amount of the Solid Waste Fee, Sedgwick County considered which sector would benefit from certain solid waste programs, the various uses of the real property, and the associated wastes produced by the properties. Sedgwick County decided to continue utilizing the ad valorem tax statement as a means to bill property owners for the Solid Waste Fee. The historical annual residential base rates are shown in Table 6.

**Table 6
Solid Waste Fee**

Year	Annual Residential Base Amount
2000	\$4.89
2001	\$5.27
2002	\$5.42
2003	\$4.99
2004	\$3.14

2005	\$3.06
2006	\$3.57
2007	\$3.65
2008	\$3.65

VII. SOLID WASTE PLAN REVIEW

A. SOLID WASTE COMMITTEE

The Solid Waste Committee reviewed the major components of the Solid Waste Plan. Listed below are the chronological results of their review:

- On November 5, 2007, the Committee voted to recommend a new waste analysis that is not as comprehensive as the past study for the purpose of future planning.
- On November 5, 2007, the Committee voted to propose a PAYT system and that there be two sizes of containers, with the first being the current size of container and the second being the smaller container being no more than 50 gallons, with a minimum 30% cost differential between the two. Additionally, \$2.50 a bag will be paid for overflow. Implementation will be as convenient as possible to the haulers and consumers.
- On December 3, 2007, the Committee voted to recommend a ban on grass clippings be included in the Solid Waste Management Plan.
- On December 3, 2007, the Committee voted to recommend mandatory subscription, voluntary participation curbside recycling that would be implemented in tandem and on the same time schedule as a PAYT solid waste disposal trash service.
- On January 7, 2008, the Committee voted to recommend that there be no ban on leaves in trash pickup.
- On January 7, 2008, the Committee voted that relative to collection services, that the Solid Waste Plan remains as it is currently (free-market system and encourage cities to look at franchising).
- On March 3, 2008, the Committee voted that the 2008 Household Hazardous Waste remote collections sites would accept e-waste and that the county will use the data from that collection to do further research for a permanent solution. They also voted for county staff to work to find an environmentally responsible method of disposal of e-waste.
- On March 3, 2008, the Committee recommended a grass ban be implemented January 1, 2009.
- On March 3, 2008, the Committee recommended a one-year waste analysis (quarterly) to begin on January 1, 2009.
- On March 3, 2008, the Committee recommended implementation of volume-based trash collection and curbside recycling on June 1, 2010.

B. HEARINGS

1. Public Hearing

KDHE requires that at least every five years the County Commissioners hold a public hearing on the Solid Waste Management Plan. On April 8, 2008 a public hearing date was published in the official county newspaper. (See Appendix D.) The public hearing was held on April 24 at the Sedgwick County Zoo Education Center. All five County Commissioners were in attendance and approximately 60 members of the public attended the meeting. Twenty people voiced their opinion of the Draft Solid Waste Plan. (See Appendix E.)

2. Metropolitan Area Planning Commission (MAPC)

A presentation on Sedgwick County's 10-Year Solid Waste Update was made to the Advanced Plans Subcommittee of MAPC on April 24, 2008 and to MAPC on May 8, 2008. Both groups approved of the Draft Plan.

3. BOCC Action

On June 4, 2008, the BOCC adopted the following:

In order to minimize solid waste, increase recycling, and improve the efficiency of solid waste collection, while minimizing financial impacts to the citizens, the following actions will be implemented:

1. A seasonal waste analysis will be performed at the two transfer stations beginning in the fall of 2008. The results of this analysis will help to determine the direction of future waste minimization efforts.
2. Determine if grass clippings should be banned from the Transfer Stations based on the results from the waste analysis. This determination will be made by January 1, 2010.
3. Sedgwick County will provide a one-day e-waste collection event prior to February 2009. The data from the collection event will be used to do further research on a more permanent solution for e-waste disposal.
4. Sedgwick County will hold a City Summit on Solid Waste for all of the cities in Sedgwick County in the fall of 2008 to share information regarding local municipal contracting and franchising programs, additional services provided, successes, and challenges.

5. Sedgwick County has seen that municipal residents pay less and receive more service if solid waste collection is franchised than if it is not. Therefore, Sedgwick County expects all cities in the County to have a solid waste collection contract or franchise in place by January 1, 2011. After that date, the County will determine whether additional steps need to be taken by the County. The franchise or contract agreement must include at a minimum:
- Curbside Recycling
 - Volume-based Trash Rates

Cities are encouraged to include any other programs, such as bulky waste collection, that they deem necessary. Cities should develop the best solid waste collection contract or franchise to meet the needs of the city and their citizens.

VIII. TIMELINE

KDHE requires that the five-year review include appropriate information for a ten-year planning horizon.

2008:

Begin year-long waste analysis in fall.
Solid Waste Summit for all cities in Sedgwick County in fall.

2009:

Complete year-long waste analysis.
Determine if grass clippings should be banned from the transfer stations based on the results from the waste analysis by the end of the year.
One-day e-waste collection event prior to February 2009.
Annual Solid Waste Update.

2010:

Annual Solid Waste Update.
Evaluate cities' progress on solid waste contracts or franchises by end of the year.

2011:

County will determine if additional steps need to be taken by the County if some cities did not franchise or contract for solid waste collection.
Annual Solid Waste Update.

2012:

Annual Solid Waste Update.

2013:

Five-Year Solid Waste Plan Update.

2014 – 2018:

Continue to evaluate current programs and make adjustments as needed to minimize waste, educate the public, and increase the efficiency of the solid waste system in Sedgwick County.

Solid Waste Management Plan Five-Year Worksheet

County or Region Name: *Sedgwick County*

Have the population, industries, utilities, transportation patterns, air, land or water use changed? If so, how has this affected solid waste management in the planning area? What changes are expected to occur over the next ten-year planning period? Explain.

What is your current method of disposal of municipal solid waste?
Transfer stations

Is this disposal method expected to be in place for the next ten years? If not, what changes are planned.

Yes, this disposal method is expected to remain in place.

Have there been any changes in the collection, transportation, storage and/or processing of municipal solid waste since the plan was written or last updated? Are changes in this system anticipated during the ten-year planning period?
Information can be found on pages 6 and 7, Table 4.

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

Has there been any change in the location, number, ownership or distribution of solid waste facilities subject to state permit requirements under K.S.A. 65-3407?
One C & D facility has been purchased by another (CDR purchased C & D Recyclers) and Waste Connections is beginning the permitting process for a C & D/composting facility.

Has there been a change in the sources, quantity or composition of solid waste generated within the planning area?
Owners of the transfer stations have indicated that some waste comes into Sedgwick County from other counties. Additionally, certain haulers may take waste to the Reno County Landfill. The proposed waste analysis will help us to determine sources, quantity, and composition of solid waste.

Please check and provide a brief description of those areas which have experienced significant change since the current plan was written.

_____ City and county responsibilities for solid waste systems

- _____ Local provision for regulation of solid waste management
- _____ Schedules and/or strategies for reduction of solid waste volume in the planning area (public and private)
 - _____ Recycling programs
 - _____ Composting programs
 - _____ Source reduction/reuse
- _____ Public education efforts related to waste management
- _____ Assessed valuation, cost and ability to fund the solid waste system

Have any new management program or disposal options been initiated or have previously existing programs or disposal options been eliminated for any of the special wastes in the list below? Check those special wastes where management practices have changed since the last update along with a brief description.

- _____ Lead acid batteries
- xxx Household hazardous waste
Sedgwick County built a new household hazardous waste facility which opened in fall 2002. This facility is more centrally located and is open longer hours than the previous facility. The facility accepts a wide variety of material that is advertised through the Sedgwick County website, direct mailings, radio, newspaper, and brochures. The facility works directly with businesses to recruit small-quantity generators.
- xxx Small quantities of hazardous wastes
Sedgwick County built a new household hazardous waste facility which opened in fall 2002. This facility is more centrally located and is open longer hours than the previous facility. The facility accepts a wide variety of material that is advertised through the Sedgwick County website, direct mailings, radio, newspaper, and brochures. The facility works directly with businesses to recruit small-quantity generators.
- _____ White goods (cfc evacuation required)
- xxx Pesticides and their containers
Sedgwick County built a new household hazardous waste facility which opened in fall 2002. This facility is more centrally located and is open longer hours than the previous facility. The facility accepts a wide

variety of material that is advertised through the Sedgwick County website, direct mailings, radio, newspaper, and brochures. The facility works directly with businesses to recruit small-quantity generators.

xxx Used oil
Sedgwick County built a new household hazardous waste facility which opened in fall 2002. This facility is more centrally located and is open longer hours than the previous facility. The facility accepts a wide variety of material that is advertised through the Sedgwick County website, direct mailings, radio, newspaper, and brochures. The facility works directly with businesses to recruit small-quantity generators.

xxx Consumer electronics
Several local businesses will accept consumer electronics at varying prices. These businesses can be found listed on the sedgwickcounty.org website. An e-waste collection event is scheduled by Sedgwick County prior to February 2009.

xxx Medical wastes
Two medical waste transfer stations have been permitted since our original Plan was written.

xxx Construction and demolition wastes
Three new C & D facilities were permitted in Sedgwick County since the Plan was originally written and one C & D facility has closed. An additional site is currently in the process of applying for a permit.

xxx Seasonal cleanup wastes
Many small cities in Sedgwick County sponsor spring “cleanup” days where citizens dispose of items at no charge.

xxx Natural disaster wastes
A Storm Debris Addition to the Sedgwick County Solid Waste Management Plan was developed and is included in Appendix B.

xxx Yard wastes
In addition to the compost facility located at 53th Street North, Brooks C & D Landfill has applied to KDHE for a 5-acre compost site.

_____ Industrial wastes

_____ Agricultural wastes

_____ Abandoned/Junked automobiles

xxx Waste/scrap tires
Sedgwick County has held two “waste tire roundups” (in 2000 and 2004) since the original Plan was written. In total, 203,903 tires were collected (440,682 tire units) from these two events.

_____ Bulky or other wastes requiring special handling: Describe.

With this worksheet, please attach:

An update of the implementation schedule and timeline. The timeline should include significant solid waste system benchmarks for a ten-year period. At a minimum, the schedule should include annual reviews and five-year updates of the plan (note review due dates will be reset with the approval of this update). It is useful to include disposal capacity issues, contract renewals and projected program enhancements or closures in the schedule. Assign any necessary action steps and indicate the party responsible for completion.

This can be found on page 27 of the Solid Waste Update.

A current membership list of the Solid Waste Management Committee, including the name, entity represented, address, telephone number and e-mail (if available) for each member.

This can be found on page 2 of the Solid Waste Update.

Documentation of the public hearing. This may be either proof of publication of the notice in the official newspaper of the county or minutes of the meeting.

This can be found in Appendix D of the Solid Waste Update.

Planning review from an appropriate official land-use planning agency for consistency between the solid waste management plan and other comprehensive plans covering the county or region. Please note the name of the planning agency reviewing the solid waste plan and when it was provided. Any comments from the selected planning agency should be forwarded to KDHE. Examples of possible planning review agencies include: planning and zoning departments, conservation or watershed districts, RC&D’s, economic development agencies or any organization or agency within the planning area involved in comprehensive land-use planning.

This can be found in Appendix F of the Solid Waste Update.

Section B: This section of the worksheet is recommended, but not required.

What is the county/region's recycling and/or waste diversion goal, if any?

Sedgwick County has no specific recycling or waste diversion goal; however, businesses and residents are encouraged to recycle and minimize their waste through educational messages.

Were benchmark measurements of recycling and/or diversion taken when planning began? If so, what was the recycling and/or diversion rate at that time?

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

N/A

Is there breakdown information available on what is currently being recycled and/or diverted? What kind of record-keeping is taking place?

Sedgwick County obtains information from the material recovery facilities operating within Sedgwick County, but we have been unable to obtain information from other facilities because it is considered proprietary information.

Has any work been done since initial planning to record and target significant waste streams in the county/region? If so, what wastes have been noted as significant and what is being done to target them for diversion?

A waste analysis at Brooks Landfill indicated that C & D waste comprised 19.5% of the materials disposed. C & D waste was banned from the disposal facility on Oct. 10, 2001 and subsequently C & D Landfills have been permitted in our community.

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

Business/industry do participate in recycling programs, particularly in office paper, cardboard, and metal recycling. For instance, many industries in Sedgwick County have metal waste and do a good job of recycling this material. Local waste haulers provide cardboard recycling bins to many area businesses while other businesses bale their own cardboard on-site. Local businesses, industries, and governments also have recycling programs for paper and other materials.

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

Pay-as-you-throw?

Full-cost accounting?

Pay-as-you-throw has been actively investigated by the Solid Waste Management Committee. On November 5, 2007, the Committee voted to propose there by volume-based trash rates in Sedgwick County. The Committee specifically recommended that there be two sizes of containers, with the first being the current size of container and the second being the smaller container being no more than 50 gallons, with a minimum 30% cost differential between the two. Additionally, \$2.50 a bag will be paid for overflow. Implementation will be as convenient as possible to the haulers and consumers. On March 3, 2008, the Committee recommended implementation of volume-based trash collection and curbside recycling on June 1, 2010.

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

No.

Does the county have a contingency plan for animal carcass disposal resulting from foreign animal disease?

Sedgwick County does have a plan for disposal of animal carcasses resulting from foreign animal disease. If this situation were to arise, the animals would be buried on the owner's land at least 10 feet above the water table and 10 feet below the surface of the ground, away from any known wells. This has been coordinated through the Sedgwick County Animal Control Department.