	Approved				
		r r		Date	
MINUTES OF THESenate_	COMMITTEE ON	Energy and	Natural	Resources	•
The meeting was called to order by	Senator Ros	ss Doyen Chairpers	son		at
8:04 a.m./p××ii. on	March 27	, 19.	_94n room _	423-S of th	e Capitol.
All members were present except:	Quorum was pre	esent			

Committee staff present:

Pat Mah, Legislative Research Department Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes Lila McClaflin, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Jim Cooper, Quiktrip Corporation Charles Nicolay, Kansas Oil Marketers Association Bill Fuller, Kansas Farm Bureau Joe Lieber, Kansas Coop Council Chris Wilson, Kansas Grain and Feed Association Ron Hammerschmidt, Kansas Department of Health and Environment

The Chairman opened the hearing on $\underline{HB\ 3153}$ - amending the Kansas stoage tank act. Mr. Cooper was called on to testify.

Mr. Cooper addressed the issue of the UST Trust Fund deductible. They believe that they collect and pay into the fund, therefore they should be eligible for reimbursement money from the fund ($\underline{\text{Attachment}}$ $\underline{1}$).

Charles Nicolay stated in their opinion the degree of risk should be determinded by per site or location and not by the total number of tanks within the boundaries of the state of Kansas. He urged that the Legislature establish a trust fund for aboveground tanks (Attachment 2). Mr. Nicolay responded to questions.

Bill Fuller urged the adoption of the amendments to expand the Kansas Storage Tank Trust Fund to include above ground tanks (Attachment 3).

Joe Lieber read, Edward Long, manager of the Kensington Cooperative Association, testimony, which requested that HB 3153 be amended to include above ground fuel tanks ($\underline{\text{Attachment 4}}$). Mr. Lieber said his organization would support such an amendment ($\underline{\text{Attachment 5}}$).

Chris Wilson supported amendments which would allow above ground tank owners to access the fund, and that the deductible should be assessed on a per site basis (Attachment 6). Ms. Wilson also offered an amendment on HB 2801 to change the language in the bill from "agricultural chemicals and chemical containers", to "pesticides and pesticide containers" a copy of her amendment is included in her (Attachment 6).

The hearing on HB 3153 was closed and the Chair called for Committee discussion on the bill.

Ron Hammerschmidt distributed a balloon copy of the proposed amendments on HB 2801 (Attachment 7), and a memorandum regarding those amendments (Attachment 8).

Senator Frahm distributed copies of a purposed amendment ($\underline{\mathbf{Attachment}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{9}}$).

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE Senate COMMITTEE ON Energy and Natural Resources, room 423-S, Statehouse, at 8:04 a.m./p.m. on March 27 , 19.7-2

Senator Martin distribued copies of a purposed amendment ($\underline{\text{Attachment}}$ $\underline{10}$), and $\underline{\text{moved the amendment be adopted.}}$ Senator Yost seconded the $\underline{\text{motion.}}$ The motion carried.

Senator Frahm moved that her amendment be adopted as presented. Senator Lee seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Senator Hayden moved to adopt the amendments presented by the Department, and to include the amendment to strike agricultural "chemicals and chemical containers" and insert "pesticides and pesticide containers". Senator Lee seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Senator Sallee moved to amended line 26, on page 7 to the original language "encourage". Senator Frahm seconded the motion. Motion carried.

Information regarding \underline{HB} 2801 was distributed from Joe Pajor and Joe Lang, city of Wichita ($\underline{Attachment}$ 11), and from Joe Freed, Kansas City, Ks. (Attachment 12).

Senator Lee distributed copies of amendments to HB 3153 that she would propose when HB 3153 was discussed.

The meeting adjourned at 9:05. The next meeting will be March 31, 1992.

1991 SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Date_ March 27, 1992

GUEST LIST REPRESENTING RANdell Scott TopekA Ks. Comm. on Vets Aft Jue Liebar Bill Fuller Komsas farm Bureau Man hatten Chris Wilson Topeka KS Grain & Feed Assin Ed Speer Water District No 1 of Johnson Country Overland Park MIKE ARMSTRONG BUYON JOHNSON Mission &s WATER DIST NO. 1 AJO CO ES Gary Blackburn 1 operca KDHE Larry Knoche 10/2016-2 I have for the Jo Cury KDHE. Topeka ton Hammerschmilt Topeka KOMA Charles Nicolay ED SCHAUB KPL Alan Elder John Me Chere I fouse Lewenunth Rep Clyde Hewler OUB TOPEVA MIGE WOSTING STEVE KEAGUEY TOBERA COASTAL Ks Grain & Freed assn. Topekn Tom R. Turners KCSTAF O Carty Jin Sullinger Refferelish Jany Ille Topeles my Coops QUIKTRIP

Statement of Jim Cooper Presented to the Senate Committee on Energy & Natural Resources

The Honorable Ross Doyen, Chairman March 26, 1992 Statehouse Topeka, Kansas

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, good morning. My name is Jim Cooper and I am representing QuikTrip Corporation. QuikTrip markets motor fuel and other consumer goods at numerous locations in Kansas. Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of QuikTrip Corporation regarding HB 3153. I am testifying as a proponent of the Bill.

Let me begin by saying that the Kansas Legislature should be commended for establishing an Underground Storage Tank trust fund three years ago. As you know, Kansas has been a leader in the environmental movement for many years, especially with regard to Underground Storage Tanks (USTs). Compared to Missouri, for example, where the LUST fund will not be finalized and working

before this summer (1992), Kansas is way ahead.

There is one issue that QuikTrip feels is problematic. THAT IS THE ISSUE OF THE UST TRUST FUND DEDUCTIBLE. Since QuikTrip is a self insured Company (with respect to pollution liability) we automatically fall into the \$100,000.00 deductible category. This seems to be an extraordinarily heavy burden, and in our opinion,

inequitable treatment.

In Kansas, as well as every other state in which QuikTrip operates (5 others), we have worked hard to be good corporate citizens. We believe we have conducted, and continue to conduct, business in a positive manner. QuikTrip has been in operation in Kansas since 1966 and presently has sixty-eight (68) stores in Kansas. Forty-eight (48) of these facilities are in the Wichita area and twenty (20) are in Johnson and Wyondotte counties. I should add that we are in a continuous state of renovation and construction to provide the highest quality service in an aesthetically pleasing manner. To that end, we have spent nearly \$4,000,000.00 on construction cost of new facilities in Kansas in fiscal year 1991.

At these sixty-eight (68) locations we operate 208 Underground Storage Tanks - 143 in Wichita and 65 in Johnson and Wyondotte counties. We employ more than 400 individuals in Kansas and those employees received nearly \$10,000,000.00 in wages and benefits in our 1991 fiscal year, May 1, 1990 - April 30, 1991. During the 1991 Kansas fiscal year, our payroll taxes totalled nearly \$725,000.00. Also, in calendar year 1991 sales taxes totalling approximately \$3,500,000.00 and motor fuel taxes totalling approximately \$10,200,000.00 were collected at our stores. By most yardsticks, that's putting a lot of people to work - and a lot of money into the economy. These figures show a solid and enduring presence in the State.

QuikTrip is continually working hard to provide good friendly service and quality products to our customers. We have always attempted to provide service in an environmentally safe manner. This practice is evidenced by the fact that QuikTrip founded it's

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attachment 1,-1

own environmental company, BDAT Environmental, about 1 1/2 years ago, to directly address the environmental impact of USTs. That action, coupled with the fact that QuikTrip has spent nearly \$235,000.00 on site clean-up and corrective actions in Kansas, underscores our strong environmental commitment. Additionally, QuikTrip, to date, has collected and paid approximately \$150,000.00 into the Kansas UST fund. IN SPITE OF THESE FIGURES, QUIKTRIP HAS NOT BEEN ELIGIBLE FOR ONE CENT OF REIMBURSEMENT MONEY FROM THE FUND. We do not believe that the legislative intent behind the original UST trust fund legislation was, in effect, meant to exclude a conscientious company like QuikTrip from accessing the fund.

The House version of this years bill still does not reduce QuikTrip's deductible. Obviously we cannot support the deductible aspect of HB 3153 as written. QuikTrip maintains the position that the deductible should be reduced to a more reasonable and equitable level. Our view is that a \$5,000 - \$10,000 per occurrence deductible, in other words, one similar to the original draft, would be a more equitable and uniformly fair law.

In closing I want to address the fact that QuikTrip should not be treated disportionately, compared to an operator with fewer tanks or one that is not self insured. I will use two examples to

demonstrate this point.

First, an owner or operator who has 20 tanks at 10 locations will pay a deductible of only \$13,000.00 for corrective actions taken for a release from one of that companies sites. Secondly, an owner or operator who has 50 tanks at 20 sites will pay only \$28,000.00 for corrective actions taken on a similar release before being eligible for reimbursement from the fund. Before QuikTrip is eligible for any reimbursement we would be required to pay THIS, IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT \$100,000.00, per occurrence. OUR SITES ALREADY MEET 1998 FEDERAL APPROXIMATELY 40% OF The deductible scheme presently in HB 3153 does REGULATIONS. precisely that, even though the environmental damage, corrective action costs, could be identical in all three incidents. This is the basic inequitable treatment we are addressing and would like to see changed in HB 3153.

We believe this equity can best be achieved on a per site basis rather than to a per tank basis statewide. If it is deemed necessary to utilize "number of tanks" in a formula, then it should be on a per tank basis at the site of the release, not statewide. The non-uniform treatment of similarly situated parties undercuts the basis of the free market system. QuikTrip is not asking for favoritism, only equitable treatment as a long time business entity

in the State of Kansas.

Thank you for your time and consideration and I'll be happy to answer any questions you may have.

STATEMENT FOR SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES BY KANSAS OIL MARKETERS ASSOCIATION HB 3153 MARCH 26, 1992 8:00 A.M.

Dear Mr. Chairman and Members of The Committee

My name is Charles Nicolay. I'm Executive Director of the Kansas Oil Marketers Association.

KOMA is a statewide trade association made up of independent petroleum marketers who market motor fuel through bulk plants, service stations and convenience stores.

Our association appears today as a proponent to what HB 3153 attempts to do. However, we do have some strong concerns. First of all, we want to compliment the Kansas Department of Health and Environment on the manner in which they have assumed and carried out their responsibilities on the petroleum storage tank law that the Legislature passed three years ago. We also appreciate the fact that KDHE is attempting to address the concerns that have to do with the constitutionality of the storage tank law with regard to the levels of the deductible for tank owners.

HB 3153 proposes that a \$3,000 deductible be applied to each occurrence where there is evidence of a release from a petroleum storage tank. In addition to the \$3,000 per occurrence, each tank owner would figure his deductible based on the number of underground storage tanks he owns in Kansas at a second tier of \$500 per tank, up to a maximum deductible of \$100,000.

We feel that the degree of risk should not be based on the total number of tanks owned or operated in Kansas, but rather it should be based on the amount of risk per location or per site where underground storage tanks have been installed. Identifying or determining the risk on a per site basis is consistent with what this Legislature did regarding the section of the law that establishes the third party liability plan. The deductible per occurrence for third party is set by statute at \$10,000.

E+NR 3-27-92 2-2 attachment 2 A deductible amount that is determined by the number of tanks owned or operated by an individual or company in the state of Kansas does not relate to the risk at an individual location. Creating an ever increasing deductible based on the number of tanks within the state is inequitable.

For example, let us make a comparison of two underground storage tank owners. The first owner has 50 tanks in the state of Kansas and the second has 15 tanks in the state of Kansas. If owner #1 has filed a corrective action plan for necessary remediation to clean up a site, the amount of deductible that has to be satisfied before he or she is eligible to receive reimbursement from the fund under the proposal before you, would be \$28,000 - \$3,000 initial plus \$500 per each tank owned in Kansas. Owner #2 has a corrective plan of action approved for remediation, yet his deductible is only \$10,500 for that one site.

Is tank owner #1 more of a liability by virtue of his owning more tanks in Kansas than is tank owner #2? We think not. Tank owner #1 may actually have newer tanks than tank owner #2, with advanced state-of-the-art leak detection, etc., yet his deductible is greater simply because he is a bigger operator than is owner #2.

Thus, it is our opinion that the degree of risk should be determined by site or location of the tanks and not by the total number of tanks within the boundaries of the state of Kansas. Sound insurance principles indicate that tying the risk to a location rather than the number of locations throughout a given state is much more equitable.

One final note on petroleum storage tanks, in the interest of improving the environment by remediating contaminated sites as a result of releases from aboveground tanks, we would strongly urge that the Legislature establish a trust fund for aboveground tanks. Doing so would complete the task before us and ensure a future for our state that is free of any petroleum-related contamination.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I appreciate the opportunity to have presented our views and would be happy to respond to any questions. Thank you.



PUBLIC POLICY STATEMENT

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

RE: H.B. 3153 - Amending the Kansas Storage Tank Act

March 26, 1992 Topeka, Kansas

Presented by:
Bill Fuller, Assistant Director
Public Affairs Division
Kansas Farm Bureau

Chairman Doyen and members of the Committee:

My name is Bill Fuller. I am the Assistant Director of the Public Affairs Division for Kansas Farm Bureau. We certainly appreciate this opportunity to testify on behalf of the farmers and ranchers who are members of the 105 County Farm Bureaus in Kansas.

We support the amendments to H.B. 3153 that have been proposed by Senator Lee. The amendments will give above ground tanks the same access to the "Trust Fund" as underground tanks now have for clean-up assistance. Our support is based upon new policy approved by the Voting Delegates at the 73rd Annual Meeting of Kansas Farm Bureau in Topeka last fall:

ENVIRONMENTAL CLEAN-UP

The Kansas Legislature has created the Petroleum Storage Tank Release Trust Fund. The Trust Fund assists owners of certain underground petroleum storage tanks with clean-up of soil and water resulting from any leaking tanks.

The Trust Fund is currently being used for clean-up from underground tanks, pipes and spills. We believe the clean-up assistance should be expanded to include above-ground tanks.

E+NR 3-27-92 3-1 While the proposed amendments would make available clean-up assistance for some larger farm tanks, a major concern of our members is for the retailers, the cooperatives and independent tank wagon operators, that supply their fuel. Without clean-up assistance the cost of fuel could be forced higher and the very existence of some businesses could be threatened whenever the high cost of contamination clean-up was required.

The Kansas Storage Tank Act establishes a 1 cent per gallon environmental assurance fee to fund the Trust Fund on all petroleum products except aviation fuel. That fee stops when the \$5 million cap is reached, and resumes when the balance is equal to or less that \$2 million. All fuel that is stored and marketed through underground and above ground tanks is taxed. We believe this is a fairness issue. All fuel that is taxed should be eligible for any contamination clean-up regardless if it is stored in underground or above ground tanks. Contamination is contamination and needs to be cleaned up regardless of the location of the leaking tank.

We encourage the Committee to adopt the amendments to expand the Kansas Storage Tank Trust Fund to include above ground tanks.

Thank you!

HOUSE BILL 3153 SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE MARCH 26, 1992

Prepared by: EDWARD LONG, GENERAL MANAGER KENSINGTON COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Edward Long, manager of the Kensington Cooperative Association. I represent 1,527 members in north central Kansas.

We are in support of HB 3153 and an amendment that would include above ground fuel tanks. House Bill 3153 and an amendment to include above ground tanks, would help small and medium sized fuel retailers stay in operation and would preserve many needed jobs. The Bill and the proposed amendment would also aid in cleaning up our environment. There are several other reasons why we are in support of HB 3153.

First, I would like to share the impact that a fuel leak can have on a business and the community in which the business operates. I will try to keep this brief and just hit the highlights.

In 1989, our business reported a loss of fuel. The Department of Health and Environment was called, in order to help with the cleanup. The cleanup has cost our company in excess of \$110,000. Because of the cost and the continued expenses involved, we were forced to close our station. The problem has cost our community eight full-time jobs, a loss of tax revenue and a loss of the only business in town.

Et NR 3-27-92 4-1 allackment 4 One very important reason to support the Above Ground Fuel Tank amendment is fairness. Above ground tank owners have been paying into the UST Fund just like the underground tank owners. We pay to cleanup our neighbors' leaks, but we can't use it for own. It isn't right to pay for something you cannot use.

Secondly, what is our trust fund paying on today. Figures from the Department of Health and Environment are surprising. On September 1, 1991, there were 384 sites using the Fund. The breakdown of the types of leaks were as follows: Tank 169; Pipe 114; Overfill/Spills 113; Others 17. We believe pipes coming from any tank should be included in the Fund. Underground pipes coming from an above or below ground tank should be treated the same. This proposed amendment would ensure that.

Third, HB 3153 and proposed amendment would treat all tank owners equally. HB 3153 and the amendment would help businesses stay open and continue to offer much needed jobs, plus aid in the cleanup of our environment.

We believe it is important for all fuel systems of be included in the Fund. This would be a benefit to everyone in the state of Kansas. The successful passing to HB 3153 and the amendment, would help all areas of the state of Kansas, urban and rural alike.

I want to thank you for the opportunity to speak in support of HB 3153 and the proposed amendment, and would respectfully request that the Committee vote in favor of HB 3153 and the proposed amendment.

Testimony on HB 3153
Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
March 26, 1992
Prepared by Joe Lieber
Kansas Cooperative Council

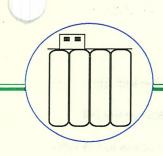
The Council supports HB 3153. The current underground storage tank law seems to working properly and with the adjustments made in HB 3153, it will work even better. Kansas cooperatives are included in the current law and HB 3153 does not change that.

It is the Council's understanding that there may be an amendment to HB 3153 that would establish a cleanup fund for above ground tanks.

If there is such an amendment, and it is similar to the current underground storage tank law, we would support it.

Thank you, and I will attempt to answer any questions.

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KANSAS GRAIN AND FEED ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF KANSAS GRAIN AND FEED ASSOCIATION

TO THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

SENATOR ROSS DOYEN, CHAIR

REGARDING H.B. 3153

MARCH 27, 1992

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am Chris Wilson, Director of Public Affairs of Kansas Grain and Feed Association (KGFA). KGFA is the trade and professional organization of the Kansas grain warehousing, transportation, processing and merchandising industry. Our 1300 member firms account for 96% of licensed storage capacity and 95% of all grain warehouses in the state. Some of our members also retail fuel. We appreciate the opportunity to comment today in support of H.B. 3153 and proposed amendments to the bill.

Since the trust fund was enacted, our members selling fuel have paid into the fund, although not all have been eligible to access the fund. Our Association was involved in seeking the Attorney General opinion regarding the equity of the law, which in large part prompted the need for H.B. 3153. We appreciate that the bill as passed by the House of Representatives goes part of the way toward making the trust fund access less discriminatory. However, we strongly support suggested amendments which would allow above ground tank owners, as well as underground tank owners, to access the fund. It seems obvious to us that including above ground tank owners is only fair and that the potential exposure to the fund for those tanks would be less.

We also believe that the deductible should be assessed on a per site basis. That would be consistent with the third party liability section of the law. As you are no doubt aware, there have been many mergers and acquisitions in our industry, resulting in a single firm owning several branch stations, which were all separate firms at one time. Each of those branches must be a viable operation to warrant maintaining. Simply because they have merged does not make them any more able to pay a deductible

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which is multiplied by the number of tanks at all branch stations, nor does it seem equitable that they should do so. The deductible should be paid on a per site basis. In addition, amendments to the bill should provide for retroactive coverage, to allow those who should have been allowed access to the fund but who have had to go ahead with site remediation, to submit claims.

We respectfully ask that you adopt amendments to H.B. 3153 to include above ground tanks; modify the deductible provision; and provide for retroactivity. Thank you for your consideration.

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KANSAS FERTILIZER AND CHEMICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

816 S.W. Tyler St. P.O. Box 1517 A/C 913-234-0463 Topeka, Kansas 66601-1517

March 27, 1992

TO: CHAIRMAN DOYEN AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

RE: H.B. 2801, REGARDING SOLID WASTE

Kansas Fertilizer and Chemical Association supports a change in the language of H.B. 2801, referred to by Joyce Wolfe of the Audubon Society in her testimony on March 26. This change would replace the words "agricultural chemicals and chemical containers" in the bill, with "pesticides and pesticide containers". The term agricultural chemicals technically refers to fertilizers as well as pesticides. Fertilizers are not an issue with respect to solid waste disposal. The term pesticides more accurately reflects the intent of the bill.

This provision was requested by the Audubon Society as part of amendments the Society offered in the House. The intent is to encourage counties to consider pesticide and pesticide container disposal as one of the areas which should be studies when developing the solid waste disposal plan. We support that provision. We would note that the counties should also consider the economics of the options for disposal of pesticides and pesticide containers.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Christina M. Wilson Director of Public Affairs

As Amended by House Committee

Session of 1992

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HOUSE BILL No. 2801

By Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

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AN ACT concerning solid waste management; relating to local solid waste management committees and plans; providing for the imposition of certain fees and the disposition of revenues therefrom; amending K.S.A. 65-3402, 65-3405, 65-3406 and 65-3415 and K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 65-3407 and 65-3419 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 65-3402 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3402. The following words and phrases when used in this act shall, for the purpose of this act, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Solid waste" means garbage, refuse and other discarded materials including, but not limited to, solid, semisolid, sludges, liquid and contained gaseous waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic activities. Such term shall Solid waste does not include hazardous wastes as defined by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-3430, and amendments thereto.

(b) "Solid waste management system" means the entire process of storage, collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of solid wastes by any person engaging in such process as a business, or by any state agency, city, authority, county or any combination thereof.

(c) "Solid waste processing facility" means incinerator, compost plant, transfer station, *recycling* reclamation *facility* or any other location where solid wastes are consolidated, temporarily stored ex, salvaged or otherwise processed prior to being transported to a final disposal site.

- (d) "Solid waste disposal area" means any area used for the disposal of solid waste from more than one residential premise, or one or more commercial, industrial, manufacturing, or municipal operations.
 - (e) "Person" means individual, partnership, firm, trust, company,

, recyclables, or the waste of domestic animals as described in $K.S.A.\ 65-3409(a)(1)$.

This term does not include a scrap material recycling and processing facility.

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association, corporation, individual or individuals having controlling or majority interest in a corporation, institution, political subdivision or, state agency or federal department or agency.

(f) "Waters of the state" means all streams and springs, and all bodies of surface or groundwater, whether natural or artificial, within the boundaries of the state.

(g) "Secretary" means the secretary of health and environment.

- (h) "Department" means the Kansas department of health and environment.
- (i) "Disposal" means the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any water.
- (j) "Open dumping" means the disposal of solid waste at any solid waste disposal area or facility which is not permitted by the secretary under the authority of K.S.A. 65-3407, and amendments thereto, or the disposal of solid waste contrary to rules and regulations adopted pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3406, and amendments thereto.
- (k) "Generator" means any person who produces or brings into existence solid waste.
- (l) "Monitoring" means all procedures used to (1) systematically inspect and collect data on the operational parameters of a facility, an area or a transporter, or (2) to systematically collect and analyze data on the quality of the air, groundwater, surface water or soils on or in the vicinity of a solid waste disposal facility or area.
- (m) "Closure" means the permanent cessation of active disposal operations, abandonment of the disposal area, revocation of the permit or filling with waste of all areas and volume specified in the permit and preparing the area for the long-term care.
- (n) "Post closure" means that period of time subsequent to closure of a solid waste disposal area when actions at the site must be performed.
- (o) "Reclamation facility" means any location at which material containing a component defined as a hazardous substance pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3452a and amendments thereto is processed.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 65-3405 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3405. (a) On or before January 1, 1971, each county shall organize a solid waste management committee provided for in subsection (b) of this section. On or before June 30, 1974, each county with a population in excess of thirty thousand (30,000) and each city located therein which cleets pursuant to subsection (b) of this section to exclude such city from the county

- (p) Designated city means a city or group of cities which through interlocal agreement with the county in which they are located, is delegated the responsibility for preparation, or adoption, or implementation of the county solid waste plan.
- (q) "Non-hazardous special waste" means any solid waste designated by the secretary as requiring extraordinary handling in a solid waste disposal area.
- (r) "Recyclables" means any scrap materials that can be used as a replacement for virgin material in manufacturing including but not limited to ferrous metals, scrap paper products, scrap plastics, shredder fluff used as daily cover, and non-ferrous metals as defined by rule and regulation.
- (s) "Scrap material processing industry" means any person who accepts, processes and markets recyclables.
- (t) "Scrap material recycler and processing facility" means a fixed location that utilizes machinery and equipment for processing only recyclables.

plan shall submit to the secretary a workable plan for the management of solid waste within such county or city. On or before June 30, 1974, each county with a population of from fifteen thousand (15,000) to thirty thousand (30,000) and each city loeated therein which elects pursuant to subsection (b) of this section to exclude such city from the county plan shall submit to the secretary a workable plan for the management of solid waste within such county or city. On or before June 30, 1974, each county with a population of less than fifteen thousand (15,000) and each city located therein which elects pursuant to subsection (b) of this section to exclude such city from the eounty plan Each county of this state shall submit to the secretary a workable plan for the management of solid waste in such county or eity. The plan developed by each county or eity shall be adopted by the governing body of such county or eity and. Two or more counties, by interlocal agreement entered into pursuant to K.S.A. 12-2901 et seg., and amendments thereto, may develop and adopt a regional plan in lieu of separate county plans. County and regional plans shall be amended from time to time as changing conditions occur by the filing of revisions to said plan with the secretary. Nothing in this act shall be construed to supersede or oust the jurisdiction of any local solid waste control program in operation on the effective date of this act: Provided, That within two (2) years from such date, any such program shall meet all the requirements of this act for a local solid wasto control program. Any approval required shall be deemed granted unless action is taken to the contrary filing revisions with the secretary.

(b) There is hereby ereated in each county of this state a solid waste management committee which shall include one (1) member of the board of county commissioners, the county engineer, the county health officer or his designated representative, the director of planning if one exists, one representative from each city and township served by the county solid waste management plan, two members who shall be selected from the public at large. City members of the solid waste management planning committee shall be established in each county or group of counties cooperating in a regional plan a solid waste management committee. Subject to the requirements of this section, the membership of the committee, the terms of committee members, the organization of the committee and selection of its officers shall be determined by the county or counties by interlocal agreement entered into pursuant to K.S.A. 12-2901 et seq., and amendments thereto.

-or a designated city,

-or designated city

or designated city if so authorized

A county by interlocal agreement may designate a city as the solid waste management planning authority for the county.

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The membership of the committee shall include: (1) At least one member representative of each class of city located within the county or counties; (2) representatives of the general public, citizen organizations, private industry, any private solid waste management industry operating in the county or counties and any private recycling or scrap material processing industry operating in the county or counties; (3) the recycling coordinator, if any, of the county or counties; and (4) any other persons deemed appropriate by the county or counties including, but not limited to, county commissioners, county engineers, county health officers and county planners. Members represented and the members of the public at large other members shall be selected by the board of county commissioners.

(c) The solid waste management committee shall: (1) Be responsible for the preparation of the solid waste management plan of the county or group of counties participating in the committee; (2) review the plan at least annually and submit to the secretary or the secretary's designee any recommendations for revision of the plan; and (3) at least every five years hold a public hearing on the plan and future goals of solid waste management in the county or group of counties.

(d) Each county or group of counties is required to adopt and implement a solid waste management plan pursuant to this section and is responsible for continued and ongoing planning for systematic solid waste management within the boundaries of such county or group of counties. Each county or group of counties shall demonstrate that its planning process includes regular communication with other counties or groups of counties and reflects consideration of planning and solid waste management practices that are ongoing in the state. The solid waste management plan submitted by of each county or group of counties shall provide for a solid waste management system plan to serve the residents of all townships and cities within the county or group of counties except for those cities which elect to be excluded from the county plan by resolution adopted by the city governing body thereof: Provided, That the county plan shall take reasonable cognizance of separately prepared plans developed by cities within such county.

(e) (e) Every plan shall:

(1) Delineate areas within the jurisdiction of the political sub-division where waste management systems are in existence and areas where the solid waste management systems are planned to be available within a ten year 10-year period.

, and at least one representative from each city with a permit to operate a disposal site within the county or counties.

or designated city or designated cities

-or governing body of a designated city or designated cities.

or designated city or designated cities

or subdivisions

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- (2) Reasonably conform to the rules, and regulations, standards and procedures adopted by the secretary for implementation of this act.
- (3) Provide for the orderly extension of solid waste management systems in a manner consistent with the needs and plans of the whole area, and in a manner which will not contribute to pollution of the waters or air of the state, nor constitute a public nuisance and shall otherwise provide for the safe and sanitary disposal of solid waste.
- (4) Take into consideration existing comprehensive plans, population trend projections, engineering and economics so as to delineate with practicable precision those portions of the area which may reasonably be expected to be served by a solid waste management system within the next ten (10) 10 years.
- (5) Take into consideration existing acts and regulations affecting the development, use and protection of air, water or land resources.
- (6) Establish a time schedule and revenue schedule for the development, construction and operation of the planned solid waste management systems, together with the estimated cost thereof.
- (7) Describe the elements of the plan which will require public education and include a plan for delivering such education.
- (8) Include such other reasonable information as the secretary shall require requires.
- (9) Establish a schedule for the reduction of the waste volumes with goals of 25% by 1997, and 50% by 2002 in consideration of the following:
 - (A) Resource conservation:
 - (B) reduction;
 - (C) rouse and recycling;
- (D) processing treatment; and
- (E) land disposal.
- (10) Take into consideration the development of specific management programs for certain wastes, including but not limited to lead acid batteries, household hazardous wastes, small quantities of hazardous waste, white goods containing chlorofluorocarbons, agricultural chemicals and chemical containers, motor oil and yard waste.
- (d) (f) The plan and any revision of the plan shall be reviewed by appropriate official planning agencies within the area covered by the plan for consistency with programs of comprehensive planning for the area, and. All such reviews shall be transmitted to the secretary with the proposed plan or revision.
 - (e) (g) The secretary is hereby authorized to approve or disap-

taking in consideration the following:

- (A) source reduction
- (B) reuse, recycling, composting and;
- (C) land disposal.

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prove plans for solid waste management systems, or revisions of such plans, submitted in accordance with this act. In the event any plan If a plan or revision is disapproved, the secretary shall furnish any and all reasons for such disapproval, and any eity, eounty or political subdivision the county or group of counties whose plan or revision is disapproved may request a hearing before the secretary in accordance with K.S.A. 65-3412, and amendments thereto.

- (f) (h) The secretary is authorized to provide technical assistance to eounties, municipalities and authorities counties in coordinating plans for solid waste management systems required by this act, including revisions of such plans.
- (g) (i) The secretary may, in appropriate eases, recommend the submission of joint plans require the adoption, submission and implementation of a regional plan for two or more counties recommend that two or more counties adopt, submit and implement a regional plan rather than separate county plans.
- (h) (j) The secretary may institute appropriate action under K.S.A. 65-3414 to compel submission of plans or plan revisions in accordance with this act and the rules, and regulations, standards and procedures of the secretary.
- Sec. 3. K.S.A. 65-3406 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3406. (a) The secretary is authorized and directed to:
- (a) (1) Adopt such rules and regulations, standards and procedures relative to solid waste management as shall be necessary to protect the public health and environment, prevent public nuisances, and enable the secretary to carry out the purposes and provisions of this act.
- (b) (2) Report to the legislature on further assistance needed to administer the solid waste management program.
- (e) (3) Administer the solid waste management program pursuant to provisions of this act.
- (d) (4) Cooperate with appropriate federal, state, interstate and local units of government and with appropriate private organizations in carrying out duties under this act.
 - (e) (5) Develop a statewide solid waste management plan.
- (f) (6) Provide technical assistance, including the training of personnel to cities, counties and other political subdivisions.
- (g) (7) Initiate, conduct and support research, demonstration projects, and investigations and coordinate all state agency research programs with applicable federal programs pertaining to solid waste management systems.
- (h) (8) Establish policies for effective solid waste management systems.

, or designated cities

and regions

(i) (9) Assist counties to jointly establish and implement regional solid waste planning and management.

(f) (10) Authorize issuance of such permits and orders and conduct such inspections as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations and standards adopted pursuant to this act.

(i) (k) (11) Conduct and contract for research and investigations in the overall area of solid waste storage, collection, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery and disposal including, but not limited to, new and novel procedures.

(12) Adopt rules and regulations for permitting of all solid waste disposal areas, including those that are privately owned.

(k) (m) (13) Adopt rules and regulations establishing criteria for the location of processing facilities and disposal areas for solid wastes.

(1) (14) Adopt rules and regulations establishing appropriate measures for monitoring solid waste disposal areas and processing facilities, both during operation and after closure.

(m) (o) (15) Adopt rules and regulations requiring that, for such period of time as the secretary shall specify, any assignment, sale, conveyance or transfer of all or any part of the property upon which a permitted disposal area for solid waste is or has been located shall be subject to such terms and conditions as to the use of such property as the secretary shall specify to protect human health and the environment.

(n) (p) (16) Adopt suitable measures, including rules and regulations if appropriate, to encourage require induce recovery and recycling of solid waste for reuse whenever feasible.

(9) (17) Adopt rules and regulations establishing standards for public and private transporters of solid waste.

(c) (r) (18) Adopt rules and regulations establishing minimum standards for closing, termination, and long-term care of sites for the land disposal of solid waste. In this subsection, "site" refers to a site for the land disposal of solid waste which has a permit issued under K.S.A. 65-3407 and amendments thereto. The owner of a site shall be responsible for the long-term care of the site for ten (10) 30 years after the closing of the site, except the secretary may extend the long-term care responsibility of a particular site or sites as the secretary may deem deems necessary to protect the public health and safety or the environment. Any person acquiring rights of ownership, possession; or operation in a permitted site or facility for the land disposal of solid waste at any time after the site has begun to accept waste and prior to closure shall be subject to all requirements of the permit for the site or facility, including the requirements

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relating to long-term care of the site or facility.

(s) (19) Enter into cooperative agreements with the secretary of commerce for the development and implementation of statewide market development for recyclable materials.

(b) In adopting rules and regulations, the secretary shall allow the exemption contained in subsection (f)(1) of 40 CFR 258.1.

Sec. 4. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 65-3407 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3407. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person to construct, alter or operate a solid waste processing facility or a solid waste disposal area of a solid waste management system without first obtaining a permit from the secretary.

(b) Every person desiring to obtain a permit to construct, alter or operate a solid waste storage, treatment or processing facility or disposal area shall make application for such a permit on forms provided for such purpose by the rules and regulations of the secretary and shall provide the secretary with such information as necessary to show that the facility or service area will comply with the purpose of this act. Upon receipt of any application and payment of the application fee, the secretary, with advice and counsel from the local health authorities and the county commission, shall make an investigation of the proposed solid waste processing facility or disposal area and determine whether it complies with the provisions of this act and any rules and regulations and standards adopted thereunder. The secretary also may consider the need for the facility or area in conjunction with the county or regional solid waste management plan. When the investigation reveals that the facility or area does conform with the provisions of the act and the rules and regulations and standards adopted thereunder the secretary shall approve the application and shall issue a permit for the operation of each solid waste processing or disposal facility or area set forth in the application. In the event that the facility or area fails to meet the rules and regulations and standards required by this act the secretary shall issue a report to the applicant stating the deficiencies in the application. The secretary may issue temporary permits conditioned upon corrections of construction methods being completed and implemented.

(c) Before reviewing any application for permit, the secretary shall conduct a background investigation of the applicant. The secretary shall consider the financial, technical and management capabilities of the applicant as conditions for issuance of a permit. The secretary may reject the application without prior to conducting an investigation into the merits of the application if the secretary finds that:

(20) Adopt rules and regulations for the management of non-hazardous special wastes.

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(1) The applicant currently holds, or in the past has held, a permit under this section and that while the applicant held a permit under this section the applicant violated a provision of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-3441 65-3409, and amendments thereto; or

(2) the applicant previously held a permit under this section and

that permit was revoked by the secretary; or

(3) the applicant failed or continues to fail to comply with any of the provisions of the air, water or waste statutes, including rules and regulations issued thereunder, relating to environmental protection or to the protection of public health in this or any other state or the federal government of the United States, or any condition of any permit or license issued by the secretary; or if the secretary finds that the applicant has shown a lack of ability or intention to comply with any provision of any law referred to in this subsection or any rule and regulation or order or permit issued pursuant to any such law as indicated by past or continuing violations; or

(4) the applicant is a corporation and any principal, shareholder, or other person capable of exercising total or partial control of such corporation could be determined ineligible to receive a permit pur-

suant to subsections subsection (c)(1), (2) or (3) above.

(d) Before reviewing any application for a permit, the secretary may request that the attorney general perform a comprehensive criminal background investigation of the applicant; or in the case of a corporate applicant, any person who holds an interest in or exercises total or partial control of the corporation. The secretary may reject the application without prior to conducting an investigation into the merits of the application if the secretary finds that serious criminal violations have been committed by the applicant or a principal of the corporation.

(e) (e) The annual fee fees for a solid waste processing or disposal permit shall be, \$50 and no established by rules and regulations adopted by the secretary. The initial application fee shall not exceed \$10,000. The annual fee shall not exceed \$5,000 fee for the application and original permit shall not exceed \$5,000. The annual permit renewal fee shall not exceed \$2,000. No refund shall be made in case of revocation. All fees shall be deposited in the general fund in the state treasury and credited to the solid waste management fund. A city, county, other political subdivision or state agency shall be exempt from payment of the fee but shall meet all other provisions of this act.

(d) (f) Plans, designs and relevant data for the construction of solid waste processing facilities and disposal sites shall be prepared by a professional engineer licensed to practice in Kansas and shall

principal, shareholder or othercapable of exercising

Restore current language.

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be submitted to the department for approval prior to the construction, alteration or operation of such facility or area. In adopting rules and regulations, the secretary may specify sites, areas or facilities where the environmental impact is minimal and may waive such preparation requirements provided that a review of such plans is conducted by a professional engineer licensed to practice in Kansas.

(e) (g) Each permit granted by the secretary, as provided in this act, shall be subject to such conditions as the secretary deems necessary to protect human health and the environment and to conserve the sites. Such conditions shall include approval by the secretary of the types and quantities of solid waste allowable for processing or

disposal at the permitted location.

(f) (h) As a condition of granting a permit to operate any processing facility or disposal area for solid waste, the secretary shall require the permittee to provide a trust fund, surety bond, cash bond ex, a secured trust fund, irrevocable letter of credit, insurance or to meet a financial test established by the secretary for closure and post-closure, and liability insurance, including coverage against sudden and nonsudden occurrences, or any combination thereof, in such amount as determined necessary by the secretary to insure the financial responsibility of the permittee for any: (1) Operational activities contemplated by the act, rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and the permit; and (2) liability incurred in the operation of the facility or area and to insure that, upon abandonment, cessation or interruption of the operation of the facility or area, all appropriate measures are taken to prevent present or future damage to human health and the environment. Any such liability insurance as may be required pursuant to this subsection or pursuant to the rules and regulations of the secretary shall be issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in Kansas or by a licensed insurance agent operating under authority of K.S.A. 40-246b, and amendments thereto, and shall be subject to the insurer's policy provisions filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to K.S.A. 40-216, and amendments thereto, except as authorized by K.S.A. 40-246b, and amendments thereto. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to apply to any political subdivision, state agency, state agency or department or agency of the federal government or to any independent contractor operating a solid waste disposal area as a part of an approved solid waste management plan for which equivalent surety is provided to a political subdivision or federal or state

(g) (i) Permits granted by the secretary, as provided in this act;

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(1) Shall not be transferable; and (2) shall be revocable or subject to suspension whenever the secretary shall determine that the solid waste processing or disposal facility or area is, or has been constructed or conducted operated in violation of this act or the rules and regulations or standards adopted pursuant to the act, or is creating or threatens to create a hazard to persons or property in the area or to the environment, or is creating or threatens to create a public nuisance, or upon the failure to make payment of any fee required under this act. The secretary also may revoke, suspend or refuse to issue a permit when the secretary determines that past or continuing violations of the provisions of paragraph (3) of subsection (c) of K.S.A. 65-3437 subsection (c)(3) of K.S.A 65-3407, and amendments thereto, have been committed by a permittee or any person holding an interest in or exercising partial or total control over a permittee.

(h) (j) In case any permit is denied, suspended or revoked the person, city, county or other political subdivision or state agency may request a hearing before the secretary in accordance with K.S.A. 65-3412, and amendments thereto.

(i) (k) (1) No permit to construct or operate a solid waste disposal area shall be issued on or after the effective date of this act if such area is located within ½ mile of a navigable stream used for interstate commerce or within one mile of an intake point for any public surface water supply system.

(2) Any permit, issued before the effective date of this act, to construct or operate a solid waste disposal area is hereby declared void if such area is not yet in operation and is located within ½ mile of a navigable stream used for interstate commerce or within one mile of an intake point for any public surface water supply system.

(3) The provisions of this subsection (i) shall not be construed to prohibit: (A) Issuance of a permit for lateral expansion onto land contiguous to a permitted solid waste disposal area in operation on the effective date of this act; (B) issuance of a permit for a solid waste disposal area for disposal of a solid waste by-product produced on-site; or (C) renewal of an existing permit for a solid waste area in operation on the effective date of this act.

Sec. 5. K.S.A. 65-3415 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3415. (a) The secretary is authorized to assist counties, municipalities and authorities by administering grants to pay up to fifty percent (50%) 50% of the costs of preparing and revising official plans for solid waste management systems in accordance with the requirements of this act and the rules, and regulations and standards

___, or any principal, shareholder ___ capable of

-, (D) activities which are regulated under K.S.A. 65-163 through 65-165, or K.S.A. 65-171d.

or designated cities if so delegated

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adopted pursuant to this act, and for carrying out related studies, surveys, investigations, inquiries, research and analyses.

- (b) The secretary is authorized to assist counties developing a regional plan by administering grants to pay up to 90% of the costs of preparing and revising official plans for solid waste management systems in accordance with the requirements of this act and the rules and regulations and standards adopted pursuant to this act, and for carrying out related studies, surveys, investigations, inquiries, research and analyses.
- (b) (c) All grants shall be made from funds appropriated for this purpose by the legislature in accordance with appropriations acts from moneys in the solid waste management fund created by section 7.
- Sec. 6. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 65-3419 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3419. (a) Any person who violates any provision of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-3409, and amendments thereto, shall incur, in addition to any other penalty provided by law, a civil penalty in an amount of up to \$500 \$5,000 for every such violation and, in the case of a continuing violation, every day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate violation.
- (b) The director of the division of environment, upon a finding that a person has violated any provision of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 65-3409, and amendments thereto, may impose a penalty within the limits provided in this section, which penalty shall constitute an actual and substantial economic deterrent to the violation for which it is assessed.
- (c) No penalty shall be imposed pursuant to this section except upon the written order of the director of the division of environment to the person who committed the violation. Such order shall state the violation, the penalty to be imposed and the right of such person to appeal to a hearing before the secretary of health and environment. Any such person may, within 15 days after service of the order, make written request to the secretary for a hearing thereon. The secretary shall hear such person within 30 days after receipt of such request. Hearings under this subsection shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas administrative procedure act.
- 38 (d) Any action of the secretary pursuant to subsection (e) is sub-39 ject to review in accordance with the act for judicial review and civil 40 enforcement of agency actions.
 - (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this act, the secretary, upon receipt of information that the storage, transportation, processing, treatment, or disposal of any waste may present an imminent

— the state general fund or from

and a substantial hazard to the health of persons or to the environment or for a threatened or actual violation of this act or rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or any orders issued pursuant thereto, or any permit conditions required thereby, may take such action as the secretary determines to be necessary to protect the health of such persons or the environment. The action the secretary may take shall include, but not be limited to:

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- (1) Issuing an order directing the owner, generator, transporter or the operator of the processing, treatment or disposal facility or site, or the custodian of the waste, which constitutes such hazard or threatened or actual violation, to take such steps as are necessary to prevent the act or eliminate the practice which constitutes such hazard. Such action may include, with respect to a facility or site, permanent or temporary cessation of operation.
- (2) Requesting that the attorney general or appropriate district attorney commence an action enjoining such acts or practices. Upon showing by the department that a person has engaged in such acts or practices, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order may be granted by any court of competent jurisdiction.
- (2) Commencing an action to enjoin acts or practices specified in paragraph (1) or requesting that the attorney general or appropriate district or county attorney commence an action to enjoin those acts or practices or threatened acts or practices. Upon a showing by the secretary that a person has engaged in those acts or practices or intends to engage in those acts or practices, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order may be granted by any court of competent jurisdiction. An action for injunction under this paragraph (2) shall have precedence over other cases in respect to order of trial.
- (3) Applying to the district court in the county in which an order of the secretary under paragraph (1) will take effect, in whole or in part, for an order of that court directing compliance with the order of the secretary. Failure to obey the court order shall be punishable as contempt of the court issuing the order. The application under this paragraph (3) for a court order shall have precedence over other cases in respect to order of trial.
- (f) In any civil action brought pursuant to this section in which a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction or permanent injunction is sought, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove at any stage of the proceeding that irreparable damage will occur should the temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction or permanent injunction not be issued or that the remedy at law is inadequate,

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and the temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction or permanent injunction shall issue without such allegations and without such proof.

New Sec. 7. (a) There is hereby created in the state treasury the solid waste management fund.

- (b) The secretary shall remit at least monthly to the state treasurer all moneys collected or received by the secretary from the following sources:
 - (1) Solid waste tonnage fees imposed pursuant to section 8;
- (2) application fees provided for by K.S.A. 65-3407, and amendments thereto;
- (3) gifts, grants, reimbursements or appropriations intended to be used for the purposes of the fund, but excluding federal grants and cooperative agreements; and
 - (4) any other moneys provided by law.

Upon receipt thereof, the state treasurer shall deposit in the state treasury any amount remitted pursuant to this subsection and shall credit the entire amount to the solid waste management fund.

- (c) Moneys in the solid waste management fund shall be expended for the following purposes:
- (1) Grants to counties or groups of counties pursuant to K.S.A. 65-3415, and amendments thereto;
- (2) monitoring and investigating solid waste management plans of counties and groups of counties;
- (3) payment of extraordinary costs related to monitoring permitted solid waste processing facilities and disposal areas, both during operation and after closure;
- (4) payment of costs of postclosure cleanup of permitted solid waste disposal areas which, as a result of a postclosure occurrence, pose a substantial hazard to public health or safety or to the environment;
- (5) emergency payment for costs of cleanup of solid waste disposal areas which were closed before the effective date of this act and which pose a substantial risk to the public health or safety or to the environment, but the total amount of such emergency payments during a fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to 50% of all amounts credited to the fund during the preceding fiscal year;
- (6) to permit the secretary to take whatever emergency action is necessary or appropriate to assure that the public health or safety is not threatened whenever there is a release from a solid waste processing facility or a solid waste disposal area;
- (7) to permit the secretary to take corrective action where the release presents actual or potential threat to human health or the

-and annual

or designated city or designated cities



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- 1 environment, if the owner or operator has not been identified or is able or unwilling to perform corrective action;
 - (8) payment of the administrative, technical and legal costs incurred by the secretary in carrying out the provisions of K.S.A. 65-3401 through 65-3423, and amendments thereto, including the cost of any additional employees or increased general operating costs of the department attributable therefor; and
 - (9) payment of costs for market development established under cooperative agreements with the secretary of commerce development of educational materials and programs for informing the public about solid waste issues.
 - (d) If the secretary determines that expenditures from the solid waste management fund are necessary, the person or persons responsible for the operation or long-term care of a disposal area whose failure to comply with this act, rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, or permit conditions resulted in such determination, shall be responsible for the repayment of those amounts expended. The secretary shall take appropriate action to enforce this provision against any responsible person. The secretary shall remit to the state treasurer any amounts recovered and collected in such action. The state treasurer shall deposit all such amounts in the state treasury and credit the same to the solid waste management fund.
 - (e) Expenditures from the solid waste management fund shall be made in accordance with appropriations acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary or a person designated by the secretary.
 - (f) On or before the 10th day of the month following the month in which moneys are first credited to the solid waste management fund, and monthly thereafter on or before the 10th day of the month, the director of accounts and reports shall transfer from the state general fund to the solid waste management fund the amount of money certified by the pooled money investment board in accordance with this subsection. Prior to the 10th day of the month following the month in which moneys are first credited to the solid waste management fund, and monthly thereafter prior to the 10th day of the month, the pooled money investment board shall certify to the director of accounts and reports the amount of money equal to the proportionate amount of all the interest credited to the state general fund for the preceding month, pursuant to K.S.A. 75-4210a, and amendments thereto, that is attributable to moneys in the solid waste management fund. Such amount of money shall be determined by the pooled money investment board based on: (1) The average daily balance of moneys in the solid waste management fund during the

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preceding month as certified to the board by the director of accounts and reports; and (2) the average interest rate on time deposit, open accounts for that period as determined under K.S.A. 75-4212, and amendments thereto. On or before the fifth day of the month following the month in which moneys are first credited to the solid waste management fund, and monthly thereafter on or before the fifth day of the month, the director of accounts and reports shall certify to the pooled money investment board the average daily balance of moneys in the solid waste management fund during the preceding month.

(g) The solid waste management fund shall be used for the purposes set forth in this act and for no other governmental purposes. It is the intent of the legislature that the fund shall remain intact and inviolate for the purposes set forth in this act, and moneys in the fund shall not be subject to the provisions of K.S.A. 75-3722, 75-3725a and 75-3726a, and amendments thereto.

New Section 8. (a) The secretary of health and environment shall establish by rules and regulations a state solid waste tonnage fee to be imposed There is hereby imposed a state solid waste tonnage fee of \$1.50 for each ton or equivalent volume of solid waste disposed of at any solid waste disposal area in this state on or after January 1, 1993. No fee established pursuant to this section shall exceed \$5 per ton or equivalent volume. The fee may be adjusted annually.

(b) The operator of a solid waste disposal area shall pay the fee imposed by this section.

- (c) The secretary of health and environment shall administer, enforce and collect the fee imposed by this section. Except as otherwise provided by subsection (b), all laws and rules and regulations of the secretary of revenue relating to the administration, enforcement and collection of the retailers' sales tax shall apply to such fee insofar as they can be made applicable, and the secretary of health and environment shall adopt such additional rules and regulations as necessary for the efficient and effective administration, enforcement and collection thereof.
- (d) The secretary of health and environment shall remit daily to the state treasurer all moneys collected from fees imposed pursuant to this section [subsection (a)]. Upon receipt thereof, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount in the state treasury and credit it to the solid waste management fund created by section 7.
- (e) An additional fee [Each county in this state shall impose, in addition to the fee provided for by subsection (a), a solid waste tonnage fee of \$25 for each ton or equivalent volume of solid waste,



This provision shall not apply to any solid waste by-product produced and disposed in or at a permitted solid waste disposal area located on the site of generation.



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generated outside this state and disposed of at any solid waste disposal area located in such county. Such fee shall be collected by the county and deposited in a special fund in the county treasury, to be used only for costs of closure and postclosure cleanup of solid waste disposal areas in the county.

- [(f) In addition to the fees provided for by subsections (a) and (e), a fee] may be imposed by a group of counties engaged in regional solid waste management on solid waste generated outside the boundaries of the region. The funds raised may be used to implement the regional solid waste plan. If imposed, this fee must be assessed on all solid waste entering that is generated outside the boundaries of the region and enters the regional solid waste facility. This fee will be collected by the county in which the regional solid waste facility is located.
- (f) The fee [fees] imposed by this section shall be in addition to any other fees or tax imposed for solid waste disposal at a solid waste disposal area.
- [Sec. 9. If any provision of this act or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.]

Sec. 9 [10]. K.S.A. 65-3402, 65-3405, 65-3406 and 65-3415 and [11]. K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 65-3407 and 65-3419 are hereby repealed.

Sec. 10 [11]. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

New "Section 10. (a) Any county operating a solid waste disposal site, or group of counties jointly operating such a disposal site, may levy a special charge on solid waste generated outside such county or counties and deposited in such site, which may be higher than charges levied on solid waste generated within the county or counties. The revenue from such charges may be used by such county or group of counties for the development and implementation of its solid waste management plan.

- (b) Any county, or group of counties operating jointly, may levy charges on solid waste generated within its jurisdiction that is deposited in privately-owned disposal sites located within or outside its jurisdiction. The revenue from such charges may be used by such county or counties to finance the development and implementation of its solid waste management plan.
- (c) Any charges imposed by counties under this section shall be in addition to any other fees, charges, franchise payments or taxes imposed for solid waste disposal at a waste disposal area. The secretary of health and environment shall make available to counties information as to the amounts paid by the operators of solid waste disposal areas under the provisions of section 8 of this act.

KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Division of Environment

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

FROM:

Ron Hammerschmidt RH

SUBJECT:

Amendments to House Bill 2801

DATE:

March 27, 1992

In light of the testimony of a number of conferees on House Bill 2801, we have prepared a balloon of the bill which contains language which the department would find workable. In some cases the department may not feel that the changes suggested are necessary but their addition does nothing to weaken the bill.

SECTION ONE:

Item (a) Language has been added to exclude domestic animal waste and recyclables. The domestic animal waste language is linked with K.S.A. 65-3409 (a)(1). Recyclables are defined below.

Item (c)

Language is added to exclude "scrap material recycling and processing facility" from "solid waste processing facility". This term is defined below.

Item (p)

Definition of "designated city" is added. This definition is linked to the ability of a county to delegated SW planning functions to a city or cities.

Item (q)

Definition of "non-hazardous special waste" is added as per testimony.

Item (r)

Definition of "recyclables" is added. This definition excludes ferrous metals, i.e. those contain iron as a major component, paper and plastic. Shredder fluff and non-ferrous metals would be further defined by KDHE rule and regulation.

Item (s)

Definition of "scrap metal processing industry", the term used on page 4 line 6 in regard to the county solid waste management planning committee, is added.

attachment 8

Item (t)
 Definition of "scrap material recycling and processing facility"
is added.

SECTION TWO:

Language related to "designated city" is added in appropriate locations on pages 3, 4 and 6.

Language to give each city which operates a permitted facility is given a representative on the SW management planning committee is added on line 3 page 4.

The hierarchy for waste volume reduction is restored in modified language on page 5, line 24.

SECTION THREE:

On page 7, line 1, item 3(a)(9) is modified to explicitly mention assistance to counties and regions. This change was mentioned by conferees. The authority to assist individual counties and cities is stated in 3(a)(4) but this language serves to clearly state the authority of KDHE to provide the assistance.

On page 8, line 4 language is added to authorize the secretary to adopt rules and regulations for the management of "non-hazardous special wastes."

SECTION FOUR:

On page 9, line 24 and page 11, line 13 and 14, technical changes have been made to language related to corporate control. This language is a clarification suggested by industry.

The amendment on page 9, line 37 restores the exemption in current law for political subdivisions from payment of permit fees. The adoption of this language would result in a potential fiscal impact of approximately \$200,000 to the fee fund. It would however continue the status quo in regard to fees.

On page 11, line 37 an exemption for activities regulated by other KDHE programs including public water supply, sewage discharge and NPDES, are exempted from the provisions of this section. These lagoons are permitted by this programs but after their closure may be monitored as solid waste facilities. This amendment was suggested by KDHE staff.

SECTION FIVE:

On page 11, line 39, language is added for planning grants to "designated cities if so delegated." This amendment would allow direct payment of grant funds to designated cities if allowed by the county under terms of the interlocal agreement.

On page 12, line 12, language restored to allow planning grants to be funded from state general fund in addition to the dedicated fee fund.

SECTION SIX:

No amendments.

SECTION SEVEN:

On page 14, line 10, annual fees are to be credited to the fund in addition to application fees. This is a technical correction.

On page 14, line 21, "designated city" language is added to the planning grant authorities.

SECTION EIGHT:

On page 16, line 24, language is added to exempt the on-site disposal of industrial materials. This exemption would only apply if disposal occurred on the site at which the material is generated.

SECTION NINE:

No amendments.

NEW SECTION TEN:

The language supported by several conferees is added as a new Section 10. The fee currently imposed by Shawnee County is established under the home rule authority of counties. The agency is neutral on this issue and this section was added as a courtesy for the committee.

SECTION 11 and 12:

Section numbers modified. There may be a need to modify the language to reflect the amendments.

This summarizes the balloon prepared by KDHE.

As Amended by House Committee

Session of 1992

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HOUSE BILL No. 2801

By Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

1-29

AN ACT concerning solid waste management; relating to local solid waste management committees and plans; providing for the imposition of certain fees and the disposition of revenues therefrom; amending K.S.A. 65-3402, 65-3405, 65-3406 and 65-3415 and K.S.A. 1991 Supp. 65-3407 and 65-3419 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 65-3402 is hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3402. The following words and phrases when used in this aet shall, for the purpose of this aet, have the meanings respectively ascribed to them in this section. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Solid waste" means garbage, refuse and other discarded materials including, but not limited to, solid, semisolid, sludges, liquid and contained gaseous waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic activities. Such term shall Solid waste does not include hazardous wastes as defined by subsection (f) of K.S.A. 65-3430, and amendments thereto.
- (b) "Solid waste management system" means the entire process of storage, collection, transportation, processing, and disposal of solid wastes by any person engaging in such process as a business, or by any state agency, city, authority, county or any combination thereof.
- (c) "Solid waste processing facility" means incinerator, compost plant, transfer station, recycling reclamation facility or any other location where solid wastes are consolidated, temporarily stored or, salvaged or otherwise processed prior to being transported to a final disposal site.
- (d) "Solid waste disposal area" means any area used for the disposal of solid waste from more than one residential premise, or one or more commercial, industrial, manufacturing, or municipal operations.
 - (e) "Person" mages individual, northership, firm, trust, nomeans.

Ex NR attachment 3-27-92

- Section 1. K.S.A. 65-3401 hereby amended to read as follows: 65-3401. It is hereby declared that protection of the health and welfare of the citizens Kansas requires the safe and sanitary disposal of solid wastes. The legislature finds that adequate state regulations and lack waste control of solid waste and solid systems has resulted management inadequate undesirable and solid waste management practices that are detrimental to the health of the citizens of the state; degrade the quality of the environment; and cause economic loss. For these reasons it the policy of the state to: (a) Establish and maintain cooperative state and a program of planning and technical and financial assistance for comprehensive solid waste management.

(b) Utilize the capabilities of private enterprise as well as the services of public agencies to accomplish the desired objectives of an effective solid waste management program.

(c) Require a permit for the operation of solid waste processing and disposal systems.

(d) Achieve status for the Kansas department of health and environment as an approved state agency for the purpose of administering federal municipal solid waste management laws and regulations.

Frakmis amendment

3-27-92 attachment

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be submitted to the department for approval prior to the construction, alteration or operation of such facility or area. In adopting rules and regulations, the secretary may specify sites, areas or facilities where the environmental impact is minimal and may waive such preparation requirements provided that a review of such plans is conducted by a professional engineer licensed to practice in Kansas.

(e) (g) Each permit granted by the secretary, as provided in this act, shall be subject to such conditions as the secretary deems necessary to protect human health and the environment and to conserve the sites. Such conditions shall include approval by the secretary of the types and quantities of solid waste allowable for processing or disposal at the permitted location.

(f) (h) As a condition of granting a permit to operate any processing facility or disposal area for solid waste, the secretary shall require the permittee to provide a trust fund, surety bond, cash bond ox, a secured trust fund, irrevocable letter of credit, insurance or to meet a financial test established by the secretary for closure and post-closure, and liability insurance, including coverage against sudden and nonsudden occurrences, or any combination thereof, in such amount as determined necessary by the secretary to insure the financial responsibility of the permittee for any: (1) Operational activities contemplated by the act, rules and regulations adopted pursuant thereto, and the permit; and (2) liability incurred in the operation of the facility or area and to insure that, upon abandonment, cessation or interruption of the operation of the facility or area, all appropriate measures are taken to prevent present or future damage to human health and the environment. Any such liability insurance as may be required pursuant to this subsection or pursuant to the rules and regulations of the secretary shall be issued by an insurance company authorized to do business in Kansas or by a licensed insurance agent operating under authority of K.S.A. 40-246b, and amendments thereto, and shall be subject to the insurer's policy provisions filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance pursuant to K.S.A. 40-216, and amendments thereto, except as authorized by K.S.A. 40-246b, and amendments thereto. Nothing contained in this subsection shall be deemed to apply to any political subdivision, state agency, state agency or department or agency of the federal government or to any independent contractor operating a solid waste disposal area as a part of an approved solid waste management plan for which equivalent surety is provided to a political subdivision or federal or state agency.

(g) (i) Permits granted by the secretary, as provided in this act;

which test may be met by a permittee's ad valorem taxing power

Amendment to HB 2001 as Proposed by the City of Leavenworth

Replacement language for Page 4, line 1

The membership of the committee shall include:

(1) representatives from incorporated cities and the unincorporated parts of the county or counties. The number of representatives from each city shall be proportionate to the city's population in relation to that of the entire county or counties; provided, however, that each class of city shall have at least one representative. The number of representatives from the unincorporated parts of the county or counties shall be proportional to the population of the entire county or counties; (2).....

Senator Martins
amindment
3-27-92

CITY OF WICHITA 455 NORTH MAIN WICHITA, KANSAS 67202

OFFICE OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT

DATE: MARCH 26, 1992

TO: SENATOR ROSS DOYEN

FAX NUMBER: 913-296-1153

FROM: JOE PAJOR (268-4356) and JOE ALLEN LANG (268-4681)

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING TRANSMITTAL SHEET: 4

If you do not receive all pages clearly, please call Mrs. Johnson at (316) 268-4681 as soon as possible.

Our FAX number is (316) 268-4519.

COMMENTS: Proposed Amendments To HB 2801

Please find attached as suggested proposed amendments to this bill to implement the suggestions of the City of Wichita. I have also attached a copy of the testimony that was presented last Tuesday and which contains the rationale for the amendments. Feel free to contact either of the above named City of Wichita representatives if you have any further suggestions or any questions. Thank you for your consideration.

E+1/R 3-27-92 allachment//





DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR CITY HALL — EIGHTH FLOOR 455 NORTH MAIN STREET WICHITA, KANSAS 67202

March 17, 1992

Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Senator Ross Doyen, Chairman State Capitol Building Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Committee Members:

I am the Natural Resources Director for the City of Wichita. I would like to present to the Committee the City's position on House Bill 2801 regarding solid waste management.

The City is in strong support of the move to require local units of government to update their solid waste plans. The City supports environmentally sound solid waste management that encourages the conservation of natural resources and seeks to minimize pollution of the environment.

The City has nearly completed a year long \$100,000 effort to develop an integrated solid waste management plan to do exactly that for the solid waste produced throughout Sedgwick County.

The City has, however, three major concerns regarding the proposed bill.

- First, is the restricting on the siting of a landfill within one-half mile of a navigable stream. The City suggests that a more environmentally protecting requirement is to prohibit siting anywhere within the 100-year flood plain. This approach would also be consistent with the new federal siting requirements contained in Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Current law would allow for an expansion of an existing landfill within the one-half mile distance. Future needs, however, might dictate the need to locate a new landfill within one-half mile of such a stream. If properly engineered to be out of the 100-year flood plain, such setting should not be prohibited by prescription as this bill would provide.
- Our second concern regards the use of the proposed new state solid waste tonnage fee. Up to 50% of the funds collected each year could be appropriated for emergency cleanup in areas across the state. This provision,

HB 2801 PROPOSED AMENDMENTS (DELINEATED)

SECTION 4. K.S.A. 65-4307

NEW SECTION 8.

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[add:] (g) Any county or group of counties implementing a solid waste management plan pursuant to Section 2 may elect to exempt such county or group of counties from the fee imposed pursuant to subsection (a). By such election, said county or group of counties shall not be eliqible for participation in the receipt of sold waste management funds under Section 7 that are attributable to the fees generated by subsection (a).

SECTION 2. K.S.A. 65-3405

[add to the end of (a)]: For purposes of the provisions of this act a county plan shall also be considered as a regional plan.

CITY OF WICHITA 3/26/92

Committee Members of the March 17, 1992 Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

along with the lack of requirements for the allocation of funds between the counties, could result in much of the money collected in a given county being used in other parts of the state. The City's preference is to see each local unit of government take operational and financial responsibility to remediate pollution sites within their jurisdiction.

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Our third concern is that a single county cannot act as a region under this bill. Encouraging counties to act and plan together in groups of two or more is wise. This approach allows for the economies of scale that will be needed to operate modern, environmentally sound landfills. The problem is that this approach fails to account for the fact that a few of the most populous of the counties are in and of themselves large enough to stand as a region.

Thank you for the opportunity to present the City of Wichita's position on House Bill 2801. I would be happy to address any questions the Committee might have.

Sincerery,

Joseph (). Pajor

Natural Resources Director

JTP:gr

CITIZENS FOR A REASONABLE ENVIRONMENT

A COALITION OF GRASSROOTS KANSANS DETERMINED TO PRESERVE THE FUTURE JOHN FREED, CO-ORDINATOR

SeNATE ENERGY & MATURA Resources MARCH 24,1992

Re: HB 2801, A PROPONENT

Senator DoyAN & Members

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Phease excuse my Abscence This AM, it was recessary for me to be AT work onring this committee meeting

I trust you will TAKE Time to Review my Discussion points about MB 2801, which I support with Appropriate Revisions,

My Concerns Are As Follows;

SECTION 2, Pg. 5 lives 32-37; FAIL TO DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL WASTE Section 4, Pg 9 lives 20-30; Recomment Reinstatement to \$10,000 = Due to INCREASED

Processing Bus dens on KDME.

Pg11 lines20-30; should also include a given

Dispance From wells tother sources

Section 5, pg 11 812 call): There is no cailing on the COST

OF these GRANTS, NO guidelines NOT

DEADLINES -- TOO OPEN ENDED FUNDING! SECTION 7, 914 lines 19 HTD p15, line 11: What ARE The proposED,

Source of monies: ? Tipping Lic, fees?

12-1-92

A-12

CITIZENS FOR A REASONABLE ENVIRONMENT

A COALITION OF GRASSROOTS KANSANS DETERMINED TO PRESERVE THE FUTURE JOHN FREED, CO-ORDINATOR

Section 8, pg 17 lines 3-5; This is too OPENENDED FOR
The Counties, AS KOHE TESTIFIED
LAST week, ESEVERAL COUNTIES
DO NOT KNOW NOW MUCH
TRASH They ARE DEALING WITH, NOW.

917,1:res 6-17: re: Additional fee, This
creates A loop hole for
Mismanaged Countries AND
ESPECIALLY KANSAS City, KS
TO MESS Things up Again

Comments - ne: KCKS

The Country-Region CONCEPT & INTENT MUST BE ADHERED TO-

The city of KCK is Currently working ON A 20 yr TRASH CONTOLART, ARCORDING TO City Counselor HAI WAIKER,

25 1/00 TON, IN That ARED TO Close The ONLY LAND RII, in Existrance GREATES A Lot of CASH TO BE STASHED

(N A Very QUESTIONAble Neighborhood

STATE LE GISLATURE TO AGAIN BEGE PLEDD for you All TO CLEAR UP ANOTHER MIS MANAGED MESS OF KCK.

Since-Ply,

Shateld