

Approved: 1-18-94
Date

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES.

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Don Sallee at 8:00 a.m. on January 13, 1994 in Room 423-S of the Capitol.

All members were present or excused:

Committee staff present: Raney Gilliland, Legislative Research Department
Dennis Hodgins, Legislative Research Department
Don Hayward, Revisor of Statutes
Clarene Wilms, Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:
Dr. Robert C. Harder, Secretary, KDHE
William Bider, Director, Bureau of Waste Management
Michael Sorcher, Tire Energy Corporation, Overland Park, KS

Others attending: See attached list

Chairman Sallee called the meeting to order at 8:05 a.m. turning the presentation over to Dr. Robert C. Harder, Secretary of Kansas Department of Health and Environment.

William Bider, Director, Bureau of Waste Management requested an opportunity for both the House and Senate to review the Kansas landfill regulation package.

Mr. Bider presented a status review of solid waste program activities. Attachment 1 Members were told the major accomplishment of 1993 was compliance with federal Subtitle D regulations. Needed extensions were requested and received for small landfill compliance, also those affected by the 1993 floods. These extensions provided protection from third party lawsuits.

It was reported the grant application process is progressing although virtually every applicant needs further assistance to complete the initial forms.

The Waste Tire Management Program was reviewed by William Bider, Director of Waste Management, also noted was a letter announcing the availability of grant monies to establish or expand local government household hazardous waste collection programs. Attachments 2 and 3

The department feels a good regulatory system is in place to make sure that tires in the state are properly managed. Regulations require shredding, chipping, crumbing, or cutting of the tires.

Mr. Bider stated his department received 9 percent of the fees collected to cover administrative costs and this has not been sufficient to develop new initiatives related to the development of a statewide inventory of tire problems or address known problems.

Grants are available from the Waste Tire Management Fund to establish programs which ensure that tires are properly managed, to educate proper management methods and to enforce laws relating to the collection and disposal of tires. Individual counties may obtain grants in two consecutive years. This restriction may need to be amended in the future to deal with multi-county regions. Program enforcement and markets for waste tire products were also discussed.

Mr. Bider told committee members that considerable research has been conducted to ascertain whether used tires tend to migrate toward the top of a landfill. The results are that the tires tend to form methane gas and this in turn does cause the tires to rise to the surface of a landfill. They can even puncture the cap which has been

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, Room 423-S Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m. on January 13, 1994.

placed on the landfill resulting in costly remediation.

Mr. Bider stated the tire problems should phase out in 5 to 8 years, markets are improving but most tires in Kansas are going to landfills since there is no other market.

Questions by members called attention to a business which bales tires and it was asked whether grant funds had been used for this project. Concern was expressed that long term storage could result in problems due to rusting steel bands parting. The member stated the original intent of the fund was to have been for disposal.

Mr. Bider stated the business which bails tires had been functioning at the time he took over the department and agreed this method was much less desirable than productive use and said further investigation would be conducted. He also noted that many counties have chosen to bale tires rather than utilizing more desirable options. The regulation as written does not specify bailing but is approved. This issue may need to be revisited.

Charles Jones stated that in order to maximize benefits a presence in the field is needed as well as education, outreach and enforcement where problems occur. New solid waste engineers are presently available and purchasing 10 percent of their time could provide help to the various areas. Regionalization should be encouraged and more latitude on grants would be helpful. No match funds by the county are required but a small percentage charged to individual counties might encourage regionalization.

Michael Sorcher, Tire Energy Corporation, Overland Park, Kansas, appeared before the committee stating they were the contracted tire supply for the Monarch Cement Company in Humboldt, Kansas. Monarch is using whole tires in their cement plant as supplemental fuel as well as a raw material supply source. Tire Energy Corporation could recycle up to one million tires a year and could do more with Kansas tires if regulations were enforced. Business is encountering difficulties in trying to compete economically with the less expensive disposal method of putting them into the ground. Tire Energy Corporation pays a nominal fee to go pick up the tires which are then consolidated into trucks and taken to Monarch where they are sold. It is cheaper for counties to pay to have tires cut in half than to do sell them to this corporation. Regulations seem to have become skewed. Kansas tires need to be funneled to Kansas business.

The meeting adjourned at 8:57 a.m.

The next meeting is scheduled for January 18, 1994.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

DATE January 13, 1994

(PLEASE PRINT)
NAME AND ADDRESS

ORGANIZATION

Robert Harder

KDHE

Mike Sorcher

Tire Energy Corp

Shawn Harrelson

KTDA

Marti Crow

KDHE

REPORT TO
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
on
STATUS OF SOLID WASTE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES
January 13, 1994

Background

The passage of HB 2801 in 1992 and the federal mandates as set forth in RCRA Subtitle D led KDHE to establish a challenging set of goals related to the enhancement of the Solid Waste Program which existed at the time within the Bureau of Waste Management.

A major effort during 1993 was the completion of landfill design and operating regulations and the related state application to EPA to become authorized to oversee the municipal solid waste landfill permitting program. It was an important goal of KDHE to receive program approval prior to October 9, 1993, which was at that time the compliance deadline for all MSW landfills. The conditions set forth in HB 2428 led KDHE to adopt the federal Subtitle D regulations by reference rather than move forward with equivalent state regulations. The uncertainty as to whether any of the Subtitle D deadlines would be extended added greatly to the confusion of everyone and made it virtually impossible to draft state regulations in early summer which would be totally consistent with the final federal regulations.

During the summer, the State of Kansas was very active in encouraging EPA and Congress to extend the Subtitle D deadlines. The state legislature, the state congressional delegation, the Kansas Association of Counties, and many individual citizens petitioned EPA to extend the deadlines focusing on the needs of small landfills, particularly those in rural areas. Based upon Kansas' comments and those received from a few other vocal states, EPA issued some preliminary opinions in early summer which explained their intention to extend the compliance deadlines for small landfills. Based upon EPA's reported intentions, KDHE drafted state landfill regulations which would offer extensions to small landfills in Kansas.

As the Kansas landfill program review was taking place at the regional EPA office in Kansas City, EPA in Washington was in the process of finalizing their own landfill regulations. The EPA regional office initially concluded that the KDHE regulations would satisfy all program requirements and it was so stated in the August 25, 1993 issue of the Federal Register which proposed "Full Program Approval" following the public comment period. However, the final EPA regulation placed some conditions on the ability of a small landfill to qualify for the 6 month extension which were not initially proposed by EPA and not included in the Kansas regulations which accompanied the program permit application to EPA. Therefore, EPA could only issue a "Partial Program Approval" to Kansas which was ultimately received on October 7, 1993, two days before the deadline was reached for large landfills. The partial approval covered large landfills only. With some minor revisions to the regulation which have now been drafted but not yet adopted, KDHE will receive full program approval.

There were several positive outcomes to all of our efforts during 1993. First, KDHE received program approval before the October 9, 1993 deadline applied to the state's large facilities meaning that some degree of protection from third party lawsuits existed at all times. Perhaps even more important was the 6 month extension granted to all small landfills receiving less than 100 tons of solid waste per day. This decision by EPA gave many small cities and counties much needed time to plan individually and as regions and make informed decisions about the long-term operation of their facilities. An additional extension of 18 months is also available to very small landfills (less than 20 tons per day) in arid areas

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Attachment 1

(less than 25 inches of rainfall per year) if there is no evidence of groundwater contamination at the site. Several small western Kansas landfills are likely to take advantage of this extension. Finally, primarily at the request of Kansas and other midwest states which were hit by the flood of 1993, EPA provided an additional extension to the Subtitle D deadlines for landfills located in counties which were declared disaster areas. Several large Kansas landfills did qualify and receive 6 month extensions.

Education and Outreach

Beginning in the second half of 1992, KDHE embarked on a program to provide training to the regulated community in the coming Subtitle D requirements. Several technical conferences were held, some in cooperation with KAC. Hundreds of city, county, and private sector employees attended these meetings to hear KDHE and other experts explain the requirements using the best available information at the time. In addition to meetings, many documents were prepared and distributed throughout the year. KDHE staff also participated in dozens of individual meetings with cities and counties to advise them in their own particular situations. It has been a difficult education process, but we are now at a point where most members of the regulated community are well-informed and in the process of planning how to comply with Subtitle D. KDHE will continue to provide technical assistance to cities and counties with existing staff and with our new solid waste district engineers which are just now coming on board.

County Planning Activities

Solid waste planning activity is now in full swing throughout the state. Individual county and regional planning committees have been formed and consultants have been hired to assist in the planning effort. Many counties which began planning individually have now joined regions to determine if cooperative efforts may lead to long-term efficiencies. Regional planning also adds the advantage of increased state funding. Planning costs are reimbursable at a rate of 90% for regions compared to only 50% for individual counties.

The first planning grants were awarded in November 1993 and additional grants continue to be processed each week. The attached table shows that a total of over \$ 1.7 million in grants have been awarded thus far in FY 1994. Currently, over \$700,000 in additional grant requests are pending. Additional grant applications were anticipated this week as part of the third round of requests.

The map which accompanies the table shows that most counties are now covered by the grants which have either been awarded or are pending. A total of 76 counties have now submitted individual applications or are part of regional applications.

Overall, the grant application process has worked well. Virtually every application has needed some degree of revision to clarify scope of work and to eliminate requests to fund ineligible tasks. The grant application process specified the types of tasks which were eligible and maximum costs for each task. County or region size was a factor in determining maximum costs. It is also important to note that counties and regions are being reimbursed for planning expenses incurred prior to their formal grant requests. This has been particularly important to many small counties which installed groundwater monitoring wells to determine if contamination exists at their landfills. Most counties with groundwater contamination are deciding to close because they would not be eligible for the small landfill design exemption allowed by the federal regulations.

Groundwater Contamination at Kansas Landfills

As groundwater sampling increases at Kansas landfills, more and more contamination is being discovered. As explained to this committee in November of 1993, more than one third of the landfills which have developed groundwater monitoring data have some degree of groundwater contamination. Additional landfills may also have contamination present, but results are not yet conclusive. At last count, 11 small western Kansas landfills have found contamination at their facilities. This finding is serious because of the importance of groundwater resources and because the added 18 month extension of the Subtitle D deadline and subsequent small landfill exempt status for design requirements is lost whenever groundwater contamination is identified. We must responsibly utilize this information when determining appropriate long-term landfill design and operation standards for all landfill sizes and types.

Landfill Closures

With the extra time given to counties under the Subtitle D deadline extensions, closure activity has slowed somewhat. Some counties are moving forward with closure, but most landfills are utilizing the extra time to make a smoother transition from operating a local landfill to managing solid waste by an alternative method. Many counties are examining their alternatives and deciding on closure with the construction of a transfer station. It is anticipated that several landfills will close before the April 9, 1994 deadline to avoid the implications of operating and closing under Subtitle D. Additional closures will continue over the next two years as many small western Kansas landfills, which utilized the small arid landfill exemption, complete studies which fully assess the costs of operating Subtitle D landfills.

Many counties which have decided to close are proceeding quickly with plans to design, construct, and operate transfer stations. KDHE is working closely with counties to develop appropriate solid waste transfer systems allowing local flexibility while ensuring that certain necessary operating conditions are satisfied including those related to litter control, security, runoff controls, and health considerations. KDHE also intends to work with counties to develop and operate interim transfer stations when the construction of permanent facilities cannot be completed prior to the applicable deadline.

Cost of Solid Waste Management Under Subtitle D

KDHE is in the process of assessing solid waste disposal cost impacts associated with the implementation of Subtitle D. It is very important to emphasize that the total cost of solid waste management consists of two major components -- collection and disposal. Collection, which typically comprises 70 to 80 percent of the total cost is not impacted by Subtitle D. Only the disposal component is impacted. The increases in disposal costs are related to increased tipping fees at landfills to support the design, construction, and operation of the new generation of landfills and transfer stations and to transfer solid waste to out of county facilities.

Solid Waste Advisory Group

In the spring of 1993, the Solid Waste Advisory Group was established. Approximately 35 persons from

local government, consulting, and industry have voluntarily given of their time and expertise to assist KDHE in some very important tasks over this first year. Most noteworthy is the major effort related to the completion of a state landfill regulation package which can ultimately replace the federal Subtitle D regulations adopted by reference last September. Consensus was reached in the group to move forward with this regulation which provides state flexibility in several areas and addresses many areas in which the federal regulations were silent. The professionalism of the advisors and their perseverance to work through some tough issues is appreciated and the quality final work product is a credit to them as well as KDHE's technical staff who spent many hundreds of hours on this project.

KDHE intends to utilize the Advisory Group in future efforts related to regulation development and in certain program policy decisions. KDHE has also requested time to brief the House and Senate Energy and Natural Resource Committees regarding the regulation package developed with the Advisory Group.

Kansas Association of Counties Training Contract

In December 1993, KDHE entered into an agreement with KAC to provide training to city and county employees related to procuring services and equipment needed to properly manage solid waste. Many local government units are in the process of procuring such services and will continue to do so for several years. This training should cover many important and complex issues including financing, legal considerations, technical considerations, and general contract management. The training is scheduled to at four locations throughout the state in late February and early March 1994 (Garden City, Hays, Topeka, and Wichita). There is no cost to attend the training for employees of local government as the costs of the program are being covered by the solid waste tipping fee.

Possible BIRP Contract

The Business and Industry Recycling Program (BIRP) is currently working with KDHE to obtain federal funding to study "hard to manage" non-hazardous wastes generated by businesses throughout the state. Historically, such wastes which include various sludges, dusts, chips, scraps, etc have been taken to local landfills; however, with the development of many new transfer stations some of these materials may not be suitable for mixing with other wastes at the transfer location. A proposal has been submitted to EPA and tentatively approved. The goals of this study will be to develop an inventory of such wastes and identify alternative waste management practices focusing on the potential for recycling.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING GRANTS

August and October 1993 Cycles

	Regional Groups	SFY 1994	Pending 1994
1.	Gyp Hills SWA 6 counties Barber, Clark, Comanche, Harper, Kiowa & Pratt	\$235,335.00	
2.	Lake Region SWA 6 counties Anderson, Coffey, Franklin, Linn, Miami and Osage		\$211,250.00*
3.	Marion-Dickinson 2 counties Marion and Dickinson		\$ 35,296.79*
4.	North Central Kansas SWA 6 counties Cloud, Jewell, Lincoln, Mitchell, Ottawa and Republic		\$239,333.85*
5.	Northeast Kansas SWA 2 counties Washington and Marshall		\$ 55,370.00*
6.	Northwest Kansas SWA 15 counties Decatur, Ellis, Gove, Graham, Logan, Norton, Osborne, Phillips, Rooks, Russell, Sheridan, Sherman, Smith, Thomas, Trego	\$401,397	
7.	Northwest Kansas Small SWA 3 counties Cheyenne, Rawlins and Wallace	\$123,672.35	
8.	Rural Development Association of Northeast Kansas 2 counties Brown and Nemaha	\$77,400.00	
9.	Santa Fe Trail SWA 5 counties Edwards, Ford, Hodgeman, Pawnee and Stafford		\$177,489.17*
10.	South Central Kansas SWA 4 counties Chautauqua, Cowley, Elk and Sumner	\$126,905.00	
11.	Southeast Kansas SWA 9 counties Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho, Woodson and Wilson	\$252,946.00	
12.	Southwest Kansas SWA 13 counties Finney, Grant, Gray, Hamilton, Haskell, Kearney, Lane, Meade, Ness, Scott, Stanton, Stevens and Wichita	\$410,936.00	
	INDIVIDUAL COUNTIES		
	Leavenworth County	\$40,000.00	
	Morton County	\$29,521.70	
	Rush County	\$ 3,604.00	
	Total	\$1,701,717.05	\$718,739.81

SWA = Solid Waste Authority

* Dollar amounts are estimates.

Aug & Oct 1993 Grant Cycles



REPORT TO
SENATE ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE
on
THE WASTE TIRE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
January 13, 1994

History

The Waste Tire Act was passed by the 1990 Kansas Legislature to ensure that used tires were properly managed and that existing tire problems were addressed. The provisions of the Act prohibited the disposal of whole tires; required permitting of all parties involved in the collection, transportation, processing, or disposal of tires; and established a \$ 0.50 per tire excise tax on new tires sold at retail establishments. All collected fees are to be deposited in the Waste Tire Management Fund which is to be used to provide grants to local units of government to establish programs which ensure that newly generated tires are properly managed and existing problems are cleaned up. The Act also prohibits tire retailers from refusing used tires from customers or inducing customers to take used tires when making new purchases. KDHE's role in the tire program is to enforce the waste tire management laws, provide grants to local government, and provide technical guidance to public and private parties.

Waste Tire Issues

Improper disposal of tires can result in a variety of undesirable environmental impacts. If placed whole in landfills, tires can collect the methane gas generated by the degradation of waste and migrate to the surface potentially impacting the integrity of the landfill final cover. If dumped on the surface, tires can serve as homes and breeding grounds for disease carrying insects and rodents. Also, uncontrolled tire piles present a fire hazard as demonstrated by several disastrous events which have occurred throughout the country.

Existing laws and regulations prohibit tires from being landfilled unless they are processed to reduce their volume by shredding, chipping, crumbing, or cutting. If cutting is the volume reduction method, it must include either cutting the tires in half circumferentially or cutting the tires into at least four parts with no part larger than one-fourth of the original tire size.

Currently, waste tires are managed by both the public and private sectors. The total number of active permits has increased each year of to the present level which includes 9 tire monofills, 33 transporters, 13 processors, and 2 collectors. Although the number of permits in each category is expected to increase over the next few years, most growth will probably occur in transporter permits.

The Waste Tire Management Fund

We are currently in the third full year of collecting fees on the sale of new tires. The fee revenues have increased slightly each year to current levels which average about \$ 100,000 per month (or \$ 1.2 million per year). Since its inception, a total of \$ 3.5 million has been collected and deposited in the Tire Fund. In accordance with the statute, only 9 percent of the fund has been used to support KDHE staff and other program operating costs. The remainder of the funds are available for grants to local government.

The funds allocated to support the KDHE tire program have not covered costs nor allowed KDHE to implement new initiatives related to the development of a statewide inventory of tire problems or address the known problems which exist at salvage yards. Approximately \$100,000 per year has been used to support the program which includes all permitting, grants, inspections, and enforcement activities.

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Attachment 2

The Waste Tire Grant Program

Base and abatement grants are provided under this program. Base grants are made primarily to establish programs which ensure that tires are properly managed, to educate the public as to proper management methods, and to enforce laws relating to the collection and disposal of tires. Some cleanup of existing tire piles may occur under base grants, but significant cleanup problems are addressed by the abatement grants. In managing the Waste Tire Management Fund, KDHE ensures that adequate funds are reserved for base grants prior to awarding the typically larger amounts for abatement grants. Grant recipients are only eligible to receive grant awards for two consecutive years. This limitation is a problem for multi-county regions which have identified and prioritized multiple tire problems which require years to plan and remediate. It may also cause unnecessary delays in addressing newly identified problems in counties or regions which had recently received grants.

The attached table lists all Waste Tire Grants which have been awarded since the program's inception. The map on the backside of the table shows the counties which have received grants either individually or as part of regions. The first grants were awarded in fiscal year 1993. Since then, 40 grants have been awarded or are pending totalling \$ 1.9 million. These grants cover 70 counties. Based upon total fee revenues and fund expenditures to date, the Waste Tire Management Fund contains a balance of approximately \$ 2 million. KDHE recently distributed a letter to all counties soliciting new grant applications.

Although all grants have been made to units of local government, funds are usually passed through to a private contractor hired to perform a specific task or series of tasks. This is important with respect to the long-term viability of the waste tire management system which is evolving in the state. The private sector which has developed to collect, transport, process, and recycle tires will serve as the backbone of the future system. It is KDHE's hope that market conditions will sufficiently increase to sustain this system without further grant subsidies.

Program Enforcement

KDHE staff performed 34 inspections of permitted tire facilities or operations in calendar year 1993. Compliance problems have been identified at some facilities and Administrative Orders issued when appropriate. Tire problems continue to generate a large number of citizen complaints related to improper management or disposal. Many of the complaints are received from permitted parties regarding improper practices by competitors. Whenever a waste tire pile or dump is identified, KDHE attempts to identify the responsible parties to correct the problem before utilizing Tire Funds through grants to locals.

Waste Tire Markets

In recent months, the market for waste tires has improved. Monarch Cement in Humboldt is currently processing about 750,000 tires per year which is about a third of those generated annually in the state. A crumb rubber facility in Wichita intends to process up to 1 million tires per year as markets for their products increase. In the near term, a KDOT highway paving project along Interstate 135 will utilize crumb rubber as a material substitute. Other potential uses for crumb rubber include playground chips and a raw material substitute for certain plastic resins.

Given the current and future potential to recycle waste tires for either energy or material value, planning emphasis should now be placed on the transportation of tires to locations where they can be used. In some cases, stockpiling in a safe manner should be considered as an alternative to landfill disposal.

WASTE TIRE GRANT PROGRAM

Financial Recap

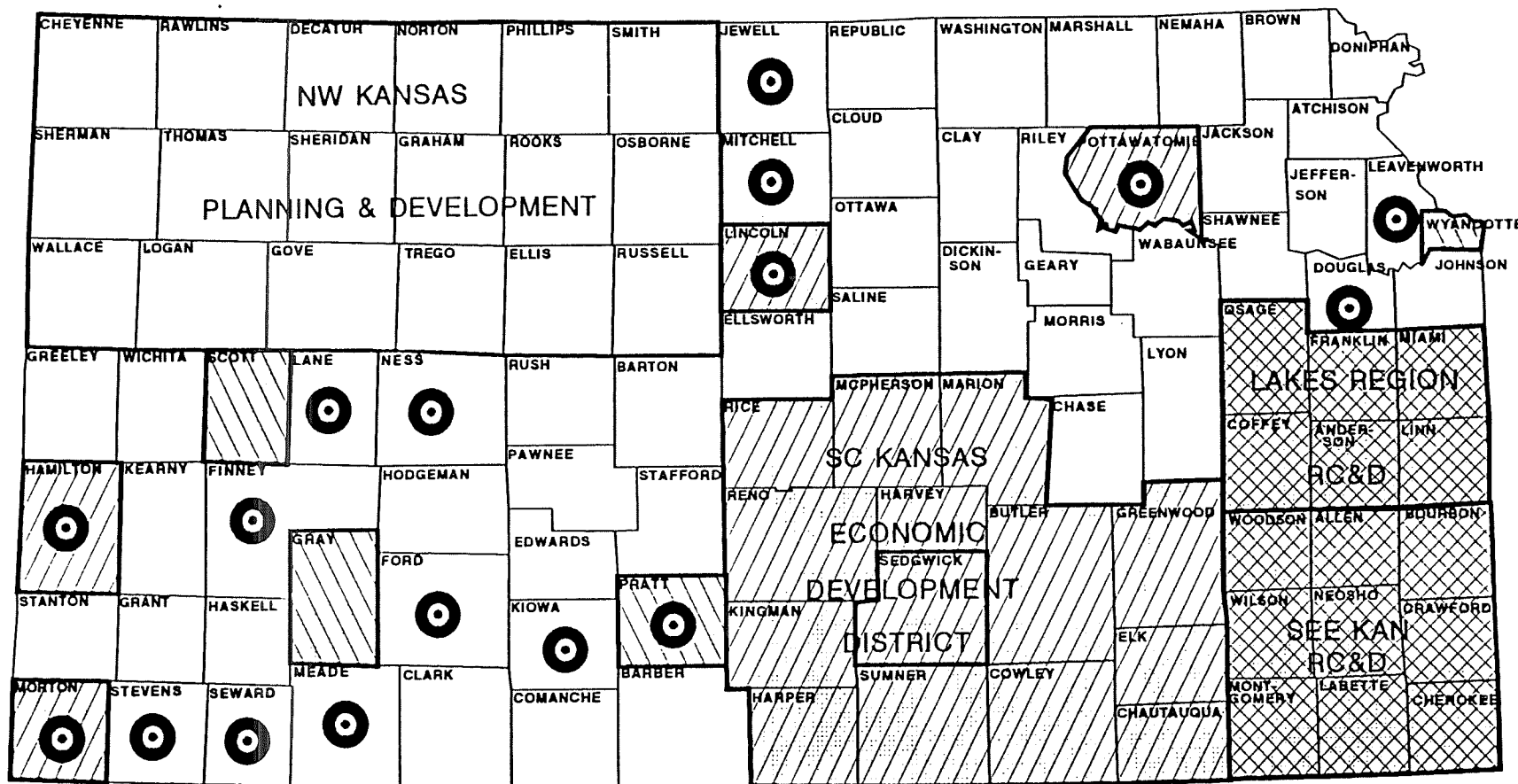
As of January 1994

(Additional grant applications may be submitted)

Base Grants County Programs	SFY 1993	SFY 1994	Pending 1994	Remarks
Finney	\$12,401			process existing stockpiles, develop ongoing programs
Ford	10,299			eliminate existing tire piles at the landfill
Gray			5,000	process existing tire piles at the landfill & monofill
Hamilton	5,000	5,000		eliminate existing tire piles at the landfill
Jewell	5,000			identify tire piles, pub ed, subsidize disposal costs, enforcement
Lane	5,000			eliminate existing tire piles at the landfill
Leavenworth	24,139			collection day, subsidize disposal costs, process piles, education
Lincoln	5,000	5,000		process existing stkpiles, purchase van for future waste tires
Meade	5,000			process existing stkpiles, work with tire dealers on proper disp
Mitchell		5,000		pub ed, estab collection & hauling system, process waste tires
Morton	5,000	5,000		eliminate existing tire piles at the landfill
Ness		5,000		process existing stkpiles at landfill & estab permanent monofill
Pottawatomie	6,048	6,048		process existing stockpiles at landfill, public education
Pratt	5,000		5,000	eliminate existing tire piles at landfill, purchase storage facility
Scott			5,000	process existing tire piles at the landfill & monofill
Sedgwick	151,373		151,373	establish enforcement & education programs
Seward	7,029			estab collection site, pub ed, process waste tires, enforcement
Stevens		5,000		process existing tire piles at the landfill & monofill
Wyandotte			60,747	estab collection site, pub ed, process waste tires, enforcement
Regional Programs				
Lake Region RC&D (6 counties)	37,766		37,766	Anderson, Coffey, Fanklin, Linn, Miami & Osage counties joined to establish regional waste tire program. To eliminate existing stkpiles at county landfills and to establish ongoing mgmt prgm
Northwest Kansas Delvpmt (18 counties)	98,002			Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Norton, Phillips, Smith, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Wallace, Logan, Gove, Trego, Ellis, & Russell counties joined to establish a waste tire program. To start with abatement of existing piles.
SCKEDD (10 counties)	107,759	142,759		Butler, Chautauqua, Cowley, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, McPherson, Reno, Rice, & Sumner counties joined to collect & transport waste tires to processing facility in Wichita.
See-Kan RC&D (9 counties)	72,283			Counties: Allen, Bourbon, Cherokee, Crawford, Labette, Montgomery, Neosho & Wilson, joined to establish a regional waste tire collection, transport, abatement & disposal system
Total	\$562,099	\$178,807	\$264,886	Base Grant Totals
Abatement Grants				
Douglas County	50,580			clean up unpermitted tire waste dump sites
Lake Region RC&D			57,000	clean up unpermitted tire waste dump sites
See-Kan RC&D	140,000		159,790	clean up landfills tire piles & unpermitted tire waste dump sites
Scott County			12,000	clean up of waste tire piles
Wichita-Sedgwick County	267,000		200,000	clean up a million tire pile in Wichita
Total	\$457,580	\$0	\$428,790	Abatement Grant Totals
Grand Total	\$1,019,679	\$178,807	\$693,676	Base & Abatement Grant Totals

KANSAS WASTE TIRE MANAGEMENT GRANTS

JULY 92 - JANUARY 94



● SINGLE COUNTY PARTICIPANTS



SECOND YEAR GRANT PENDING 1994



SECOND YEAR GRANT



GRANTS PENDING 1994

State of Kansas

Joan Finney, Governor



Reply To: (913) 296-1600
FAX (913) 296-1592
Forbes Field, Building 740
Topeka, KS 66620-0001

Department of Health and Environment

Robert C. Harder, Secretary

December 15, 1993

Dear Commissioners:

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment is announcing the availability of grant monies to establish or expand a local government household hazardous waste collection program. The grants will be awarded competitively, and a local government match of at least 50% is required. The establishment of permanent county collection programs and regional cooperative approaches is encouraged. Funds are also available for single day collection events. If you wish to apply, grant applications are due by February 11, 1994.

Waste Tire Base Grant funds are also available. The attached sheet shows what each county is eligible for. Counties may receive the base amount in two consecutive state fiscal years, and no local match is required. You may apply for Waste Tire funds at any time during the year.

Please contact Kathleen Warren at (913) 296-1611 for more information about either of the programs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "William L. Bider".

William Bider

Director

Bureau of Waste Management

Senate Energy & Natural Resc.
January 13, 1994
Attachment 3

TIRE GRANT FORMULA

KANSAS	POPULATION 2477574	GRANT FORMULA AMOUNT
Allen	14,638	\$5,489
Anderson	7,803	\$5,000
Atchison	16,932	\$6,350
Barber	5,874	\$5,000
Barton	29,382	\$11,018
Bourbon	14,966	\$5,612
Brown	11,128	\$5,000
Butler	50,580	\$18,968
Chase	3,021	\$5,000
Chautauqua	4,407	\$5,000
Cherokee	21,374	\$8,015
Cheyenne	3,243	\$5,000
Clark	2,418	\$5,000
Clay	9,158	\$5,000
Cloud	11,023	\$5,000
Coffey	8,404	\$5,000
Comanche	2,313	\$5,000
Cowley	36,915	\$13,843
Crawford	35,568	\$13,338
Decatur	4,021	\$5,000
Dickinson	18,958	\$7,109
Doniphan	8,134	\$5,000
Douglas	81,798	\$30,674
Edwards	3,787	\$5,000
Elk	3,327	\$5,000
Ellis	26,004	\$9,752
Ellsworth	6,586	\$5,000
Finney	33,070	\$12,401
Ford	27,463	\$10,299
Franklin	21,994	\$8,248
Geary	30,453	\$11,420
Gove	3,231	\$5,000
Graham	3,543	\$5,000
Grant	7,159	\$5,000
Gray	5,396	\$5,000
Greeley	1,774	\$5,000
Greenwood	7,847	\$5,000
Hamilton	2,388	\$5,000
Harper	7,124	\$5,000
Harvey	31,028	\$11,636
Haskell	3,886	\$5,000
Hodgeman	2,177	\$5,000
Jackson	11,525	\$5,000
Jefferson	15,905	\$5,964
Jewell	4,251	\$5,000
Johnson	355,054	\$133,145
Kearney	4,027	\$5,000
Kingman	8,292	\$5,000
Kiowa	3,660	\$5,000
Lafayette	23,693	\$8,885
Lane	2,375	\$5,000
Leavenworth	64,371	\$24,139
Lincoln	3,653	\$5,000
Linn	8,254	\$5,000
Logan	3,081	\$5,000
Lyon	34,732	\$13,025
McPherson	27,268	\$10,226
Marion	12,888	\$5,000
Marshall	11,705	\$5,000

TIRE GRANT FORMULA

KANSAS	POPULATION 2477574	GRANT FORMULA AMOUNT
Meade	4,247	\$5,000
Miami	23,466	\$8,800
Mitchell	7,203	\$5,000
Montgomery	38,816	\$14,556
Morris	6,198	\$5,000
Morton	3,480	\$5,000
Nemaha	10,446	\$5,000
Neosho	17,035	\$6,388
Neos	4,033	\$5,000
Norton	5,947	\$5,000
Osage	15,248	\$5,718
Osborne	4,867	\$5,000
Ottawa	5,634	\$5,000
Pawnee	7,555	\$5,000
Phillips	6,590	\$5,000
Pottawatomie	16,128	\$6,048
Prairie	9,702	\$5,000
Rawlins	3,404	\$5,000
Reno	62,389	\$23,396
Republic	6,482	\$5,000
Rice	10,610	\$5,000
Riley	67,139	\$25,177
Rooks	6,039	\$5,000
Rush	3,842	\$5,000
Russell	7,835	\$5,000
Saline	49,301	\$18,488
Scott	5,289	\$5,000
Sedgwick	403,662	\$151,373
Seward	18,743	\$7,029
Shawnee	160,976	\$60,366
Sheridan	3,043	\$5,000
Sherman	6,926	\$5,000
Smith	5,078	\$5,000
Stafford	5,365	\$5,000
Stanton	2,333	\$5,000
Stevens	5,048	\$5,000
Sumner	25,841	\$9,690
Thomas	8,258	\$5,000
Trego	3,694	\$5,000
Wabaunsee	6,603	\$5,000
Wallace	1,821	\$5,000
Washington	7,073	\$5,000
Wichita	2,758	\$5,000
Wilson	10,289	\$5,000
Woodson	4,116	\$5,000
Wyandotte	161,993	\$60,747
TOTALS	2,477,574	\$1,127,331