

DR 74-20 - City of Wichita Solid
Waste Management Plan

COMMITTEE

M.A.P.C. *to state*
Approved to recommend
changes to BCC 6-13-73

B.C.C./B.C.M. *Approved* 6-11-73

DATE

ACTION

COMMITTEE _____ DATE _____

M.A.P.C. *to State*
Approval + recommend 6-13-73
changes to BCC

B.C.C./B *approved* 6-11-73

DR 74-20 - City of Wichita Solid
Waste Management Plan

June 17, 1974

Mr. Mel Gray
Kansas State Board of Health
Topeka, Kansas

Attention: Charles Linn

Re: Solid Waste Management
Plan - City of Wichita

Dear Mr. Gray:

The Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, at its regular meeting of June 13, 1974, considered the Wichita Solid Waste Management Plan and found that it is in conformance to the adopted Comprehensive Plans for this area. The Planning Commission, however, did take action to recommend to the City Commission that two portions of the Plan be amended to provide: (a) that individuals may be able to haul their residential trash; and (b) that solid waste collection vehicles be prohibited from parking in residential areas and on streets.

If there is any additional information needed, please advise.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Lakin
Director of Planning

RAL:ber

cc: Ralph Wulz, City Manager
James Aiken, Director, Environmental Health

June 17, 1974

Ralph Wulz City Manager

Robert A. Lakin, Director of Planning

Solid Waste Management Plan -
City of Wichita

The Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, at its regular meeting of June 13, 1974, considered the City's Solid Waste Management Plan. At that meeting, they found it in conformance with adopted Comprehensive Plans and so certified it to the State Board of Health. They did, however, move to recommend to the City Commission that the Plan be amended to provide that individual residents may haul their residential trash to an approved landfill, and to recommend that action be taken to prohibit the parking of solid waste collection vehicles in residential areas and on streets.

Would you please furnish this information to the Board of City Commissioners for their information and consideration?

RAL:ber

cc: James Aiken
Environmental Health Director

Bob Lakin

City of Wichita, Kansas

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Adopted June 11, 1974
May 16, 1974

Bd of Com.
C.D.W.

Prepared for submission to the
Kansas State Department of Health
in accordance with
KSA 65-3405

Board of City Commissioners

Garry L. Porter, Mayor
Connie Peters, Vice Mayor
James M. Donnell, Commissioner
Glenn J. Shanahan, Commissioner
John S. Stevens, Commissioner

City Manager Ralph Wulz

Solid Waste Committee

Ray Bruggeman, Director of Public Works
Gene Fey, Sanitation Director
John Firsching, Superintendent of Landscape
& Forestry
Bob Lakin, Director of Planning
Jim Aiken, Environmental Health Director, Chairman

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Introduction

Wichita is a metropolitan city containing 93.46 square miles and a population of 262,766 with an average daily production of 5 pounds of solid waste per person. The population is projected to increase as follows: 1980 - 294,300, 1990 - 331,700, 2000 - 370,100. Depending on management of resources, merchandizing and marketing trends and energy availability the daily production of solid waste per person will increase perhaps by 4 percent per year.

In recent years Wichita has improved its residential solid waste storage standards by substituting 30 gallon containers for 55 gallon barrels and by eliminating backyard trash burning as of January 1, 1972. In 1973 as a follow-up to elimination of backyard trash burning the City Commission initiated a program of providing collection and disposal of residential trash for indigent families with no direct charge. This program is funded with revenue sharing money.

For residential solid waste collection the householder may select from any one of 87 individual solid waste collectors operating 140 packer trucks or the City of Wichita operating 23 packer trucks or haul his own on a weekly basis. For other types of solid waste collection there are available 12 individual solid waste collectors operating 12 enclosed steel bed trucks, 138 solid waste collectors operating 205 demolition and commercial trucks, 54 tree haulers operating 63 tree waste trucks and the city operating 3 packer trucks. Altogether there are 291 individual solid waste collectors plus the City of Wichita operating a total of 446 solid waste collection vehicles. The city solid waste collection system is operated as a utility with the current service charge for regular volume collection being \$8.50 per 3 months for single family dwellings. Each individual solid waste collector "arranges" for his own customers, sets his own rates and does his own service charge collection.

The City of Wichita operates two city-county sanitary landfills as a jointly financed venture with Sedgwick County. The sanitary landfills are operated as a utility with financing from the dumping fee revenue. The disposal cost is projected at \$1.50 per ton in 1974. The Brooks site sanitary landfill is located at 41st and North West Street. It was acquired in 1966, consists of 247 acres and is projected for use through 1980 or 1981. A tree waste burning operation is carried out on this site but separate from the landfill operation. The Chapin site sanitary landfill is located at 3800 South Hydraulic and has been acquired at various times starting in 1954 with a final total of 173 acres. The latest acquisition occurred in 1970 and consisted of 70 acres. The Chapin site is projected for use through 1974 and perhaps for 5 or 6 months of 1975.

The city and county are in the process of acquiring a new sanitary landfill site in the south metropolitan area. Projections for the length of use of the new (unknown) site will not be made until an engineering plan is available but should be in the 5 to 10 year range. It is anticipated that sanitary landfills will be used for solid waste disposal for the immediate future (5 to 10 years) with processing and/or recycling being developed for longer range planning (10 to 20 years).

It is estimated that 60% of the solid waste produced in Sedgwick County outside of Wichita is disposed of in the two city-county sanitary landfills. This total population (262,766 city and 44,833 county) of 307,599 produces 750 tons of solid waste per day. Depending on the disposal provisions of the Sedgwick County solid waste management plan the population served by the two city-county sanitary landfills could increase significantly in the next two years. The projected sanitary landfill operations contained herein are adequate to provide this service.

The solid waste management problems of Wichita were studied in some detail in 1972 and are depicted in a report dated June 5, 1972 issued by the Environmental Resource Task Force and the Environmental Health Division of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health entitled, "Considerations for Solid Waste Management - Wichita, Kansas."

The following solid waste management plan provides appropriate improvement in the existing system and provides adequate flexibility for adjustment in relation to providing collection and disposal for annexed areas or otherwise.

I. Legislative Intent

It is hereby declared that the protection of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, the protection of property values, and the maintenance of an environment conducive to quality living in the City of Wichita, Kansas, requires a solid waste management system that will provide safe and sanitary storage, collection, processing and disposal of all solid waste produced in the City of Wichita.

Although a controlled routing of the solid waste collection system (only one truck in each block) would result in conservation of fuel, less community cost, less nuisance from noise and air pollution, and a more efficient and manageable system, it is the policy of the city to provide a freedom of choice to citizens in selecting their solid waste collection agency and to provide unrestricted opportunity for free enterprise. It is further the policy of the city that the normal solid waste produced be stored in accordance with recognized standards and collected by a solid waste collector. While extensive recycling is not a reality it is recognized that recycling technology will be developed. The city encourages recycling efforts and in the meanwhile will provide a basic solid waste management system, including storage, collection and disposal activities that will provide adequate flexibility for adjustment and incorporation of recycling at such time as it is developed for practical utilization. Until such time as total solid waste recycling and/or processing becomes a reality it is the intent of City of Wichita in cooperation and coordination with the county of Sedgwick to provide at least two satisfactorily operated sanitary landfills for the sanitary disposal of solid waste produced in the City of Wichita and such solid waste produced in Sedgwick County as determined by the Sedgwick County Commission.

While the Solid Waste Management Plan includes the provision that the City is presently providing and plans to continue to provide two sanitary landfills for the disposal of all solid waste produced in the city it is recognized that other appropriate disposal and/or processing facilities may be proposed. Such other disposal and/or processing facilities may be utilized by solid waste collectors for disposal and/or processing of residential bulky waste, tree waste, commercial trash, industrial solid waste, bulky waste, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste without modification of the plan provided that such facility has prior approval of the Health Officer and a permit from the State Health Department.

Any disposal and/or processing facilities other than those provided by the City proposed for residential trash and/or commercial garbage may be used by solid waste collectors only if the Solid Waste Management Plan is modified to include such facilities, approval is secured from the Health Officer and a permit is obtained by the State Health Department.

It is the intent and commitment of the Board of City Commissioners of Wichita, Kansas, to prepare and adopt an ordinance incorporating the standards contained in this Solid Waste Management Plan and to implement the plan by January, 1975.

II. Definitions

1. Agricultural Solid Waste means the solid waste that results from the rearing, maintaining, and slaughtering of animals and the processing of animal products and orchard and field crops.
2. Apartment means a structure or premise containing five or more dwelling units including condominiums and similar facilities provided that occupants who are owners of an individual dwelling unit within an apartment where there is not a central management or homes association may be handled as a single family dwelling.
3. Bulky Waste means items whose large size or shape precludes or complicates the handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods.
4. Commercial Garbage means garbage produced from activities on any premise other than an occupied dwelling unit.
5. Commercial Trash means solid waste normally generated by stores, offices, schools, institutions and other nonresidential occupancies that do not actually turn out a product, but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, or manure.
6. Composting means a control process of degrading organic matter by micro-organisms into a usable soil conditioner.
7. Containerized Unit means a solid waste storage container of one cubic yard capacity or larger that is fly-tight, water-tight, and rodent proof and which is emptied into the collection vehicle by mechanical means or is attached to or loaded onto the collection vehicle for transportation to the disposal site.

8. Demolition and Construction Wastes means waste lumber, masonry, concrete, other building materials, and the resultant mixture with soil or other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, structures, pavements, bridges, and similar projects.
9. Demolition Landfill means a landfill used exclusively for the disposal of demolition and construction wastes.
10. Dwelling Unit means any room or group of rooms located within a building forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, eating and a part of which is exclusively or occasionally appropriated to cookery and shall include mobile homes.
11. Garbage means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, processing, storage, packaging, preparation, sale, cooking and serving of meat, produce, and other foods and shall include unclean containers.
12. Hazardous Wastes means solid and liquid wastes which require special handling and/or disposal to avoid illness or injury to persons or damage to property and to protect and conserve the environment and shall include but not be limited to pesticides, acids, caustics, other dangerous chemicals, pathological wastes, dead animals, radio active materials, flammable or explosive materials, oils and solvents and similar chemicals and materials that are significantly contaminated with one or more of the above enumerated wastes and shall also include containers and materials that have been contaminated with hazardous wastes.
13. Health Officer means the Director of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health or his authorized representative.
14. Industrial Solid Waste means solid waste normally generated by industrial and manufacturing operations which may include metal, plastic and similar materials produced by commercial operations but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, manure or commercial trash.

15. Mobile Home Park means a parcel or tract of land used or intended to be used by one or more occupied mobile homes. For purposes of this chapter a mobile home park containing only one occupied mobile home shall be considered a single family dwelling. A mobile home park containing two, three or four occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a multi-family dwelling and a mobile home park containing five or more occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a mobile home park in relation to the requirements for mobile home parks in this chapter.
16. Multi-Family Dwelling means a structure containing two, three or four dwelling units.
17. Nuisance means anything which (1) is injurious to health, or is offensive to the senses or any obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or (2) adversely affects an entire community or neighborhood, or any substantial number of persons even though the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, and (3) is caused by or is the result of the handling or disposal of solid waste.
18. Person means any individual, firm, trust, partnership, association or corporation.
19. Recycling means the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
20. Residential Bulky Waste means items of solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwellings or on their dwelling premises that are too large or too heavy to be placed in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include household appliances, furniture, plumbing fixtures, playground equipment, yard appliances and equipment and similar materials but does not include vehicle major component parts, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste or tree waste.
21. Residential Trash means solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwelling or on their dwelling premises that can be stored for collection in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include but not be limited to wrapped garbage, paper, rags, cans, bottles and other containers, household wares, leaves, grass clippings, vegetation prunings, manure from dogs, cats and similar animals, and tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than

four feet in length placed beside the storage container, provided that bulky waste, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste, and large animal manure shall be excluded.

22. Salvage Material means solid waste material that can be reused.
23. Salvaging means the controlled removal of reusable materials.
24. Sanitary Landfill means a site where solid waste is disposed using sanitary landfilling techniques-an engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that protects the environment by spreading the waste in thin layers, confining it to the smallest practical area, compacting it to the smallest possible volume by employing power equipment and covering it with a layer of compacted soil by the end of each working day.
25. Sanitation Director means the Director of Sanitation of the Department of Public Works of the City of Wichita, Kansas.
26. Single Family Dwelling means a structure containing one dwelling unit.
27. Solid Waste means useless, unwanted or discarded solid or liquid (other than sewage) material relating to or produced by agricultural, commercial, domestic, or industrial activities, including but not limited to garbage, paper, rocks, cans, bottles and other containers, packing material, household wares, leaves, grass, parts of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, ashes, lumber, masonry, concrete and other building materials, appliances and furniture, pesticides, chemicals, pathological materials, radio active, flammable and explosive materials, oils and solvents, dead animals, manure, implements and machinery, street sweepings and mud trap accumulations provided that the term solid waste does not include any uncontaminated earth, stone or minerals or junk vehicles.
28. Solid Waste Collector means the City of Wichita, Sedgwick County or any person licensed by the City of Wichita to collect, transport, and dispose of solid waste, subject to the conditions of this plan and shall include licenses for specific types of vehicles such as covered, enclosed, flat-bed, open, packer and special.

29. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles

- a. Covered Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has side boards and tail gate with no openings and a canvas cover or similar effective cover which is fastened to the sides and end gate and which will effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such covered truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of industrial solid waste, demolition and construction waste, and tree waste.
- b. Enclosed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed of all steel, water-tight construction totally enclosed. All doors or openings of the truck bed shall be kept closed at all times except when solid waste is being deposited therein or removed therefrom and shall effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such enclosed truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of commercial trash (free of garbage) and industrial solid waste.
- c. Flat Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has no side boards or end gate and no cover or it may have side boards with or without an end gate and which is to be used only for tree waste. Such tree waste shall be secured or contained with chains, ropes or otherwise on such flat bed truck and so loaded that no part of the load extends beyond the sides of the bed and so that branches hanging over the rear of the bed has ample clearance above ground level.
- d. Open Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed with side boards and end gate that effectively contains the solid waste placed thereon. Such open bed truck shall be used only for the collection and transportation of bulky waste and residential bulky waste, provided that such waste is effectively contained therein.
- e. Packer Truck means a vehicle with an enclosed liquid tight body containing mechanical devices that convey solid waste into the main compartment of the body and compress it. Such packer truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of residential trash, commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial solid waste.

- f. Special Truck means a vehicle with an appropriate body and/or containers for the type of hazardous waste or special waste being collected and transported. Such special truck shall be equipped and operated as required by the health officer and shall be used for such hazardous waste and special waste as approved by the health officer.
- g. Trailer means a non-self propelled vehicle that has a completely enclosed body with doors or openings that can be opened for the introduction of solid waste and which may be used only for the collection, storage and transportation of salvage material such as paper and metal unless approved by the health officer for other solid waste material.

30. Tree Waste means all tree or shrub waste including tree stumps, but does not include tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than four feet in length and placed beside the solid waste storage container, vegetation prunings or wood chips placed in such container, fireplace wood or other wood fuel.

III. Residential Solid Waste

1. Storage

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall provide sufficient containers to store all residential trash accumulated on such premise between weekly collection periods. The containers shall be of such material and design as approved by the health officer and shall consist of 30 - 35 gallon plastic or metal containers, ~~plastic bag liner~~, or such other containers as approved by the health officer. All such residential trash produced on each single family dwelling premise shall be stored in the containers on the premises where produced and such containers located, on the day of collection, for convenient access by the solid waste collector and limited to 75 pounds maximum weight per container. All such residential trash containers shall be water-tight, rodent-proof, fly-proof with lids or closures maintained in place.

*This can be substituted if they want to.
 Plastic bag liners may be used in the containers
 & plastic bags may be used for storage
 of lawn waste.*

b. Multi-Family Dwellings

The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling shall provide, for the use of the occupants, containers as required for single family dwellings of sufficient quantity to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods or in lieu of such containers shall provide a containerized unit(s) of sufficient size to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods. The owner of each multi-family dwelling shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and the condition and maintenance of the containers.

c. Apartments and Mobile Home Parks

The owner of each apartment and each mobile home park shall provide sufficient covered containers (no more than 10 - 30 to 35 gallon containers placed in any one location) or containerized units to contain all of the residential trash produced from the occupants of the premise between collection periods. Mobile Home Parks may provide individual 30 - 35 gallon containers for each mobile home and in such case shall provide weekly collection for each mobile home. The owner shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and for the condition and maintenance of the containers.

2. Collection and Disposal

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall arrange for all of the residential trash produced on such premise to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation offers such collection service in accordance with such rates as may be established by the Board of City Commissioners.

Provided that an occupant of a single family dwelling that has changed from a Restricted Volume or Limited Volume service to a Regular Volume service shall not be permitted to reduce such service for a period of one year. ~~Provided further that the City of Wichita will provide Regular Volume service at no charge to any single family dwelling~~

whose occupant has been certified as being indigent by the Sanitation Director and will continue such service until the indigent certification has been withdrawn by the Sanitation Director.]

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection to single family dwellings and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a sanitary landfill, operated by the City of Wichita.

- ad *licensed & approved*
- b. Multi-Family Dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks. The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling, apartment and mobile home park shall arrange and pay for all of the residential trash produced on such premises to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer and if accepted provide such collection service in accordance with a schedule or charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of residential trash produced and the frequency of collection.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection service to multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he deems to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector uses a packer truck, or other containerized compaction collection equipment, designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a sanitary landfill, operated by the City of Wichita.

ad *licensed & approved*

B. Residential Bulky Waste

Residential bulky waste may be stored on the premises of single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks outside of an enclosed building, no longer than seven days. The occupant of each occupied single family dwelling and the owners of multi-family dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks and unoccupied single family dwellings are responsible

to arrange for the removal and collection of all residential bulky waste within seven days after it has been placed on the premises outside of an enclosed building.

change

✓ The City of Wichita (through its Division of Sanitation) will provide weekly collection on a scheduled basis of residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, provided the residential bulky waste is placed, in such a manner as to not create an accident hazard, on the parking or immediately adjacent to the street right-of-way prior to the scheduled day of collection and provided further that the Division of Sanitation is notified at least by the day prior to the date of scheduled collection. The City of Wichita will provide collection of such residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings without a direct charge to the owner or occupant with such service to be financed by revenue sharing money or by a fee assessed against each residential solid waste collection vehicle. The City of Wichita may provide residential bulky waste collection service for apartments and mobile home parks upon request provided that the person requesting the service shall pay for such service as determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the amount, type and location of bulky waste to be collected.

Bureau

City

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential bulky waste collection service for single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a truck designated for residential bulky waste by the City of Wichita and disposes of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

An individual may haul his own residential bulky waste to a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita provided that he accomplishes such hauling to the sanitary landfill without littering, and pays the disposal fee at the sanitary landfill.

IV. Tree Waste

✓ 1. Storage - ~~Tree waste may be stored outside an enclosed building no longer than seven days.~~ ^a

2. Collection, Transportation and Disposal

All tree waste shall be collected by a solid waste collector utilizing a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and shall be disposed of at a facility provided by the City of Wichita or at such other facility that is operated in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas. Provided that an individual may collect and transport tree waste produced on a residential premise which is occupied by him so long as he secures such tree waste with chains, ropes or otherwise and accomplishes such transportation to such facility described above for disposal without littering and pays the prescribed disposal fee at such facility.

V. Recycling

Recycling of solid waste material is encouraged on an individual and collective basis as methods, procedures and processing are or become available on a practical and economic basis, provided that such recycling efforts do not result in degradation of the environment. Materials, such as, but not limited to, paper, cans, bottles and metal, to be offered and/or collected for recycling shall be stored in an enclosed building or an enclosed container until scheduled for collection. Such storage may be for a time period longer than seven days provided that such storage does not create a fire hazard, health or other nuisance.

Transportation of solid waste materials to a recycling facility for processing shall be accomplished by a solid waste collector with a vehicle designated for such purpose as determined by the health officer or by the individual producing such material at his residential premises in a manner that will prevent littering. Recycling facilities and/or processing operation shall be conducted in accordance with requirements as determined by the health officer and may be conducted only if approved by the health officer.

VI. Composting

Composting of residential trash on a residential premise may be accomplished provided that the composting is only of residential trash produced on the premise associated therewith and provided that such composting does not result in odors, fly breeding, rodent activity or other nuisances and provided further that such composting is carried out in accordance with guidelines provided by the health officer.

VII. Commercial Garbage

Commercial garbage which is not disposed of through garbage grinders or by incinerators constructed and operated in accordance of the laws of the State of Kansas shall be stored on the premise where produced in a container(s) as approved by the health officer and which are liquid-tight, fly-tight and closed by a liquid-tight, fly-tight cover. The occupant of each premise producing commercial garbage shall arrange for all such stored commercial garbage to be collected by a solid waste collector using a packer truck at least two times each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer and transported and disposed of at a sanitary landfill.

operated by the City of Wichita. The commercial garbage storage containers shall not be used for the storage of any solid waste other than commercial garbage, provided that the health officer may approve, at establishments having garbage grinders, the storage of commercial garbage that cannot be disposed of through a garbage grinder in an appropriate commercial trash container so long as such storage does not create nuisance conditions and so long as a packer truck is used for the collection thereof. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of commercial garbage produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges that he determines to be appropriate, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such garbage at a sanitary landfill, operated by the City of Wichita.

Revised

Revised & Approved

VIII. Commercial Trash

The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall provide and store all such trash produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual covered containers (lids or covers maintained in place) of such material and design as approved by the Health Officer and/or containerized unit(s) or a totally enclosed facility constructed of masonry, concrete or metal.

Such storage containers or facilities may also be used to store industrial solid waste and shall have sufficient capacity to contain all solid waste produced on the premise between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall arrange for all such stored trash to be collected by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the Health Officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its division of sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the division of sanitation based on the volume of commercial trash produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

IX. Industrial Solid Waste

The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall store all such solid waste produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual containers, containerized units or a fenced or walled facility. Such storage containers or facilities shall have sufficient capacity to contain all industrial solid waste produced on the premises between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. Such storage containers or facilities need not be covered

provided that no other type of trash or solid waste is stored therein and unless it is determined by the health officer that complete enclosures or covers is necessary to prevent the above mentioned nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall arrange for all such stored solid waste to be collected by solid waste collector, using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service, at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal site as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the state of Kansas. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of industrial waste produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

X. Bulky Waste

Bulky waste other than residential bulky waste may be stored on a premise outside of an enclosed building no longer than seven days. The occupant of such premise shall arrange for the removal and collection of all such bulky waste, after it has been placed on the premise outside of an enclosed building, by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the number, size, shape and weight of the bulky waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge he determines to be appropriate.

XI. Demolition and Construction Waste

The occupant of each premise and/or the contractor of a construction or demolition project shall collect and remove or arrange for the collection and removal of all demolition and construction waste produced on such premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project. All such demolition and construction waste shall be collected and removed by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection. Such demolition and construction waste shall be disposed of at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

Demolition and construction waste shall be removed on a continuing basis as produced on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project and in no case shall such waste remain on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project for a period of longer than 30 days.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume, type and location of such waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

XII. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste shall be stored in containers, facilities, or other manner which in all cases will prevent leakage of liquids, and/or the concentration or generation of harmful or explosive vapors or materials, offensive odors, any harmful exposure or nuisance conditions. Containers shall be constructed of durable, corrosion resistant, water-tight construction provided with tight fitting lids or covers, properly labeled and kept in a safe location protected from tampering by unauthorized persons. The storage of hazardous waste shall be subject to the approval of the health officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate. Hazardous waste shall be collected and removed from the premise where produced or stored as often as necessary to prevent harmful and/or nuisance conditions with such collection and remove frequency subject to the approval of the Health Officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate.

parking facility on place
is ok in place of
central facility.

Sanibility. Each S.W.C. vehicle when not
in use shall be maintained for parked in
accordance with applicable codes sections of the
Code of the City of Wichita, Kansas & in such
a manner & location so as to not
create a nuisance.

100' is ok instead
of 200'

The transportation of hazardous waste from the premises where produced or stored shall only be accomplished in a special truck designated by the City of Wichita, and approved by the Health Officer for the specific hazardous waste involved. The hazardous waste being transported shall be identifiable by a container label, bill of lading and/or by some other satisfactory method and may be subject to modification or rendering harmless all as required and determined by the Health Officer.

The hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a site and/or in accordance with methods approved by the Health Officer.

XIII. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles Standard, Maintenance and Licensing

All solid waste collection vehicles of each solid waste collector shall be licensed, maintained and operated in accordance with the definitions and other sections of this plan. Each solid waste collector shall have a central facility located on a premise in accordance with legal zoning districts as defined in Chapter 28.04 of the Code of the City of Wichita, Kansas, or in comparable zones if located in Sedgwick County. All solid waste vehicles shall be stored and maintained, when not in use, at the central facility. No solid waste collection vehicle shall be stored, parked, other than for collection purposes, or maintained on a public street or residential premises, or on any premise other than provided above. No solid waste collection vehicle shall be stored or parked overnight at such facility outside an enclosed building if such vehicle contains garbage unless it is at least 200 feet from any dwelling or in such a manner as to create a nuisance. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure each year shall be inspected and approved by the Police Department as to compliance with city ordinances, and with state statutes relating to equipment and operation of vehicles. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure each year shall be inspected and approved by the Health Officer as to compliance with this plan. Each solid waste collection vehicle shall be maintained in a safe and operable manner without production of excessive noise, be capable of providing collection services for which it is licensed including any necessary equipment, be kept in a clean condition and appropriately painted.

Each solid waste collector, other than governmental agencies, shall for each solid waste collection vehicle operated by him pay an annual license fee as approved by the City Commission.

Each solid waste collector shall provide collection service in accordance with a schedule as agreed by such solid waste collector and his individual customers. In the case of break-downs of collection equipment, the solid waste collector shall maintain stand-by equipment or otherwise arrange for collection service as scheduled. Residential solid waste collection service shall be scheduled and provided only during the hours of 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday.

XIV. Solid Waste Disposal

It shall be unlawful for any person to process or dispose of any solid waste other than in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas and the provisions of this solid waste management plan. Two or more city-county sanitary landfills will be operated by the City of Wichita and will be available to any solid waste collector licensed by the City of Wichita or by the County of Sedgwick.

XV. Salvaging

Salvaging of solid waste is prohibited unless the health officer approves such salvaging with such approval being based on provisions of facilities specifically designed for the purpose of salvaging or processing solid waste, proper control to prevent interference with prompt sanitary disposal of solid waste and such salvage operations being conducted in a manner that will not create a nuisance.

XVI. Enforcement

The health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of this plan and is hereby authorized to make such investigations, to issue notice, orders and directions, to take such actions and carry out such activities as are necessary for the enforcement of this plan.

Whenever the health officer determines that there has been a violation of any provisions of this plan he may give notice of such alleged violations to the person or persons responsible therefore as hereinafter provided. Such notice shall: (1) be in writing, (2) particularize the violations alleged to exist or to have been committed, (3) provide a reasonable time for correction of the violation particularized, (4) be addressed to and served upon the owner and/or occupant of the premises or the operator of the vehicle or the equipment involved. Provided

that such notice shall be deemed properly served upon such owner, occupant or operator if a copy thereof is served upon him personally or failing this, if a copy thereof is sent by certified mail to his last known address, provided further that if the notice is not served by the aforesaid, service of the notice is to be made upon such person or persons by at least one publication in the official newspaper of the City of Wichita. Such publication to contain the conditions and reasons of notice.

In addition to the remedy of prosecution and enforcement as provided in this plan, the health officer is hereby authorized, empowered and directed on proper notice as herein provided to abate or suppress any violation of the plan and for the purpose of carrying out provisions of this section the health officer is hereby authorized to enter into or upon any premise or establishment for the purpose of making a thorough examination and to determine whether a violation exists. If upon examination the health officer determines that a violation exists he shall after giving proper notice, as herein provided, to the owner or occupant of the premises or operator of the vehicle or equipment involved proceed to cause the condition causing the violation to be abated or suppressed by enlisting the services of the Director of the Department of Public Works or private contractor and tax the cost thereof against the lot or tract of ground upon which the violation is located and maintained or against the property of the owner of the vehicle or equipment involved as provided by law. The cost of such abatement is to be certified to the Clerk of the City of Wichita after the violation has been abated or suppressed.

In lieu of or in conjunction with the remedy of prosecution, enforcement, notice of violation and abatement procedure provided for herein the health officer may issue a ticket (court summons) for any violation of this plan. The ticket shall be issued to the person responsible for the correction of the violation either in person or through regular mail. The health officer may delay processing the ticket for ten days to allow the violator time to correct the violations. In such case, if the violation is corrected within the ten day period, the health officer shall void the ticket. If, however, the violation is not corrected within the ten day period the health officer shall process the ticket with a fine of \$25 being assessed the violator or an appeal of the ticket to the municipal court. If the ticket is processed after the ten day period a second ticket shall be issued and the process repeated for as long as the violation is not corrected or other legal action initiated.

Any person who shall be convicted in a police court of violating any provisions of this plan shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, if upon trial of any person found guilty of a misdemeanor hereinafter it shall appear to the court that the violation complained of as prescribed in this plan is continuing the court shall enter such order as it shall deem appropriate to cause the violations to be abated.

ENVIRONMENTAL AFFECTS

Wichita Solid Waste Management Plan of May 16, 1974

I Weekly Trash Collection Service for All Dwelling Units by a Solid Waste Collector --

The 1971 Air Pollution-Solid Waste Survey indicated that 10.6% of Wichita single-family dwelling units (7,469) did not have service by either a private or the public solid waste collector. Data from the 1973 County Assessor's Socio-Economic Survey shows that 4.6% of Wichita single-family dwelling units surveyed (2,172) did not have weekly trash service. The 1973 Assessor's survey information determined further that 1.9% (200) of two to four-family dwelling units did not have weekly trash service. The trend since 1971 has been one of greater utilization of private or public trash collection service. The no burning regulation and subsequent collection service for indigent families along with the general affect of promoting environmental quality and enforcement action are believed to have contributed most to the change.

With the advent of a public policy requiring trash collection service for all dwelling units by a collector, a majority of persons who now attempt to haul their own trash are expected to comply without follow-up enforcement. The remaining group would become known through inspection services or complaints and be subject to notices and legal action for noncompliance. Indigent families would continue to receive assistance. Persons hauling their own weekly trash as an economy matter would be expected to evaluate costs: a minimum disposal fee of 50¢ and gasoline expense of 50¢ applied to 13 weeks equals \$13.00, in contrast to \$10.50 which will be the quarterly cost for public service July 1, 1974.

Premises problems involving trash should be significantly reduced in occurrence with the implementation of a requirement for weekly trash service by a collector.

II Owners or Landlords of Rental Units Pay for Trash Storage Containers and Collection Service (Except Single-Family Dwelling Units) --

The 1973 County Assessor's Socio-Economic Survey information shows that landlords now pay the cost of trash collection service for 52% of duplexes, 73% of triplexes and 93% of fourplexes -- more than any other utility including water service.

Having landlords of all multi-family dwelling units arrange for storage facilities and collection service would cause greater uniformity of compliance and eliminates the question of tenant-landlord responsibility, thereby decreasing the occurrence of premises problems and the burden of inspection-enforcement service.

III Weekly Bulky Waste Collection Service for One to Four-Family Dwelling Units at No Direct Cost --

This service would have a marked impact on improving the quality of neighborhoods. It is estimated that at any given time about 20% of Wichita dwelling units have some bulky waste on the premises. Some residents affected may be unable or unwilling to effect disposal of such waste. Provision for such service in the Plan would virtually eliminate premises problems and illegal dumping involving bulky waste.

IV Central Parking Facility and Improved Vehicular Standards --

The Plan adds to or supports zoning and other code regulations now in effect for storage of vehicles, hours of operation, and types and maintenance of vehicles so as to minimize conflicts of land use, littering and objectionable noise associated with the vehicular function.

PROPOSED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

JUNE, 1974

Summary of the major differences between the proposed solid waste management plan and the existing system in the City of Wichita:

1. Each dwelling unit must have weekly trash collection by a solid waste collector, either a licensed trash hauler or the City of Wichita. The individual householder will not be able to haul his own residential trash except for bulky waste and tree waste. > # I
2. The property owner or landlord will pay for the residential trash collection and will provide the storage containers for all rental units except single family dwellings. II
3. The City will provide weekly collection of residential bulky waste without any direct charge for single family dwellings, duplexes, tri-plexes, and four-plexes. It is proposed that this important solid waste service be financed either through Revenue Sharing or from revenue provided by fees assessed against each residential solid waste collection vehicle. # II
4. Requires that each solid waste collector have a central facility for the storage and maintenance of his solid waste collection vehicles and that such vehicles not be parked on the street or on residential premises. The plan provides more specific standards for the maintenance of solid waste collection vehicles, annual inspections of vehicles and restricts the hours of operation from 5:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m., Monday through Saturdays. The plan recognizes and provides standards for recycling, composting, salvaging, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste. N
5. The plan generally provides more specific standards for all types of solid waste storage and collection vehicles. The plan envisions the continued use of sanitary landfills for a solid waste disposal for the next five to ten years with recycling or processing of solid waste materials being projected within the next ten to twenty years.

5-31-74

NAC Rocky Achen

For 6-11

1) - Review major points - See Achen transcript
- Note at off stayed away from combining routes & truck
rubb.

2) Environment task force
accepted plan etc

1) hazardous waste should be more specifically treated
in plan.

2) can consolidate routes (voluntary - end result
to be 4 trucks - 1 block)

3) further consideration on recycling

3) W.I.T.H.A. plan -

4) Chuck Linn - State
Impute that;

1) there be mandatory collection - no haul your
own

2) a specific bulky waste register

Environmental Task Force - Kansas be there

Accept plans -

etc - hazardous waste should be more specifically treated

- consolidate routes (voluntary - end of 1 truck
a block)

- further consideration on recycling

W.I.T.H.A. - Blair

Chuck Linn - (held up on introduction)

Smith

1. mandatory collection - no haul your own
2. a specific bulky waste system -

May 28, 1974

Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan
Area Planning Commission

Robert A. Lakin, Director of Planning

DR 74-20 - Solid Waste Manage-
ment Plan - City of Wichita

Attached is a copy of the Solid Waste Management Plan prepared by the Environmental Health Division of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health. The State law provides that such a plan shall be prepared and submitted to the State prior to July 1, 1974. The plan itself is directed toward three phases of solid waste management - storage, collection, and disposal.

Although the plan is somewhat detailed, in essence, it provides that everyone in the City of Wichita will be required to have weekly trash disposal service. It provides that such service may be of one's choice, either private or public hauler. The types and criteria for trucks for transportation of solid waste are set forth and the method of disposal is to be a sanitary landfill. Although much has been discussed about reclamation procedures, they do not appear to be economically feasible at this time.

There are other significant points, such as no individual may haul his own solid waste, except for tree limbs and brush. There is also a provision that solid waste vehicles may not be maintained and kept on streets overnight, nor may they be parked in residential areas or light commercial areas, as they often times are now (improperly). The plan simply will provide that they must be maintained in accordance with City regulations and codes, including the now existing zoning ordinance.

The State law provides that the City Commission shall hold a public hearing on this plan. It also provides that before being submitted to the State (but not necessarily before the City Commission meeting), the plan shall be submitted to the local planning agency for comment. In particular, the Planning Commission is to review the plan as to consistency with programs of comprehensive planning for the area. This is very similar to your A-95 function.

At the City Commission public hearing, it is expected that the Wichita Independent Trash Haulers will object to several of the provisions within the plan, or at least make recommendations for their modification or change. This can be done, and may be done, by the City Commission at their public hearing on June 11. We will be present at that public hearing and will have available for you at your meeting the following Thursday, any such changes that have been made to the plan.

Page 2 - Metropolitan Area Planning Commission
May 28, 1974

I have been a member of a staff committee responsible for the preparation of this plan and in my opinion it is a workable program for the City of Wichita. I do not view that it conflicts in any way with adopted comprehensive plans and would recommend its acceptance by you and the forwarding of a comment to the State that the plan conforms to adopted local comprehensive plans.

RAL:ber

Enclosure

cc: Ralph Wulz, City Manager
James Aiken, Director, Environmental Health
Ray Bruggeman, Director of Public Works
Eugene Fey, Sanitation Director
John Firsching, Supt. Landscape and Forestry

THE CITY OF WICHITA
OFFICE OF CITY MANAGER

DATE May 22, 1974

ZERO
in
ON SAFETY
PHASE II

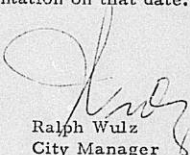
TO Jim Aiken, Director of Environmental Health
FROM Ralph Wulz, City Manager

SUBJECT Solid Waste Management
Plan

Public Hearing on the subject plan has been set for June 11, 1974.

Arrangements have been made with the PIO for you to take the department head press conference on Monday, June 3, 1974, for the purpose of providing public exposure of the proposed plan. It is my understanding that you are arranging for Messrs. Lakin and Bruggeman to also participate in this press conference.

In the event you will not be available for the June 11 public hearing, please advise me who will be making the presentation on that date.


Ralph Wulz
City Manager

RW/fmp

cc: Bill Morris, Public Information Officer
Robert A. Lakin, Director of Planning ✓
Ray W. Bruggeman, Director of Public Works
Don E. Anderson, Director of Administration



THE WICHITA-SEDGWICK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

OFFICE OF Environmental Health

DATE May 16, 1974

TO Bob Finch, Assistant City Manager

FROM Jim Aiken, Environmental Health Director

SUBJECT City Commission Agenda Item
May 21, 1974
Solid Waste Management Plan

KSA 65-3405 requires that the City of Wichita submit a solid waste management plan to the Kansas State Department of Health on or before June 30, 1974. The City Manager has charged the City Solid Waste Committee with the responsibility of developing the proposed plan which is transmitted herewith.

Kansas Administrative Regulation 28-29-13 provides,

"Adoption of the plan. Upon completion, all county solid waste management plans shall be submitted to the county commissioners of each county affected by the plan for approval, and all city solid waste management plans shall be submitted to the governing body of the city for approval. Prior to approving any city or county solid waste management plan, the governing body of said city or county shall hold a public hearing on the plan. A notice of such public hearing, giving the place and time of the hearing shall be published at least once in the official newspaper of the county or city. The hearing shall be held not less than fifteen (15) days or more than thirty (30) days after publication of the notice.

At the conclusion of the public hearing, the board of county commissioners or the governing body of the city, in the case of a city plan, may revise or amend the plan prior to adopting it. The plan shall be adopted by enactment of an appropriate resolution by the board of county commissioners in the case of a county plan and by the city governing body in the case of a city plan".



Bob Finch
Page Two
May 16, 1974

KSA 65-3405 paragraph (d) provides,

"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 department with the proposed plan."

In addition to holding a public hearing and referral of the plan to the Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, interested groups and individuals are encouraged to review and comment on the proposed plan.

Action: (1) Instruct the City Manager to cause a notice of public hearing to review and receive comments concerning the proposed Wichita Solid Waste Management Plan to be held at the regular meeting of the Wichita Board of City Commissioners at 9:00 a.m., June 18, 1974, at the City Building, 204 South Main, Wichita, Kansas to be published at least once in the official newspaper of the city and (2) instruct the City Manager to transmit the proposed Wichita Solid Waste Management Plan to the Wichita-Sedgwick County Metropolitan Area Planning Commission for their review and comments with such comments to be returned to the City Manager for transmission to the Kansas State Department of Health with the adopted plan.

JA:pp

cc Ray Bruggeman
Gene Fey
John Firsching
Bob Lakin

City of Wichita, Kansas

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

May 16, 1974

Prepared for submission to the
Kansas State Department of Health
in accordance with
KSA 65-3405

Board of City Commissioners

Garry L. Porter, Mayor
Connie Peters, Vice Mayor
James M. Donnell, Commissioner
Glenn J. Shanahan, Commissioner
John S. Stevens, Commissioner

City Manager Ralph Wulz

Solid Waste Committee

Ray Bruggeman, Director of Public Works
Gene Fey, Sanitation Director
John Firsching, Superintendent of Landscape
& Forestry
Bob Lakin, Director of Planning
Jim Aiken, Environmental Health Director, Chairman

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Introduction

Wichita is a metropolitan city containing 91.46 square miles and a population of 262,766 with an average daily production of 5 pounds of solid waste per person. The population is projected to increase as follows: 1980 - 294,300, 1990 - 331,700, 2000 - 370,100. Depending on management of resources, merchandizing and marketing trends and energy availability the daily production of solid waste per person will increase perhaps by 4 percent per year.

In recent years Wichita has improved its residential solid waste storage standards by substituting 30 gallon containers for 55 gallon barrels and by eliminating backyard trash burning as of January 1, 1972. In 1973 as a follow-up to elimination of backyard trash burning the City Commission initiated a program of providing collection and disposal of residential trash for indigent families with no direct charge. This program is funded with revenue sharing money.

For residential solid waste collection the householder may select from any one of 87 individual solid waste collectors operating 140 packer trucks or the City of Wichita operating 23 packer trucks or haul his own on a weekly basis. For other types of solid waste collection there are available 12 individual solid waste collectors operating 12 enclosed steel bed trucks, 138 solid waste collectors operating 205 demolition and commercial trucks, 54 tree haulers operating 63 tree waste trucks and the city operating 3 packer trucks. Altogether there are 291 individual solid waste collectors plus the City of Wichita operating a total of 446 solid waste collection vehicles. The city solid waste collection system is operated as a utility with the current service charge for regular volume collection being \$8.50 per 3 months for single family dwellings. Each individual solid waste collector "arranges" for his own customers, sets his own rates and does his own service charge collection.

The City of Wichita operates two city-county sanitary landfills as a jointly financed venture with Sedgwick County. The sanitary landfills are operated as a utility with financing from the dumping fee revenue. The disposal cost is projected at \$1.50 per ton in 1974. The Brooks site sanitary landfill is located at 41st and North West Street. It was acquired in 1966, consists of 247 acres and is projected for use through 1980 or 1981. A tree waste burning operation is carried out on this site but separate from the landfill operation. The Chapin site sanitary landfill is located at 3800 South Hydraulic and has been acquired at various times starting in 1954 with a final total of 173 acres. The latest acquisition occurred in 1970 and consisted of 70 acres. The Chapin site is projected for use through 1974 and perhaps for 5 or 6 months of 1975.

The city and county are in the process of acquiring a new sanitary landfill site in the south metropolitan area. Projections for the length of use of the new (unknown) site will not be made until an engineering plan is available but should be in the 5 to 10 year range. It is anticipated that sanitary landfills will be used for solid waste disposal for the immediate future (5 to 10 years) with processing and/or recycling being developed for longer range planning (10 to 20 years).

It is estimated that 60% of the solid waste produced in Sedgwick County outside of Wichita is disposed of in the two city-county sanitary landfills. This total population (262,766 city and 44,833 county) of 307,599 produces 750 tons of solid waste per day. Depending on the disposal provisions of the Sedgwick County solid waste management plan the population served by the two city-county sanitary landfills could increase significantly in the next two years. The projected sanitary landfill operations contained herein are adequate to provide this service.

The solid waste management problems of Wichita were studied in some detail in 1972 and are depicted in a report dated June 5, 1972 issued by the Environmental Resource Task Force and the Environmental Health Division of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health entitled, "Considerations for Solid Waste Management - Wichita, Kansas."

The following solid waste management plan provides appropriate improvement in the existing system and provides adequate flexibility for adjustment in relation to providing collection and disposal for annexed areas or otherwise.

I. Legislative Intent

It is hereby declared that the protection of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, the protection of property values, and the maintenance of an environment conducive to quality living in the City of Wichita, Kansas, requires a solid waste management system that will provide safe and sanitary storage, collection, processing and disposal of all solid waste produced in the City of Wichita.

Although a controlled routing of the solid waste collection system (only one truck in each block) would result in conservation of fuel, less community cost, less nuisance from noise and air pollution, and a more efficient and manageable system, it is the policy of the city to provide a freedom of choice to citizens in selecting their solid waste collection agency and to provide unrestricted opportunity for free enterprise. It is further the policy of the city that the normal solid waste produced be stored in accordance with recognized standards and collected by a solid waste collector. While extensive recycling is not a reality it is recognized that recycling technology will be developed. The city encourages recycling efforts and in the meanwhile will provide a basic solid waste management system, including storage, collection and disposal activities that will provide adequate flexibility for adjustment and incorporation of recycling at such time as it is developed for practical utilization. Until such time as total solid waste recycling and/or processing becomes a reality it is the intent of City of Wichita in cooperation and coordination with the county of Sedgwick to provide at least two satisfactorily operated sanitary landfills for the sanitary disposal of solid waste produced in the City of Wichita and such solid waste produced in Sedgwick County as determined by the Sedgwick County Commission.

While the Solid Waste Management Plan includes the provision that the City is presently providing and plans to continue to provide two sanitary landfills for the disposal of all solid waste produced in the city it is recognized that other appropriate disposal and/or processing facilities may be proposed. Such other disposal and/or processing facilities may be utilized by solid waste collectors for disposal and/or processing of residential bulky waste, tree waste, commercial trash, industrial solid waste, bulky waste, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste without modification of the plan provided that such facility has prior approval of the Health Officer and a permit from the State Health Department.

Any disposal and/or processing facilities other than those provided by the City proposed for residential trash and/or commercial garbage may be used by solid waste collectors only if the Solid Waste Management Plan is modified to include such facilities, approval is secured from the Health Officer and a permit is obtained by the State Health Department.

It is the intent and commitment of the Board of City Commissioners of Wichita, Kansas, to prepare and adopt an ordinance incorporating the standards contained in this Solid Waste Management Plan and to implement the plan by January, 1975.

II. Definitions

1. Agricultural Solid Waste means the solid waste that results from the rearing, maintaining, and slaughtering of animals and the processing of animal products and orchard and field crops.
2. Apartment means a structure or premise containing five or more dwelling units including condominiums and similar facilities provided that occupants who are owners of an individual dwelling unit within an apartment where there is not a central management or homes association may be handled as a single family dwelling.
3. Bulky Waste means items whose large size or shape precludes or complicates the handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods.
4. Commercial Garbage means garbage produced from activities on any premise other than an occupied dwelling unit.
5. Commercial Trash means solid waste normally generated by stores, offices, schools, institutions and other nonresidential occupancies that do not actually turn out a product, but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, or manure.
6. Composting means a control process of degrading organic matter by micro-organisms into a usable soil conditioner.
7. Containerized Unit means a solid waste storage container of one cubic yard capacity or larger that is fly-tight, water-tight, and rodent proof and which is emptied into the collection vehicle by mechanical means or is attached to or loaded onto the collection vehicle for transportation to the disposal site.

8. Demolition and Construction Wastes means waste lumber, masonry, concrete, other building materials, and the resultant mixture with soil or other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, structures, pavements, bridges, and similar projects.
9. Demolition Landfill means a landfill used exclusively for the disposal of demolition and construction wastes.
10. Dwelling Unit means any room or group of rooms located within a building forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, eating and a part of which is exclusively or occasionally appropriated to cookery and shall include mobile homes.
11. Garbage means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, processing, storage, packaging, preparation, sale, cooking and serving of meat, produce, and other foods and shall include unclean containers.
12. Hazardous Wastes means solid and liquid wastes which require special handling and/or disposal to avoid illness or injury to persons or damage to property and to protect and conserve the environment and shall include but not be limited to pesticides, acids, caustics, other dangerous chemicals, pathological wastes, dead animals, radio active materials, flammable or explosive materials, oils and solvents and similar chemicals and materials that are significantly contaminated with one or more of the above enumerated wastes and shall also include containers and materials that have been contaminated with hazardous wastes.
13. Health Officer means the Director of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health or his authorized representative.
14. Industrial Solid Waste means solid waste normally generated by industrial and manufacturing operations which may include metal, plastic and similar materials produced by commercial operations but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, manure or commercial trash.

15. Mobile Home Park means a parcel or tract of land used or intended to be used by one or more occupied mobile homes. For purposes of this chapter a mobile home park containing only one occupied mobile home shall be considered a single family dwelling. A mobile home park containing two, three or four occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a multi-family dwelling and a mobile home park containing five or more occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a mobile home park in relation to the requirements for mobile home parks in this chapter.
16. Multi-Family Dwelling means a structure containing two, three or four dwelling units.
17. Nuisance means anything which (1) is injurious to health, or is offensive to the senses or any obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or (2) adversely affects an entire community or neighborhood, or any substantial number of persons even though the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, and (3) is caused by or is the result of the handling or disposal of solid waste.
18. Person means any individual, firm, trust, partnership, association or corporation.
19. Recycling means the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
20. Residential Bulky Waste means items of solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwellings or on their dwelling premises that are too large or too heavy to be placed in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include household appliances, furniture, plumbing fixtures, playground equipment, yard appliances and equipment and similar materials but does not include vehicle major component parts, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste or tree waste.
21. Residential Trash means a solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwelling or on their dwelling premises that can be stored for collection in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include but not be limited to wrapped garbage, paper, rags, cans, bottles and other containers, household wares, leaves, grass clippings, vegetation prunings, manure from dogs, cats and similar animals, and tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than

four feet in length placed beside the storage container, provided that bulky waste, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste, and large animal manure shall be excluded.

22. Salvage Material means solid waste material that can be reused.
23. Salvaging means the controlled removal of reusable materials.
24. Sanitary Landfill means a site where solid waste is disposed using sanitary landfilling techniques-an engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that protects the environment by spreading the waste in thin layers, confining it to the smallest practical area, compacting it to the smallest possible volume by employing power equipment and covering it with a layer of compacted soil by the end of each working day.
25. Sanitation Director means the Director of Sanitation of the Division of Public Works of the City of Wichita, Kansas.
26. Single Family Dwelling means a structure containing one dwelling unit.
27. Solid Waste means useless, unwanted or discarded solid or liquid (other than sewage) material relating to or produced by agricultural, commercial, domestic, or industrial activities, including but not limited to garbage, paper, rocks, cans, bottles and other containers, packing material, household wares, leaves, grass, parts of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, ashes, lumber, masonry, concrete and other building materials, appliances and furniture, pesticides, chemicals, pathological materials, radio active, flammable and explosive materials, oils and solvents, dead animals, manure, implements and machinery, street sweepings and mud trap accumulations provided that the term solid waste does not include any uncontaminated earth, stone or minerals or junk vehicles.
28. Solid Waste Collector means the City of Wichita, Sedgwick County or any person licensed by the City of Wichita to collect, transport, and dispose of solid waste, subject to the conditions of this plan and shall include licenses for specific types of vehicles such as covered, enclosed, flat-bed, open, packer and special.

29. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles

- a. Covered Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has side boards and tail gate with no openings and a canvas cover or similar effective cover which is fastened to the sides and end gate and which will effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such covered truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of industrial solid waste, demolition and construction waste, and tree waste.
- b. Enclosed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed of all steel, water-tight construction totally enclosed. All doors or openings of the truck bed shall be kept closed at all times except when solid waste is being deposited therein or removed therefrom and shall effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such enclosed truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of commercial trash (free of garbage) and industrial solid waste.
- c. Flat Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has no side boards or end gate and no cover or it may have side boards with or without an end gate and which is to be used only for tree waste. Such tree waste shall be secured or contained with chains, ropes or otherwise on such flat bed truck and so loaded that no part of the load extends beyond the sides of the bed and so that branches hanging over the rear of the bed has ample clearance above ground level.
- d. Open Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed with side boards and end gate that effectively contains the solid waste placed thereon. Such open bed truck shall be used only for the collection and transportation of bulky waste and residential bulky waste, provided that such waste is effectively contained therein.
- e. Packer Truck means a vehicle with an enclosed liquid tight body containing mechanical devices that convey solid waste into the main compartment of the body and compress it. Such packer truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of residential trash, commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial solid waste.

f. Special Truck means a vehicle with an appropriate body and/or containers for the type of hazardous waste or special waste being collected and transported. Such special truck shall be equipped and operated as required by the health officer and shall be used for such hazardous waste and special waste as approved by the health officer.

g. Trailer means a non-self propelled vehicle that has a completely enclosed body with doors or openings that can be opened for the introduction of solid waste and which may be used only for the collection, storage and transportation of salvage material such as paper and metal unless approved by the health officer for other solid waste material.

30. Tree Waste means all tree or shrub waste including tree stumps, but does not include tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than four feet in length and placed beside the solid waste storage container, vegetation prunings or wood chips placed in such container, fireplace wood or other wood fuel.

III. Residential Solid Waste

1. Storage

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall provide sufficient containers to store all residential trash accumulated on such premise between weekly collection periods. The containers shall be of such material and design as approved by the health officer and shall consist of 30 - 35 gallon plastic or metal containers, plastic bag liner, or such other containers as approved by the health officer. All such residential trash produced on each single family dwelling premise shall be stored in the containers on the premises where produced and such containers located, on the day of collection, for convenient access by the solid waste collector and limited to 75 pounds maximum weight per container. All such residential trash containers shall be water-tight, rodent-proof, fly-proof with lids or closures maintained in place.

b. Multi-Family Dwellings

The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling shall provide, for the use of the occupants, containers as required for single family dwellings of sufficient quantity to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods or in lieu of such containers shall provide a containerized unit(s) of sufficient size to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods. The owner of each multi-family dwelling shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and the condition and maintenance of the containers.

c. Apartments and Mobile Home Parks

The owner of each apartment and each mobile home park shall provide sufficient covered containers (no more than 10 - 30 to 35 gallon containers placed in any one location) or containerized units to contain all of the residential trash produced from the occupants of the premise between collection periods. Mobile Home Parks may provide individual 30 - 35 gallon containers for each mobile home and in such case shall provide weekly collection for each mobile home. The owner shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and for the condition and maintenance of the containers.

2. Collection and Disposal

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall arrange for all of the residential trash produced on such premise to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation offers such collection service in accordance with such rates as may be established by the Board of City Commissioners.

Provided that an occupant of a single family dwelling that has changed from a Restricted Volume or Limited Volume service to a Regular Volume service shall not be permitted to reduce such service for a period of one year. Provided further that the City of Wichita will provide Regular Volume service at no charge to any single family dwelling

whose occupant has been certified as being indigent by the Sanitation Director and will continue such service until the indigent certification has been withdrawn by the Sanitation Director.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection to single family dwellings and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita.

- b. Multi-Family Dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks. The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling, apartment and mobile home park shall arrange and pay for all of the residential trash produced on such premises to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer and if accepted provide such collection service in accordance with a schedule or charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of residential trash produced and the frequency of collection.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection service to multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he deems to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector uses a packer truck, or other containerized compaction collection equipment, designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita.

B. Residential Bulky Waste

Residential bulky waste may be stored on a premise of single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks outside of an enclosed building, no longer than seven days. The occupant of each occupied single family dwelling and the owners of multi-family dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks and unoccupied single family dwellings are responsible

to arrange for the removal and collection of all residential bulky waste within seven days after it has been placed on the premise outside of an enclosed building.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation will provide weekly collection on a scheduled basis of residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, provided the residential bulky waste is placed, in such a manner as to not create an accident hazard, on the parking or immediately adjacent to the street right-of-way prior to the scheduled day of collection and provided further that the Division of Sanitation is notified at least by the day prior to the date of scheduled collection. The City of Wichita will provide collection of such residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings without a direct charge to the owner or occupant with such service to be financed by revenue sharing money or by a fee assessed against each residential solid waste collection vehicle. The City of Wichita may provide residential bulky waste collection service for apartments and mobile home parks upon request provided that the person requesting the service shall pay for such service as determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the amount, type and location of bulky waste to be collected.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential bulky waste collection service for single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a truck designated for residential bulky waste by the City of Wichita and disposes of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

An individual may haul his own residential bulky waste to a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita provided that he accomplishes such hauling to the sanitary landfill without littering, and pays the disposal fee at the sanitary landfill.

IV. Tree Waste

1. Storage - Tree waste may be stored outside an enclosed building no longer than seven days.
2. Collection, Transportation and Disposal

All tree waste shall be collected by a solid waste collector utilizing a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and shall be disposed of at a facility provided by the City of Wichita or at such other facility that is operated in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas. Provided that an individual may collect and transport tree waste produced on a residential premise which is occupied by him so long as he secures such tree waste with chains, ropes or otherwise and accomplishes such transportation to such facility described above for disposal without littering and pays the prescribed disposal fee at such facility.

V. Recycling

Recycling of solid waste material is encouraged on an individual and collective basis as methods, procedures and processing are or become available on a practical and economic basis, provided that such recycling efforts do not result in degradation of the environment. Materials, such as, but not limited to, paper, cans, bottles and metal, to be offered and/or collected for recycling shall be stored in an enclosed building or an enclosed container until scheduled for collection. Such storage may be for a time period longer than seven days provided that such storage does not create a fire hazard, health or other nuisance.

Transportation of solid waste materials to a recycling facility for processing shall be accomplished by a solid waste collector with a vehicle designated for such purpose as determined by the health officer or by the individual producing such material at his residential premises in a manner that will prevent littering. Recycling facilities and/or processing operation shall be conducted in accordance with requirements as determined by the health officer and may be conducted only if approved by the health officer.

VI. Composting

Composting of residential trash on a residential premise may be accomplished provided that the composting is only of residential trash produced on the premise associated therewith and provided that such composting does not result in odors, fly breeding, rodent activity or other nuisances and provided further that such composting is carried out in accordance with guidelines provided by the health officer.

VII. Commercial Garbage

Commercial garbage which is not disposed of through garbage grinders or by incinerators constructed and operated in accordance of the laws of the State of Kansas shall be stored on the premise where produced in a container(s) as approved by the health officer and which are liquid-tight, fly-tight and closed by a liquid-tight, fly-tight cover. The occupant of each premise producing commercial garbage shall arrange for all such stored commercial garbage to be collected by a solid waste collector using a packer truck at least two times each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer and transported and disposed of at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita. The commercial garbage storage containers shall not be used for the storage of any solid waste other than commercial garbage, provided that the health officer may approve, at establishments having garbage grinders, the storage of commercial garbage that cannot be disposed of through a garbage grinder in an appropriate commercial trash container so long as such storage does not create nuisance conditions and so long as a packer truck is used for the collection thereof. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of commercial garbage produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges that he determines to be appropriate, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such garbage at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita.

VIII. Commercial Trash

The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall provide and store all such trash produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual covered containers (lids or covers maintained in place) of such material and design as approved by the Health Officer and/or containerized unit(s) or a totally enclosed facility constructed of masonry, concrete or metal. Such storage containers or facilities may also be used to store industrial solid waste and shall have sufficient capacity to contain all solid waste produced on the premise between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall arrange for all such stored trash to be collected by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the Health Officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its division of sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the division of sanitation based on the volume of commercial trash produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

IX. Industrial Solid Waste

The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall store all such solid waste produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual containers, containerized units or a fenced or walled facility. Such storage containers or facilities shall have sufficient capacity to contain all industrial solid waste produced on the premises between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. Such storage containers or facilities need not be covered

provided that no other type of trash or solid waste is stored therein and unless it is determined by the health officer that complete enclosures or covers is necessary to prevent the above mentioned nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall arrange for all such stored solid waste to be collected by solid waste collector, using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service, at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal site as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the state of Kansas. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of industrial waste produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

X. Bulky Waste

Bulky waste other than residential bulky waste may be stored on a premise outside of an enclosed building no longer than seven days. The occupant of such premise shall arrange for the removal and collection of all such bulky waste, after it has been placed on the premise outside of an enclosed building, by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the number, size, shape and weight of the bulky waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge he determines to be appropriate.

XI. Demolition and Construction Waste

The occupant of each premise and/or the contractor of a construction or demolition project shall collect and remove or arrange for the collection and removal of all demolition and construction waste produced on such premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project. All such demolition and construction waste shall be collected and removed by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection. Such demolition and construction waste shall be disposed of at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

Demolition and construction waste shall be removed on a continuing basis as produced on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project and in no case shall such waste remain on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project for a period of longer than 30 days.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume, type and location of such waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

XII. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste shall be stored in containers, facilities, or other manner which in all cases will prevent leakage of liquids, and/or the concentration or generation of harmful or explosive vapors or materials, offensive odors, any harmful exposure or nuisance conditions. Containers shall be constructed of durable, corrosion resistant, water-tight construction provided with tight fitting lids or covers, properly labeled and kept in a safe location protected from tampering by unauthorized persons. The storage of hazardous waste shall be subject to the approval of the health officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate. Hazardous waste shall be collected and removed from the premise where produced or stored as often as necessary to prevent harmful and/or nuisance conditions with such collection and remove frequency subject to the approval of the Health Officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate.

The transportation of hazardous waste from the premises where produced or stored shall only be accomplished in a special truck designated by the City of Wichita, and approved by the Health Officer for the specific hazardous waste involved. The hazardous waste being transported shall be identifiable by a container label, bill of lading and/or by some other satisfactory method and may be subject to modification or rendering harmless all as required and determined by the Health Officer.

The hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a site and/or in accordance with methods approved by the Health Officer.

XIII. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles Standards, Maintenance and Licensing

All solid waste collection vehicles of each solid waste collector shall be licensed, maintained and operated in accordance with the definitions and other section of this plan. Each solid waste collector shall have a central facility located on a premise in accordance with legal zoning districts as defined in Chapter 28.04 of the Code of the City of Wichita, Kansas, or in comparable zones if located in Sedgwick County. All solid waste vehicles shall be stored and maintained, when not in use, at the central facility. No solid waste collection vehicle shall be stored, parked, other than for collection purposes, or maintained on a public street or residential premises or on any premise other than provided above. No solid waste collection vehicle shall be stored or parked overnight at such facility outside an enclosed building if such vehicle contains garbage unless it is at least 200 feet from any dwelling or in such a manner as to create a nuisance. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure each year shall be inspected and approved by the Police Department as to compliance with city ordinances, and with state statutes relating to equipment and operation of vehicles. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure each year shall be inspected and approved by the Health Officer as to compliance with this plan. Each solid waste collection vehicle shall be maintained in a safe and operable manner without production of excessive noise, be capable of providing collection services for which it is licensed including any necessary equipment, be kept in a clean condition and appropriately painted.

Each solid waste collector, other than governmental agencies, shall for each solid waste collection vehicle operated by him pay an annual license fee as approved by the City Commission.

Each solid waste collector shall provide collection service in accordance with a schedule as agreed by such solid waste collector and his individual customers. In the case of break-downs of collection equipment, the solid waste collector shall maintain stand-by equipment or otherwise arrange for collection service as scheduled. Residential solid waste collection service shall be scheduled and provided only during the hours of 5:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. on Monday through Saturday.

XIV. Solid Waste Disposal

It shall be unlawful for any person to process or dispose of any solid waste other than in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas and the provisions of this solid waste management plan. Two or more city-county sanitary landfills will be operated by the City of Wichita and will be available to any solid waste collector licensed by the City of Wichita or by the County of Sedgwick.

XV. Salvaging

Salvaging of solid waste is prohibited unless the health officer approves such salvaging with such approval being based on provisions of facilities specifically designed for the purpose of salvaging or processing solid waste, proper control to prevent interference with prompt sanitary disposal of solid waste and such salvage operations being conducted in a manner that will not create a nuisance.

XVI. Enforcement

The health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of this plan and is hereby authorized to make such investigations, to issue notice, orders and directions, to take such actions and carry out such activities as are necessary for the enforcement of this plan.

Whenever the health officer determines that there has been a violation of any provisions of this plan he may give notice of such alleged violations to the person or persons responsible therefore as hereinafter provided. Such notice shall: (1) be in writing, (2) particularize the violations alleged to exist or to have been committed, (3) provide a reasonable time for correction of the violation particularized, (4) be addressed to and served upon the owner and/or occupant of the premises or the operator of the vehicle or the equipment involved. Provided

that such notice shall be deemed properly served upon such owner, occupant or operator if a copy thereof is served upon him personally or failing this, if a copy thereof is sent by certified mail to his last known address, provided further that if the notice is not served by the aforesaid, service of the notice is to be made upon such person or persons by at least one publication in the official newspaper of the City of Wichita. Such publication to contain the conditions and reasons of notice.

In addition to the remedy of prosecution and enforcement as provided in this plan, the health officer is hereby authorized, empowered and directed on proper notice as herein provided to abate or suppress any violation of the plan and for the purpose of carrying out provisions of this section the health officer is hereby authorized to enter into or upon any premise or establishment for the purpose of making a thorough examination and to determine whether a violation exists. If upon examination the health officer determines that a violation exists he shall after giving proper notice, as herein provided, to the owner or occupant of the premises or operator of the vehicle or equipment involved proceed to cause the condition causing the violation to be abated or suppressed by enlisting the services of the Director of the Department of Public Works or private contractor and tax the cost thereof against the lot or tract of ground upon which the violation is located and maintained or against the property of the owner of the vehicle or equipment involved as provided by law. The cost of such abatement is to be certified to the Clerk of the City of Wichita after the violation has been abated or suppressed.

In lieu of or in conjunction with the remedy of prosecution, enforcement, notice of violation and abatement procedure provided for herein the health officer may issue a ticket (court summons) for any violation of this plan. The ticket shall be issued to the person responsible for the correction of the violation either in person or through regular mail. The health officer may delay processing the ticket for ten days to allow the violator time to correct the violations. In such case, if the violation is corrected within the ten day period, the health officer shall void the ticket. If, however, the violation is not corrected within the ten day period the health officer shall process the ticket with a fine of \$25 being assessed the violator or an appeal of the ticket to the municipal court. If the ticket is processed after the ten day period a second ticket shall be issued and the process repeated for as long as the violation is not corrected or other legal action initiated.

Any person who shall be convicted in a police court of violating any provisions of this plan shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, if upon trial of any person found guilty of a misdemeanor hereunder it shall appear to the court that the violation complained of as perscribed in this plan is continuing the court shall enter such order as it shall deem appropriate to cause the violations to be abated.

PROPOSED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
CITY OF WICHITA, KANSAS

JUNE, 1974

Summary of the major differences between the proposed solid waste management plan and the existing system in the City of Wichita:

1. Each dwelling unit must have weekly trash collection by a solid waste collector, either a licensed trash hauler or the City of Wichita. The individual householder will not be able to haul his own residential trash except for bulky waste and tree waste.
2. The property owner or landlord will pay for the residential trash collection and will provide the storage containers for all rental units except single family dwellings.
3. The City will provide weekly collection of residential bulky waste without any direct charge for single family dwellings, duplexes, tri-plexes, and four-plexes. It is proposed that this important solid waste service be financed either through Revenue Sharing or from revenue provided by fees assessed against each residential solid waste collection vehicle.
4. Requires that each solid waste collector have a central facility for the storage and maintenance of his solid waste collection vehicles and that such vehicles not be parked on the street or on residential premises. The plan provides more specific standards for the maintenance of solid waste collection vehicles, annual inspections of vehicles and restricts the hours of operation from 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Monday through Saturdays. The plan recognizes and provides standards for recycling, composting, salvaging, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste.
5. The plan generally provides more specific standards for all types of solid waste storage and collection vehicles. The plan envisions the continued use of sanitary landfills for a solid waste disposal for the next five to ten years with recycling or processing of solid waste materials being projected within the next ten to twenty years.

1. Plan required under KSA 65-3405 for
 - ea county
 - ea city that excluded itself -for a "workable plan for management of solid waste"
2. Today, a public hearing has been advertised
Purpose to present the plan & hear comments
from the public.
3. Prior to June 30 such a plan must be
submitted to the State Health Dept
adopted &
4. Plan prepared by Solid Waste Committee
created by CM. Committee was chaired by
Aiken - others included Seg, Jensen, &
Bruggeman & myself.
Don Cross is here ^{for Aiken} as well as the committee
members.

Others present include Charles Linn, St B of H.
Joan Linn of City Co Environmental Comm.
John Blair representing the White Trash
Haulers Assn.
Mr. Chubert, Pres. W.I.T.H.A.

UTILITIES PAID BY LANDLORD - 1973

DWELLING TYPE	WATER	GAS	ELECTRICITY	REFUSE
Single-Fd	16%	11%	10%	18%
2-Fd	45%	33%	26%	52%
3-Fd	70%	54%	34%	73%
4-Fd	87%	59%	21%	93%
Multi-(Apt)	67%	46%	21%	73%
Individual Mobile	54%	30%	23%	49%
Mobile Park	76%	31%	25%	83%

Dwelling Type	WATER			GAS			ELECTRICITY			REFUSE		
	YES	NO	% YES	YES	NO	% YES	YES	NO	% YES	YES	NO	% YES
Single-Fd	1850	9201	16%	1264	9599	11%	1123	9726	10%	1990	8552	18%
2-Fd	1905	2326	45%	1391	2761	33%	1108	3038	26%	2193	2024	52%
3-Fd	783	327	70%	597	500	54%	371	719	34%	805	289	73%
4-Fd	2662	387	87%	1772	1230	59%	632	2003	21%	2768	205	93%
Multi-3	6449	3152	67%	4267	4973	46%	2111	7667	21%	7004	2562	73%
Mobile Home Individual	54	45	54%	30	69	30%	23	76	23%	48	49	49%
Mobile Home Park	367	112	76%	147	317	31%	118	342	25%	398	78	83%



STATE OF KANSAS

**SOLID
WASTE
MANAGEMENT
ACT**

Chapter 65 - Public Health
Article 34 - Solid Waste

Division of Environmental Health
Kansas State Department of Health
January 1973

HOUSE BILL No. 1141

AN ACT relating to solid waste; providing for the planning and regulation of solid waste storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal systems; requiring cities and counties to submit plans for solid waste management systems under their jurisdiction; authorizing planning grants to cities and counties; requiring permits for operating processing or disposal systems and fixing fees therefor; authorizing cities and counties to provide for the collection and disposal of solid waste; authorizing the state department of health to adopt rules, regulations, standards and procedures; creating an advisory council; regulating the storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid waste and providing for the administration and enforcement thereof; and declaring certain acts to be unlawful.

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

65-3401. It is hereby declared that protection of the health and welfare of the citizens of Kansas requires the safe and sanitary disposal of solid wastes. The legislature finds that the lack of adequate state regulations and control of solid waste and solid waste management systems has resulted in undesirable and inadequate 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 is the policy of the state to:

- (a) Establish and maintain a cooperative state and local 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.

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.

- (a) "Solid waste" means garbage, refuse and other discarded materials including, but not limited to solid and liquid waste materials resulting from industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic activities.
- (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 any city, authority, county or any combination thereof.
- (c) "Solid waste processing facility" means incinerator, compost plant, transfer station or any other location where solid wastes are consolidated, temporarily stored or salvaged prior to being transported to a final disposal site.
- (d) "Solid waste disposal area" means any area used for the disposal of refuse from more than one residential premise, or one or more commercial, industrial, manufacturing, or municipal operations.
- (e) "Person" means individual, partnership, corporation, institution, political subdivision or state 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) "Department" means the Kansas state department of health.

(h) "Board" means the Kansas state board of health.

65-3403. An advisory council consisting of fifteen (15) members shall be appointed by the board. The membership of this council shall include one representative each from the following:

(a) Kansas department of economic development

(b) Kansas state board of agriculture

(c) League of Kansas municipalities

(d) Kansas county commissioners association

(e) American public works association, Kansas chapter

(f) Kansas public health association

(g) Kansas engineering society

(h) Kansas section Arkansas Valley chapter of the American institute of planners

(i) Kansas university

(j) Kansas state university

(k) Wichita state university

(l) A representative from the privately operated sector of refuse collection or disposal

(m) Two representatives of the general public

The chief engineer of the board of health shall be an ex officio member of the advisory council and with voting privileges shall serve as secretary.

65-3404(a) The advisory council shall within twelve (12) months of the enactment of this act, submit to the board for adoption a recommended set of rules, regulations, standards and procedures as it deems necessary for the implementation of this act.

(b) The advisory council shall develop and submit to the board for recommendation to the following session of the legislature an acceptable and equitable plan for financing solid waste systems. The plan shall provide for the use of available resources from federal, state and local units of government.

(c) The members of the council shall receive twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each day or fraction of a day they serve and shall be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

(d) The advisory council shall provide consultation and guidance to the department in conducting researches and investigation in the overall area of solid waste collection, handling, preparation, transportation, and disposal.

65-3405.(a) On or before January 1, 1971, each county shall organize a solid waste management committee provided for in paragraph (b) of this section. On or before June 30, 1971, each county with a population in excess of thirty thousand (30,000) and each city located therein which elects pursuant to subsection (b)

of this section to exclude such city from the county plan shall submit to the department a workable plan for the management of solid waste within such county or city. On or before June 30, 1971, each county with a population of from fifteen thousand (15,000) to thirty thousand (30,000) and each city located therein which elects pursuant to subsection (b) of this section to exclude such city from the county plan shall submit to the department 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 county plan shall submit to the department a workable plan for the management of solid waste in such county or city. The plan developed by each county or city shall be adopted by the governing body of such county or city and shall be amended from time to time as changing conditions occur by the filing of revisions to said plan with the department. 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 waste control program. Any approval required shall be deemed granted unless action is taken to the contrary.

(b) There is hereby created 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 selected by the mayors of the cities represented and the members of the public at large shall be selected by the board of county commissioners. The solid waste management plan submitted by each county shall provide for a solid waste management system plan to serve the residents of all townships and cities within the county or 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.

(c) Every plan shall: (1) Delineate areas within the jurisdiction of the political subdivision where waste management systems are in existence and areas where the solid waste management systems are planned to be available within a ten-year period.

(2) Reasonably conform to the rules, regulations, standards and procedures adopted by the board 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) 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) Include such other reasonable information as the department shall require.

(d) 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 department with the proposed plan.

(e) The department is hereby authorized to approve or disapprove plans for solid waste management systems submitted in accordance with this act. In the event any plan is disapproved, the department shall furnish any and all reasons for such disapproval, and any city, county or political subdivision whose plan is disapproved may request a hearing before the board in accordance with section 12 of this act.

(f) The department is authorized to provide technical assistance to counties, municipalities and authorities in coordinating plans for solid waste management systems required by this act, including revisions of such plans.

(g) The department may, in appropriate cases, recommend the submission of joint plans.

(h) The board may institute appropriate action under section 14 to compel submission of plans in accordance with this act and the rules, regulations, standards and procedures of the board.

65-3406. After considering the recommendations of the advisory council, the board is authorized and directed to: (a) Adopt such rules, regulations, standards and procedures relative to solid waste managements as shall be necessary to protect the public health, prevent public nuisances, and enable it to carry out the purposes and provisions of this act.

(b) Report to the legislature on further assistance needed to administer the solid waste management program.

(c) Administer the solid waste management program pursuant to provisions of this act.

(d) Cooperate with appropriate federal, state, interstate and local units of government and with appropriate private organizations in carrying out its duties under this act.

(e) Develop a statewide solid waste management plan.

(f) Provide technical assistance to cities, counties and other political subdivisions including the training of personnel.

(g) 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) Establish policies for effective solid waste management systems.

(i) 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, regulations and standards adopted pursuant to the act.

(j) Conduct and contract for researches and investigations in the overall area of solid waste collection, handling, preparation, transportation and disposal including, but not limited to, new and novel procedures.

65-3407. (a) After June 30, 1978, in all counties of the state, it shall be unlawful for any person to 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 department.

(b) Every person desiring to obtain a permit to operate a solid waste processing or disposal facility or area shall make application for such a permit on forms provided for this purpose by the department and shall provide the department with such information as necessary to show that the facility or service will comply with the purpose of this act. Upon receipt of an application and payment of the fee, the department, with advice and counsel from the local health authorities, shall make an investigation of the solid waste processing facility or disposal area and determine whether it complies with the provisions of this act and any rules, regulations and standards adopted thereunder. When the investigation reveals that the facility or area does conform with the provisions of the act and the rules, regulations and standards adopted thereunder the department 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, regulations and standards required by this act the department shall issue a report to the applicant stating the corrections to be made and setting a reasonable time for compliance. The department may at its option issue temporary permits conditioned upon corrections of operational methods being completed and implemented.

(c) The annual fee for a solid waste processing or disposal permit shall be fifty dollars (\$50). *Provided*, No refund shall be made in case of revocation. All fees shall be deposited in the general fund in the state treasury. 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) Plans, designs and relevant data for the construction of solid waste processing facilities and disposal sites shall be prepared by a licensed professional engineer licensed to practice in Kansas and shall be submitted to the department for approval prior to the construction, alteration or operation of such facility or area.

(e) Permits granted by the department, as provided in this act, shall be revocable or subject to suspension whenever the department

shall determine that the solid waste processing or disposal facility or area is, or has been conducted in violation of this act or the rules, regulations or standards adopted pursuant to the act, or is creating a public nuisance.

(f) 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 board in accordance with section 12 of this act.

65-3408. All state institutions and agencies shall obtain a permit from the department under the provisions of section 7 of this act and shall also comply with all other provisions of this act: *Provided further*, That such institutions and agencies may contract with any person, city, county, other political subdivision or state agency to carry out their responsibilities under the act.

65-3409. It shall be unlawful for any person, city, county, other political subdivision or state agency to: (a) Dump or deposit, or permit the dumping or depositing of any solid wastes onto the surface of the ground or into the waters of the state without having obtained a permit as required by section 7: *Provided*, That this provision shall not prohibit the use of solid wastes in normal farming operations or in the processing or manufacturing of other products in a manner that will not create a public nuisance or adversely affect the public health: *Provided further*, That this provision shall not prohibit individuals from dumping or depositing solid wastes resulting from their own residential or agricultural activities onto the surface of land owned or leased by them when such wastes do not create a public nuisance or adversely affect the public health.

(b) Construct, alter or operate a solid waste processing or disposal facility or area of a solid waste management system without a permit or other approval from the department or in violation of the rules, regulations, standards or orders of the department.

(c) Conduct any solid waste burning operations in violation of the provisions of K. S. A. 1969 Supp. 65-3001 to 65-3020, inclusive.

(d) Store, collect, transport, process or dispose of solid waste contrary to the rules, regulations, standards or orders of the department or in such a manner as to create a public nuisance.

(e) Refuse or hinder entry and inspection by an agent or employee of the department after such agent or employee identifies himself and gives notice of his purpose.

No person shall be held responsible for failure to secure a permit under the provisions of this section for the dumping or depositing of any solid waste on land owned or leased by him without his expressed or implied consent, permission or knowledge.

65-3410. (a) Each city or county or combination of such cities and counties may provide for the collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes generated within its boundaries; and shall have the power to purchase all necessary equipment, acquire all necessary land, build any necessary buildings, incinerators, transfer stations, or other structures, lease or otherwise acquire the right to use land or equipment for the dis-

posal of solid waste and to do all other things necessary for a proper effective solid waste management system including the levying of fees and charges upon persons receiving service. The receipt and expenditure of such fees and charges shall not be considered a revenue or operating expense for the purposes or under the provisions of K. S. A. 1971 Supp. 79-4415, and amendments thereto.

(b) In carrying out its responsibilities, any such city or county may adopt ordinances, resolutions, regulations and standards for the storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes which shall be in conformity with the rules, regulations, standards and procedures adopted by the board for the storage, collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes.

(c) Cities or counties may contract with any person, city, county, other political subdivision or state agency in this or other states to carry out their responsibilities for the collection, transportation, processing and disposal of solid wastes.

65-3411. If the department finds that the storage, collection, transportation, processing or disposal of solid waste from any source subject to the provisions of section 9 is, or might reasonably be expected to cause pollution of the land, air or waters of the state or combination thereof, or is creating a public nuisance, the department may order the person, city, county, other political subdivision or state agency to alter its storage, collection or transportation systems or provide such storage, collection or transportation systems as will prevent pollution and public nuisances. Such order shall specify the length of time, after receipt of the order, within which the facility or area shall be repaired, altered, constructed or reconstructed. Any party aggrieved by an order under this section shall have the right of appeal in accordance with the provisions of section 12.

65-3412. Any person aggrieved by such order or disapproval may within ten (10) days of service of the order request a hearing on the order. Hearings shall be conducted by the board, its executive secretary, or hearing officers appointed by the board. Such hearing officers shall have the power and authority to conduct such hearings in the name of the board at any time and place. A record of the proceedings of such hearings shall be taken and filed with the board together with the findings of facts and conclusions made by the board. On the basis of the evidence produced at the hearing, the board shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall give written notice of such findings and conclusions to the alleged violator. The order of the board shall be final unless appealed to the courts within thirty (30) days after the order has been made. Any notice, order or instrument issued by or with the authority of the board may be made by mailing a copy of the notice, order or other instrument by registered mail directly to the person affected at his last known post-office address as shown by the files or records of the department. An appeal may be taken from any final order or final determination of the board by any person adversely affected, to the district court of the county of residence of the appellant.

Notice of appeal from any such final order or determination shall be served on the board through its executive secretary. Failure to serve such notice of appeal within thirty (30) days shall operate as a waiver of the right of appeal. Notice of appeal shall refer to the action of the board appealed from and shall specify the grounds for appeal. Copy of the original notice of appeal with proof of service on the executive secretary shall be filed by the appellant with the clerk of the court within ten (10) days of the service of the notice and thereupon the court shall have jurisdiction of the appeal. Service of a notice of appeal shall not operate as a stay of the board order; however, the appellant has the right to apply to the board for a stay, which the board in its discretion may grant. Upon receipt by the executive secretary of the notice of appeal, he shall, within fifteen (15) days, file with the clerk of the district court a certified transcript of all files and proceedings relating to the order or decision appealed from. The review shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be *de novo*, except that in cases of alleged irregularities in procedure, testimony thereon may be taken in the court. The court may affirm the order or decision of the board, or may reverse or modify said order. Appeals may be taken to the supreme court from the order or decision of the district court in the same manner as in other civil cases.

65-3413. The department may designate local health departments to act as its agent in carrying out the provisions of this act under such terms and conditions as it shall prescribe.

65-3414. The county attorney of every county is hereby authorized and directed to file appropriate actions for enforcement of this act upon request of the board.

65-3415. (a) The department is authorized to assist counties, municipalities and authorities by administering grants to pay up to fifty percent (50%) of the costs of preparing official plans for solid waste management systems in accordance with the requirements of this act and the rules, regulations and standards adopted pursuant to this act, and for carrying out related studies, surveys, investigations, inquiries, research and analyses.

(b) All grants shall be made from funds appropriated for this purpose by the legislature.

65-3416. The provisions of this act are severable and if any provision or part thereof shall be held invalid or unconstitutional or inapplicable to any person or circumstances, such invalidity, unconstitutionality or inapplicability shall not affect or impair the remaining provisions of the act.

THE WICHITA-SEDGWICK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

OFFICE OF Environmental Health

DATE April 8, 1975

TO Solid Waste Committee

FROM Jim Aiken, Chairman

SUBJECT Meeting with City Manager
Regard Solid Waste Ordinance

We will meet with Ralph Wulz in his office on Monday, April 14, 1975, at 1:30 p.m. to discuss the proposed Solid Waste Ordinance.

Attached is a copy of the proposed ordinance modified in accordance with our meeting of March 10, 1975.

James F. Aiken, Jr.
James F. Aiken, Jr.
Environmental Health Director

JFA:pp

Copies to

Ralph Wulz
Ray Bruggeman
Gene Fey
John Firsching
Bob Lakin



Draft - 3-6-75 → Revised 4-7-75
Solid Waste Ordinance to replace Chapter 7.08,
Section 7.08.06 - legislative Intent City of Wichita Code.

It is hereby declared that the protection of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, the protection of property values, and the maintenance of an environment conducive to quality living in the City of Wichita, Kansas, requires a solid waste management system that will provide safe and sanitary storage, collection, processing and disposal of all solid waste produced in the City of Wichita.

Although a controlled routing of the solid waste collection system (only one truck in each block) would result in conservation of fuel, less community cost, less nuisance from noise and air pollution, and a more efficient and manageable system, it is the policy of the city to provide a freedom of choice to citizens in selecting their solid waste collection agency and to provide unrestricted opportunity for free enterprise. It is further the policy of the city that the normal solid waste produced be stored in accordance with recognized standards and collected by a solid waste collector. While extensive recycling is not a reality it is recognized that recycling technology will be developed. The city encourages recycling efforts and in the meanwhile will provide a basic solid waste management system, including storage, collection and disposal activities that will provide adequate flexibility for adjustment and incorporation of recycling at such time as it is developed for practical utilization. Until such time as total solid waste recycling and/or processing becomes a reality it is the intent of City of Wichita in cooperation and coordination with the County of Sedgwick to provide at least two satisfactorily operated sanitary landfills for the sanitary disposal of solid waste produced in the City of Wichita and such solid waste produced in Sedgwick County as determined by the Sedgwick County Commission.

City of Wichita
While the Solid Waste Management Plan includes the provision that the City is presently providing and plans to continue to provide two sanitary landfills for the disposal of all solid waste produced in the city it is recognized that other appropriate disposal and/or processing facilities may be proposed. Such other disposal and/or processing facilities may be utilized by solid waste collectors for disposal and/or processing of residential bulky waste, tree waste, commercial trash, industrial solid waste, bulky waste, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste without modification of the plan provided that such facility has prior approval of the Health Officer and a permit from the State ~~Health~~ Department of Health and Environment.

Any disposal and/or processing facilities other than those provided by the City proposed for residential trash and/or commercial garbage may be used by solid waste collectors only if the Solid Waste Management Plan is modified to include such facilities, approval is secured from the Health Officer and a permit is obtained by the State ~~Health~~ Department of Health and Environment.

~~It is the intent and commitment of the Board of City Commissioners of Wichita, Kansas, to prepare and adopt an ordinance incorporating the standards contained in this Solid Waste Management Plan and to implement the plan by January, 1975.~~

Section 17.08.020 Definitions

1. Agricultural Solid Waste means the solid waste that results from the rearing, maintaining, and slaughtering of animals and the processing of animal products and orchard and field crops.
2. Apartment means a structure or premise containing five or more dwelling units including condominiums and similar facilities provided that occupants who are owners of an individual dwelling unit within an apartment where there is not a central management or homes association may be handled as a single family dwelling.
3. Bulky Waste means items whose large size or shape precludes or complicates the handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods.
4. Commercial Garbage means garbage produced from activities on any premise other than an occupied dwelling unit.
5. Commercial Trash means solid waste normally generated by stores, offices, schools, institutions and other nonresidential occupancies that do not actually turn out a product, but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, or manure.
6. Composting means a control process of degrading organic matter by micro-organisms into a usable soil conditioner.
7. Containerized Unit means a solid waste storage container of one cubic yard capacity or larger that is fly-tight, water-tight, and rodent proof and which is emptied into the collection vehicle by mechanical means or is attached to or loaded onto the collection vehicle for transportation to the disposal site.

8. Demolition and Construction Wastes means waste lumber, masonry, concrete, other building materials, and the resultant mixture with soil or other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, structures, pavements, bridges, and similar projects.
9. Demolition Landfill means a landfill used exclusively for the disposal of demolition and construction wastes.
10. Dwelling Unit means any room or group of rooms located within a building forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, eating and a part of which is exclusively or occasionally appropriated to cookery and shall include mobile homes.
11. Garbage means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, processing, storage, packaging, preparation, sale, cooking and serving of meat, produce, and other foods and shall include unclean containers.
12. Hazardous Wastes means solid and liquid wastes which require special handling and/or disposal to avoid illness or injury to persons or damage to property and to protect and conserve the environment and shall include but not be limited to pesticides, acids, caustics, other dangerous chemicals, pathological wastes, dead animals, radio active materials, flammable or explosive materials, oils and solvents and similar chemicals and materials that are significantly contaminated with one or more of the above enumerated wastes and shall also include containers and materials that have been contaminated with hazardous wastes.
13. Health Officer means the Director of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health or his authorized representative.
14. Industrial Solid Waste means solid waste normally generated by industrial and manufacturing operations which may include metal, plastic and similar materials produced by commercial operations but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, manure or commercial trash.

15. Mobile Home Park means a parcel or tract of land used or intended to be used by one or more occupied mobile homes. For purposes of this chapter a mobile home park containing only one occupied mobile home shall be considered a single family dwelling. A mobile home park containing two, three or four occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a multi-family dwelling and a mobile home park containing five or more occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a mobile home park in relation to the requirements for mobile home parks in this chapter.
16. Multi-Family Dwelling means a structure containing two, three or four dwelling units.
17. Nuisance means anything which (1) is injurious to health, or is offensive to the senses or any obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or (2) adversely affects an entire community or neighborhood, or any substantial number of persons even though the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, and (3) is caused by or is the result of the handling or disposal of solid waste.
18. Person means any individual, firm, trust, partnership, association or corporation.
19. Recycling means the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
20. Residential Bulky Waste means items of solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwellings or on their dwelling premises that are too large or too heavy to be placed in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include household appliances, furniture, plumbing fixtures, playground equipment, yard appliances and equipment and similar materials but does not include vehicle major component parts, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste or tree waste.
21. Residential Trash means solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwelling or on their dwelling premises that can be stored for collection in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include but not be limited to wrapped garbage, paper, rags, cans, bottles and other containers, household wares, leaves, grass clippings, vegetation prunings, manure from dogs, cats and similar animals, and tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than

four feet in length placed beside the storage container, provided that bulky waste, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste, and large animal manure shall be excluded.

22. Salvage Material means solid waste material that can be reused.
23. Salvaging means the controlled removal of reusable materials.
24. Sanitary Landfill means a site where solid waste is disposed using sanitary landfilling techniques-an engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that protects the environment by spreading the waste in thin layers, confining it to the smallest practical area, compacting it to the smallest possible volume by employing power equipment and covering it with a layer of compacted soil by the end of each working day.
25. Sanitation Director means the Director of Sanitation of the Department of Public Works of the City of Wichita, Kansas.
26. Single Family Dwelling means a structure containing one dwelling unit.
27. Solid Waste means useless, unwanted or discarded solid or liquid (other than sewage) material relating to or produced by agricultural, commercial, domestic, or industrial activities, including but not limited to garbage, paper, rocks, cans, bottles and other containers, packing material, household wares, leaves, grass, parts of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, ashes, lumber, masonry, concrete and other building materials, appliances and furniture, pesticides, chemicals, pathological materials, radio active, flammable and explosive materials, oils and solvents, ~~dead animals~~, manure, implements and machinery, street sweepings and mud trap accumulations provided that the term solid waste does not include any uncontaminated earth, stone or minerals or junk vehicles.
28. Solid Waste Collector means the City of Wichita, Sedgwick County or any person licensed by the City of Wichita to collect, transport, and dispose of solid waste, subject to the conditions of this ^{ordinance} ~~plan~~ and shall include licenses for specific types of vehicles such as covered, enclosed, flat-bed, open, packer and special.

29. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles

- a. Covered Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has side boards and tail gate with no openings and a canvas cover or similar effective cover which is fastened to the sides and end gate and which will effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such covered truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of industrial solid waste, demolition and construction waste, and tree waste.
- b. Enclosed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed of all steel, water-tight construction totally enclosed. All doors or openings of the truck bed shall be kept closed at all times except when solid waste is being deposited therein or removed therefrom and shall effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such enclosed truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of commercial trash (free of garbage) and industrial solid waste.
- c. Flat Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has no side boards or end gate and no cover or it may have side boards with or without an end gate and which is to be used only for tree waste. Such tree waste shall be secured or contained with chains, ropes or otherwise on such flat bed truck and so loaded that no part of the load extends beyond the sides of the bed and so that branches hanging over the rear of the bed has ample clearance above ground level.
- d. Open Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed with side boards and end gate that effectively contains the solid waste placed thereon. Such open bed truck shall be used only for the collection and transportation of bulky waste and residential bulky waste, provided that such waste is effectively contained therein.
- e. Packer Truck means a vehicle with an enclosed liquid tight body containing mechanical devices that convey solid waste into the main compartment of the body and compress it. Such packer truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of residential trash, commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial solid waste.

- f. Special Truck means a vehicle with an appropriate body and/or containers for the type of hazardous waste or special waste being collected and transported. Such special truck shall be equipped and operated as required by the health officer and shall be used for such hazardous waste and special waste as approved by the health officer.
- g. Trailer means a non-self propelled vehicle that has a completely enclosed body with doors or openings that can be opened for the introduction of solid waste and which may be used only for the collection, storage and transportation of salvage material such as paper and metal unless approved by the health officer for other solid waste material.

- 30. Tree Waste means all tree or shrub waste including tree stumps, but does not include tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than four feet in length and placed beside the solid waste storage container, vegetation prunings or wood chips placed in such container, fireplace wood or other wood fuel.

Section 7.080³⁰ Residential Solid Waste

1. Storage

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall provide sufficient containers to store all residential trash accumulated on such premise between weekly collection periods. The containers shall be of such material and design as approved by the health officer and shall consist of 30 - 35 gallon plastic or metal containers, plastic bag liner, or such other containers as approved by the health officer. All such residential trash produced on each single family dwelling premise shall be stored in the containers on the premises where produced and such containers located, on the day of collection, for convenient access by the solid waste collector and limited to 75 pounds maximum weight per container. All such residential trash containers shall be water-tight, rodent-proof, fly-proof with lids or closures maintained in place.

b. Multi-Family Dwellings

The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling shall provide, for the use of the occupants, containers as required for single family dwellings of sufficient quantity to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods or in lieu of such containers shall provide a containerized unit(s) of sufficient size to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods. The owner of each multi-family dwelling shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and the condition and maintenance of the containers.

c. Apartments and Mobile Home Parks

The owner of each apartment and each mobile home park shall provide sufficient covered containers (no more than 10 - 30 to 35 gallon containers placed in any one location) or containerized units to contain all of the residential trash produced from the occupants of the premise between collection periods. Mobile Home Parks may provide individual 30 - 35 gallon containers for each mobile home and in such case shall provide weekly collection for each mobile home. The owner shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and for the condition and maintenance of the containers.

2. Collection and Disposal

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall arrange for all of the residential trash produced on such premise to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation offers such collection service in accordance with such rates as may be established by the Board of City Commissioners.

Provided that an occupant of a single family dwelling that has changed from a Restricted Volume or Limited Volume service to a Regular Volume service shall not be permitted to reduce such service for a period of one year.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection to single family dwellings and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill *or processing facility*

- b. Multi-Family Dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks. The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling, apartment and mobile home park shall arrange and pay for all of the residential trash produced on such premises to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer and if accepted provide such collection service in accordance with a schedule or charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of residential trash produced and the frequency of collection.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection service to multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he deems to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector uses a packer truck, or other containerized compaction collection equipment, designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at an approved and licensed sanitary landfill *or processing facility*.

B. Residential Bulky Waste

Residential bulky waste may be stored on the premises of single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks outside of an enclosed building ^{or} no longer than seven days. The occupant of each occupied single family dwelling and the owners of multi-family dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks and unoccupied single family dwellings are responsible

to arrange for the removal and collection of all residential bulky waste within seven days after it has been placed on the premises outside of an enclosed building.

X

The City of Wichita will provide weekly collection on a scheduled basis of residential bulky waste for single, family dwellings, and multi-family dwellings, ^{apartments and mobile home parks} provided the residential bulky waste is placed, in such a manner as to not create an accident hazard, on the parking or immediately adjacent to the street right-of-way prior to the scheduled day of collection and provided further that the City of Wichita is notified at least ^{two} ~~by the~~ day prior to the date of scheduled collection. The City of Wichita will provide collection of such residential bulky waste ~~for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings~~ ^{from such residential premises} without a direct charge to the owner or occupant. The City of Wichita may provide residential bulky waste collection service for apartments and mobile home parks upon request provided that the person requesting the service shall pay for such service as determined by the City of Wichita based on the amount, type and location of bulky waste to be collected.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential bulky waste collection service for single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a truck designated for residential bulky waste by the City of Wichita and disposes of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

An individual may haul his own residential bulky waste to a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita provided that he accomplishes such hauling to the sanitary landfill without littering, and pays the disposal fee at the sanitary landfill.

Section 7.08.040 Tree Waste

1. Storage - Tree waste may be stored outside a building no longer than seven days.
2. Collection, Transportation and Disposal

All tree waste shall be collected by a solid waste collector utilizing a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and shall be disposed of at a facility provided by the City of Wichita or at such other facility that is operated in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas. Provided that an individual may collect and transport tree waste produced on a residential premise which is occupied by him so long as he secures such tree waste with chains, ropes or otherwise and accomplishes such transportation to such facility described above for disposal without littering and pays the prescribed disposal fee at such facility.

Section 7.08.050 Recycling

Recycling of solid waste material is encouraged on an individual and collective basis as methods, procedures and processing are or become available on a practical and economic basis, provided that such recycling efforts do not result in degradation of the environment. Materials, such as, but not limited to, paper, cans, bottles and metal, to be offered and/or collected for recycling shall be stored in an enclosed building or an enclosed container until scheduled for collection. Such storage may be for a time period longer than seven days provided that such storage does not create a fire hazard, health or other nuisance.

Transportation of solid waste materials to a recycling facility for processing shall be accomplished by a solid waste collector with a vehicle designated for such purpose as determined by the health officer or by the individual producing such material at his residential premises in a manner that will prevent littering. Recycling facilities and/or processing operation shall be conducted in accordance with requirements as determined by the health officer and may be conducted only if approved by the health officer.

Section 7.08.060 Composting

Composting of residential trash on a residential premise may be accomplished provided that the composting is only of residential trash produced on the premise associated therewith and provided that such composting does not result in odors, fly breeding, rodent activity or other nuisances and provided further that such composting is carried out in accordance with guidelines provided by the health officer.

Section 7.08.070 Commercial Garbage

Commercial garbage which is not disposed of through garbage grinders or by incinerators constructed and operated in accordance ^{with} the laws of the State of Kansas shall be stored on the premise where produced in a container(s) as approved by the health officer and which are liquid-tight, fly-tight and closed by a liquid-tight, fly-tight cover. The occupant of each premise producing commercial garbage shall arrange for all such stored commercial garbage to be collected by a solid waste collector using a packer truck at least two times each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer and transported and disposed of at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill. The commercial garbage storage containers shall not be used for the storage of any solid waste other than commercial garbage, provided that the health officer may approve, at establishments having garbage grinders, the storage of commercial garbage that cannot be disposed of through a garbage grinder in an appropriate commercial trash container so long as such storage does not create nuisance conditions and so long as a packer truck is used for the collection thereof. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of commercial garbage produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges that he determines to be appropriate, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such garbage at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill ^{or processing}.

facility

Section 7.08.080 Commercial Trash

The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall provide and store all such trash produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual covered containers (lids or covers maintained in place) of such material and design as approved by the Health Officer and/or containerized unit(s) or a totally enclosed facility constructed of masonry, concrete or metal. Such storage containers or facilities may also be used to store industrial solid waste and shall have sufficient capacity to contain all solid waste produced on the premise between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall arrange for all such stored trash to be collected by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the Health Officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its division of sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the division of sanitation based on the volume of commercial trash produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

Section 7.08.090 Industrial Solid Waste

The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall store all such solid waste produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual containers, containerized units or a fenced or walled facility. Such storage containers or facilities shall have sufficient capacity to contain all industrial solid waste produced on the premises between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. Such storage containers or facilities need not be covered

provided that no other type of trash or solid waste is stored therein and unless it is determined by the health officer that complete enclosures or covers is necessary to prevent the above mentioned nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall arrange for all such stored solid waste to be collected by solid waste collector, using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service, at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal site as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the state of Kansas. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of industrial waste produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

Section 7.08.100 Bulky Waste (Non-Residential)

Bulky waste other than residential bulky waste may be stored on a premise outside of an enclosed building no longer than seven days. The occupant of such premise shall arrange for the removal and collection of all such bulky waste, after it has been placed on the premise outside of an enclosed building, by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the number, size, shape and weight of the bulky waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge he determines to be appropriate.

Section 7.08.110 Demolition and Construction Waste

The occupant of each premise and/or the contractor of a construction or demolition project shall collect and remove or arrange for the collection and removal of all demolition and construction waste produced on such premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project. All such demolition and construction waste shall be collected and removed by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection. Such demolition and construction waste shall be disposed of at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

Demolition and construction waste shall be removed on a continuing basis as produced on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project and in no case shall such waste remain on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project for a period of longer than 30 days.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume, type and location of such waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

Section 7.08.120 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste shall be stored in containers, facilities, or other manner which in all cases will prevent leakage of liquids, and/or the concentration or generation of harmful or explosive vapors or materials, offensive odors, any harmful exposure or nuisance conditions. Containers shall be constructed of durable, corrosion resistant, water-tight construction provided with tight fitting lids or covers, properly labeled and kept in a safe location protected from tampering by unauthorized persons. The storage of hazardous waste shall be subject to the approval of the health officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate. Hazardous waste shall be collected and removed from the premise where produced or stored as often as necessary to prevent harmful and/or nuisance conditions with such collection and remove frequency subject to the approval of the Health Officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate.

The transportation of hazardous waste from the premises where produced or stored shall only be accomplished in a special truck designated by the City of Wichita, and approved by the Health Officer for the specific hazardous waste involved. The hazardous waste being transported shall be identifiable by a container label, bill of lading and/or by some other satisfactory method and may be subject to modification or rendering harmless all as required and determined by the Health Officer.

The hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a site and/or in accordance with methods approved by the Health Officer.

**Section 7.08.130 Solid Waste Collection Vehicle Standards,
Maintenance, Licensing and Fees**

X
All solid waste collection vehicles of each solid waste collector collecting solid waste in the City of Wichita shall be licensed, maintained and/or operated in accordance with the definitions and other sections of this ordinance. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure and/or operation each year shall be inspected and/or approved by the Police Department as to compliance with city ordinances and with state statutes relating to equipment and operation of vehicles. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure and/or operation each year shall be inspected and approved by the health officer as to compliance with this ordinance. Each solid waste collection vehicle shall be maintained in a safe and operable manner without production of excessive noise, be capable of providing collection services for which it is licensed including any necessary equipment, be kept in a clean condition and appropriately painted.

X
Each solid waste collector, other than governmental agencies, shall for each solid waste collection vehicle operated by him pay an annual license fee by ~~March~~ ^{July} 1 of each year in accordance with the following schedule:

1. Covered Truck - to be used only for industrial solid waste, demolition and construction waste, and tree waste. \$25.00
2. Enclosed Truck - to be used only for commercial trash and industrial solid waste \$25.00
3. Flat Bed Truck - to be used only for tree waste \$25.00
4. Open Bed Truck - to be used only for bulky waste and residential bulky waste \$25.00
5. Residential Facker Truck - to be used only for residential trash, commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial waste \$100.00
6. Non-Residential Facker Truck - to be used only for commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial waste \$100.00
7. Special Truck - to be used only for hazardous waste and special waste both as approved by the health officer \$25.00
8. Trailer - to be used only for salvage material or as otherwise approved by the Health Officer \$10.00

Such fees as heretofore prescribed shall not be applicable to solid waste collection vehicles holding 1975 licenses issued by the City of Wichita by the effective date of this ordinance, however, such fees shall be applicable for solid waste collection vehicles licensed after the effective date of this ordinance and all licenses shall be renewed prior to ~~March 1~~^{July} of each year with a 10 percent penalty assessed for each month or portion thereof for delinquent renewals. ~~No~~ license fees shall be prorated

X but not ~~be~~ refunded.

Each solid waste collector, including governmental agencies, shall submit an application, on forms provided by the Health Officer, for a solid waste collection vehicle license^{and/or} vehicle designation for each solid waste collection vehicle licensed and/or operated by him (within 60 days after the effective date of this ordinance) prior to July 1 of each year prior to the operation of any additional solid waste collection vehicle thereafter.

X

Failure to provide the information requested by the health officer on the application form or falsifying the application form are grounds for denial and/or suspension of a solid waste collection vehicle license. The health officer shall designate each solid waste collection vehicle in accordance with the license fee schedule.

The City Treasurer upon recommendation of the health officer^{and payment of the appropriate fee} shall issue a solid waste collection vehicle license and two ~~metal~~^{or plastic} registration tags bearing the number and vehicle category for each solid waste collection vehicle so approved for licensure^{or operation} by the health officer. One such tag shall be securely attached to each side of the licensed solid waste vehicle by the solid waste collector in such a position that it shall be at all times clearly visible.

In addition to the annual licensing fee heretofore prescribed, all solid waste collectors, including governmental agencies, shall pay to the City Treasurer an annual bulky waste fee of \$600 for each solid waste collection vehicle licensed^{or operated} as a residential packer truck. Such fees shall be due and payable within 30 days after the effective date of this ordinance for all existing licensed or governmentally operated residential packer trucks^{and} and for each such vehicle at the time that it is licensed^{and} or operated in the future. Such fees shall also be paid each year at the time the license is renewed, or by March 1, provided that the City Treasurer may prorate such fee on a quarterly basis.

*In the application therepert
1 Jan 76.*

*In accordance with such rates as may
be established by the Board of City
Commissioners.*

X

*if provided that such annual bulky waste fee may be waived by the
health officer for standby residential packer trucks not normally
used for daily residential collection.*

(For staff use - the annual bulky waste fee may be eliminated from the ordinance if the residential bulky waste program is financed from revenue sharing or otherwise)

X The solid waste collection vehicle license is not transferable from ~~one vehicle to another or from one person to another~~, but with the approval of the health officer may be transferred to another vehicle.

Each solid waste collector shall provide collection service in accordance with a schedule as agreed by such solid waste collector and his individual customers. In the case of breakdowns of collection equipment, the solid waste collector shall maintain standby equipment or otherwise arrange for collection services as scheduled. Residential solid waste collection service shall be scheduled and provided only during the hours of 5:00 a. m. to 8:00 p. m. on Monday through Saturday.

Section 7.08.140 Solid Waste Disposal

It shall be unlawful for any person to process or dispose of solid waste other than in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas and the provisions of this solid waste ordinance. Two or more city-county sanitary landfills, processing or disposal sites, transfer stations, or combinations thereof will be operated by the City of Wichita and will be available upon payment of the prescribed dumping fees to any solid waste collector licensed by the City of Wichita or by the County of Sedgwick or to any individuals authorized by this ordinance or by the County of Sedgwick to utilize such facilities. Dumping fees for utilization of the city-county solid waste disposal and/or processing system and facilities shall be in accordance with such rates as may be established by the Board of City Commissioners.

Section 7.08.150

Salvaging

Salvaging of solid waste is prohibited unless the health officer approves such salvaging with such approval being based on provisions of facilities specifically designed for the purpose of salvaging or processing solid waste, proper control to prevent interference with prompt sanitary disposal of solid waste and such salvage operations being conducted in a manner that will not create a nuisance.

Section 7.08.160

Enforcement

The health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of this ordinance and is hereby authorized to make such investigations, to issue notice, orders and directions, to take such actions and carry out such activities as are necessary for the enforcement of this ordinance.

Whenever the health officer determines that there has been a violation of any provisions of this ordinance he may give notice of such alleged violation(s) to the person or persons responsible therefore as hereinafter provided. Such notice shall: (1) be in writing, (2) particularize the violation(s) alleged to exist or to have been committed, (3) provide a reasonable time for correction of the violation(s) particularized, (4) be addressed to and served upon the owner and/or occupant of the premises or the operator of the vehicle or the equipment involved. Provided that such notice shall be deemed properly served upon such owner, occupant or operator if a copy thereof is served upon him personally or failing this, if a copy thereof is sent by certified mail to his last known address, provided further that if the notice is not served by the aforesaid, service of the notice is to be made upon such person or persons by at least one publication in the official newspaper of the City of Wichita. Such publication to contain the conditions and reasons of notice.

Failure to correct such violation(s) by a solid waste collector after receiving such notice may result, after the opportunity for a hearing, in the revocation of the solid waste collection vehicle license of such solid waste collector by the health officer. Any such solid waste collector feeling aggrieved at such revocation may appeal, within five days, the action of the health officer to the Board of City Commissioners.

In addition to the remedy of prosecution and enforcement as provided in this ^{ordinance} ~~plan~~, the health officer is hereby authorized, empowered and directed on proper notice as herein provided to abate or suppress any violation of the ^{ordinance} ~~plan~~ and for the purpose of carrying out provisions of this section the health officer is hereby authorized to enter into or upon any premise or establishment for the purpose of making a thorough examination and to determine whether a violation exists. If upon examination the health officer determines that a violation exists he shall after giving proper notice, as herein provided, to the owner or occupant of the premises or operator of the vehicle or equipment involved, proceed to cause the condition causing the violation to be abated or suppressed by enlisting the services of the Director of the Department of Public Works or private contractor and tax the cost thereof against the lot or tract of ground upon which the violation is located and maintained or against the property of the owner of the vehicle or equipment involved as provided by law. The cost of such abatement is to be certified to the Clerk of the City of Wichita after the violation has been abated or suppressed.

In lieu of or in conjunction with the remedy of prosecution, enforcement, notice of violation and abatement procedure provided for herein the health officer may issue a ticket (court summons) for any violation of this ^{ordinance} ~~plan~~. The ticket shall be issued to the person responsible for the correction of the violation either in person or through regular mail. The health officer may delay processing the ticket for ten days to allow the violator time to correct the violations. In such case, if the violation is corrected within the ten day period, the health officer shall void the ticket. If, however, the violation is not corrected within the ten day period the health officer shall process the ticket with a fine of \$25 being assessed the violator or an appeal of the ticket to the municipal court. If the ticket is processed after the ten day period a second ticket shall be issued and the process repeated for as long as the violation is not corrected or other legal action initiated.

Section 7.08.170 Littering

It shall be unlawful for any person to litter, scatter or spill solid waste, dump or dispose of solid waste at any site other than at a site approved by the Health officer or to store, collect, transport, process, dispose of, sell or offer for sale solid waste or salvage material/other than as provided for in this ordinance. *so as to create a nuisance or*

Section 7.08.180 Penalty

Any person who shall be convicted in a police court of violating any provisions of this ^{ordinance} ~~act~~ shall be deemed guilty of a ^{class} misdemeanor. Provided, however, if upon trial of any person found guilty of a misdemeanor hereinafter it shall appear to the court that the violation complained of as perscribed in this ^{ordinance} ~~act~~ is continuing the court shall enter such order as it shall deem appropriate to cause the violations to be abated.

Effective Date - July 1, 1975.

from: nm date: _____

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remarks: file in DR Re City
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73 or 74

THE WICHITA-SEDGWICK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

OFFICE OF Environmental Health

DATE March 7, 1975

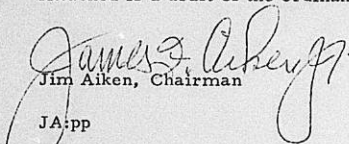
TO Solid Waste Committee

FROM Jim Aiken, Chairman

SUBJECT Solid Waste Ordinance Draft

We will meet Monday, March 10, 1975, at 2:00 p.m. in the Traffic Engineering Conference Room to consider, discuss, modify, whatever and finalize a recommendation to the City Manager.

Attached is a draft of the ordinance contents.


Jim Aiken, Chairman

JA:pp

Copies to

Ray Bruggeman
Gene Fey
John Firsching
Bob Lakin ✓

cc Ralph Wulz, City Manager
John Dekker
Ralph Klose - Attention: Gene Brown
Col. Jack Ford - Attention: Capt. Bill Moore
Joe Donnelly

Chuck Levin, St. B. & Health.



Draft - 3-6-75
Solid Waste Ordinance to replace Chapter 7.08,
Section 7.08.01 - legislative Intent
City of Wichita Code.

It is hereby declared that the protection of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, the protection of property values, and the maintenance of an environment conducive to quality living in the City of Wichita, Kansas, requires a solid waste management system that will provide safe and sanitary storage, collection, processing and disposal of all solid waste produced in the City of Wichita.

Although a controlled routing of the solid waste collection system (only one truck in each block) would result in conservation of fuel, less community cost, less nuisance from noise and air pollution, and a more efficient and manageable system, it is the policy of the city to provide a freedom of choice to citizens in selecting their solid waste collection agency and to provide unrestricted opportunity for free enterprise. It is further the policy of the city that the normal solid waste produced be stored in accordance with recognized standards and collected by a solid waste collector. While extensive recycling is not a reality it is recognized that recycling technology will be developed. The city encourages recycling efforts and in the meanwhile will provide a basic solid waste management system, including storage, collection and disposal activities that will provide adequate flexibility for adjustment and incorporation of recycling at such time as it is developed for practical utilization. Until such time as total solid waste recycling and/or processing becomes a reality it is the intent of City of Wichita in cooperation and coordination with the County of Sedgwick to provide at least two satisfactorily operated sanitary landfills for the sanitary disposal of solid waste produced in the City of Wichita and such solid waste produced in Sedgwick County as determined by the Sedgwick County Commission.

City of Wichita
While the ~~the~~ Solid Waste Management Plan includes the provision that the City is presently providing and plans to continue to provide two sanitary landfills for the disposal of all solid waste produced in the city it is recognized that other appropriate disposal and/or processing facilities may be proposed. Such other disposal and/or processing facilities may be utilized by solid waste collectors for disposal and/or processing of residential bulky waste, tree waste, commercial trash, industrial solid waste, bulky waste, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste without modification of the plan provided that such facility has prior approval of the Health Officer and a permit from the State ~~Health~~ Department of Health and Environment.

Any disposal and/or processing facilities other than those provided by the City proposed for residential trash and/or commercial garbage may be used by solid waste collectors only if the Solid Waste Management Plan is modified to include such facilities, approval is secured from the Health Officer and a permit is obtained by the State ~~Health~~ Department of Health and Environment.

~~It is the intent and commitment of the Board of City Commissioners of Wichita, Kansas, to prepare and adopt an ordinance incorporating the standards contained in this Solid Waste Management Plan and to implement the plan by January, 1975.~~

Section 17.08.020 Definitions

1. Agricultural Solid Waste means the solid waste that results from the rearing, maintaining, and slaughtering of animals and the processing of animal products and orchard and field crops.
2. Apartment means a structure or premise containing five or more dwelling units including condominiums and similar facilities provided that occupants who are owners of an individual dwelling unit within an apartment where there is not a central management or homes association may be handled as a single family dwelling.
3. Bulky Waste means items whose large size or shape precludes or complicates the handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods.
4. Commercial Garbage means garbage produced from activities on any premise other than an occupied dwelling unit.
5. Commercial Trash means solid waste normally generated by stores, offices, schools, institutions and other nonresidential occupancies that do not actually turn out a product, but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, or manure.
6. Composting means a control process of degrading organic matter by micro-organisms into a usable soil conditioner.
7. Containerized Unit means a solid waste storage container of one cubic yard capacity or larger that is fly-tight, water-tight, and rodent proof and which is emptied into the collection vehicle by mechanical means or is attached to or loaded onto the collection vehicle for transportation to the disposal site.

8. Demolition and Construction Wastes means waste lumber, masonry, concrete, other building materials, and the resultant mixture with soil or other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, structures, pavements, bridges, and similar projects.
9. Demolition Landfill means a landfill used exclusively for the disposal of demolition and construction wastes.
10. Dwelling Unit means any room or group of rooms located within a building forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, eating and a part of which is exclusively or occasionally appropriated to cookery and shall include mobile homes.
11. Garbage means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, processing, storage, packaging, preparation, sale, cooking and serving of meat, produce, and other foods and shall include unclean containers.
12. Hazardous Wastes means solid and liquid wastes which require special handling and/or disposal to avoid illness or injury to persons or damage to property and to protect and conserve the environment and shall include but not be limited to pesticides, acids, caustics, other dangerous chemicals, pathological wastes, dead animals, radio active materials, flammable or explosive materials, oils and solvents and similar chemicals and materials that are significantly contaminated with one or more of the above enumerated wastes and shall also include containers and materials that have been contaminated with hazardous wastes.
13. Health Officer means the Director of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health or his authorized representative.
14. Industrial Solid Waste means solid waste normally generated by industrial and manufacturing operations which may include metal, plastic and similar materials produced by commercial operations but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, manure or commercial trash.

15. Mobile Home Park means a parcel or tract of land used or intended to be used by one or more occupied mobile homes. For purposes of this chapter a mobile home park containing only one occupied mobile home shall be considered a single family dwelling. A mobile home park containing two, three or four occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a multi-family dwelling and a mobile home park containing five or more occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a mobile home park in relation to the requirements for mobile home parks in this chapter.
16. Multi-Family Dwelling means a structure containing two, three or four dwelling units.
17. Nuisance means anything which (1) is injurious to health, or is offensive to the senses or any obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or (2) adversely affects an entire community or neighborhood, or any substantial number of persons even though the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, and (3) is caused by or is the result of the handling or disposal of solid waste.
18. Person means any individual, firm, trust, partnership, association, ~~or~~ corporation *or unit of government.*
19. Recycling means the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
20. Residential Bulky Waste means items of solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwellings or on their dwelling premises that are too large or too heavy to be placed in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include household appliances, furniture, plumbing fixtures, playground equipment, yard appliances and equipment and similar materials but does not include vehicle major component parts, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste or tree waste.
21. Residential Trash means solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwelling or on their dwelling premises that can be stored for collection in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include but not be limited to wrapped garbage, paper, rags, cans, bottles and other containers, household wares, leaves, grass clippings, vegetation prunings, manure from dogs, cats and similar animals, and tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than

four feet in length placed beside the storage container, provided that bulky waste, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste, and large animal manure shall be excluded.

22. Salvage Material means solid waste material that can be reused.
23. Salvaging means the controlled removal of reusable materials.
24. Sanitary Landfill means a site where solid waste is disposed using sanitary landfilling techniques-an engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that protects the environment by spreading the waste in thin layers, confining it to the smallest practical area, compacting it to the smallest possible volume by employing power equipment and covering it with a layer of compacted soil by the end of each working day.
25. Sanitation Director means the Director of Sanitation of the Department of Public Works of the City of Wichita, Kansas.
26. Single Family Dwelling means a structure containing one dwelling unit.
27. Solid Waste means useless, unwanted or discarded solid or liquid (other than sewage) material relating to or produced by agricultural, commercial, domestic, or industrial activities, including but not limited to garbage, paper, rocks, cans, bottles and other containers, packing material, household wares, leaves, grass, parts of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, ashes, lumber, masonry, concrete and other building materials, appliances and furniture, pesticides, chemicals, pathological materials, radio active, flammable and explosive materials, oils and solvents, ~~dead animals~~, manure, implements and machinery, street sweepings and mud trap accumulations provided that the term solid waste does not include any uncontaminated earth, stone or minerals or junk vehicles.
28. Solid Waste Collector means the City of Wichita, Sedgwick County or any person licensed by the City of Wichita to collect, transport, and dispose of solid waste, subject to the conditions of this plan and shall include licenses for specific types of vehicles such as covered, enclosed, flat-bed, open, packer and special.

29. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles

- a. Covered Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has side boards and tail gate with no openings and a canvas cover or similar effective cover which is fastened to the sides and end gate and which will effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such covered truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of industrial solid waste, demolition and construction waste, and tree waste.
- b. Enclosed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed of all steel, water-tight construction totally enclosed. All doors or openings of the truck bed shall be kept closed at all times except when solid waste is being deposited therein or removed therefrom and shall effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such enclosed truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of commercial trash (free of garbage) and industrial solid waste.
- c. Flat Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has no side boards or end gate and no cover or it may have side boards with or without an end gate and which is to be used only for tree waste. Such tree waste shall be secured or contained with chains, ropes or otherwise on such flat bed truck and so loaded that no part of the load extends beyond the sides of the bed and so that branches hanging over the rear of the bed has ample clearance above ground level.
- d. Open Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed with side boards and end gate that effectively contains the solid waste placed thereon. Such open bed truck shall be used only for the collection and transportation of bulky waste and residential bulky waste, provided that such waste is effectively contained therein.
- e. Packer Truck means a vehicle with an enclosed liquid tight body containing mechanical devices that convey solid waste into the main compartment of the body and compress it. Such packer truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of residential trash, commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial solid waste.

- f. Special Truck means a vehicle with an appropriate body and/or containers for the type of hazardous waste or special waste being collected and transported. Such special truck shall be equipped and operated as required by the health officer and shall be used for such hazardous waste and special waste as approved by the health officer.
 - g. Trailer means a non-self propelled vehicle that has a completely enclosed body with doors or openings that can be opened for the introduction of solid waste and which may be used only for the collection, storage and transportation of salvage material such as paper and metal unless approved by the health officer for other solid waste material.
30. Tree Waste means all tree or shrub waste including tree stumps, but does not include tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than four feet in length and placed beside the solid waste storage container, vegetation prunings or wood chips placed in such container, fireplace wood or other wood fuel.

Section 7.08030 Residential Solid Waste

1. Storage

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall provide sufficient containers to store all residential trash accumulated on such premise between weekly collection periods. The containers shall be of such material and design as approved by the health officer and shall consist of 30 - 35 gallon plastic or metal containers, plastic bag liner, or such other containers as approved by the health officer. All such residential trash produced on each single family dwelling premise shall be stored in the containers on the premises where produced and such containers located, on the day of collection, for convenient access by the solid waste collector and limited to 75 pounds maximum weight per container. All such residential trash containers shall be water-tight, rodent-proof, fly-proof with lids or closures maintained in place.

b. Multi-Family Dwellings

The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling shall provide, for the use of the occupants, containers as required for single family dwellings of sufficient quantity to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods or in lieu of such containers shall provide a containerized unit(s) of sufficient size to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods. The owner of each multi-family dwelling shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and the condition and maintenance of the containers.

c. Apartments and Mobile Home Parks

The owner of each apartment and each mobile home park shall provide sufficient covered containers (no more than 10 - 30 to 35 gallon containers placed in any one location) or containerized units to contain all of the residential trash produced from the occupants of the premise between collection periods. Mobile Home Parks may provide individual 30 - 35 gallon containers for each mobile home and in such case shall provide weekly collection for each mobile home. The owner shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and for the condition and maintenance of the containers.

2. Collection and Disposal

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall arrange for all of the residential trash produced on such premise to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation offers such collection service in accordance with such rates as may be established by the Board of City Commissioners.

Provided that an occupant of a single family dwelling that has changed from a Restricted Volume or Limited Volume service to a Regular Volume service shall not be permitted to reduce such service for a period of one year.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection to single family dwellings and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill.

- b. Multi-Family Dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks. The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling, apartment and mobile home park shall arrange and pay for all of the residential trash produced on such premises to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer and if accepted provide such collection service in accordance with a schedule or charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of residential trash produced and the frequency of collection.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection service to multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he deems to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector uses a packer truck, or other containerized compaction collection equipment, designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at an approved and licensed sanitary landfill.

B. Residential Bulky Waste

Residential bulky waste may be stored on the premises of single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks outside of an enclosed building, no longer than seven days. The occupant of each occupied single family dwelling and the owners of multi-family dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks and unoccupied single family dwellings are responsible

to arrange for the removal and collection of all residential bulky waste within seven days after it has been placed on the premises outside of an enclosed building.

*apartments
mobile*

The City of Wichita will provide weekly collection on a scheduled basis of residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, provided the residential bulky waste is placed, in such a manner as to not create an accident hazard, on the parking or immediately adjacent to the street right-of-way prior to the scheduled day of collection and provided further that the City of Wichita is notified at least by the day prior to the date of scheduled collection. The City of Wichita will provide collection of such residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings without a direct charge to the owner or occupant.

*Include -
all -
R.B.*

The City of Wichita may provide residential bulky waste collection service for apartments and mobile home parks upon request provided that the person requesting the service shall pay for such service as determined by the City of Wichita based on the amount, type and location of bulky waste to be collected.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential bulky waste collection service for single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a truck designated for residential bulky waste by the City of Wichita and disposes of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

An individual may haul his own residential bulky waste to a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita provided that he accomplishes such hauling to the sanitary landfill without littering, and pays the disposal fee at the sanitary landfill.

Section 7.08.040 Tree Waste

1. Storage - Tree waste may be stored outside a building no longer than seven days.
2. Collection, Transportation and Disposal

All tree waste shall be collected by a solid waste collector utilizing a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and shall be disposed of at a facility provided by the City of Wichita or at such other facility that is operated in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas. Provided that an individual may collect and transport tree waste produced on a residential premise which is occupied by him so long as he secures such tree waste with chains, ropes or otherwise and accomplishes such transportation to such facility described above for disposal without littering and pays the prescribed disposal fee at such facility.

Section 7.08.050 Recycling

Recycling of solid waste material is encouraged on an individual and collective basis as methods, procedures and processing are or become available on a practical and economic basis, provided that such recycling efforts do not result in degradation of the environment. Materials, such as, but not limited to, paper, cans, bottles and metal, to be offered and/or collected for recycling shall be stored in an enclosed building or an enclosed container until scheduled for collection. Such storage may be for a time period longer than seven days provided that such storage does not create a fire hazard, health or other nuisance.

Transportation of solid waste materials to a recycling facility for processing shall be accomplished by a solid waste collector with a vehicle designated for such purpose as determined by the health officer or by the individual producing such material at his residential premises in a manner that will prevent littering. Recycling facilities and/or processing operation shall be conducted in accordance with requirements as determined by the health officer and may be conducted only if approved by the health officer.

Section 7.08.060 Composting

Composting of residential trash on a residential premise may be accomplished provided that the composting is only of residential trash produced on the premise associated therewith and provided that such composting does not result in odors, fly breeding, rodent activity or other nuisances and provided further that such composting is carried out in accordance with guidelines provided by the health officer.

Section 7.08.070 Commercial Garbage

Commercial garbage which is not disposed of through garbage grinders or by incinerators constructed and operated in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas shall be stored on the premise where produced in a container(s) as approved by the health officer and which are liquid-tight, fly-tight and closed by a liquid-tight, fly-tight cover. The occupant of each premise producing commercial garbage shall arrange for all such stored commercial garbage to be collected by a solid waste collector using a packer truck at least two times each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer and transported and disposed of at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill. The commercial garbage storage containers shall not be used for the storage of any solid waste other than commercial garbage, provided that the health officer may approve, at establishments having garbage grinders, the storage of commercial garbage that cannot be disposed of through a garbage grinder in an appropriate commercial trash container so long as such storage does not create nuisance conditions and so long as a packer truck is used for the collection thereof. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of commercial garbage produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges that he determines to be appropriate, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such garbage at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill.

Section 7.08.080 Commercial Trash

The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall provide and store all such trash produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual covered containers (lids or covers maintained in place) of such material and design as approved by the Health Officer and/or containerized unit(s) or a totally enclosed facility constructed of masonry, concrete or metal. Such storage containers or facilities may also be used to store industrial solid waste and shall have sufficient capacity to contain all solid waste produced on the premise between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall arrange for all such stored trash to be collected by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the Health Officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its division of sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the division of sanitation based on the volume of commercial trash produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

Section 7.08.090 Industrial Solid Waste

The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall store all such solid waste produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual containers, containerized units or a fenced or walled facility. Such storage containers or facilities shall have sufficient capacity to contain all industrial solid waste produced on the premises between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. Such storage containers or facilities need not be covered

provided that no other type of trash or solid waste is stored therein and unless it is determined by the health officer that complete enclosures or covers is necessary to prevent the above mentioned nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall arrange for all such stored solid waste to be collected by solid waste collector, using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service, at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal site as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the state of Kansas. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of industrial waste produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

Section 7.08.100 Bulky Waste (*non-residential*)

Bulky waste other than residential bulky waste may be stored on a premise outside of an enclosed building no longer than seven days. The occupant of such premise shall arrange for the removal and collection of all such bulky waste, after it has been placed on the premise outside of an enclosed building, by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the number, size, shape and weight of the bulky waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge he determines to be appropriate.

Section 7.08.110

Demolition and Construction Waste

The occupant of each premise and/or the contractor of a construction or demolition project shall collect and remove or arrange for the collection and removal of all demolition and construction waste produced on such premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project. All such demolition and construction waste shall be collected and removed by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection. Such demolition and construction waste shall be disposed of at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

Demolition and construction waste shall be removed on a continuing basis as produced on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project and in no case shall such waste remain on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project for a period of longer than 30 days.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume, type and location of such waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

Section 7.08.120

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste shall be stored in containers, facilities, or other manner which in all cases will prevent leakage of liquids, and/or the concentration or generation of harmful or explosive vapors or materials, offensive odors, any harmful exposure or nuisance conditions. Containers shall be constructed of durable, corrosion resistant, water-tight construction provided with tight fitting lids or covers, properly labeled and kept in a safe location protected from tampering by unauthorized persons. The storage of hazardous waste shall be subject to the approval of the health officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate. Hazardous waste shall be collected and removed from the premise where produced or stored as often as necessary to prevent harmful and/or nuisance conditions with such collection and remove frequency subject to the approval of the Health Officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate.

The transportation of hazardous waste from the premises where produced or stored shall only be accomplished in a special truck designated by the City of Wichita, and approved by the Health Officer for the specific hazardous waste involved. The hazardous waste being transported shall be identifiable by a container label, bill of lading and/or by some other satisfactory method and may be subject to modification or rendering harmless all as required and determined by the Health Officer.

The hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a site and/or in accordance with methods approved by the Health Officer.

Section 7.08.130 Solid Waste Collection Vehicle Standards, Maintenance, Licensing and Fees

All solid waste collection vehicles of each solid waste collector collecting solid waste in the City of Wichita shall be licensed, maintained and/or operated in accordance with the definitions and other sections of this ordinance. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure and/or operation each year shall be inspected and approved by the Police Department as to compliance with city ordinances and with state statutes relating to equipment and operation of vehicles. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure and/or operation each year shall be inspected and approved by the health officer as to compliance with this ordinance. Each solid waste collection vehicle shall be maintained in a safe and operable manner without production of excessive noise, be capable of providing collection services for which it is licensed including any necessary equipment, be kept in a clean condition and appropriately painted.

Each solid waste collector, other than governmental agencies, shall for each solid waste collection vehicle operated by him pay an annual license fee by March 1 of each year in accordance with the following schedule:

*Free to all trucks -
none to cover enforcement.*

1. Covered Truck - to be used only for industrial solid waste, demolition and construction waste, and tree waste. \$25.00
2. Enclosed Truck - to be used only for commercial trash and industrial solid waste \$25.00
3. Flat Bed Truck - to be used only for tree waste \$25.00
4. Open Bed Truck - to be used only for bulky waste and residential bulky waste \$25.00
5. Residential Packer Truck - to be used only for residential trash, commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial waste \$100.00
6. Non-Residential Packer Truck - to be used only for commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial waste \$100.00
7. Special Truck - to be used only for hazardous waste and special waste both as approved by the health officer \$25.00
8. Trailer - to be used only for salvage material or as otherwise approved by the Health Officer \$10.00

Such fees as heretofore prescribed shall not be applicable to solid waste collection vehicles holding 1975 licenses issued by the City of Wichita by the effective date of this ordinance, however, such fees shall be applicable for solid waste collection vehicles licensed after the effective date of this ordinance and all licenses shall be renewed prior to March 1 of each year with a 10 percent penalty assessed for each month or portion thereof for delinquent renewals. No license fees shall be prorated or refunded.

Each solid waste collector, including governmental agencies, shall submit an application, on forms provided by the Health Officer, for a solid waste collection vehicle license or vehicle designation for each solid waste collection vehicle licensed and/or operated by him within 60 days after the effective date of this ordinance.

Failure to provide the information requested by the health officer on the application form or falsifying the application form are grounds for denial and/or suspension of a solid waste collection vehicle license. The health officer shall designate each solid waste collection vehicle in accordance with the license fee schedule.

Symbols

The City Treasurer upon recommendation of the health officer and payment of the appropriate fee shall issue a solid waste collection vehicle license and two ~~metal~~ registration tags bearing the number and vehicle category for each solid waste collection vehicle so approved for licensure by the health officer. One such tag shall be securely attached to each side of the licensed solid waste vehicle by the solid waste collector in such a position that it shall be at all times clearly visible.

In addition to the annual licensing fee heretofore prescribed, all solid waste collectors including governmental agencies shall pay to the City Treasurer an annual bulky waste fee of \$600 for each solid waste collection vehicle licensed or operated as a residential packer truck. Such fees shall be due and payable within 30 days after the effective date of this ordinance for all existing licensed or governmentally operated residential packer trucks and for each such vehicle at the time that it is licensed or operated in the future. Such fees shall also be paid each year at the time the license is renewed or by March 1, provided that the City Treasurer may prorate such fee on a quarterly basis.

may

(For staff use - the annual bulky waste fee may be eliminated from the ordinance if the residential bulky waste program is financed from revenue sharing or otherwise)

The solid waste collection vehicle license is not transferrable from one vehicle to another or from one person to another.

Each solid waste collector shall provide collection service in accordance with a schedule as agreed by such solid waste collector and his individual customers. In the case of breakdowns of collection equipment, the solid waste collector shall maintain standby equipment or otherwise arrange for collection services as scheduled. Residential solid waste collection service shall be scheduled and provided only during the hours of 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday.

Section 7.08.140 Solid Waste Disposal

It shall be unlawful for any person to process or dispose of solid waste other than in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas and the provisions of this solid waste ordinance. Two or more city-county sanitary landfills, processing or disposal sites, transfer stations, or combinations thereof will be operated by the City of Wichita and will be available upon payment of the prescribed dumping fees to any solid waste collector licensed by the City of Wichita or by the County of Sedgwick or to any individuals authorized by this ordinance or by the County of Sedgwick to utilize such facilities. Dumping fees for utilization of the city-county solid waste disposal and/or processing system and facilities shall be in accordance with such rates as may be established by the Board of City Commissioners.

Section 7.08.150

Salvaging

Salvaging of solid waste is prohibited unless the health officer approves such salvaging with such approval being based on provisions of facilities specifically designed for the purpose of salvaging or processing solid waste, proper control to prevent interference with prompt sanitary disposal of solid waste and such salvage operations being conducted in a manner that will not create a nuisance.

Section 7.08.160

Enforcement

The health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of this ordinance and is hereby authorized to make such investigations, to issue notice, orders and directions, to take such actions and carry out such activities as are necessary for the enforcement of this ordinance.

Whenever the health officer determines that there has been a violation of any provisions of this ordinance he may give notice of such alleged violations to the person or persons responsible therefore as hereinafter provided. Such notice shall: (1) be in writing, (2) particularize the violations alleged to exist or to have been committed, (3) provide a reasonable time for correction of the violation particularized, (4) be addressed to and served upon the owner and/or occupant of the premises or the operator of the vehicle or the equipment involved. Provided that such notice shall be deemed properly served upon such owner, occupant or operator if a copy thereof is served upon him personally or failing this, if a copy thereof is sent by certified mail to his last known address, provided further that if the notice is not served by the aforesaid, service of the notice is to be made upon such person or persons by at least one publication in the official newspaper of the City of Wichita. Such publication to contain the conditions and reasons of notice.

Failure to correct such violation(s) by a solid waste collector after receiving such notice may result, after the opportunity for a hearing, in the revocation of the solid waste collection vehicle license of such solid waste collector by the health officer. Any such solid waste collector feeling aggrieved at such revocation may appeal, within five days, the action of the health officer to the Board of City Commissioners.

In addition to the remedy of prosecution and enforcement as provided in this plan, the health officer is hereby authorized, empowered and directed on proper notice as herein provided to abate or suppress any violation of the plan and for the purpose of carrying out provisions of this section the health officer is hereby authorized to enter into or upon any premise or establishment for the purpose of making a thorough examination and to determine whether a violation exists. If upon examination the health officer determines that a violation exists he shall after giving proper notice, as herein provided, to the owner or occupant of the premises or operator of the vehicle or equipment involved proceed to cause the condition causing the violation to be abated or suppressed by enlisting the services of the Director of the Department of Public Works or private contractor and tax the cost thereof against the lot or tract of ground upon which the violation is located and maintained or against the property of the owner of the vehicle or equipment involved as provided by law. The cost of such abatement is to be certified to the Clerk of the City of Wichita after the violation has been abated or suppressed.

In lieu of or in conjunction with the remedy of prosecution, enforcement, notice of violation and abatement procedure provided for herein the health officer may issue a ticket (court summons) for any violation of this plan. The ticket shall be issued to the person responsible for the correction of the violation either in person or through regular mail. The health officer may delay processing the ticket for ten days to allow the violator time to correct the violations. In such case, if the violation is corrected within the ten day period, the health officer shall void the ticket. If, however, the violation is not corrected within the ten day period the health officer shall process the ticket with a fine of \$25 being assessed the violator or an appeal of the ticket to the municipal court. If the ticket is processed after the ten day period a second ticket shall be issued and the process repeated for as long as the violation is not corrected or other legal action initiated.

Section 7.08.170 Littering

It shall be unlawful for any person to litter, scatter or spill solid waste, dump or dispose of solid waste at any site other than at a site approved by the Health officer or to store, collect, transport, process, dispose of, sell or offer for sale solid waste or salvage material other than as provided for in this ordinance.

Section 7.08.180 Penalty

Any person who shall be convicted in a police court of violating any provisions of this ^{Ordinance} ~~plan~~ shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, if upon trial of any person found guilty of a misdemeanor hereunder it shall appear to the court that the violation complained of as perscribed in this ~~plan~~ is continuing the court shall enter such order as it shall deem appropriate to cause the violations to be abated.

from:

date:

admin.	adv. plans	com.dev.	social	graphics
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QPR

THE WICHITA-SEDGWICK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

OFFICE OF Environmental Health

DATE June 14, 1974

TO James F. Aiken, Ray Bruggeman, John Firsching, Bob Lakin, Gene Fey

FROM Don Cross, Assistant Environmental Health Director

DC SUBJECT Revised Wichita Solid Waste Plan

Attached is an amended copy of the Wichita Solid Waste Plan adopted by the Board of City Commissioners at the close of the public hearing Tuesday, June 11, 1974. It goes without saying that Mr. Lakin is due and has a vote of thanks for the excellent management of the presentation with his usual experienced and effective style of performance.

DC:dg

Attachment

cc Ralph Mulz
Dr. Mervyn Silverman



City of Wichita, Kansas

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Adopted By The
Board of City Commissioners
June 11, 1974

Prepared for submission to the
Kansas State Department of Health
in accordance with
KSA 65-3405

Board of City Commissioners

Garry L. Porter, Mayor
Connie Peters, Vice Mayor
James M. Donnell, Commissioner
Glenn J. Shanahan, Commissioner
John S. Stevens, Commissioner

City Manager Ralph Wulz

Solid Waste Committee

Ray Bruggeman, Director of Public Works
Gene Fey, Sanitation Director
**John Firsching, Superintendent of Landscape
& Forestry**
Bob Lakin, Director of Planning
Jim Aiken, Environmental Health Director, Chairman

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Introduction

Wichita is a metropolitan city containing 93.46 square miles and a population of 262,766 with an average daily production of 5 pounds of solid waste per person. The population is projected to increase as follows: 1980 - 294,300, 1990 - 331,700, 2000 - 370,100. Depending on management of resources, merchandizing and marketing trends and energy availability the daily production of solid waste per person will increase perhaps by 4 percent per year.

In recent years Wichita has improved its residential solid waste storage standards by substituting 30 gallon containers for 55 gallon barrels and by eliminating backyard trash burning as of January 1, 1972. In 1973 as a follow-up to elimination of backyard trash burning the City Commission initiated a program of providing collection and disposal of residential trash for indigent families with no direct charge. This program is funded with revenue sharing money.

For residential solid waste collection the householder may select from any one of 87 individual solid waste collectors operating 140 packer trucks or the City of Wichita operating 23 packer trucks or haul his own on a weekly basis. For other types of solid waste collection there are available 12 individual solid waste collectors operating 12 enclosed steel bed trucks, 138 solid waste collectors operating 205 demolition and commercial trucks, 54 tree haulers operating 63 tree waste trucks and the city operating 3 packer trucks. Altogether there are 291 individual solid waste collectors plus the City of Wichita operating a total of 446 solid waste collection vehicles. The city solid waste collection system is operated as a utility with the current service charge for regular volume collection being \$8.50 per 3 months for single family dwellings. Each individual solid waste collector "arranges" for his own customers, sets his own rates and does his own service charge collection.

The City of Wichita operates two city-county sanitary landfills as a jointly financed venture with Sedgwick County. The sanitary landfills are operated as a utility with financing from the dumping fee revenue. The disposal cost is projected at \$1.50 per ton in 1974. The Brooks site sanitary landfill is located at 41st and North West Street. It was acquired in 1966, consists of 247 acres and is projected for use through 1980 or 1981. A tree waste burning operation is carried out on this site but separate from the landfill operation. The Chapin site sanitary landfill is located at 3800 South Hydraulic and has been acquired at various times starting in 1954 with a final total of 173 acres. The latest acquisition occurred in 1970 and consisted of 70 acres. The Chapin site is projected for use through 1974 and perhaps for 5 or 6 months of 1975.

The city and county are in the process of acquiring a new sanitary landfill site in the south metropolitan area. Projections for the length of use of the new (unknown) site will not be made until an engineering plan is available but should be in the 5 to 10 year range. It is anticipated that sanitary landfills will be used for solid waste disposal for the immediate future (5 to 10 years) with processing and/or recycling being developed for longer range planning (10 to 20 years).

It is estimated that 60% of the solid waste produced in Sedgwick County outside of Wichita is desposed of in the two city-county sanitary landfills. This total population (262,766 city and 44,833 county) of 307,599 produces 750 tons of solid waste per day. Depending on the disposal provisions of the Sedgwick County solid waste management plan the population served by the two city-county sanitary landfills could increase significantly in the next two years. The projected sanitary landfill operations contained herein are adequate to provide this service.

The solid waste management problems of Wichita were studied in some detail in 1972 and are depicted in a report dated June 5, 1972 issued by the Environmental Resource Task Force and the Environmental Health Division of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health entitled, "Considerations for Solid Waste Management - Wichita, Kansas."

The following solid waste management plan provides appropriate improvement in the existing system and provides adequate flexibility for adjustment in relation to providing collection and disposal for annexed areas or otherwise.

I. Legislative Intent

It is hereby declared that the protection of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, the protection of property values, and the maintenance of an environment conducive to quality living in the City of Wichita, Kansas, requires a solid waste management system that will provide safe and sanitary storage, collection, processing and disposal of all solid waste produced in the City of Wichita.

Although a controlled routing of the solid waste collection system (only one truck in each block) would result in conservation of fuel, less community cost, less nuisance from noise and air pollution, and a more efficient and manageable system, it is the policy of the city to provide a freedom of choice to citizens in selecting their solid waste collection agency and to provide unrestricted opportunity for free enterprise. It is further the policy of the city that the normal solid waste produced be stored in accordance with recognized standards and collected by a solid waste collector. While extensive recycling is not a reality it is recognized that recycling technology will be developed. The city encourages recycling efforts and in the meanwhile will provide a basic solid waste management system, including storage, collection and disposal activities that will provide adequate flexibility for adjustment and incorporation of recycling at such time as it is developed for practical utilization. Until such time as total solid waste recycling and/or processing becomes a reality it is the intent of City of Wichita in cooperation and coordination with the county of Sedgwick to provide at least two satisfactorily operated sanitary landfills for the sanitary disposal of solid waste produced in the City of Wichita and such solid waste produced in Sedgwick County as determined by the Sedgwick County Commission.

While the Solid Waste Management Plan includes the provision that the City is presently providing and plans to continue to provide two sanitary landfills for the disposal of all solid waste produced in the city it is recognized that other appropriate disposal and/or processing facilities may be proposed. Such other disposal and/or processing facilities may be utilized by solid waste collectors for disposal and/or processing of residential bulky waste, tree waste, commercial trash, industrial solid waste, bulky waste, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste without modification of the plan provided that such facility has prior approval of the Health Officer and a permit from the State Health Department.

Any disposal and/or processing facilities other than those provided by the City proposed for residential trash and/or commercial garbage may be used by solid waste collectors only if the Solid Waste Management Plan is modified to include such facilities, approval is secured from the Health Officer and a permit is obtained by the State Health Department.

It is the intent and commitment of the Board of City Commissioners of Wichita, Kansas, to prepare and adopt an ordinance incorporating the standards contained in this Solid Waste Management Plan and to implement the plan by January, 1975.

II. Definitions

1. Agricultural Solid Waste means the solid waste that results from the rearing, maintaining, and slaughtering of animals and the processing of animal products and orchard and field crops.
2. Apartment means a structure or premise containing five or more dwelling units including condominiums and similar facilities provided that occupants who are owners of an individual dwelling unit within an apartment where there is not a central management or homes association may be handled as a single family dwelling.
3. Bulky Waste means items whose large size or shape precludes or complicates the handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods.
4. Commercial Garbage means garbage produced from activities on any premise other than an occupied dwelling unit.
5. Commercial Trash means solid waste normally generated by stores, offices, schools, institutions and other nonresidential occupancies that do not actually turn out a product, but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, or manure.
6. Composting means a control process of degrading organic matter by micro-organisms into a usable soil conditioner.
7. Containerized Unit means a solid waste storage container of one cubic yard capacity or larger that is fly-tight, water-tight, and rodent proof and which is emptied into the collection vehicle by mechanical means or is attached to or loaded onto the collection vehicle for transportation to the disposal site.

8. Demolition and Construction Wastes means waste lumber, masonry, concrete, other building materials, and the resultant mixture with soil or other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, structures, pavements, bridges, and similar projects.
9. Demolition Landfill means a landfill used exclusively for the disposal of demolition and construction wastes.
10. Dwelling Unit means any room or group of rooms located within a building forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, eating and a part of which is exclusively or occasionally appropriated to cookery and shall include mobile homes.
11. Garbage means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, processing, storage, packaging, preparation, sale, cooking and serving of meat, produce, and other foods and shall include unclean containers.
12. Hazardous Wastes means solid and liquid wastes which require special handling and/or disposal to avoid illness or injury to persons or damage to property and to protect and conserve the environment and shall include but not be limited to pesticides, acids, caustics, other dangerous chemicals, pathological wastes, dead animals, radio active materials, flammable or explosive materials, oils and solvents and similar chemicals and materials that are significantly contaminated with one or more of the above enumerated wastes and shall also include containers and materials that have been contaminated with hazardous wastes.
13. Health Officer means the Director of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health or his authorized representative.
14. Industrial Solid Waste means solid waste normally generated by industrial and manufacturing operations which may include metal, plastic and similar materials produced by commercial operations but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, manure or commercial trash.

15. Mobile Home Park means a parcel or tract of land used or intended to be used by one or more occupied mobile homes. For purposes of this chapter a mobile home park containing only one occupied mobile home shall be considered a single family dwelling. A mobile home park containing two, three or four occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a multi-family dwelling and a mobile home park containing five or more occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a mobile home park in relation to the requirements for mobile home parks in this chapter.
16. Multi-Family Dwelling means a structure containing two, three or four dwelling units.
17. Nuisance means anything which (1) is injurious to health, or is offensive to the senses or any obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or (2) adversely affects an entire community or neighborhood, or any substantial number of persons even though the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, and (3) is caused by or is the result of the handling or disposal of solid waste.
18. Person means any individual, firm, trust, partnership, association or corporation.
19. Recycling means the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
20. Residential Bulky Waste means items of solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwellings or on their dwelling premises that are too large or too heavy to be placed in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include household appliances, furniture, plumbing fixtures, playground equipment, yard appliances and equipment and similar materials but does not include vehicle major component parts, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste or tree waste.
21. Residential Trash means solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwelling or on their dwelling premises that can be stored for collection in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include but not be limited to wrapped garbage, paper, rags, cans, bottles and other containers, household wares, leaves, grass clippings, vegetation prunings, manure from dogs, cats and similar animals, and tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than

four feet in length placed beside the storage container, provided that bulky waste, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste, and large animal manure shall be excluded.

22. Salvage Material means solid waste material that can be reused.
23. Salvaging means the controlled removal of reusable materials.
24. Sanitary Landfill means a site where solid waste is disposed using sanitary landfilling techniques-an engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that protects the environment by spreading the waste in thin layers, confining it to the smallest practical area, compacting it to the smallest possible volume by employing power equipment and covering it with a layer of compacted soil by the end of each working day.
25. Sanitation Director means the Director of Sanitation of the Department of Public Works of the City of Wichita, Kansas.
26. Single Family Dwelling means a structure containing one dwelling unit.
27. Solid Waste means useless, unwanted or discarded solid or liquid (other than sewage) material relating to or produced by agricultural, commercial, domestic, or industrial activities, including but not limited to garbage, paper, rocks, cans, bottles and other containers, packing material, household wares, leaves, grass, parts of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, ashes, lumber, masonry, concrete and other building materials, appliances and furniture, pesticides, chemicals, pathological materials, radio active, flammable and explosive materials, oils and solvents, dead animals, manure, implements and machinery, street sweepings and mud trap accumulations provided that the term solid waste does not include any uncontaminated earth, stone or minerals or junk vehicles.
28. Solid Waste Collector means the City of Wichita, Sedgwick County or any person licensed by the City of Wichita to collect, transport, and dispose of solid waste, subject to the conditions of this plan and shall include licenses for specific types of vehicles such as covered, enclosed, flat-bed, open, packer and special.

29. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles

- a. Covered Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has side boards and tail gate with no openings and a canvas cover or similar effective cover which is fastened to the sides and end gate and which will effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such covered truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of industrial solid waste, demolition and construction waste, and tree waste.
- b. Enclosed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed of all steel, water-tight construction totally enclosed. All doors or openings of the truck bed shall be kept closed at all times except when solid waste is being deposited therein or removed therefrom and shall effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such enclosed truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of commercial trash (free of garbage) and industrial solid waste.
- c. Flat Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has no side boards or end gate and no cover or it may have side boards with or without an end gate and which is to be used only for tree waste. Such tree waste shall be secured or contained with chains, ropes or otherwise on such flat bed truck and so loaded that no part of the load extends beyond the sides of the bed and so that branches hanging over the rear of the bed has ample clearance above ground level.
- d. Open Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed with side boards and end gate that effectively contains the solid waste placed thereon. Such open bed truck shall be used only for the collection and transportation of bulky waste and residential bulky waste, provided that such waste is effectively contained therein.
- e. Packer Truck means a vehicle with an enclosed liquid tight body containing mechanical devices that convey solid waste into the main compartment of the body and compress it. Such packer truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of residential trash, commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial solid waste.

- f. Special Truck means a vehicle with an appropriate body and/or containers for the type of hazardous waste or special waste being collected and transported. Such special truck shall be equipped and operated as required by the health officer and shall be used for such hazardous waste and special waste as approved by the health officer.
 - g. Trailer means a non-self propelled vehicle that has a completely enclosed body with doors or openings that can be opened for the introduction of solid waste and which may be used only for the collection, storage and transportation of salvage material such as paper and metal unless approved by the health officer for other solid waste material.
30. Tree Waste means all tree or shrub waste including tree stumps, but does not include tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than four feet in length and placed beside the solid waste storage container, vegetation prunings or wood chips placed in such container, fireplace wood or other wood fuel.

III. Residential Solid Waste

1. Storage

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall provide sufficient containers to store all residential trash accumulated on such premise between weekly collection periods. The containers shall be of such material and design as approved by the health officer and shall consist of 30 - 35 gallon plastic or metal containers, plastic bag liner, or such other containers as approved by the health officer. All such residential trash produced on each single family dwelling premise shall be stored in the containers on the premises where produced and such containers located, on the day of collection, for convenient access by the solid waste collector and limited to 75 pounds maximum weight per container. All such residential trash containers shall be water-tight, rodent-proof, fly-proof with lids or closures maintained in place.

b. Multi-Family Dwellings

The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling shall provide, for the use of the occupants, containers as required for single family dwellings of sufficient quantity to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods or in lieu of such containers shall provide a containerized unit(s) of sufficient size to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods. The owner of each multi-family dwelling shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and the condition and maintenance of the containers.

c. Apartments and Mobile Home Parks

The owner of each apartment and each mobile home park shall provide sufficient covered containers (no more than 10 - 30 to 35 gallon containers placed in any one location) or containerized units to contain all of the residential trash produced from the occupants of the premise between collection periods. Mobile Home Parks may provide individual 30 - 35 gallon containers for each mobile home and in such case shall provide weekly collection for each mobile home. The owner shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and for the condition and maintenance of the containers.

2. Collection and Disposal

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall arrange for all of the residential trash produced on such premise to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation offers such collection service in accordance with such rates as may be established by the Board of City Commissioners.

Provided that an occupant of a single family dwelling that has changed from a Restricted Volume or Limited Volume service to a Regular Volume service shall not be permitted to reduce such service for a period of one year.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection to single family dwellings and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill.

- b. Multi-Family Dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks. The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling, apartment and mobile home park shall arrange and pay for all of the residential trash produced on such premises to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer and if accepted provide such collection service in accordance with a schedule or charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of residential trash produced and the frequency of collection.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection service to multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he deems to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector uses a packer truck, or other containerized compaction collection equipment, designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at an approved and licensed sanitary landfill.

B. Residential Bulky Waste

Residential bulky waste may be stored on the premises of single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks outside of an enclosed building, no longer than seven days. The occupant of each occupied single family dwelling and the owners of multi-family dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks and unoccupied single family dwellings are responsible

to arrange for the removal and collection of all residential bulky waste within seven days after it has been placed on the premises outside of an enclosed building.

The City of Wichita will provide weekly collection on a scheduled basis of residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, provided the residential bulky waste is placed, in such a manner as to not create an accident hazard, on the parking or immediately adjacent to the street right-of-way prior to the scheduled day of collection and provided further that the City of Wichita is notified at least by the day prior to the date of scheduled collection. The City of Wichita will provide collection of such residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings without a direct charge to the owner or occupant. The City of Wichita may provide residential bulky waste collection service for apartments and mobile home parks upon request provided that the person requesting the service shall pay for such service as determined by the City of Wichita based on the amount, type and location of bulky waste to be collected.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential bulky waste collection service for single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a truck designated for residential bulky waste by the City of Wichita and disposes of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

An individual may haul his own residential bulky waste to a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita provided that he accomplishes such hauling to the sanitary landfill without littering, and pays the disposal fee at the sanitary landfill.

IV. Tree Waste

1. Storage - Tree waste may be stored outside a building no longer than seven days.
2. Collection, Transportation and Disposal

All tree waste shall be collected by a solid waste collector utilizing a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and shall be disposed of at a facility provided by the City of Wichita or at such other facility that is operated in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas. Provided that an individual may collect and transport tree waste produced on a residential premise which is occupied by him so long as he secures such tree waste with chains, ropes or otherwise and accomplishes such transportation to such facility described above for disposal without littering and pays the prescribed disposal fee at such facility.

V. Recycling

Recycling of solid waste material is encouraged on an individual and collective basis as methods, procedures and processing are or become available on a practical and economic basis, provided that such recycling efforts do not result in degradation of the environment. Materials, such as, but not limited to, paper, cans, bottles and metal, to be offered and/or collected for recycling shall be stored in an enclosed building or an enclosed container until scheduled for collection. Such storage may be for a time period longer than seven days provided that such storage does not create a fire hazard, health or other nuisance.

Transportation of solid waste materials to a recycling facility for processing shall be accomplished by a solid waste collector with a vehicle designated for such purpose as determined by the health officer or by the individual producing such material at his residential premises in a manner that will prevent littering. Recycling facilities and/or processing operation shall be conducted in accordance with requirements as determined by the health officer and may be conducted only if approved by the health officer.

VI. Composting

Composting of residential trash on a residential premise may be accomplished provided that the composting is only of residential trash produced on the premise associated therewith and provided that such composting does not result in odors, fly breeding, rodent activity or other nuisances and provided further that such composting is carried out in accordance with guidelines provided by the health officer.

VII. Commercial Garbage

Commercial garbage which is not disposed of through garbage grinders or by incinerators constructed and operated in accordance of the laws of the State of Kansas shall be stored on the premise where produced in a container(s) as approved by the health officer and which are liquid-tight, fly-tight and closed by a liquid-tight, fly-tight cover. The occupant of each premise producing commercial garbage shall arrange for all such stored commercial garbage to be collected by a solid waste collector using a packer truck at least two times each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer and transported and disposed of at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill. The commercial garbage storage containers shall not be used for the storage of any solid waste other than commercial garbage, provided that the health officer may approve, at establishments having garbage grinders, the storage of commercial garbage that cannot be disposed of through a garbage grinder in an appropriate commercial trash container so long as such storage does not create nuisance conditions and so long as a packer truck is used for the collection thereof. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of commercial garbage produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges that he determines to be appropriate, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such garbage at a licensed and approved sanitary landfill.

VIII. Commercial Trash

The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall provide and store all such trash produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual covered containers (lids or covers maintained in place) of such material and design as approved by the Health Officer and/or containerized unit(s) or a totally enclosed facility constructed of masonry, concrete or metal. Such storage containers or facilities may also be used to store industrial solid waste and shall have sufficient capacity to contain all solid waste produced on the premise between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall arrange for all such stored trash to be collected by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the Health Officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its division of sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the division of sanitation based on the volume of commercial trash produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

IX. Industrial Solid Waste

The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall store all such solid waste produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual containers, containerized units or a fenced or walled facility. Such storage containers or facilities shall have sufficient capacity to contain all industrial solid waste produced on the premises between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. Such storage containers or facilities need not be covered

provided that no other type of trash or solid waste is stored therein and unless it is determined by the health officer that complete enclosures or covers is necessary to prevent the above mentioned nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall arrange for all such stored solid waste to be collected by solid waste collector, using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service, at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal site as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the state of Kansas. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of industrial waste produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

X. Bulky Waste

Bulky waste other than residential bulky waste may be stored on a premise outside of an enclosed building no longer than seven days. The occupant of such premise shall arrange for the removal and collection of all such bulky waste, after it has been placed on the premise outside of an enclosed building, by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the number, size, shape and weight of the bulky waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge he determines to be appropriate.

XI. Demolition and Construction Waste

The occupant of each premise and/or the contractor of a construction or demolition project shall collect and remove or arrange for the collection and removal of all demolition and construction waste produced on such premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project. All such demolition and construction waste shall be collected and removed by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection. Such demolition and construction waste shall be disposed of at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

Demolition and construction waste shall be removed on a continuing basis as produced on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project and in no case shall such waste remain on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project for a period of longer than 30 days.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume, type and location of such waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

XII. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste shall be stored in containers, facilities, or other manner which in all cases will prevent leakage of liquids, and/or the concentration or generation of harmful or explosive vapors or materials, offensive odors, any harmful exposure or nuisance conditions. Containers shall be constructed of durable, corrosion resistant, water-tight construction provided with tight fitting lids or covers, properly labeled and kept in a safe location protected from tampering by unauthorized persons.

The storage of hazardous waste shall be subject to the approval of the health officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate. Hazardous waste shall be collected and removed from the premise where produced or stored as often as necessary to prevent harmful and/or nuisance conditions with such collection and remove frequency subject to the approval of the Health Officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate.

The transportation of hazardous waste from the premises where produced or stored shall only be accomplished in a special truck designated by the City of Wichita, and approved by the Health Officer for the specific hazardous waste involved. The hazardous waste being transported shall be identifiable by a container label, bill of lading and/or by some other satisfactory method and may be subject to modification or rendering harmless all as required and determined by the Health Officer.

The hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a site and/or in accordance with methods approved by the Health Officer.

XIII. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles Standard, Maintenance and Licensing

All solid waste collection vehicles of each solid waste collector shall be licensed, maintained and operated in accordance with the definitions and other sections of this plan. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure each year shall be inspected and approved by the Police Department as to compliance with city ordinances, and with state statutes relating to equipment and operation of vehicles. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure each year shall be inspected and approved by the Health Officer as to compliance with this plan. Each solid waste collection vehicle shall be maintained in a safe and operable manner without production of excessive noise, be capable of providing collection services for which it is licensed including any necessary equipment, be kept in a clean condition and appropriately painted.

Each solid waste collector, other than governmental agencies, shall for each solid waste collection vehicle operated by him pay an annual license fee as approved by the City Commission.

Each solid waste collector shall provide collection service in accordance with a schedule as agreed by such solid waste collector and his individual customers. In the case of break-downs of collection equipment, the solid waste collector shall maintain stand-by equipment or otherwise arrange for collection service as scheduled. Residential solid waste collection service shall be scheduled and provided only during the hours of 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday.

XIV. Solid Waste Disposal

It shall be unlawful for any person to process or dispose of any solid waste other than in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas and the provisions of this solid waste management plan. Two or more city-county sanitary landfills will be operated by the City of Wichita and will be available to any solid waste collector licensed by the City of Wichita or by the County of Sedgwick.

XV. Salvaging

Salvaging of solid waste is prohibited unless the health officer approves such salvaging with such approval being based on provisions of facilities specifically designed for the purpose of salvaging or processing solid waste, proper control to prevent interference with prompt sanitary disposal of solid waste and such salvage operations being conducted in a manner that will not create a nuisance.

XVI. Enforcement

The health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of this plan and is hereby authorized to make such investigations, to issue notice, orders and directions, to take such actions and carry out such activities as are necessary for the enforcement of this plan.

Whenever the health officer determines that there has been a violation of any provisions of this plan he may give notice of such alleged violations to the person or persons responsible therefore as hereinafter provided. Such notice shall: (1) be in writing, (2) particularize the violations alleged to exist or to have been committed, (3) provide a reasonable time for correction of the violation particularized, (4) be addressed to and served upon the owner and/or occupant of the premises or the operator of the vehicle or the equipment involved. Provided

that such notice shall be deemed properly served upon such owner, occupant or operator if a copy thereof is served upon him personally or failing this, if a copy thereof is sent by certified mail to his last known address, provided further that if the notice is not served by the aforesaid, service of the notice is to be made upon such person or persons by at least one publication in the official newspaper of the City of Wichita. Such publication to contain the conditions and reasons of notice.

In addition to the remedy of prosecution and enforcement as provided in this plan, the health officer is hereby authorized, empowered and directed on proper notice as herein provided to abate or suppress any violation of the plan and for the purpose of carrying out provisions of this section the health officer is hereby authorized to enter into or upon any premise or establishment for the purpose of making a thorough examination and to determine whether a violation exists. If upon examination the health officer determines that a violation exists he shall after giving proper notice, as herein provided, to the owner or occupant of the premises or operator of the vehicle or equipment involved proceed to cause the condition causing the violation to be abated or suppressed by enlisting the services of the Director of the Department of Public Works or private contractor and tax the cost thereof against the lot or tract of ground upon which the violation is located and maintained or against the property of the owner of the vehicle or equipment involved as provided by law. The cost of such abatement is to be certified to the Clerk of the City of Wichita after the violation has been abated or suppressed.

In lieu of or in conjunction with the remedy of prosecution, enforcement, notice of violation and abatement procedure provided for herein the health officer may issue a ticket (court summons) for any violation of this plan. The ticket shall be issued to the person responsible for the correction of the violation either in person or through regular mail. The health officer may delay processing the ticket for ten days to allow the violator time to correct the violations. In such case, if the violation is corrected within the ten day period, the health officer shall void the ticket. If, however, the violation is not corrected within the ten day period the health officer shall process the ticket with a fine of \$25 being assessed the violator or an appeal of the ticket to the municipal court. If the ticket is processed after the ten day period a second ticket shall be issued and the process repeated for as long as the violation is not corrected or other legal action initiated.

Any person who shall be convicted in a police court of violating any provisions of this plan shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, if upon trial of any person found guilty of a misdemeanor hereunder it shall appear to the court that the violation complained of as perscribed in this plan is continuing the court shall enter such order as it shall deem appropriate to cause the violations to be abated.

July 29, 1974

Willard L. Stockwell, Chief Planner, Advance Plans Division
James P. Looney, Senior Planner, Advance Plans Division

Adoption by MAPC of City Solid Waste Management Plan as an
Element of the Comprehensive Plan

The Kansas State Board of Health has approved the City Solid Waste Management Plan; however, procedures followed in obtaining the approval differ from those used to adopt a plan as an element of the Comprehensive Plan.

It appears to me that the City's best interest would be served if the MAPC formally adopted the Plan as an element of the Comprehensive Plan. I have discussed this with Jim Aiken and he agrees.

Please advise whether or not any action should be taken on this matter.

JPL:df

THE CITY OF WICHITA
OFFICE OF CITY MANAGER

DATE August 2, 1974

*File
City Safety
Ward*
ZERO
IN
ON SAFETY
PHASE II

TO Jim Aiken, Environmental Health Supervisor
FROM Ralph Wulz, City Manager

SUBJECT Implementation of Solid Waste
Management Plan

As you know the City of Wichita Solid Waste Management Plan was approved by the Kansas State Department of Health on July 19, 1974.

Please accept primary responsibility for the preparation of the ordinance necessary to implement the plan by January, 1975.


Ralph Wulz
City Manager

RW/fsc

cc: Robert A. Lakin, Director of Planning ✓
R. W. Bruggeman, Director of Public Works
Mervyn Silverman, Community Health Director



from: _____

date: _____

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*Plan
fly*

remarks: _____

THE KANSAS STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



TOPEKA
KANSAS

July 19, 1974

Honorable Mayor Gary L. Porter
City of Wichita
City Building
204 South Main Street
Wichita, Kansas 67202

Dear Mayor Porter:

The City of Wichita Solid Waste Management Plan, Record of Adoption of the Plan, Record of Public Hearing held June 11, 1974, and a Review by the Wichita-Sedgwick County Area Planning Department have been received and reviewed by the Division of Environmental Health staff.

The plan contains the information required by K.S.A. 65-3405 (c) and the solid waste regulations adopted thereunder. The plan is deemed to be a workable one. The necessary legal steps to adopt the plan have been taken. The City of Wichita Solid Waste Plan is hereby accepted and approved.

Please keep the Division of Environmental Health informed as to the progress of plan implementation. Should any unforeseen circumstances make it necessary to alter portions of the proposed program during implementation, it will be necessary to file revisions to the plan for consideration by the department.

The staff wishes me to thank the City Commissioners and the Solid Waste Planning Committee for their work in bringing the plan to the point of implementation. The Department of Health will cooperate in every way possible with the City of Wichita to make its program a success.

Sincerely yours,

M. W. Gray
Melville W. Gray, P. E.
Chief Engineer and Director
Division of Environmental Health

MWG:CHL:jp
cc: Ralph Wutz ✓
Robert A. Lakin
James Aiken, Jr.
South Central Area, Wichita Office



KSA 65-3405 provides that each county & each ^{city} that excludes itself from the county plan shall submit to the State Health Dept. on or before June 30, 1974 a workable plan for the management of solid waste within such county or city.

The City of Wichita excluded itself from the Sedgewick Co. plan & therefore must submit a Solid Waste Management Plan. A public hearing will be held by the City Commission at their regular meeting at 10:00 on Tuesday June 11, 1974 at the City Building to discuss, hear comments from the public & adopt a plan. Copies of the ^{proposed} plan may be obtained at the F.I.O. office on the first floor of the City Building.

**CONSIDERATIONS
FOR
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
WICHITA, KANSAS**

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE TASK FORCE
June 5, 1972

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

WICHITA-SEDGWICK COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE TASK FORCE

Joan Kamas, Task Force Chairman
Bernard Nichols, Solid Waste Sub-Committee Chairman
James Baker-Member, Solid Waste Committee
Lynn Buerki-Member, Solid Waste Committee
Robert Helsel-Member, Solid Waste Committee
Glenn Koester-Member, Solid Waste Committee
Sam Marcus-Member, Solid Waste Committee
Marjorie Marshall-Member, Solid Waste Committee
Pat Strecker-Member, Solid Waste Committee
Dwain Winters-Member, Solid Waste Committee

Harold Cleverley-Member, Task Force
Craig Epperson-Member, Task Force
Frank W. Hafer-Member, Task Force
Donald C. Hullings-Member, Task Force
Charles F. McAfee-Member, Task Force
Dr. James Newby-Member, Task Force
Robert J. Schaefer-Member, Task Force
Dr. Richard Spann-Member, Task Force
Dwight J. Thompson-Member, Task Force
George White-Member, Task Force

COMMUNITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

M. Leon Bauman, M.D., M.P.H., Director of Health
James F. Aiken, Jr., Environmental Health Director
William D. Cross, Assistant Environmental Health Director
Steve Innes, Chief of Health Engineering Services

Study Participants

Steve Clavin, Environmentalist
Tom Gibson, Administrative Assistant*
Nancy Howey, Environmentalist
John Kolstad, Solid Waste Project Co-ordinator

*Mr. Gibson was on loan from the Research and Budget Office
and had primary responsibility for preparing the report.

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SUMMARY

SUMMARY

The Environmental Resource Task Force was established in 1970 by the City and County Commissions and Board of Health. The Task Force assumed responsibility for four problem areas: Land-Use, Air Quality, Water Quality, and Solid Waste; sub-committees were formed respectively.

Interim activities have included recommendations on the lime sludge disposal method, prototype zoning ordinance, and backyard trash burning.

While discussion on revising the trash burning was taking place, concern was expressed regarding a total refuse collection system to serve all residential units and the servicing of indigent families. The Environmental Resource Task Force was charged with the responsibility of such a study and of developing initial considerations that would provide for:

1. The collection of all residential trash in the city.
2. The pick-up of all bulky waste.
3. A means for servicing indigent families.

Planned obsolescence and the other factors that relate to our progressive society have created a situation whereby our future is dependent upon our present management of refuse. The national production of solid waste per capita relating only to residential waste is 5.3 pounds per day. In Kansas, it is estimated that four pounds of solid waste per day are produced for every man, woman, and child.

Wichita is no exception in relation to the problem of solid waste. In 1971, environmentalists from the Environmental Health Division of the Department of Community Health made a total of 5,483 contacts directly attri-

buted to refuse. At least three detrimental situations in our community exist that include:

1. Uncollected premise trash and debris.
2. Uncollected premise bulky waste.
3. Open dumping.

Penalties that result from these refuse practices are deterioration in aesthetic values of neighborhoods, potential fire hazards, and the support of fly and rat populations.

The present solid waste collection system in the City of Wichita is an inefficient system or non-system. Block studies show that there is a great degree of repetition of different collectors working nearly every block. One block in particular with 20 dwelling units had 7 different collectors picking up trash every day except Wednesday and Sunday. Five out of the seven collectors only made one stop on this block.

Time studies have pointed out two facts concerning the present collection system in Wichita. First, the routing necessary under this system by a collection truck makes it mandatory for back-tracking and retracing. Secondly, the degree of efficiency and economy of the present collection system is directly related to the distance between stops. As the number of stops per mile increases, the time required per stop decreases.

Realtors and appraisers agree that the existence of solid waste strongly affects the market value of a residence. This includes both waste on the owner's property and waste on neighboring properties. The estimated degree of market devaluation ranges from 5% to 30%.

The solid waste problem in Wichita is becoming more apparent. The "Answer Man" column of the Wichita Eagle-Beacon is a prime example of the public's awareness of this problem. Also, there is an increasing number

of editorials and other newsworthy items being presented on this subject. All of these show a feeling of discontent by citizens for facets of our present collection system.

The rate of injury for refuse collectors is high for any city. Collection practices in Wichita lends itself to injuries such as sprained ankles and back sprains. Many cities have recently partially solved this problem by instigating location control of containers and the use of trash can liners.

Information on the collection systems from other cities provides several interesting facts concerning possible deficiencies in Wichita's system of waste collection. First, there is a tendency to encourage either by monetary factors or by ordinance a more uniform container location. Secondly, there is a growing use of trash can liners. Thirdly, cities have found that a more systematic collection process has been more economical for the citizens, easier to control, and more easily developed for special situations such as summer pick-up and bulky waste pick-up.

This information leads to the following recommendations that will improve the system of solid waste collection in Wichita.

1. That a total system of refuse collection be employed by Wichita in which every occupied 1-4 family dwelling unit has its refuse collected on a weekly basis with provisions made for indigent residents.
2. That a consulting engineer be retained to provide detailed and specific information necessary for the implementation of the recommended collection system (collection by all existing qualified licensed private industry operators and the Sanita-

tion Division on an assigned area basis).

3. That polyethylene trash can liners be used in a test area to determine their attributes as they relate to our situation in the City of Wichita.

I. INTRODUCTION

Due to a growing concern by environmental groups, civic groups, social groups, and the general public regarding the conditions of our environment, the Wichita City Commission in 1970 established a committee that would conduct research and make recommendations to the Commission on subjects relating to our environment. They were joined by the County Commission and Board of Health in establishing the Environmental Resource Task Force. This Task Force is made up of twenty citizens appointed by the three sponsoring bodies. The primary objective of the Task Force is the investigation and study of environmental concerns. From such studies the Task Force has and will develop working plans of action that will lead to the implementation of programs to improve the quality of life for the total community. The priorities currently established by the Task Force include: land-use, air, water, and solid waste pollution and sub-committees are organized to deal with these matters.

A brief outline of Task Force activities is as follows: (1) Land-Use Sub-Committee: this committee has been charged with investigating the general use of land in the Greater Wichita area in an effort to determine current land-uses and methods of control as a basis for development of conceptual land-use plans that place emphasis on natural factors. The land-use sub-committee has reviewed and supported the proto-type zoning ordinance, sub-division regulation improvements and proposed policies that would prompt planned development through the installation of utilities. (2) Air Pollution Sub-Committee: the objectives of this sub-committee were to determine what local air pollution problems exist and offer recommendations for their correction. This committee, in cooperation with the Solid Waste Sub-Committee, has researched the environmental impact of backyard trash burning and has made appropriate recommendations to the City Commission which resulted in affirmative action by the Governing Body. This committee was also helpful in the community acquiring a grant from the Environmental Protection Agency to finance the implementation of an Air Pollution Control program. (3) Water Pollution Sub-Committee: this committee was given the charge of determining if streams in the area comply with water quality control standards and if not, what pollution does exist. The committee and Task Force has taken up the question of the lime sludge disposal method used by the Water Department of the City of Wichita. The Task Force made recommendations to support a deep well disposal system as an interim solution provided that continued planning be undertaken toward the re-use of the material by recalcining or drying. (4) Solid Waste Sub-Committee: this committee has been primarily charged with the development of objectives in relation to the solid waste management for Wichita and Sedgwick County. Major effort so far has involved working with the Air Pollution Sub-Committee on recommendations concerning backyard trash burning. The committee is presently involved in the study and development of recommendations for a more effective solid waste management system for Wichita.

As a result of the recommendations presented by the Environmental Resource Task Force, in October of 1971, the City Commission adopted a new no-burning ordinance which became effective January 1, 1972. One point of concern during this discussion on the no-burning ordinance was the matter of providing "free" trash collection service to persons without funds to pay for

such service. The Commission referred this question back to the Environmental Resource Task Force with instructions to develop recommendations on a total solid waste management system. A report by the Director of Public Works recommended that the question of a mandatory total refuse collection system be referred to the Environmental Resource Task Force for study and recommendation, with a completion date sometime during 1972. The suggested total refuse collection system was to include ways and means for:

1. Collecting all residential refuse in the city.
2. Scheduling pick-up of all residential bulky wastes.
3. Servicing indigent families.

With these considerations, the Task Force has developed the following objectives in pursuing the development of a total solid waste management system for Wichita:

1. Promote a more effective and economical solid waste system.
2. Provide city management of the solid waste system, including financing through a direct customer service charge on a utility basis and provide service to the indigent.
3. Provide weekly refuse collection to all occupied 1-4 family dwelling units.
4. Provide for collection of residential bulky waste at no direct charge to the householder.
5. Provide landfill disposal privileges for residential householders (within the system) for unusual solid waste situations at no direct charge to the householder.
6. Promote improved refuse storage-maintenance and more involvement of citizens in managing residential refuse, thereby relieving collectors of some of the burden.
7. Provide a solid waste system which is in harmony with the total environmental, social, and cultural needs of the community.

II. TRASH GENERATED BY THE POPULATION

Planned obsolescence and the other factors relating to our progressive affluent society have created a situation whereby our future is very much dependent upon our present management of waste. Each year in America we produce an excess of 4.5 billion tons of waste. This is made up of agricultural wastes, mineral wastes, industrial, commercial, and residential wastes. Of this total, 360 million tons of refuse are collected annually which are generated from activities of our more than 200 million population (10 pounds per person per day). This refuse includes residential, commercial, and industrial wastes. The collection of such waste requires direct local expenditures of over 4.5 billion dollars annually.

The national production figure of solid waste per capita relating only to residential waste is 5.3 pounds per day.

Kansas is faced with a serious environmental pollution problem in the proper disposal of solid waste for its 2.3 million people. Recently, the Kansas State Department of Health estimated that 4 pounds of residential trash per day were produced in Kansas for every man, woman, and child. This is 10 million pounds of garbage, refuse, and trash that has to be disposed of in Kansas daily.

Present collection and disposal costs in Kansas for a properly managed system would run between \$10 to \$15 per capita per year. Thus, proper solid waste management for Kansas would cost some \$20 to \$35 million per year. Based on the lower estimate, the cost to each individual would be about 3 cents per day for proper solid waste management.

III. WICHITA AND SOLID WASTE

Wichita, as most other major cities in the United States, has a solid waste pollution problem. The Environmental Health Division of the Department of Community Health employs 16 full-time general environmentalists. This staff has responsibilities ranging from evaluation of food establishments to spraying for mosquitoes, but a significant amount of time is involved in making citizen contacts related to refuse problems on private property. With the advent of the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 and the City of Wichita's subsequent participation in receiving federal funds for jobs, a para-professional force of 8 environmental workers was added to the complement of regular Environmental Health personnel. These persons known as "Environmental Aides" have been assigned the responsibility of dealing with more basic sanitation work such as refuse and bulky waste control and the removal of junk vehicles. While much of the Environmental Aides time is spent in satisfying citizen requests for service, most is devoted to self-initiated work on a planned basis. The Environmental Aides are finding and initiating the removal of all kinds of accumulated waste materials even in the so-called better residential neighborhoods. The use of Environmental Aides has allowed attention to improvements in more areas of the city and relieves the professional environmentalists to pursue more technical program activities. In 1971, there was a total of 5,483 refuse contacts made by the environmentalists. Of this number 2,679 of the contacts originated from citizen request.

The following table indicates the refuse contacts made by the environmentalists.

Contacts by Environmentalists

	Totals		Self Initiated		Citizen Request	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Trashy Premises	1767	32%	561	20%	1206	45%
Premises with bulky waste	1804	33%	1402	50%	402	15%

	Total		Self Initiated		Citizen Request	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Premises having both trash and bulky waste	1912	35%	841	30%	1071	40%
Total Contacts	5483	100%	2804	100%	2679	100%

The number of contacts made in 1972 through the first half of April totals 1667 with 804 requests and 863 self-initiated.

It was determined from the 1971 Solid Waste-Air Pollution Survey conducted by the Environmental Health Division that 62,990 (89.4%) single dwelling units in the city of Wichita have weekly trash collection from either the City Sanitation Division or from an independent hauler. This leaves a total of 7469 (10.6%) single dwellings that have no weekly collection service.

The survey indicated that at least 21,000 pounds of residential trash produced every day is being dumped or thrown away on vacant lots, roadside ditches, and river banks. During one year, 3840 tons are discarded in this disgraceful and degrading manner primarily because a convenient solid waste system is not readily available.

The solid waste problem facing the community can be divided into three distinct categories:

1. Uncollected premise trash and debris.
2. Uncollected bulky waste on premises.
3. Illegal and indiscriminate open dumping.

Uncollected Premise Trash and Debris

The following pictures on the opposite page show the conditions that frequently occur at dwelling units that do not have weekly collection and many times involve older persons with very limited resources. Occasionally the trash and garbage is accumulated or "saved" in the home or until it overflows the trash can. Overflowing trash containers present an excellent opportunity for the can to be knocked over and the contents spread around the yard. From here the wind takes over and carries the trash even further, depositing it around fences or in ditches.

The accumulation of debris is also a solid waste hazard. Its appearance in the back corner of a lot may not be noticed, but the number of rats that this collection of tree limbs, grass, and lumber could harbor is frightening. It is estimated in the Solid Waste-Air Pollution Survey of 1971 that there are over 6400 single dwelling units in Wichita where such trash and debris situations exist.



An elderly woman lived in this house with no refuse collection service.

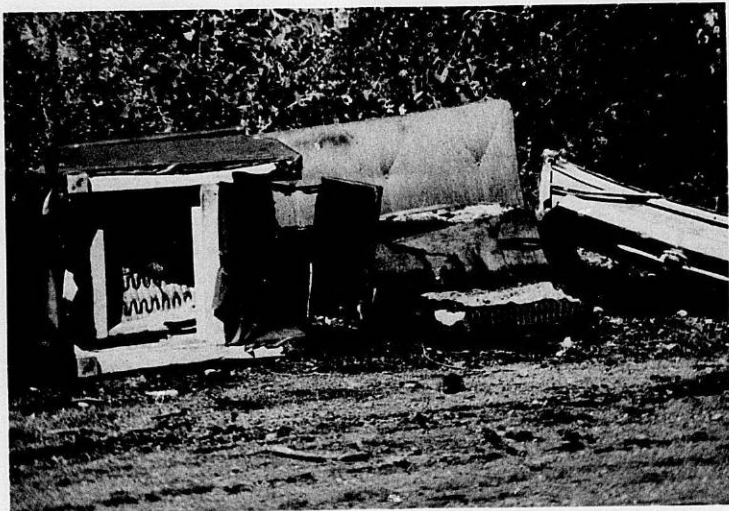


The occupant of this household attempts to haul his own refuse.

Not quite so obvious perhaps as the pile of trash, junk, or debris in a yard, but just as detrimental, are the unsatisfactory refuse storage containers. It is estimated that there are 17,900 (25%) dwellings with such unsatisfactory containers. This number is partially determined by the size and kind of container but other significant indicators for such judgement include a can with no lid, a can that is rusted out, or a can that has been damaged so badly that proper closure of the lid is impossible.

Uncollected Bulky Waste

The pictures below and on the opposite page show situations where discarded articles that are too large for regular collection create bulky waste conditions and contribute to open illegal dumping. These large items can include an old couch, a chair, refrigerator, or other household items. It is estimated that there are 15,642 (22%) dwelling units in the city of Wichita that have a significant amount of bulky waste on their premises. Usually this situation involves a resident that is either not capable or not willing to haul it off or pay to have it hauled off. One solution to this would involve a system that offers bulky waste pick-up as part of the service.



This living room furniture was dumped along a roadway in Southwest Wichita.



All of these "white goods" and other bulky waste have accumulated on this vacant property at 25th Street North and Emporia. This property has been cleaned up from time to time by the Environmental Action Corps and Student League on Pollution (SLOP).

Open Dumping

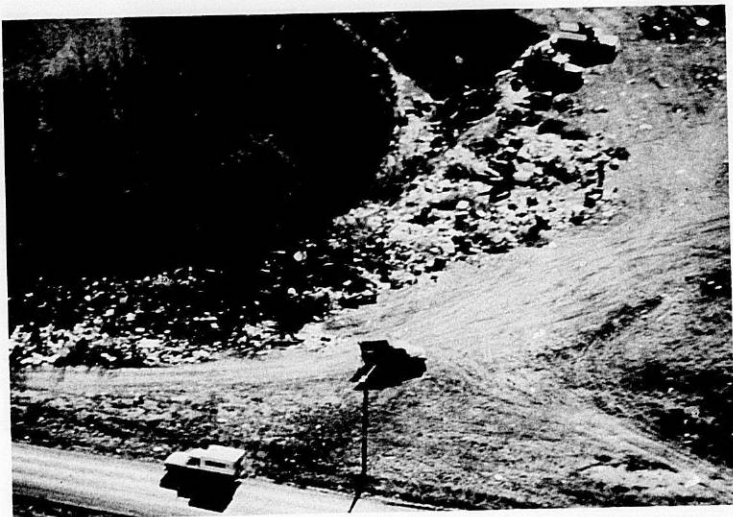
Illegal and indiscriminate dumping of solid waste as further illustrated in the pictures on the opposite page has grown in the recent years to a most serious problem. Open dumping refers to the practice by people of loading their weekly trash and garbage, their grass clippings and tree limbs, and any old bulky items into their car, truck, or other vehicle with the intention of disposing of them. If they do not have a regular dump area, they can drive around for usually a short period of time and find a convenient location. This location usually ends up being a ditch along a lonely road, an open plot of ground, or along the river bank. One incident of this practice by individuals is portrayed by summarizing the contents of an Environmental Health intra-office memorandum. This memo states that in the autumn of 1970 an environmentalist from the Health Department noted that there was an excessive amount of refuse dumping at four locations within the Wichita area. These include: (1) 29th Street North and Grove; (2) 25th Street North and Emporia; (3) 19th Street North and Ohio; and (4) the West Branch of the Chisholm Creek. The area on Emporia and the area along Chisholm Creek had been cleared the previous year but already refuse was building up so that in places traffic was impeded. The situation became so bad that the 29th Street North and Grove location and the 25th Street North and Emporia location were again cleaned up in early 1971 and area patrols were started. After the issuance of several illegal dumping citations, the practices stopped at these two locations. Upon further evaluation it was found that two new major dumping sites had been established at 29th Street North and Oliver and at 45th Street North and Oliver.

Due to budgetary limitations and the impracticality of constant surveillance, the patrolling activities at the Grove and Emporia locations were curtailed and immediately illegal dumping commenced. By April 1971, illegal dumping at the 25th Street North and Emporia location had again become so extensive that the Student League On Pollution designated the area as a project area and cleaned it up. This project took two months.

These illegal dumping areas still exist in the city of Wichita, and enforcement measures offer only temporary "control". Open dumping areas are a harborage for rats creating a health hazard, a pollution and environmental insult of the worst order. Moreover, the community pays more directly in terms of tax dollars every year. In 1971, the expense for cleaning up refuse is as follows:

Environmental Health

1. Youth Program Activities	\$ 68,000
2. Environmentalists	
a. For dwellings	\$ 44,011
b. For control of vectors due to refuse	\$ 14,500
Total	\$126,511



Open dumping, East Branch of Chisholm Creek at 29th St. N. and Grove. This has been cleaned up by the Environmental Action Corps (EAC). Policing by Environmental Health personnel has prevented further dumping.



25th St. N. and St. Francis has been almost impassable because of illegal refuse dumping. This has been cleaned up by the EAC & maintained through enforcement measures.

Public Works also becomes involved in this process of solid waste collection. In 1971, they spent close to \$352,000 in their sweeping, cleaning, flushing, and trash receptacle services. They also spend an average of \$13,000 a year on lot clean up. The clean up of solid waste litter is an expensive chore!

Penalties for Unsanitary Conditions

The penalties imposed on citizens of the community as the result of trashy premises, bulky waste, and open dumps are numerous and no attempt will be made to explain them in depth here. Important considerations include the deterioration in aesthetic values of neighborhoods and the potential fire hazards associated with excessively stored trash and open dumping. Two of the traditional penalties that communities can receive from unsanitary conditions are flies and rats!

Flies have been considered important carriers of disease organisms and even though certain other epidemiological factors have been virtually eliminated, such as the outdoor privy, flies remain a health threat. Fly populations in modern communities today constitute more of a nuisance problem and a source of irritation to the enjoyment of one's surroundings.

The life cycle of the housefly from egg, larva, and pupa to adult requires from 8 to 20 days under average summer conditions. The larval stage lasts from 4 to 7 days under ideal summer conditions and takes place readily in organic refuse. Twice weekly collection of household refuse in southern states developed as a fly control method that terminates the larval stage.

Most communities experience a level of fly infestation in summer months that is in direct relation to the adequacy of the solid waste collection and disposal system. Only dog droppings and other animal feces constitute a secondary source of fly breeding unless an agricultural industry is in the vicinity.

The primary action for modern domestic fly control is refuse control. Thus, the disposal of garbage through the use of sink disposals will reduce the fly population. It also requires the draining and wrapping of other household garbage for storage in tightly covered containers. The use of plastic bags as liners for refuse containers has added much to reduce fly breeding especially if such bags are tied when full before pick-up. Fly prevention also involves at least weekly removal of refuse so that if flies do gain access to garbage they are removed and destroyed before the larval period is completed.

The rat is still a frequent transmitter of diseases, including: salmonellosis, leptospirosis, plague, murine typhus fever, and others.

Rats, as most animals, need a source of food supply and harborage that offers protection, security, and a place to raise their young. Man's environment offers many such opportunities, not in the least of which are the trash can and the pile of junk lumber or other discarded waste that are stored.

Each year approximately 10,000 rat bite cases are reported to the various health departments across the nation. Unfortunately, many of these occur to infants and children and some result in death. This is a grim testimony for the justification of an effective solid waste management program to the benefit of mankind through the suppression of the rat population!

IV. THE PRESENT COLLECTION SYSTEM

This section is a brief inquiry into the actual workings of the present refuse collection system in Wichita. The studies that were conducted were sufficient to provide some insight into the problems related to the present system. It is, however, acknowledged that variations to the data collected could be easily generated, but the material which was gathered through unbiased selection procedures provides information which should act as an impetus to further analysis in developing an efficient solid waste management program for the benefit of the citizens of Wichita.

This section involved the use of two studies to provide the needed information. The intentions were to show:

1. That there is a strong degree of repetition of collectors working most blocks.
2. That a scattered route makes it mandatory for back-tracking and retracing of routes by collector trucks.
3. That times involved are proportional to the degree of concentration of a route.

The sub-sections will be designated as "Block Study" and as "Time Study". Explanation of the reasons behind each study, the method of conducting the study, and conclusions from the data are provided.

Block Study

In this study an attempt was made to show the degree of repetition of different collectors working in a single block. The sample was drawn from ten blocks. The blocks were chosen proportionately to the high, middle, and low socio-economic areas in Wichita as determined by the Community Stratification System developed in 1967. The data was gathered by an environmentalist from the Health Department going door-to-door asking the residents who their trash collector was and the day of collection.

The ten blocks included a total of 170 occupied dwellings. Of this total, 134 residents were contacted (78.9%). Of the 134, eight did not have weekly collection, and 12 had collection from an unknown collector. The other 114 residents are serviced by 24 different collectors. Only 4 of these collectors picked up more than 5 dwellings.

Detailed block charts showing the collectors and days of collection are included in the appendices.

<u>Name of Collector</u>	<u>Number of Customers With Weekly Collection</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
1. Wichita Sanitation Division	42	33.5%
2. Childers	20	16.0%
3. B & L	9	7.1%
4. Marsh	7	5.5%
5. Kansas Waste	5	3.9%
6. Ballinger	4	3.1%
7. Flanigan	3	2.3%
8. A-1	3	2.3%
9. Bachlor	2	1.6%
10. Benton	2	1.6%
11. Buckley	2	1.6%
12. Germer	2	1.6%
13. McCray	1	.8%
14. Chambers	1	.8%
15. Charles	1	.8%
16. Corner (Non-licensed)	1	.8%
17. Frost	1	.8%
18. Gravles (Non-licensed)	1	.8%
19. Lawson	1	.8%
20. Lies	1	.8%
21. McCury	1	.8%
22. McGee	1	.8%
23. Tommie	1	.8%
24. Tony	1	.8%
25. Unknown Collectors	<u>12</u>	<u>9.5%</u>
	<u>126</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

The following table depicts an analysis of each block.

<u>Block</u>	<u>Hauler No.</u>	<u>Houses With Weekly Collection From Known Collectors No.</u>	<u>Unknown Collectors and/or Non-Weekly No.</u>	<u>Not Home No.</u>	<u>Total Occupied Dwellings No.</u>
1	4	4	4	6	14
2	6	13	3	6	22
3	5	13	3	2	18
4	7	19	1	0	20
5	3	5	2	0	7
6	4	10	0	4	14
7	5	13	1	4	18
8	6	12	3	7	22
9	6	12	2	3	17
10	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>18</u>
	<u>49</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>170</u>

The blocks vary from three different haulers for seven houses to seven different haulers for 20 houses. There was an average of 4.9 haulers in each block serving an average of 11.4 houses or an average of 2.3 houses per block.

Time Study

The purpose of this study is to portray the scattered stops on a route and how this affects the total time. This inquiry was not made to show the efficiency of the collector, but rather to show the degree of inefficiency of the system. The major criterion in determining the future successful operation of any program is the difference between the total income and the total expense. This factor could be greatly enhanced, offering a better system for both the residents of Wichita and the collectors if some changes were made in the present collection system.

This study was concerned mainly with determining the different significant time factors involved in the collection process and the development of a collection location map of the study route.

Each of the four studies involved an environmentalist following a trash collection truck. The trucks were all operated by two personnel, a driver and a collector. Each man spent time collecting trash.

Two of the routes involved following a Wichita Sanitation truck and two involved following a truck from Kansas Waste Disposal. Prior consent was secured from both groups. The purpose of the studies was explained to the personnel on the truck before the study began.

The results of the time study are included in the following table. The table gives data for all four studies and shows a total column. Needless to say, factors such as size of lots, time of the year, and experience of the collectors could affect the results presented here. But, this study does indicate one very significant conclusion. The stops per mile have a drastic effect on the operation of the collection system. First, as the stops per mile decrease, the average time per stop increases greatly. As row #3 of the chart shows, the average time per stop doubles between the first and fourth study route.

Also, this conclusion is supported by looking at the average off-property time per stop. It is nearly three times larger in the fourth study than in the first.

It can readily be assumed that if a truck was picking up every house in a block, it could pick up at least twice as many residences in an hour.

Corresponding maps are included in the appendices to show the routing problem that exists from such a system. It is not unusual to see a truck that must travel several blocks to get to its next collection.

Although this study should receive further inquiry, preliminary evidence shows that the present system is far from ideal. The labor and operating expenses are much higher than they would be under some other more tightly routed system.

TIME STUDY CHART

	Study Route #1	Study Route #2	Study Route #3	Study Route #4	Total Routes
1. Total number of stops	74	67	36	37	214
2. Total minutes of study	118 min.	145 min.	94 min.	120 min.	477 min.
3. Average time per stop (# of collectors x total min.) total # of stops	3 min. 12 sec.	4 min. 20 sec.	5 min. 13 sec.	6 min. 30 sec.	4 min. 30 sec.
4. Total miles per study route	1.5	7	4.8	8.2	21.5
5. Average stops per mile	49.3	9.4	6.9	4.5	9.95
6. Collector's time on property:					
Driver on property	64 min.	59 min.	27.5 min.	47 min.	
Collector on property	63 min.	48 min.	27.5 min.	33 min.	
Total	127 min.	107 min.	55.0 min.	80 min.	364
% of time on property	55%	23%	29%	33%	40.2%
Average time on property per stop	1 min. 43 sec.	1 min. 37 sec.	1 min. 40 sec.	2 min. 11 sec.	1 min. 45 sec.
7. Collector's time off property:					
Driver off property	54 min.	89 min.	66.5 min.	73 min.	
Collector off property	55 min.	97 min.	66.5 min.	86 min.	
Total	109 min.	186 min.	133.0 min.	159 min.	587
% of time off property	45%	77%	71%	67%	59.8%
Average time off property per stop	1 min. 29 sec.	2 min. 38 sec.	4 min. 2 sec.	4 min. 19 sec.	2 min. 48 sec.

V. THE "HOUSING" COST OF TRASHY CONDITIONS

The factor of human selectivity is responsible for the location of all communities where people have lived, or do live, together. One may drive through some deteriorated neighborhood and wonder who would want to live in such a place. But, in the beginning, there was a reason why people chose to live there. It may have been a reason which has long since disappeared, but once, it did exist.

The neighborhoods in which much of the solid waste problem occur are deteriorating and becoming blighted sections of the city. Blight is attributable, in part, to the short-run objectives of renters and, to some extent, owners. Renters many times do not see the need to maintain premises since they do not own the property and might soon be moving. Scattered ownership may reduce the number of well-maintained properties in a block.

Most people feel that it is financially unwise to purchase a new home in an area where the inhabitants do not care about the cleanliness of their yards, sidewalks, or streets. Also, once a few householders in a block fail to keep their yards clean, the negative influence spreads. Housing conditions do not remain static. Normal obsolescence can be delayed and the useful life of housing and neighborhoods prolonged through several influencing factors which require a combination of individual and collective enterprise. Many conditions combine to reduce the desirability of a district to a point where houses fail to attract suitable buyers and the process goes on.

Solid waste problems need not be severe to cause a measure of depreciation in market value, which is the highest price a property will bring on the open market. An expensive home is definitely in less desirable condition if trash is strewn about or discarded furniture or appliances are in the yard. It is generally felt that the manner in which a property is maintained on the outside is a good indicator of the general maintenance of the interior.

It is as impossible for an area to function properly without the systematic removal of refuse as it is for houses to serve their occupants without good maintenance and continual repair.

All urban areas depend, according to their use, upon adequate police and fire protection, health services, educational and recreational facilities, inspectional services, refuse collection and a long list of essential municipal functions. Any reduction of these services inevitably leads to the lowering of the desirability of an area as a place for living.

Realtors and appraisers from the Wichita area were contacted to learn their opinions regarding the possibility that improper storage of refuse, i.e., loose trash and bulky items, would have a direct effect on property values. Such problems do not affect the value of property according to its taxability; however, the market value definitely appears to be affected. The following comments represent the views of local experts as expressed to the Health Department staff.

Abner Jackson - Jackson Realty Company

"I sell properties in the northeast area of Wichita and I have rental properties too. Trash, especially blowing trash, is a big problem. We have worked with the Health Department in trying to deal with some of these problems, but there are so many, I have slowed down in some respects. There are not enough people at the Health Department to police these problems. Trash and bulky waste affects buyers in several ways. They are reluctant to buy a home with a 30-year mortgage in a neighborhood where there are several trashy situations. One trashy premise maybe they could live with; but several make them wary. If a trashy situation exists on a neighbor's premises, the potential buyer is sometimes skeptical about purchasing even a relatively clean property. Refuse problems on the whole may devalue a property by 25% to 30%. It seems like once several people become sloppy in their solid waste habits, others become complacent also. It spreads somewhat like a cancer".

"A total collection system, one in which every house had trash picked up, would be a big improvement. It might be a good idea to divide the city into areas, so that the refuse collectors did not go all over town".

May Wadley (Appraiser) - May Wadley Realtors

"A total solid waste pick-up program would make our job easier. People often must be told to remove refuse from property in order to receive a fair price for their home. Some homes are almost impossible to sell due to trashy conditions. However, many people see the need to clean up their premises and do so before placing the house on the market. Bulky waste is the greatest solid waste problem on properties. Currently, there are two homes for sale which have been devalued in price due to improper storage of refuse. In general, refuse problems devalue a house 5% to 10%".

Gordon Dotzour (Appraiser) - Dotzour Realty Company

"Trashy premises detract from property values. We term it 'economic obsolescence', which differs from physical depreciation but both cause a reduction in property values. Some properties are almost impossible to sell due to these conditions. They are an eyesore and create a 'spot ghetto' in a neighborhood. We often give a prospective seller a list of improvements to make, which includes cleaning up any trash or large salvage items in his yard. Usually any improvements, especially exterior, will help to sell a house. For every dollar an owner spends he can usually realize \$2.00 in return.

The first impression of a property is most important. If the premises are run down, the prospective buyer usually does not care to go inside for a look. Even if there is a trashy situation next door, a buyer may decide to pass up a property without viewing the inside. Actually, the buying public places more emphasis on depreciation due to refuse problems than an appraiser might. Property values may decline 10% or more due to improper storage of solid waste.

Tom Weir (Appraiser) - Consolidated Realty

"The 'neighborhood characteristics' of an area very definitely figure in the market value of a property. The desirability of a house is often influenced by what is left lying around on the premises. Trash and bulky waste can figure in the decline of market value. It is difficult to assign a percentage to this decline. In some cases it may be around 10%. The condition of the neighbor's property can have an influence on the market value of a house. Booklets containing helpful hints for making property more desirable to buyers often are given to sellers. These hints include removal of any trash or bulky waste on the lot. Much of the northeast area has experienced a decline in market value of property due partially to trashy premise conditions".

Mick Pulec - Lists properties for Camelot Realtors

"As members of a multiple listing service, we see properties all over town. Trashy conditions can be a big problem for us. It is possible for a \$20,000 property to be reduced in market value to \$16,000 if the trash problem is severe. Actually, any amount of trash in a yard tends to devalue a home to some extent. Often there is approximately \$200 reduction in value due to the presence of an old washer or refrigerator. And, if there is uncontained refuse even three or four houses down the block, people tend to pass up a property. Some people live in squalor and do not seem to know the difference. They are simply conditioned into thinking it is all right. It would surely be advantageous to teach them somehow to take better care of their surroundings or have a system that would do it".

J. C. Jenkins (Appraiser) - Chester, Kappelman, Gaudreau

"Any way that you can clean up a property promotes the saleability of that house. Trash and bulky waste are hazards and they definitely influence the appearance of property. We have had an instance that involved a \$30,000 house being reduced finally to \$20,000 in order to sell it. The premises were very poorly maintained. Although many people do not realize it, a whole neighborhood can be devalued if people move in with poor solid waste habits. We have seen property with a previous value of \$85,000 reduced to \$60,000 due to trashy premises. These conditions exist in so called 'expensive' areas also. I have seen a property devalued by as much as 50% due to trashy conditions. Many people see the need in cleaning up their property in order to sell it for a good price. However, we encourage people to clean up, paint up, fix up properties to promote saleability. We must be very diplomatic about this. People seem to be sensitive about such problems".

Harold Yarnell (Appraiser) - Wichita Federal

"Trashy conditions or lack of proper maintenance of property to a great extent lowers property values. A buyer who felt he could adequately clean up a property sometimes discounts trashy conditions more than an appraiser. A house with good maintenance of premises might be valued at \$10,000 but

the same house with trashy premises and bulky waste might be valued \$1,000 to \$2,000 less. One could say property values decrease 10% to 20% due to these conditions. Not too long ago, I appraised a house at \$31,000. Some of the trim needed painting and there was some trash on the premises. I told the owners to correct the problems and I would appraise the house at \$31,500. Exterior appearance is usually indicative of interior appearance. A person who does not maintain his yard often is careless about keeping the inside of his house in good condition. Bulky waste degrades properties to a great extent. Many realtors tell people they will not handle their property if a great deal of refuse problems exist".

Alex Graham (Realtor) - Graham, Inc.

"We sell properties in west Wichita-Rolling Hills, Westlink, and Country Acres, mainly. Of course, these are many of the nicer properties in the city. However, just because these properties are more expensive than some does not exempt them from having trash problems. Most are well taken care of, but a person just will not buy a \$20,000 or more house with trashy conditions. They expect the premises to be clean. They feel they have the right when they are investing that much money. I suppose trashy conditions might devalue a home by approximately \$1,000 in these areas. Bulky waste is all but non-existent in this section of west Wichita, but I have seen conditions of trash piled up".

Summation, "Housing" Cost of Trashy Conditions

In summary, local realtors and appraisers have offered the following opinions regarding the devaluation of property due to improper solid waste storage:

1. Trash and bulky waste devalue property in terms of market value by 5% to 30%, according to the severity of the problem.
2. Bulky waste is a greater contributor to devaluation than trash.
3. Sellers are sometimes told by realtors to clean up their property to promote its saleability.
4. Sellers often see the importance of clean premises in selling a home and clean up before being told to do so by a realtor.
5. Trash and bulky waste in a neighbor's yard often devalues a property.
6. A buyer may not look further at a property if he sees a trashy situation on a neighbor's property.

VI. PUBLIC FORUM

Many of the people of Wichita have recognized that a solid waste problem does indeed exist in the city. They consider trash, debris, and bulky waste

a blight on their neighborhood and a health and safety hazard. Improper storage of refuse is aesthetically displeasing to view and all of its associated degradation detracts from the quality of life communities strive to attain.

The problem of refuse disposal is not a new one. It has been stated that the human race is rapidly burying itself in its own waste. This may be an overstatement of the case. But even a superficial view of the magnitude of the problem leaves the haunting impression that communities must embark on some course of action to avoid such a possibility.

The amount of solid waste is dependent upon the standard of living and the state of technological development. In a very direct manner, two cars in every garage, one or more television sets, the convenient packages for distributing goods, and the great volume of printed material cause waste disposal problems. Any material becomes a discard when its owner no longer considers it of sufficient value to retain within the home or garage. Its disposal is generally a financially unrewarding act. The suggestion that he should invest more money in it, for the sake of disposal, is very often not considered. Unsightly materials are the result.

Some Wichitans interested in the correction of unsightly refuse problems have expressed their concern in letters to the "Answer Man" column of the Wichita Eagle-Beacon. The following newspaper clippings deal with requests for removal of trash and bulky waste since the beginning of 1972. Also, there is a growing number of editorials and general newspaper articles relating to the problem of solid waste. A sampling of these is provided in this section with additional articles contained in the appendices.



The Answer Man ?

By TOM McVEY

Bilking Likely

Q. We just moved to Wichita. A man came to our door and asked if he could take our trash. We paid him \$15 — \$3 each for two trash cans and \$9 for the first three month's service. We haven't seen him since. Is there any way I can get our money back?

Q. There are three houses in our area in northeast Wichita that are under construction. All have piles of trash in the front and back yards which is being blown all over the neighborhood. These trash piles have been here several months, and I'm wondering if you can help us get action to get them hauled off.

A. Yes! We forwarded your request for service to the health department, and an environmentalist visited the area and requested a construction foreman haul off the trash. A recheck March 15 showed the trash piles had been removed.

Cleanup Ordered

Q. There's a house in the 3100 block of Palisade that's a disgrace. There's debris in the yards, such as rotten boards, junk and old rags. It has been this way for some time. Can you get some cleanup in this area?

A. You apparently were bilked, and it is unlikely you will ever recover the money. We contacted David Calvert, deputy county attorney in charge of consumer protection, and he told us his office has a file of cases similar to yours. We forwarded the information you supplied us to Calvert in case he is able to file charges in this matter.

Q. There's a lot of junk including a large steering wheel, ladder, cardboard box, trash can and other items in the front yard of a home in the 1600 block of Lotus. This, to me, lowers the value of all residences in the area. Can you accomplish what many of us have been unable to do and get this yard cleaned?

A. Yes! We forwarded your complaint to the health department and an environmentalist checked the conditions you mentioned and found they existed. However, he reported to us March 6 that the premises had been cleaned, so the health department's file on this case was closed.

A. Yes! A health department environmentalist inspected the address you mentioned for us March 7, issued an improvement notice, and found the yards had been cleaned by March 13 so the file on your complaint was closed.

The Answer Man Intercedes: Presto! Yards Cleaned Up

Q. We reside in an attractive neighborhood in east Wichita. Here's our problem: The next-door neighbors have allowed trash to accumulate in their back and front yards. We've asked them to keep their yards cleaner, but they won't cooperate.

A. We forwarded your complaint to the environmental services section of the city-county health department, and your

problem already has been corrected. A health department sanitarian contacted your neighbor, who in turn cleaned his yards. The condition you described did exist. The sanitarian instructed your neighbor to repair a shed in which trash is kept by securing the doors. Health officials will conduct a follow-up inspection Jan. 19.

For more Answer Man action see Page 12B.

Trash Litters County Areas

Cluttered Roadsides Spark Cleanup Drive

By DAVE MACKIE
Eagle Staff Writer

Illegal roadside dumping is rampant in Sedgwick County and officials are going to do something about it.

A meeting of city and county cleanup groups is scheduled for 10 a.m. Monday at the 4-H Building, Central and Tyler Road, County Commissioner Earl Rush said Sunday.

PLANS CALL for citizens and public employes to turn out on a date to be set at the session and collect trash and refuse. County trucks will haul it to a landfill.

Another meeting has been called for 7:30 p.m. Monday by Guy Moorefield, county conservationist.

The meeting — of farmers, city and county officials — will "develop a program to combat litter, solid waste disposal and illegal open dumps."

"It's a shame that almost all 623 miles of roads maintained by the county are being made unsightly by malicious dumping along the roadways," Rush said.

"NOT ONLY BEER cans, bottles and trash are thrown from car windows, but also larger objects such as washing machines, tires, auto bodies, refrigerators, mattresses and garbage mar the roadsides.

"Such wanton cluttering of highways not only destroys beauty, but creates a health hazard where rats, snakes and disease can breed," Rush said.

Worst violators usually are within a three-mile radius of Wichita where citizens have abused the law, Rush said.

COOPERATING in the clean up Sedgwick County campaign will be law enforcement agencies, Sedgwick County sheriff's office, county attorney's office and Sedgwick County Soil Conservation office.

In April 1969, the local soil district embarked on an "environment" campaign.

Sheriff Vern Miller's office has been beset with problems of citizens dumping trash.

"We get an average of three calls per day on trash dumped

along roadsides," Miller's office said.

If identity of violators can be found, Miller usually gives such persons 24 hours to pick up the litter.

"Stiffer fines should be imposed," a sheriff's deputy said.

The 1968 Kansas criminal code leaves room for courts to assess stiff penalties for throwing "refuse of any kind . . . in or about any public road or highway."

The code provides that violators of the anti-litter section "shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 or by imprisonment in county jail for not more than 30 days or by fine and imprisonment."

A lesser state anti-litter law provides a fine of up to \$50.

The anti-littering law will be broadened July 1, according to the 1969 supplement to the Kansas code. Not only will littering be unlawful in public

places, including roads, parks and bodies of water, but on private property without consent of owner or occupant.

"Like all laws, enforcement is up to the general public to report violations," said Deputy County Atty. Ted L. Peters. "We are trying to stop violations of this type."

30 SLOPs Put Energies Into Trash Collection

By KATHY SIPULT
Eagle Staff Writer

SLOP besieged west Wichita Saturday morning with four Army trucks, and a half dozen rakes and shovels.

But instead of laying it to waste, they laid its waste away.

The Student League on Pollution, organized last spring at West High School, survived summer vacation and is ready to take on metropolitan government.

On the agenda of Friday's Intergovernment Council meeting (of city and county commission and Wichita school board) is a request that student pollution groups be given free access to city-county landfills.

"THAT'S THE MAIN reason we couldn't get much done this summer," explained Jeff Chapman, SLOP president. "We just didn't have the funds to operate, but we wouldn't have had any trouble getting the kids out."

Saturday morning seemed proof enough. At 9 a.m. sharp, about 30 young people left Central Heights Mall, Central and Ridge Road, for the "battlefield" about a mile south of there.

The Army Reserve provided transportation for both the collectors and their refuse.

"The rest of the men and equipment are working on a bridge out east of town," said Jim Navarro, of Derby, the driver of one truck. "We got lucky."

MOST OF THE reservists joined the SLOP members in tossing trash onto the trucks. If nothing else, it was the only way to stay warm. The temperature hovered under 40 through the morning.

This week, the junk consisted mostly of shingles and bits of broken boards.

"This is our second week out here," explained Bill Mitchell, club sponsor. "Last week we moved old television sets, washing machines and bed springs."

The dumping fees—\$3.50 a load—are being paid for by two construction companies that own the property.

A WEEK AGO, SLOP dumped 12 truckloads. "Troop carriers and flatbeds, bigger than these," a member boasted. "We had to have people riding on top to keep the junk from falling off."

Through their affiliation with the Explorer Scouts Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources) the group usually rates a free lunch at a local hamburger stand or pizza parlor.

But it isn't a bed of roses, or even mud, which was in abundance Saturday.

Mitchell directed the reporter's attention to a panorama of rubbish east of the site being cleared.

"This has been an illegal dump; we're trying to get in here, but the guy has been fined \$150 by the health department, and he's very bitter about the whole thing."

"IT'S GOING to cost him more to have it cleaned up than he made charging people to dump here."

Recently, SLOP received the unanimous endorsement of the city commission, who will present their case for free dumping at the closed meeting Friday. Commissioner Dr. James Donnell appeared briefly Saturday to survey the group's activities.

The Wichita Beacon

EDITORIALS

Page 6A

Thursday, April 13, 1972

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Marcellus M. Murdock (1883 - 1970)
Mrs. Marcellus M. Murdock, Honorary Chairman of the Board
Britt Brown, President
Richard M. Jennings, Vice President and Secretary
Ward E. Colwell, Vice President and Treasurer

Make It Mandatory

A citywide mandatory refuse collection system ought to be developed for Wichita, and it can be done without jeopardizing the position of private haulers.

The only way a mandatory system can be made to work is to make hauling available through the city sanitation department for those who can't afford to pay.

This would not take any significant accounts away from the independents because if the city doesn't haul this refuse it simply won't get hauled.

Those who can afford to pay should have their choice of haulers and ought to be allowed to contract with the city or an independent hauler.

Some system which makes sure that solid waste is removed from every household in Wichita is necessary for a number of reasons:

- A recently adopted city ordinance outlawed burning trash in open yard containers. This ban works a hardship on per-

sons who can't afford weekly trash removal.

- Allowing residents to dump rubbish in their back yards is a health hazard.

- Dumping under bridges, along county roads and in other rural areas continues to increase.

- The Kansas legislature approved a bill in 1970 which requires all cities or counties in the state to develop a solid waste plan to be submitted to the State Health Department by 1974.

Solid waste is a problem that cannot be ignored. Everyone concerned ought to work toward a sensible, but mandatory program.

There is no reason why a mandatory program should be a threat to independent haulers. They have a stake in helping to develop a workable solution.

Government and private enterprise can work together, but when a problem can't be solved through cooperation, the government often takes over.

Summation

Discontent among some citizens with the lack of a total system of solid waste management in Wichita is becoming more apparent. Residents are developing a concern about trashy premises in their neighborhoods. Refuse dumping on public and private property throughout the community is causing more demand for prevention. Volunteer groups are forming to assist in cleaning up areas both on a periodic and continual basis. Private industry is setting up divisions that are directly involved in eliminating pollution. But, much of this public interest and assistance is dissipated without some type of preventive system of solid waste management.

A community's image is greatly affected by its appearance. The combined forces of a growing population, an increasing amount of solid waste produced per person, and the rising cost of collection require effective solid waste control. For as "ignorance breeds contempt" in the minds of the unknowing, "indifference breeds self-deprivation" for the unconcerned.

VII. INJURIES IN TRASH COLLECTION

The solid waste collection function is one of the most hazardous occupations in the United States. This is evident by looking at the rate increase per \$100 for workmen's compensation. The rate in 1967 was \$8.05 as compared with \$4.12 in 1957. The 1967 rate is four times that of all manual classifications together.

Back strains represent the leading type of injury sustained by refuse collectors and account for nearly one-fourth of the total injuries recorded. More sprained ankles were reported by refuse collection workers than by all other industrial workers combined. Some contributing factors to these injuries include the size, weight, type, and contents of refuse containers. An increased likelihood of muscle strains occurs when trash cans are filled with heavy items such as pieces of concrete, glass jars, tree roots, or dirt.

Another hazard which plagues the refuse worker is the frequent number of accidents involving packing blades which have caused partial loss of fingers, hands, and feet. In one city, nine hand losses occurred in a six-year period.

The facts show that the injury rate for the trash collector is generally high. The change from 50-gallon refuse containers to 30-gallon containers authorized by the City Commission effective January 1, 1970, has helped considerably in reducing back injuries and Workmens Compensations claims. Further accident prevention could be realized by employing the use of plastic bags as trash can liners. The use of plastic trash can liners and some control on location of containers, i.e., adjacent to the house and accessible to the street, should provide economies that would in part compensate for improvements to the system.

VIII. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

This section will involve brief summations of the different waste management plans included on the outline pages. This information was gathered from a number of magazine articles and from some personal interviews and correspondence. They include a variety of plans that have been met with varying degrees of success.

Wichita, Kansas

According to city ordinance, household refuse in Wichita is to be collected and disposed of on a weekly basis in one of three ways: (1) By the City Sanitation Division; (2) By a licensed commercial trash collector; and (3) By a private individual.

The City Sanitation Division collects from almost 30 percent of the population weekly from all areas of the city. The division has 22 residential routes. There are 56 employees on the residential routes with approximately 1000 stops per truck made each week. Routes are constantly changing as customers are added or subtracted. Truck and manpower size are other variables which complicate routing. Dwelling units must have 30-gallon trash containers in order to be serviced by the city. Cans are collected from all locations around a property--often to the back of a lot 150 feet from the street.

A monthly service charge method of financing is employed. Rates are as follows:

1. Regular service (includes from 3 to 5 cans, in combination with 3 bags or 2 bags plus tree limbs tied in 4-foot bundles--a total of 8 containers of trash). \$8.50 per 3 months
2. Limited service (one can only collected). \$5.50 per 3 months
3. Limited service (two cans only collected). \$7.00 per 3 months

Billing is scheduled with the data processing division. A statement is sent every quarter to be paid in advance, within ten days. Service is terminated if payment is not received after the end of 30 days.

Bulky waste is collected at an extra negotiated charge after a customer makes a special telephone request.

Some 80 commercial collectors with approximately 128 trucks are picking up refuse on a weekly basis in the city from over 60% of the households. They are free to impose any rate structure, however, most base their rates upon city charges. Commercial haulers will pick up refuse from any location around a house. Bulky waste pick-up is arranged on a special request basis and an extra fee is charged. Private collectors are able to solicit business, whereas the city may not as established by a previous commission.

Households that do not have regular contract service, numbering approximately 11 percent, dispose of their refuse in a variety of ways. They

may use 55-gallon trash containers if they so desire. Methods of disposal include taking refuse to one of the two city-county landfills, or a private dump; burying trash on their own premises; or dumping it illegally. Some of these individuals intermittently call a collector to pick up their refuse and some just simply "save their trash". All household refuse contains some putrescible matter and should be disposed of at least once each week.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Albuquerque, New Mexico, provides residents four plastic bags per week at no direct charge. A coupon attached to the householder's water bill once every three months allows the resident to pick up from a local grocery store a carton of 50 plastic bags which are a 1.5-mil weight in a 30-40 gallon size. The customer is billed \$3.00 a month as a service charge.

The grocery stores receive 10 cents a coupon for handling the bags. The city sells the bags to the grocery stores and carries them on open account. The supermarkets do not reimburse the city except for the bags they sell. Although grocery stores are permitted to sell any extra bags at a price they may set, they reimburse the city at the city's cost.

The plastic bags are picked up curbside, twice a week. There is no ordinance which prohibits placing cans, cartons, or other disposable containers along the curb. However, a city official claims a 98% compliance with the bag system and feels it is unnecessary to pass an ordinance requiring the use of plastic bags.

The estimated annual city cost of the plastic bags is \$8.00 per dwelling. A survey indicated a savings of \$80,000 per year in labor and equipment costs.

Alexandria, Virginia

Alexandria, Virginia, designed its plastic bag system which started July 27, 1970, mainly to serve homes where city sanitation employees previously carried the trash from the rear of the home to the curb for collection purposes. The city has purchased 2-mil weight plastic trash can liners which measure 30" x 39" from the Mobil Chemical Corporation. The liners are used in a maximum 26-gallon trash can.

The use of plastic bags is not compulsory; however, the city estimates 75% compliance with this method. Once a week collection is employed for all units up to four apartments. Residents not using the bags must carry their cans to the curb and return them to their house on the day of collection. Sanitation workers will carry all trash which is in plastic bags from the rear of homes to the curb.

The refuse collection and disposal system is financed through the general tax fund. Cost of collection per dwelling unit is \$2.65. Residents purchase plastic bags for \$2.00 per box, the same price for which the City obtains them. The total budget for refuse collection is \$568,295 and

\$499,612 for disposal, totaling \$1,027,907.

Since the program's inception, collection crews require less time to complete their routes (up to two hours). Fewer back injuries and cut hands have resulted. Very few complaints have been reported, particularly those of bag breakage or animal disturbance.

Fort Worth, Texas

On July 1, 1970, the City Council of Fort Worth, Texas, passed an ordinance requiring the use of plastic or leakproof paper bags for refuse storage. The residents are asked to remove the tied bag from the trash can.

Residents may place their bags at any one of three locations: (1) At the house (collector will carry out); (2) In the alley (for those who have alleys being used for pick-up); or (3) At the curb. Two pick-ups are scheduled per week, 52 weeks of the year, except holidays. The crews are in operation six days a week.

The following represents the resident's preference for service and the corresponding service charges:

	<u>Monthly rate</u>	<u>Number of customers</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Collector carry-out	\$5.00	18,030	16.7%
Curb	\$2.50	63,380	58.7%
Alley	\$2.50	25,000	23.1%
Disabled carry-out	\$2.50	1,649	1.5%
			<u>100.0%</u>

Plastic bags of 2-mil weight measuring 36" x 66" are available at fire stations and at City Hall for \$2.00 per roll of 50. Commercial plastic bags and leakproof paper bags are available at most grocery stores and are acceptable for use in the system. Regular grocery sacks may not be used except to wrap refuse for storage in the approved bags.

Grass clippings, leaves, and other light yard debris are picked up with the regular trash if they are placed in bags and tied. Limbs and larger items are to be placed only at the curb for collection.

Kansas City, Missouri

A plastic bag system of refuse storage and collection was initiated by Kansas City, Missouri, in 1971. Prior to the program's implementation, an experimental program was conducted. This program at first met with hostility; however, the residents soon became accustomed to the idea and generally preferred the bags. Many residents now carry their bags of trash to the curb.

Thirty plastic liners are distributed every three months to the residents by way of a special truck. At first, 1.5-mil buff-colored bags were used; however, due to some reports of tearing and breakage, it was found de-

sirable to use a 1.75-mil green-tinted bag which measures 60" x 40". The green-tinted bag seems preferable as it more readily blends into the surroundings.

The liners are purchased from several suppliers such as Mobil Chemical Corporation and Chicago Transparent, Inc., in quantities of 20 million and are provided to the residents at no direct charge. The cost to the city is \$1.07 for 30 bags.

The city provides service for 80,824 residences. Independent collectors pick up approximately 60,000 dwelling units. Areas of the city are zoned to provide one truck per zone for a 10-hour, four-day week. One truck can service 720 units a day under the bag system, providing the bags are carried to the curb, whereas only 470 residents a day may be collected where carry out service is provided. Dwellings comprised of over six units are not part of the system; Homes Associations provide service for approximately 25,000 of these. Also excluded are mobile homes due to the private streets on which collectors do not drive.

The following chart represents the costs involved with various collection systems based on weekly pick-up:

<u>Collection System</u>			<u>Cost</u>	
	<u>Container Type & Config.</u>	<u>Place of Collection</u>	<u>Dwelling Unit per Month</u>	<u>Est. Yearly</u>
1. Existing System	Disposable bags	Variable, curb, front, or side of house, back yard	\$1.57	\$2,651,500
2. Option				
A	Disposable bags	Curb	1.22	2,060,700
B	Disposable bags	Front or side of house	2.31	3,905,900
C	Disposable bags	Back yard	3.10	5,248,000
3. Can System	Covered 35-gal. maximum			
A	75 lbs., Max.	Curb	1.80	3,056,520
B	75 lbs., Max.	Front or side	2.86	4,850,440
C	75 lbs., Max.	Back yard	3.48	5,888,000

Bulky waste (stoves, refrigerators, washers, dryers, couches, rugs, etc.) is collected at no direct charge to the householder. One truck operates five days a week and covers one-fifth of the city each day. A special budget of \$60,000 a year is allocated for this purpose.

Random samples of the householders currently indicate that the system is satisfactory for 90 to 100 percent of the customers served. During the

first week of the system, 7000 complaints were registered; 4000 the second week; and 800 the third week. Presently, most complaints arise due to an inadequate number of bags and missed collections resulting from placing part of the refuse at one location and part at another.

A sample of the householder's preference of placing refuse for collection is noted below:

Prefer to Place Refuse

<u>Place</u>	<u>July Survey</u>	<u>December Survey</u>
Curb	38%	63%
Front or side of house	43%	23%
Back Yard	16%	10%
Other	3%	4%
Total	100%	100%

The current system has resulted in less injuries to the work force. Less manpower is required using the bag system. Twice a week collection is unnecessary, as the bags can be tied tightly to prevent entry of flies and the escape of odors.

Lynn, Massachusetts

The City of Lynn, Massachusetts, currently is using a plastic trash can liner for refuse storage. The program first was tested for two months, beginning October 8, 1969, with 300 homes on 13 streets. A questionnaire at the end of the experiment which produced a 78% return revealed the following data:

Did the plastic bags tear or rip in your handling of them:

Yes - 39% No - 61%

Do you feel that the bags were strong enough?

Yes - 58% No - 42%

To the best of your knowledge, were they disturbed or ripped by animals after being put out for collection?

Yes - 30% No - 70%

Estimate of your weekly needs in number of bags.

Average 2 - 4

Do you feel that there is less work on your behalf by using plastic bags?

Yes - 76% No - 24%

Do you feel that the plastic bag liner system merits serious consideration for use in the future?

Yes - 91%

No - 9%

During the same year the route system for collection trucks was revised. The city was divided into five specific areas and assigned a different day of collection, (Monday through Friday), to each area. The rerouted collections were a vast improvement over the former system which had several trucks to an area every day.

On March 17, 1970, Webster Industries was contracted to supply 2-mil weight polyethylene bags 16 x 14 x 37 inches in size. The bags are red and are printed with the words, "Let's all help to keep Lynn clean". They come in packages of 75 and may be purchased for \$3.48 at banks, drug stores, small grocery stores, etc. The merchants make no profit from the sale of the bags which are supplied by the city on demand. People also purchase bags at grocery stores. All different types of bags are collected by the city. Although the program is voluntary, approximately 75% of the householders use bags. This percentage appears to be climbing.

During the summer of 1970, the sanitation department work force was reduced from 30 trucks and 103 men to 18 trucks and 68 men. Trash, garbage, and bulky waste are picked up as before the new program's implementation. The sanitation men's morale is greatly improved.

Marked savings have resulted from the new system. The proposed sanitation division budget for 1970 was approximately \$1 million based on the previous method of collection. At the end of 1970, \$280,000 was returned to the city after \$100,500 was invested in new equipment and supplies not included in the budget. The budgets for the next two years were expected to be reduced by 25%.

McComb, Ohio

A plastic bag system of collection and payment originated by Sanitation Systems, Inc., has been utilized by McComb, Ohio. At the general store, residents purchase packages of ten bags, which are 1.8 to 2.0 mil, for \$4.00. The price included cost of the plastic bags, collection, and disposal charge. In this type of situation, billing is eliminated.

Originally, 1.5-mil liners were used, but later discarded due to some complaints regarding tearing and breakage. The liners are purchased for less than 5 cents per liner in quantities by Sanitation Systems, Inc.

When full, the plastic bags are placed curbside for collection by the company. Only the bags bearing the company's name are picked up, since the bag represents payment for service. No cans are emptied. Customers pay in relation to the amount they discard only.

Rolling Meadows, Illinois

As of May 1, 1969, Rolling Meadows, Illinois, adopted a new refuse collection ordinance prohibiting the use of metal trash cans, primarily to

lessen spillage and wind-blown trash. The city furnishes each householder with an unlimited supply of paper sacks produced by St. Regis Paper Company and a refuse sack holder. The change to the paper bags did not increase the cost of collection to the householder.

There is no limit on the number of sacks collected. Collection crews pick up from the curb once a week, with twice a week service during June, July, and August. Previously, twice a week collection had been employed, with a three can limitation. Bulky trash, except rock, dirt, and debris from extensive remodeling, is placed curbside on the day of collection.

A city-wide survey was conducted in December, 1967, which showed that there was a significant amount of refuse above containers and outside of containers. Also, there were many cans improperly maintained with battered lids or no lids. This survey led to the formation of a study committee and the selection of a test area to determine the desirability of using paper bags and holders. An eight and one-half week test situation was decided upon.

Time studies involving cans and bags together with an evaluation of container conditions were made at the end of three weeks and again, at the end of eight and one-half weeks. The following results were revealed:

	<u>Total Stops Per Week</u>	<u>Total Containers Per Week</u>	<u>Pick Up Time</u>
Cans	549	1305	6 hrs., 30 min.
Paper bags (3-week period)	565	1042	4 hrs., 16 min.
Paper bags (8 1/2 week period)	622	1153	4 hrs., 29 min.

Open containers and scattered paper were all but eliminated. Refuse outside the containers and above the containers was minimal. An evaluation card mailed to the participants in the test area showed that 94% of the people in the program accepted paper bags.

A second test was conducted to verify findings and included a change from twice-weekly collection to once-a-week collection. The test area included participants in the previous study along with a new area. The householders responded to a questionnaire at the end of the test as follows:

Area 1 and 2 combined	751 homes	January 21, 1969 tally
Total returns	404	53.79%
Curb service	379	93.81%
Back door service	25	6.19%
Selected bags	374	92.57%
Selected cans	30	7.43%
Animal damage	25	6.19%
Odor	11	2.72%
Once a week - Yes	315	77.97%

Once a week Yes - with twice a week collection in the summer	60	14.85%
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BAGS - YES

Twice a week all year	21	5.20%
Difficulty with system - Yes	23	5.69%
Difficulty with system - No	356	88.12%

Collection time has been reduced by approximately 35% with the useage of the paper bags. A city official stated that the bags have played a great role in solving sanitation problems. An unlimited pick-up of trash still exists.

York, South Carolina

When confronted with having to hire five more men and a third refuse collection truck, York, South Carolina, researched the use of polyethylene liners for refuse containers developed by Mobil Chemical Corporation.

The bags proved desirable, together with a stainless steel holder attached to a fence or other support. The bag hangs in the holder and is supported by the plastic-coated, high-friction rim. The holder holds the bag open and a hinged plastic lid fits tightly over the bag when it is not in use, keeping out insects or rain and preventing odors.

The liners are available at city hall where residents pay water bills. A refuse service charge of one dollar per month is added to the water bill. Two bags a month are provided at no direct charge. Extra bags are available in packages of 50.

The city had experienced problems involving non-subscribers to the previous system. People who were not part of the system often set out cans for collection and the crews would unknowingly pick them up. As the plastic bags are now imprinted with "City of York", it is possible for sanitation workers to tell which residences are subscribers to the system. Trash collection revenue has increased by approximately \$100 a month.

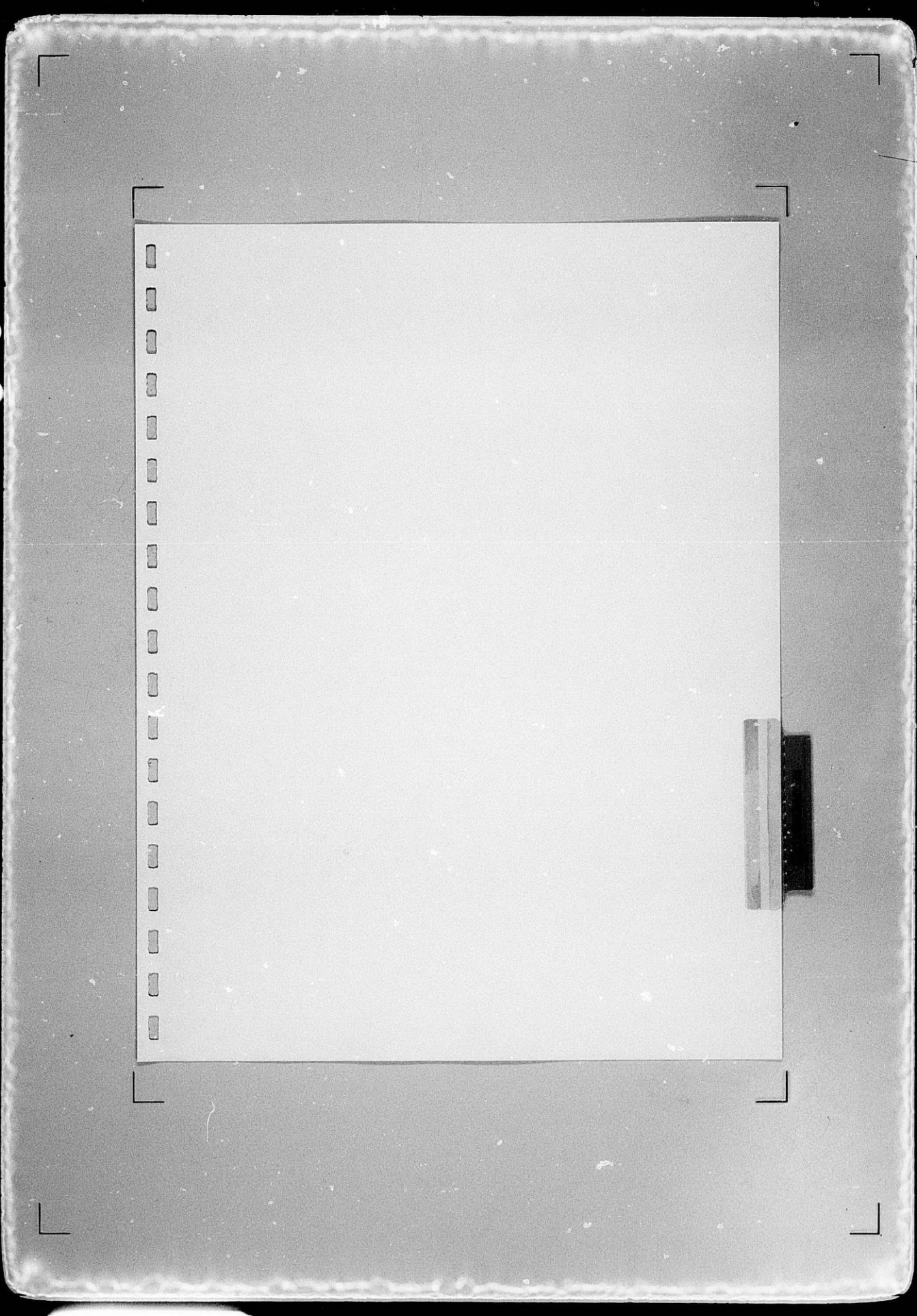
IX. CONCLUSIONS

Wichita's most urgent need concerning solid waste is an effective means for all household refuse to be collected in a manner consistent with good public health practice, environmental quality and economy. The following conclusions have been derived from studies, data gathered by field investigations, and interviews with involved agencies and individuals. They demonstrate the social, environmental and economic cost which is evident in the present system of refuse storage, collection, and disposal.

1. Refuse contacts numbering 5483 were made by Wichita-Sedgwick County Health Department environmentalists in 1971. These

contacts related to residential trash and bulky waste.

2. Data compiled from a Solid Waste-Air Pollution Survey conducted in 1971 by the Health Department indicates there is an estimated 6400 single dwelling units where "stored" trash and debris exist. The same survey indicates nearly 17,900 dwellings with unsatisfactory refuse storage containers.
3. Single dwelling units in Wichita have a significant amount of bulky waste on their premises.
4. Illegal dumping of solid waste is a continuing problem in the city and in areas of the county. Constant patrolling of known illegal dumping sites is not monetarily feasible and the expense for cleaning them up is great.
5. Flies and rodents exist in improperly stored refuse.
6. A multiplicity of refuse collectors work most blocks.
7. Back tracking and retracing of routes by collection trucks exists due to scattered routes.
8. Local realtors and appraisers state that trash and bulky waste devalue properties 5% to 30%.
9. Residents and volunteer organizations are becoming more cognizant of environmental insults and are demanding improvement to their neighborhoods and the community as a whole.
10. Injuries to refuse workers are high due to the nature of the business which can be altered for improvement.
11. A growing number of cities are employing the use of paper or plastic bags in their collection systems. Many find that their costs have been lowered, their refuse better contained, and the incidence of injury to refuse collectors lessened.
12. A majority of cities use a weekly collection system that involves only one collection truck per assigned area. A bulky waste pick-up service is provided by many cities on a call basis at no direct charge to the resident.



RECOMMENDATIONS

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

Every solid waste management system must be designed to meet the particular needs of the area to be served, yet be flexible enough to adapt to future changes in needs. The final decision for a solid waste system should not be on cost alone, but taking into consideration such intangibles as aesthetics and the degree that sociological factors are met.

Wichita is a good city in which to live. It is presently one of the cleaner cities of its size. Our city is relatively free of the social ills and pressures common to the more densely populated and industrialized areas of the nation's East and West coasts. Our vital concern to our city's future is to improve the negative aspects of our present solid waste system while striving to incorporate the more positive aspects.

The following basic areas of concern have been considered as needed improvements in a total solid waste system for Wichita and are recommended by the Task Force:

1. Promote a more effective and economical solid waste system.
2. Provide city management of the solid waste system, including financing through a direct customer service charge on a utility basis and provide service to the indigent.
3. Provide weekly refuse collection to all occupied 1-4 family dwelling units.
4. Provide for collection of residential bulky waste at no direct charge to the householder.
5. Provide landfill disposal privileges for residential householders (within the system) for unusual solid waste situations at no direct charge to the householder.

6. Promote improved refuse storage-maintenance and more involvement of citizens in managing residential refuse, thereby relieving collectors of some of the burden.
7. Provide a solid waste system which is in harmony with the total environmental, social, and cultural needs of the community.

The Task Force recognizes that recycling of solid waste is an important factor of solid waste management; however, it is our belief that in order to be ready for recycling technology at such time as it is developed for practical utilization, that it is necessary to develop the basic solid waste management system consisting of storage, collection, and disposal. If this basic system is developed properly, it will provide adequate flexibility for adjustment and incorporation of recycling. It is, therefore, the opinion of the Task Force that the initial recommendation should deal with the development of an adequate storage, collection, and disposal solid waste management system to deal specifically with residential solid waste from dwelling units consisting of 1-4 family dwelling units. Solid waste from apartment buildings consisting of five or more dwelling units would then become part of the commercial and industrial solid waste system. The commercial and industrial solid waste collection should be a private industry operation with the city providing standards and adequate enforcement activities to assure that storage, collection, and disposal is in fact carried out in accordance with the agreed upon standards.

In developing alternatives for the solid waste collection of all 1-4 occupied residential units, the Task Force has considered the advantages and disadvantages of a number of possible alternatives. All of these alternatives are based on utility service charge financing.

The financing method of the collection system should provide for the solid waste disposal, a bulky waste collection service, and regular service to indigent families.

These collection alternatives for residential units with a specific recommendation are as follows:

- I. All residential collection by the Sanitation Division with the service charge also being collected by the city.

Advantages:

One agency is responsible for the entire operation, this being a governmental agency which operates in accordance with recognized standards. As such, no details or specifications, bidding process, franchise or contract negotiation would be necessary. A single management would accrue the benefits of centralization. The existing public investment and equipment would be utilized. The system would provide for the handling of financial hardship situations and the emphasis of the service would be on public health.

Disadvantages:

Private industry with its considerable investment would be eliminated from the residential solid waste management system. There would be only one collection agency which lends itself to labor and monopolistic problems and would require immediate capital outlay for equipment.

- II. All residential collection by one private industry with the service charge being collected by either the city or the private industry agency.

Advantages:

One agency would provide the service which would result in the benefits of centralized management. Some of the existing private

industry operations and equipment would be utilized. If the service charge was collected by the city, financial hardship situations could be provided for.

Disadvantages:

Elimination of some of the private industry operations and equipment investment. Elimination of the public equipment investment. There would only be one collection agency which lends itself to labor and other monopolistic problems with difficulty in handling emergency service. The system would necessitate the development of detailed specifications, bidding and/or negotiations in regard to a contract or a franchise. If the service charge collection was handled by the private industry, it would be difficult to provide for financial hardship family situations. This system would require immediate capital outlay for equipment.

- III. Collection of all residential units by a combination of the Sanitation Division and private industry collectors on a bid contract basis. The city would be divided into collection districts with the Sanitation Division providing collection in a specified area and the remaining collection districts available for private industry bidding and contracts. The city would collect the service charge in all areas.

Advantages:

The system should provide a comparison of quality of service rendered among the collecting agencies, would have the capability of providing emergency service in the case of labor difficulties or bankruptcy difficulties, would utilize some of the private industry operators and equipment investment, would utilize the

city capability and equipment investment, and would be able to handle financial hardship situations.

Disadvantages:

Would eliminate some of the private industry operators and equipment investment, would result in the multiplicity of managements, and would require detailed specifications, bidding, and contract negotiations, with the inherent possibilities of underbidding, subsequent bankruptcy and lack of time for equipment amortization.

- IV. Collection by all existing qualified licensed private industry operators and the Sanitation Division on an assigned area basis. The opportunity would be provided to all existing licensed operators meeting stated specifications for equipment, maintenance, and performance to negotiate a contract or a franchise for a specific area containing at least as many customers as presently being serviced by the operator. The city would collect the service charge from all dwellings.

Advantages:

This system would maintain all existing, qualified private industry operators and their equipment investment, as well as the city and public investment in the solid waste management system. It would provide for a comparison of quality of service rendered by the different collecting agencies and would be capable of providing emergency service in case of labor or bankruptcy difficulties. It would also provide the opportunity to handle financial hardship situations and would maximize utilization of existing private industry.

Disadvantages:

This system would result in a multiplicity of management systems

with the necessity for developing detailed information for negotiating contracts or franchises with individual private industry collectors, requiring extensive management and legal efforts.

- V. Collection by all existing qualified licensed private industry operators on an assigned area basis. (Eliminates Sanitation Division. Collection by private industry only). The opportunity would be provided to all existing licensed operators meeting stated specifications for equipment, maintenance, and performance to negotiate a contract or a franchise for a specific area containing at least as many customers as presently being serviced by the operator. The city would collect the service charge from all dwellings.

Advantages:

This system would maintain all existing qualified industry operators and their equipment investment. It would provide the opportunity to handle financial hardship situations and would maximize utilization of existing private industry.

Disadvantages:

Would eliminate the public equipment investment and the Sanitation Division operation. Would eliminate the balance between government and private industry. This system would result in a multiplicity of management systems with the necessity for developing detailed information for negotiating contracts or franchises with individual private industry collectors, requiring extensive management and legal efforts.

VI. Modify the present collection system of the Sanitation Division and private industry collectors as a competitive free enterprise endeavor to: (1) Prohibit the individual householder from collecting or hauling his own trash; (2) Have private industry collectors as well as the Sanitation Division collect service charges from their own individual customers; and (3) Require all to meet improved performance standards.

Advantages:

The least amount of change for the private industry collectors and the majority of Wichita householders.

Disadvantages:

The least efficient and most expensive system depending upon extent of modifications. The most difficult to manage, supervise, and enforce. It would be difficult to provide for financial hardship situations and a systematic bulky waste collection service.

In assessing the various alternatives, the Task Force believes that while the basic objective is to maintain a clean community by collecting all solid waste and disposing of it in a sanitary landfill there is a need to recognize and relate to the existing collectors. The Task Force therefore recommends that a combination of private industry collectors and the city provide solid waste collection for all residential (1-4) units in the city and specifically recommends that alternative IV (collection by all existing qualified licensed private industry operators and the Sanitation Division on an assigned area basis) be developed for implementation by a consulting engineering firm. The Task Force offers to assist in the selection of the engineering firm and in the review of the engineering report.

While the development of information by a consulting engineer relating to the other alternatives would provide more detailed and specific information for decisions, the Task Force believes that the decision would be the same and that the time and cost would be much greater.

The Task Force has investigated the use of trash liners, i.e. plastic bags, and believes that further consideration is in order. We therefore recommend a trial project in accordance with the proposal contained in the appendix, and that an expenditure of \$2000 be authorized for this project. At the conclusion of this project, the Task Force will make recommendations as to the role of plastic liners in a municipal solid waste management system.

Upon implementation of the solid waste collection system in the City of Wichita, efforts should be initiated to coordinate the system including disposal with the solid waste management needs of the rest of the county.

APPENDIX

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The Answer ? Man

By TOM McVEY

Q. There are several abandoned autos, lumber and other debris in a yard in the 6400 block of East Parkview Drive. This is very unsightly. Can you help us get it cleaned?

A. We're trying, thanks to the health department. We forwarded health officials your complaint and an environmentalist checked the address you mentioned, finding two abandoned autos, lumber and other debris in the yard. He left a notice of improvement requiring the conditions be corrected, with a recheck scheduled April 7.

Auto Removed

Q. There's an abandoned 1955 Buick and quite a bit of debris around a house in the 1300 block of North Madison. This has been this way for quite some time, and it's very unsightly. Can you help us with this problem?

A. Yes! We forwarded your request for service to the health department, and an environmentalist inspected the premises and issued a notice of improvement March 13. A follow-up inspection March 18 showed the car had been removed and premises cleaned, so the file on this case was closed.

Yard's Now Clean

Q. There's an imperative car and some debris in a yard in the 100 block of Nevada. This is an eyesore, and we'd like to see it removed.

A. We forwarded your request for service to the health department. An environmentalist issued an improvement notice Feb. 28, and a recheck March 21 showed the yard was clean.

Q. There's quite a bit of junk, trash and other debris in a yard on the 4600 block of West Second Street. I think it's an eyesore, and am wondering if you can be of any help in getting it cleaned.

A. We forwarded your complaint to the health department, and an environmentalist found that the conditions you describe did exist at the address you mentioned. A verbal notice ordering improvement was issued. We rechecked the area earlier this week, and found the trash and debris had been removed.

Q. There's a lot of debris and junk in a yard in the 900 block of South Hiram. The condition is quite an eyesore, particularly when most other residents in the area try to keep their yards attractive. You seem to be having success with these problems, how about this one?

A. We forwarded your request for service to the health department and an environmentalist made several visits to the address you mentioned. The premises now have been cleaned of all debris, so the health department has closed its file on this case.

Clean-Up Ordered

Q. There are several abandoned cars and a lot of junk in a yard in the 1300 block of North Madison. If this was cleaned it would make the neighborhood more attractive. Can you help get rid of these eyesores?

A. We forwarded your complaint to the health department, and an environmentalist issued an improvement notice Feb. 4 requiring the owner to correct the conditions. The environmentalist found three abandoned vehicles, auto parts, tires and other items, and high dead weeds at the address you mentioned. The owner has until Feb. 28 to correct the conditions found.



The Answer Man ?

By TOM McVEY

Q. There's an inoperative vehicle and debris in a yard in the 1600 block of Pallsade. We see you've been getting results along these lines and are wondering if you can help us with this problem.

A. Yes! We forwarded your request to the health department, an environmentalist issued an improvement notice March 14, and a recheck March 30 showed the conditions you mentioned have been abated, so the file was closed.

Junk Removed

Q. In the 1100 block of Estelle, there's quite a bit of debris in a front yard. The junk has been there for quite a while, and it doesn't make the neighborhood look good.

A. We forwarded your request for service to the health department. An environmentalist issued an improvement notice March 22, and a recheck March 25 revealed the yard had been cleaned.

Yard Cleaned

Q. We've got a problem in the 1900 block of North Minnesota with a residence where the yard is filled with junk and debris. This is a health hazard because children play amid the debris which we believe to be rat-infested. Can you help?

A. Yes. We forwarded your request to the health department. An environmentalist inspected the address you furnished us and issued an improvement notice. A recheck the latter part of April showed the yard had been cleaned.

Q. We've got a bad health problem in the 2700 blocks of South Yale and Roosevelt. Many of the residents have faulty trash containers that are left uncovered. Whenever it's windy, well, all of the yards in the area are a mess. Don't trash containers have to be kept covered?

A. Yes, city law specifies such containers must be kept tightly closed. You fooled us with your request, however. We forwarded it to the health department for investigation, and learned there is no 2700 block of South Yale and there are no residents in the 2700 block of South Roosevelt.

Our reader did not include a phone number with this request so we were unable to contact him for verification of his complaint.

We again request our readers include their phone numbers with their letters to avoid unfounded complaints such as this one. Also, please furnish exact addresses with health complaints.

Car, Debris in Yard

Q. In the 700 block of Doris there's an inoperative car and some debris in a yard. Can you help get it cleaned?

A. We forwarded your request for service to the health department, and an environmentalist checked the area for us and found the conditions you describe existed. He issued an improvement notice Feb. 24, and a recheck March 8 showed the auto had been removed and yard cleaned.



The Answer Man ?

By TOM McVEY

Junky Backyard

Q. There's a house on South Hiram where the premises are very junky, especially the backyard. Can you do something to have this eyesore corrected?

A. We forwarded your complaint to the health department, and an improvement notice was issued requiring the occupant to remove garbage, trash and other debris from his yard, and to clean his yard weekly. A recheck Feb. 2 showed most provisions of the order had been complied with although the resident was given a further extension of time to meet all provisions of the order.

Clean-Up Ordered

Q. In the 1000 block of North Green there's a house that has many seemingly abandoned vehicles around it. Old appliances and many other items also are cluttering up the yard. I'm wondering if you can get action to have this cleaned up.

A. We forwarded your complaint to the health department, and an environmentalist left an improvement notice at the address you mentioned Feb. 3. The investigation revealed three abandoned vehicles, about 14 55-gallon trash containers, lumber, old appliances and other items in the yard. The tenant was given until Feb. 28 to correct the deficiencies and the Veterans Administration, owner of the property, was advised of the conditions.

Cleanup Continues

Q. There's an abandoned auto at a house in the 1300 block of South Edwards, as well as debris in the yard. These are unsightly conditions, and we're wondering if you can get them cleaned up.

A. We forwarded your complaint to the health department, and an environmentalist did find debris and an abandoned auto on the premises. He served an improvement notice on the owner, and a recheck Feb. 9 showed the conditions had been corrected, so the file was closed.

Yard Catches Debris

Q. I live in the 1200 block of Walker. It seems I'm picking huge pieces of cardboard and black wrapping paper out of our yard almost every day. The debris is blown into the yard whenever trucks are being unloaded at a warehouse near us. My trash barrels are almost always full of trash that's come from these trucks. How can I stop this littering of my yards?

A. We forwarded your complaint to the health department, and it appears your problem has been remedied. A health inspector found loose wrapping paper on the premises of a lumber yard near your home Jan. 19. An improvement notice was served against the firm's owner and he agreed to clean the property. The notice requires him to keep his premises free of debris and prevent the large cardboard and plastic you mention from blowing into city or private property. Keep us informed if the problem persists.



The Answer Man ?

By TOM McVEY

Auto, Debris Removed

Q. There are conditions in the 2400 block of Lulu that are getting a little hard to take. At one house in that block there is an abandoned car and much debris. It has been this way for at least six months. I hope you can help.

A. We had luck with this request. We forwarded your request for service to the health department March 14. An environmentalist checked the address you mentioned, found the conditions you described existed and issued a notice of improvement. A recheck March 27 showed the auto and debris had been removed.

Property Cleaned

Q. There's a large pile of combustible material lying adjacent to a fence at a residence on Greenway Boulevard. In addition, there is a large pile of lumber lying nearby where rats and other vermin may stay. This needs to be cleaned up and kept clean.

A. The conditions you mention have been cleaned. We referred your request to the health department. An environmentalist checked the address you furnished us March 24, and requested the owner clean his property. A recheck March 27 showed the property had been cleaned so the file on this case was closed.

Property Cleaned

Q. A property located at the southwest corner of 32nd and North Arkansas has yards that are most unsightly and unsanitary - appearing. Otherwise, homes in this area are very attractive. But this one eyesore really needs to be cleaned.

A. We referred your request to the health department, an environmentalist issued an improvement notice March 22, and a recheck April 3 showed the property had been cleaned.

Trash Removed

Q. There are some very unsightly conditions in the 2700 block of South Santa Fe. Junk, trash and other debris clutter a front yard in that block and make the neighborhood look bad. Can you help us get this cleaned?

A. Yes. We forwarded your request for service to the health department. An environmentalist checked the address you furnished us March 29 and issued an improvement notice requesting the property be cleaned. A recheck April 6 showed the junk and debris had been cleared, so the file on this case was closed.

Trash Cleaned

Q. In the 3100 block of Dora there are two residences where trash and all sorts of debris have been strewn about the backyards. This is a disgrace. It's an even worse mess on a windy day, for the trash is blown into the neighbors' yards. What can be done to clean these two yards?

A. We forwarded your request to the health department, and an environmentalist inspected the addresses you furnished us April 27. Notices of improvement requiring the yards be cleaned were issued and a recheck May 10 showed the conditions you mentioned had been corrected.

Yards Cleaned

Q. There is an area in our neighborhood on West 35th St. South that we have tried to get cleaned up for the last four or five years. Can you help us? The trees are dying and falling down, grass and weeds are high and there are trash barrels which have harbored rats and even snakes.

A. Yards at the address you gave us have been cleaned. We forwarded your request to the health department, and an environmentalist inspected the address April 12. A recheck April 26 showed the conditions you mention had been remedied. The property owner intends to mow his yard soon, the environmentalist reported.

The Wichita Beacon

EDITORIALS

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Page 6A

Monday, April 24, 1972

A Community Cleanup Effort

The whole community needs to become involved this week if the city's biggest clean-up campaign in its history is to be a success.

Already 10 organizations are involved in planning the campaign which began Sunday and climaxes Saturday, April 29, with Keep America Beautiful Day, a nationwide effort.

The planning groups and businesses are the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Wichita Area Chamber of Commerce, Project Beauty, Wichita Fire Department, Sedgwick County Fire Department, McConnell Air Force Base Fire Department, the Wichita public schools, and Kansas Waste Disposal.

During the week, residents are urged to clean up their own property as well as streams, highways, parks, and other public places. To aid in this phase of the campaign, more than 30,000 trash bags will be given out free at city, county, and McConnell fire stations.

Landfill areas in the city will be open free of charge between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. Thursday through Sunday, April 27-30. These are Brooks Landfill, 4100 N. West, and Chapin Landfill, 3800 S. Hydraulic.

And on Keep America Beautiful Day, residents also can take their bags of trash to transfer stations to be located at the 16 junior high schools in the city. The bags must be placed in trucks parked at these

locations and cannot be left on the ground at the stations, which will be open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

In addition on Saturday, large items such as furniture can be taken to the MEF-SEC center, 2750 E. 18th, where an industrial compactor will dispose of them. For pick-up of items too large to bring to the various locations and for free removal of junk cars, residents may call 265-0321, a number Project Beauty has set up for information and pick-up calls.

And if your group wants to make some money out of the clean-up, paper, bottles, and aluminum may be sold at three recycling centers. Glass should be taken to Coca-Cola Bottling Co., 3001 E. Harry, aluminum to Wagnon Sales, 8225 W. Irving, and paper to Kansas Paper Stock Co., 833 S. St. Francis.

On the national level, six million Boy Scouts and four million Girl Scouts will combine forces on April 29 for the clean-up, described as "the nation's largest youth demonstration against land and water pollution." It will bring the two Scout organizations together in one combined drive for the first time in 30 years.

The example set by these youths should provide an inspiration for all of us, regardless of age. By uniting our forces and resources, the Week-of clean-up can succeed in bringing beauty back to our land.



HOBO RECESS—The 400 pupils of Buckner School did something different during their first class hour Tuesday. Dressed as hobos, they all trooped out of school and spent the 60 minutes scouring the surrounding area — bounded by Bluff, Holyoke, 25th and 29th—

for trash, filling more than 50 rubbish bags and almost as many trash cans. "They even brought in a dismantled swing set," a teacher said. Bags for the citywide cleanup week preview were donated by the fire department.— (Staff Photo by Anthony Reed.)

City's Waste Disposal Study Heads for Airing

By DOLORES QUINLISK
Eagle Staff Writer

A study on possible adoption of a citywide mandatory refuse collection will be thrust Monday into the public spotlight from the committee level where it has been proceeding quietly over the past several months.

A meeting scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Monday to hear opinions of private trash haulers on the problem may provide the spark to light fires of controversy that could rage over several months until some system is agreed upon.

THE STUDY IS being conducted by the 20-member Environmental Resource Task Force and is a result of action in October when Wichita City Commission directed the task force to develop recommendations for a total community solid waste plan for the city. The plan was to include a method of providing trash collection for families unable to afford the regular service charge.

Commissioners gave the assignment to the task force after approving a new city ordinance outlawing burning trash in open yard containers, recognizing that the ban might work a hardship on persons who could not afford weekly trash collection.

The impetus for change in the traditional method of letting people handle their own trash problems however they saw fit has come from a growing awareness that man must become concerned about pollution of his environment.

National restrictions to prevent air, water and land pollution have been passed.

THE KANSAS Legislature approved a bill in 1970 which requires all cities or counties in the state to develop a solid waste plan to be submitted to the State Health Department by 1974. This plan must provide a system of trash collection for all households, for sanitary disposal of refuse and for elimination of all open burning and dumps.

Every open dump is a harborage for rats, a health hazard, a generator of pollution and an eyesore to the community, environmentalists say.

"We need to develop a solid waste

management system that will do for solid waste what sewage treatment systems do for sewage," Don Townley, Kansas City regional representative from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, told task force members at a meeting in February.

IT IS OF GREAT importance, he said, to implement an effective solid waste system now, so communities can cope with the increased amounts of trash and garbage that will come with population increases.

Task force discussions have pointed up the problem of getting the public to recognize that there is a solid waste problem.

Unless everyone's trash is picked up, say minutes of the March 6 task force meeting, there will continue to be roadside dumping. "We must make it difficult for people to dump their trash, by cleaning it up before it accumulates."

TOWNLEY TOLD the task force it is the function of local government to provide proper trash collection and an approved place to put it. A solid waste disposal system should be financed on the basis of a utility. To be effective, it must be managed only by city government, he contended.

The city agency should provide planning, operation, maintenance, public information, supervision, financing, enforcement,

records and training, Townley suggested.

This is where the problems and disagreements in implementing a citywide refuse collection system begin to present themselves.

The city has a refuse collection division, which is self-supporting through collection fees. The division has 20 packer trucks serving 25,000 residential units, or a third of the dwelling units in the city which have regular trash collection.

TWO-THIRDS, or 50,000 dwelling units, have trash collected by private haulers.

About 8,000 to 9,000 residential units—10 per cent of the total 84,000 residential units in the city—do not have any regular collection service.

Among private trash haulers, there are 80 individuals with packer trucks (128 trucks) who collect. Twenty-one of these independent trash haulers have two or more trucks (totaling 69 trucks), and the other 59 have one truck apiece.

The efficiency of the systems could be compared by noting that the city sanitation division picks up from a third of the city with 20 trucks, while the 80 private trash haulers use 128 trucks to pick up from the other two-thirds.

The task force obviously gets into a sticky area, when it begins to consider doing away with private business and the livelihood of individuals.

City Waste Disposal Study Heads for Airing

IT IS A tough problem, agrees Don Cross, assistant environmental health director for the City-County Health Department. "But, does the city have an obligation to maintain 80 or 90 independent trash haulers in business, or an obligation to citizens to provide a clean city?"

Cross estimates that the total \$2 to \$3 million spent for trash collection in the city annually might be reduced if there were an integrated citywide collection system—and the other 10 per cent of residences not having any current services could be covered.

It would correct some other problems: clean up 25.4 per cent of total dwelling units which have unsatisfactory trash storage, the 25.6 per cent of units which have unsatisfactory premises, 22.2 per cent with bulky waste and 4.8 per cent with junk cars.

There are alternatives to driving private haulers out of business.

ONE OF THE tentative recommendations agreed to by the Solid Waste Committee of the task force at a Feb. 28 meeting was that the city commission should "keep city and private industry both involved in collection."

One system considered by the task force is to divide the city into single-truck residential collection districts, with the city sanitation division being assigned an area of several districts and private industry allowed to bid on the other districts. The bidding would

be on the basis of detailed specifications and a procedure that would assure a multiplicity of private collectors.

There are disadvantages to the bidding system which have been discussed by the task force. Other alternative methods being studied are: for the city to do all collecting as a city utility; for a single private operator to contract for the service; for several agencies to contract to provide the service, or for a combined city and private contractor system.

Mrs. Al (Joan) Kamas, task force chairman, said the meeting with private haulers at the health department Monday night will assist the task force in its process of developing recommendations for the city commission.

IT IS HOPED that recommendations can be presented to the commission by the end of April, she said.

Alternative methods of financing a citywide service have been discussed. These include charging everyone a user's fee or service charge, billed monthly by the city in a city utility bill (possibly along with water and sewer charge to simplify billing); through the city general fund (by a sales tax, earnings tax, or property tax).

The task force members appear to lean, according to minutes of the meetings, toward a utility service charge with all billings to be handled through the city and payments made to qualified refuse collectors. Some method of financing the

service for citizens unable to pay must be included.

Another preliminary recommendation agreed upon is that there be added to weekly collection service, a no-charge service for collection of residential bulky wastes upon request.

THERE ALSO IS a recommendation that residential householders be allowed to dispose of bulky or unusual solid wastes at sanitary landfills at no charge.

Both of these free services would be added to encourage more citizen involvement in managing residential storage to improve the environment.

Other recommendations being considered: that there be a minimum service charge for a low-volume user, and another level of service and higher charge for householders with greater volume of trash; that there be some experiments made for using plastic bags (to be provided by the city) to store trash and that locations of bags to be picked up be adjacent to the street, to speed collection.

The task force is discussing the possibility of hiring a consulting engineer to make detailed cost-effectiveness studies of various alternatives for a collection system.

Although there is some opposition to the cost and delay entailed in making a cost-effectiveness study, it was said the cost would be only a minute amount, compared with money saved in developing the least expensive and most effective plan.

Task Force, Trash Haulers Mix on Collection Problem

By DOLORES QUINLISK
Eagle Staff Writer

Independent trash haulers were called upon Monday night to cooperate with the Environmental Resource Task Force in developing a better trash collection system for the city.

The call for cooperation ended a two hour meeting at the city - county health department between the task force and about 85 persons representing the haulers.

The meeting began on a somewhat hostile note and was marked by charges that the health department does not enforce present ordinances regarding solid wastes and that the task force was trying to take business away from private enterprise.

Mrs. Joan Kamas, chairman of the task force, said she felt there is a misunderstanding that the task force is out to get the private haulers' jobs.

"This is not so -- that problem is very much on our minds," she said, as the task force carries out itself effort to find a more effective system to pick up all the trash in the city.

James Aiken, environmental health director, said no recommendations have been approved by the task force regarding who will haul the

trash. At past meetings, the task force has discussed the possibility of a citywide service run by the city, contracting with a single operator, or a combination of city and private hauler service.

JOHN BLAIR, attorney representing Wichita Independent Refuse Haulers Association, accused the task force of "swallowing" only facts presented by local, state and federal governmental agencies in its deliberations and of waiting too long to get some input from the private haulers.

He declared that junk in yards, burning in open dumps and provisions of adequate sanitary landfills are the city's responsibility and controllable by city ordinance.

He suggested the real problem is to provide service for the "won't pay and can't pay" while retaining the present system of private enterprise and competition among haulers.

A system of taking bids for service to be provided in certain sections of the city would be unfair to haulers who already have investments in equipment, Blair said. Contracting with one single agency, he contended, leads to a system where the citizen might pick

up his newspaper one morning to find out there is no trash service because the workers are on strike.

The association would like to work with the task force to solve the problem, he added.

Ernest Childers, an independent hauler, suggested that the present system, "with some small assist from the government (to provide service for the can't-pays and the won't-pays) is best equipped to deal with the problem."

OTHER HAULERS contended there is no one who can't afford to pay for trash collection service.

"If they eat, and make trash, then they can afford to have it hauled off," said Loys Lewis.

Fred Wagner of Builders Inc. said he felt the task force should be applauded for trying to solve a very difficult problem, and suggested that the task force defer development of recommendations to the city commission until it can meet with the trash haulers to discuss specifics for improving the system.

Student Ecology Group Sponsors Easter Eggs Hunt on Illegal Dump

By **BRUCE SANKEY**
Eagle Staff Writer

A few rotten eggs are helping spoil the environment and to focus attention on the situation a student ecology group sponsored an Easter

egg hunt Saturday at an illegal refuse dump.

"We're trying to make people aware there is solid waste pollution in Wichita," said Jeff Chapman, a leader in SLOP — Student League on

Pollution — and organizer of the hunt.

"IT LOOKS like we're making some progress, parents are bringing out their kids," he said.

The hunt, featuring real eggs ("plastic eggs are pollution"), was in a large field just off Ridge Road between Central and Maple. More than a dozen Wichita restaurants and boutiques and radio station KEYN donated gift certificates and other prizes for the hunt.

The hunt area formerly was used as an unauthorized dump — "SLOP cleaned it up once" — and an adjoining field still is being used as a dump site, Chapman said.

"IF WE CAN get people aware of places like this then maybe we can get it stopped," SLOP member Mark Maris said.

He and Chapman said the only way illegal dumping is going to be curtailed is by eliminating the dumping fee at city-county sanitary landfills.

"People have to pay for goods when they buy them and they have to pay to get rid of them," Maris said.

"As long as there is a landfill fee and people can't afford it, they aren't going to pay it and they're going to dump illegally," Chapman said. "I think the health and safety of Wichitans is more important than the cost of a free landfill."

The two also suggested free refuse pickup for welfare recipients and others who cannot afford a collection service.



Staff Photo by Loren Jost

DALE FREEMAN UNCOVERS EGG
... Hunt also focuses attention on pollution ...

More Plastic Bags, Dump Trucks Could Make Norma Gribble Smile



Staff Photos

Litter bags interest Norma Gribble.
"We hope to have 30,000 for Clean-Up Week."

Round the Block

By GRACE HOWELL

If Norma (Mrs. Richard) Gribble, 334 N. Mission, were given some free wishes, hers probably would run along the lines of "several thousand more plastic bags, and some big dump trucks."

"These are our biggest needs right now, in anticipating Clean-Up Week, April 23-29," says Norma. "We hope to cover the entire county, distributing 30,000 plastic trash bags. And we can't have too many volunteered dump trucks."

Mrs. Gribble is representing Project Beauty on the steering committee that is coordinating the Clean-Up Week.

"Last year we (Project Beauty) did the coordinating alone, but this year we have the wonderful cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Public Schools, the City, County and McConnell AFB Fire Departments as well as the help of the thousands of Girl and Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls. They all are represented on the steering committee."

Norma says last year they

delivered 5 million pounds of trash to local landfills. "That is a lot of trash, and it was a lot of work. We even kept a map of where people were working and where trucks were available, and handled all the calls on our own home telephones. It was wild! This year we have hired an answering service to keep up with the calls."

"We will pick up large items upon request so a great deal of effort goes into the arrangement of truck routes."

The plastic bags will be distributed through the fire departments. "And we are setting up transfer stations at the junior high school buildings. People will find it more convenient to take their trash to neighborhood junior high schools."

"Keep America Beautiful Day has been selected for the 29th," she says. "That will be the day we will make the large pick-ups and the recycling centers will stay open extra hours. We have the cooperation of Kansas Paper Co., Wagon Sales for aluminum and Coca-Cola Bottling Co. for glass."

"It is a wonderful experience to be a part of such a big thing," says Mrs. Gribble. "The enthusiasm of the young volunteers is hard to believe."



News From KG&E / The Electric Company

KEEPING IT CLEAN

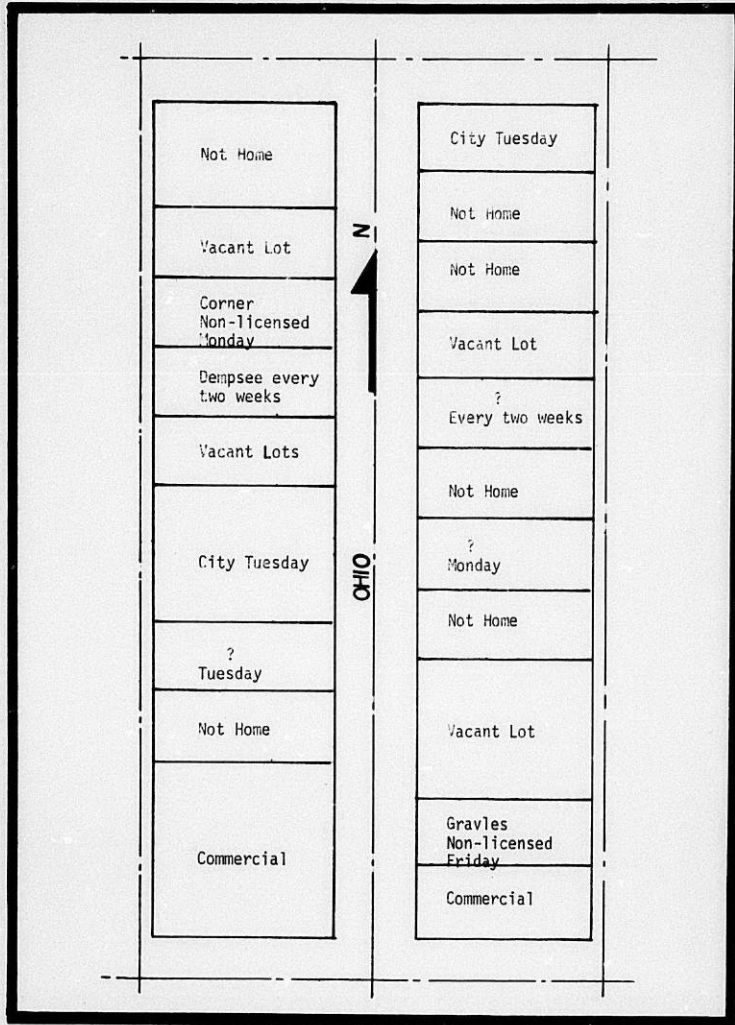
It's Everybody's Job!

POLLUTION comes in many forms and some of the solutions are very complicated. But there is one form of pollution that everyone can do something about. It's trash, junk and debris.

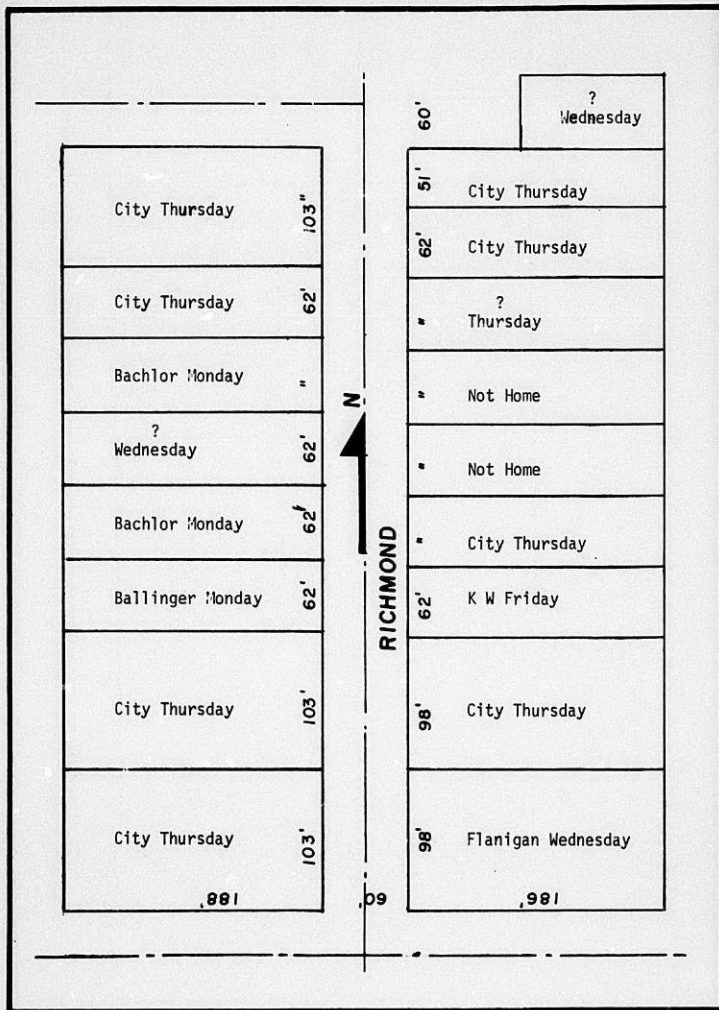
In Wichita, for example, more than 100 organizations have joined together for a massive cleanup effort to take place during National Clean-Up Week, April 23-29. Scout groups, businesses and civic groups will be involved, cleaning up public areas and urging the public to clean their property also. In the Wichita area, you can get help with your pollution problem and more information about how you can help by calling 265-0231.

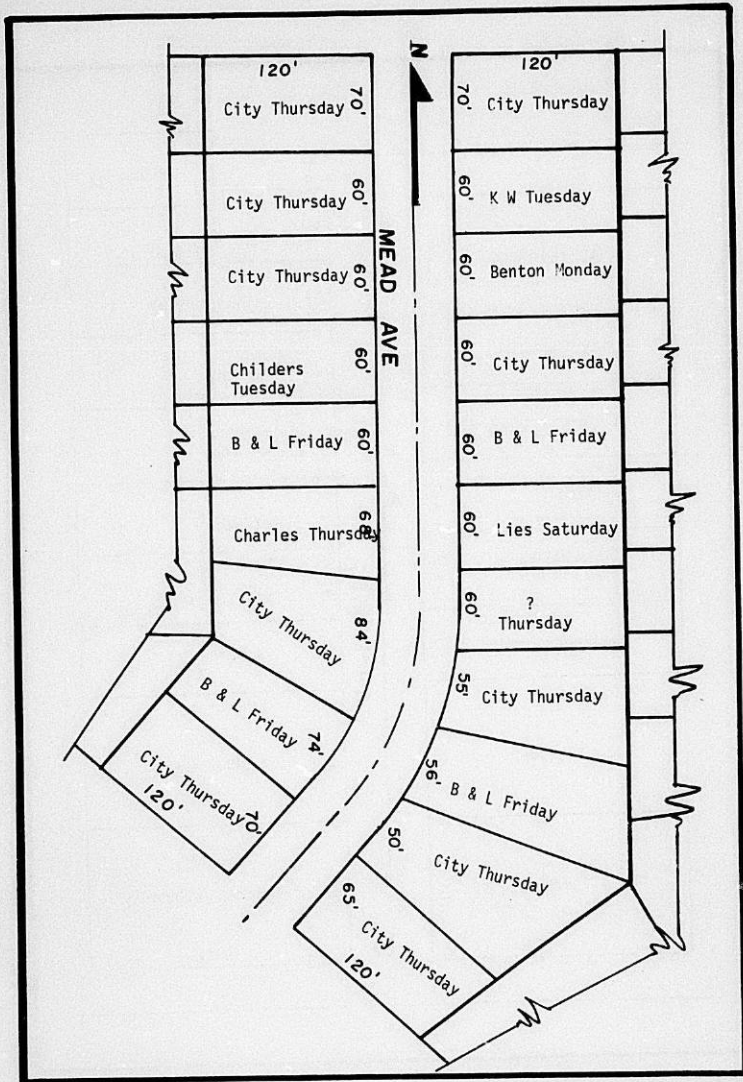
No matter where you live in southeast Kansas, there are probably ways for you to help.

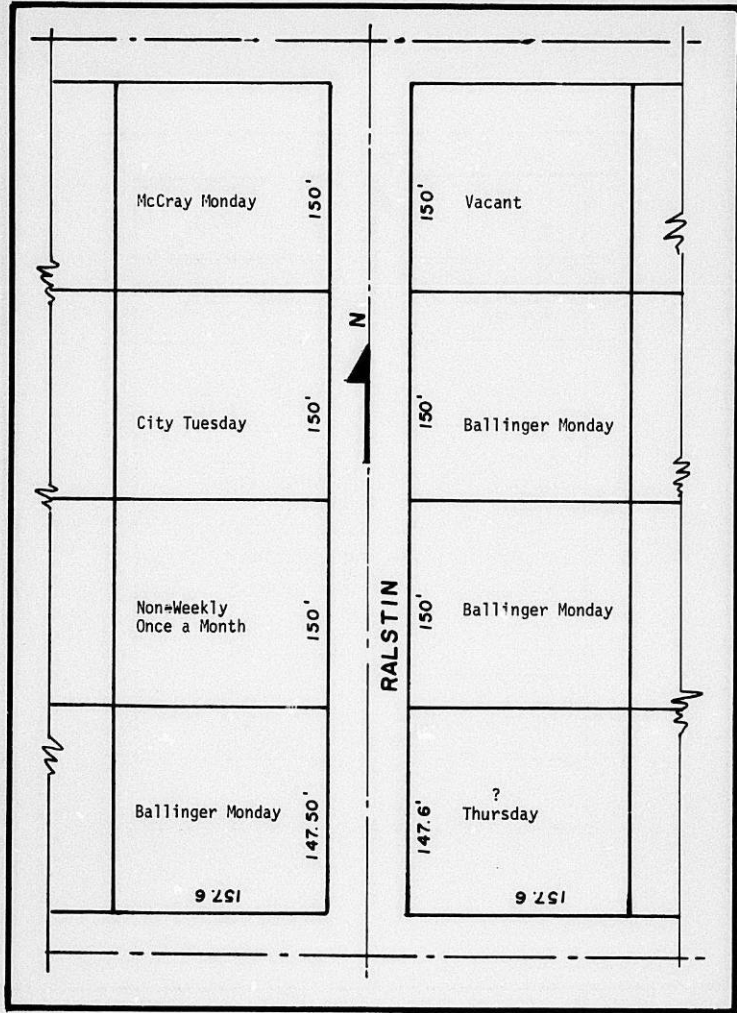
Keep America Beautiful Day is April 29. Support your community groups that are trying to keep it that way and remember how important it is all year long.

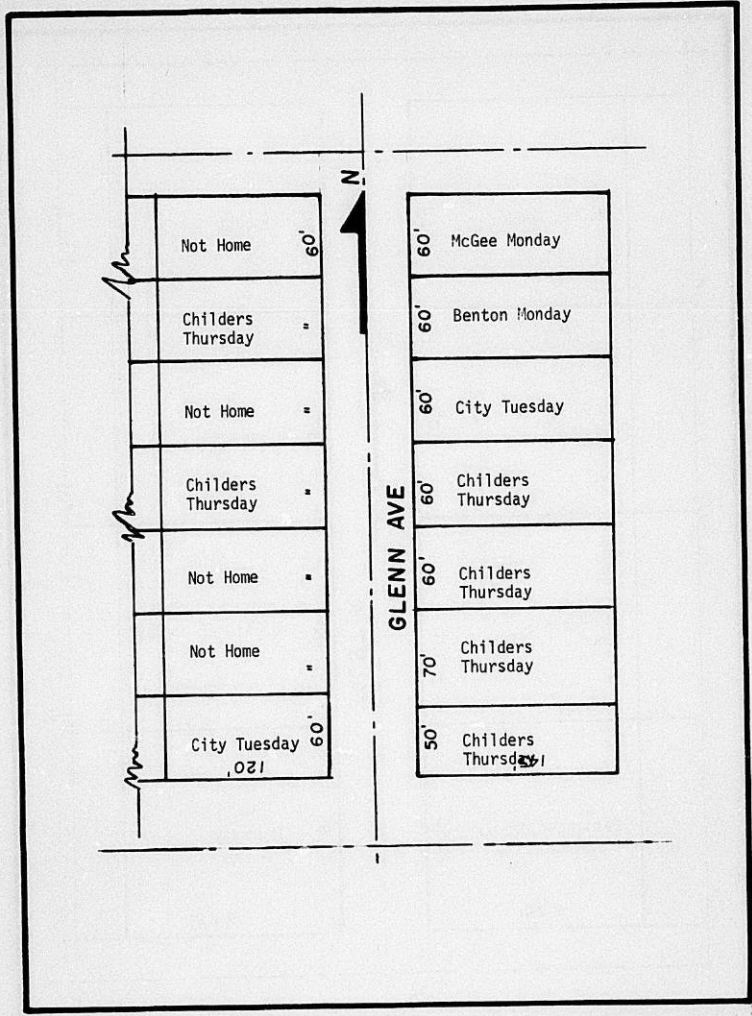


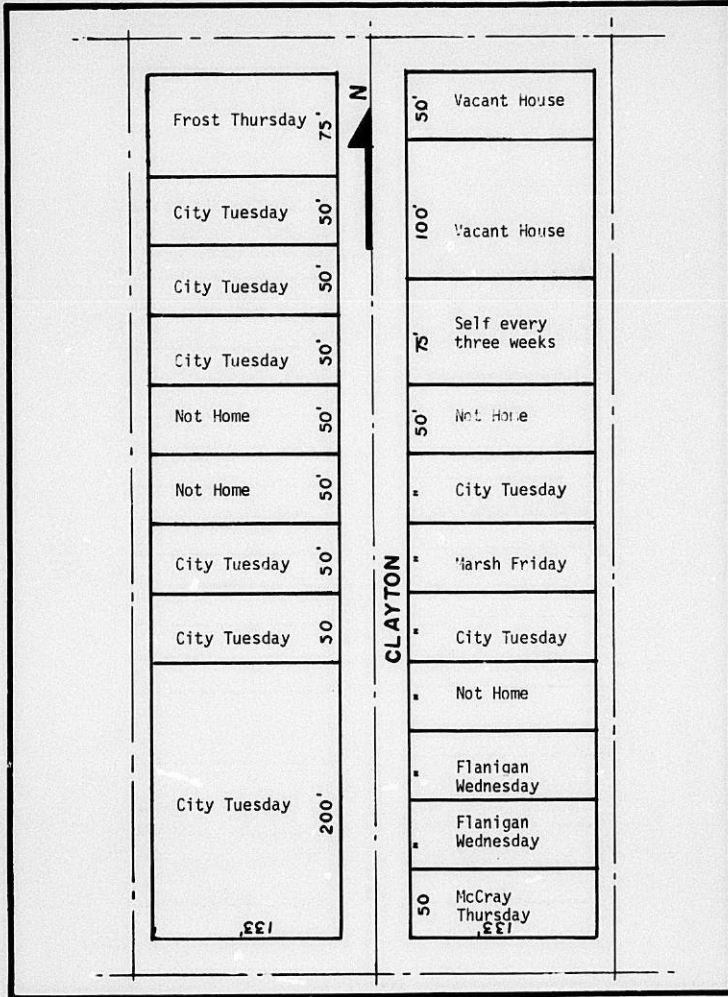
City Wednesday	N	? Tuesday
Marsh Tuesday	↑	B & L Monday
? Tuesday		City Wednesday
Marsh Wednesday		Not Home
McCray Wednesday		City Wednesday
Lawson ?		Not Home
Marsh Wednesday		City Wednesday
Not Home		City Wednesday
Marsh Wednesday	BELMONT	Not Home
Not Home		A-1 Monday
Self Not Often		Not Home

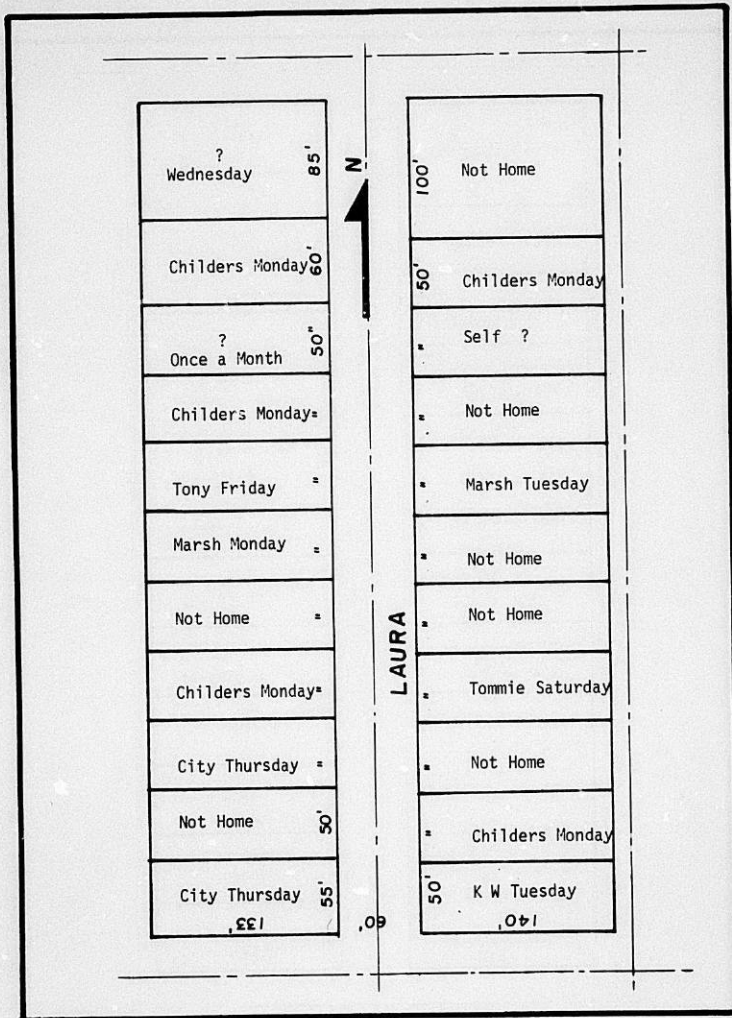


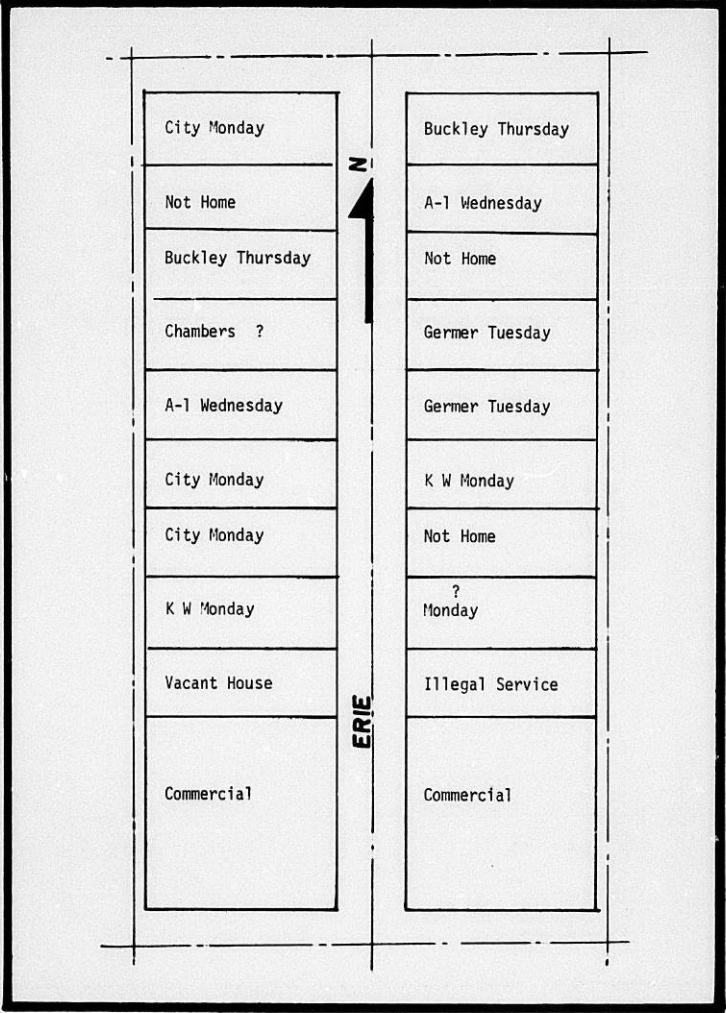


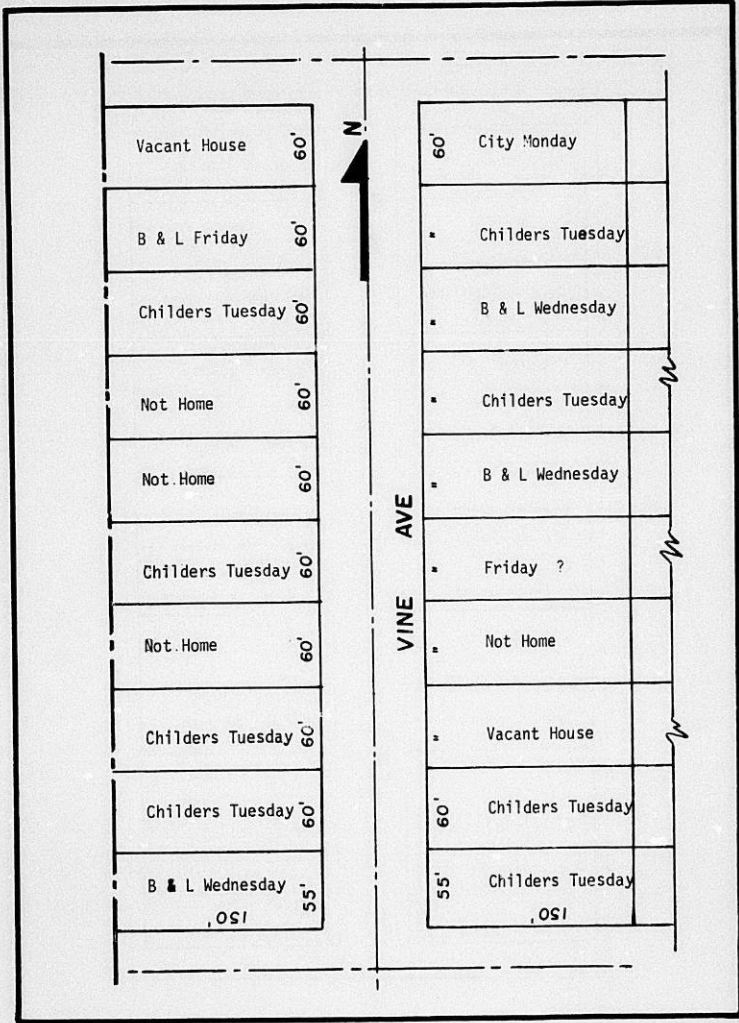








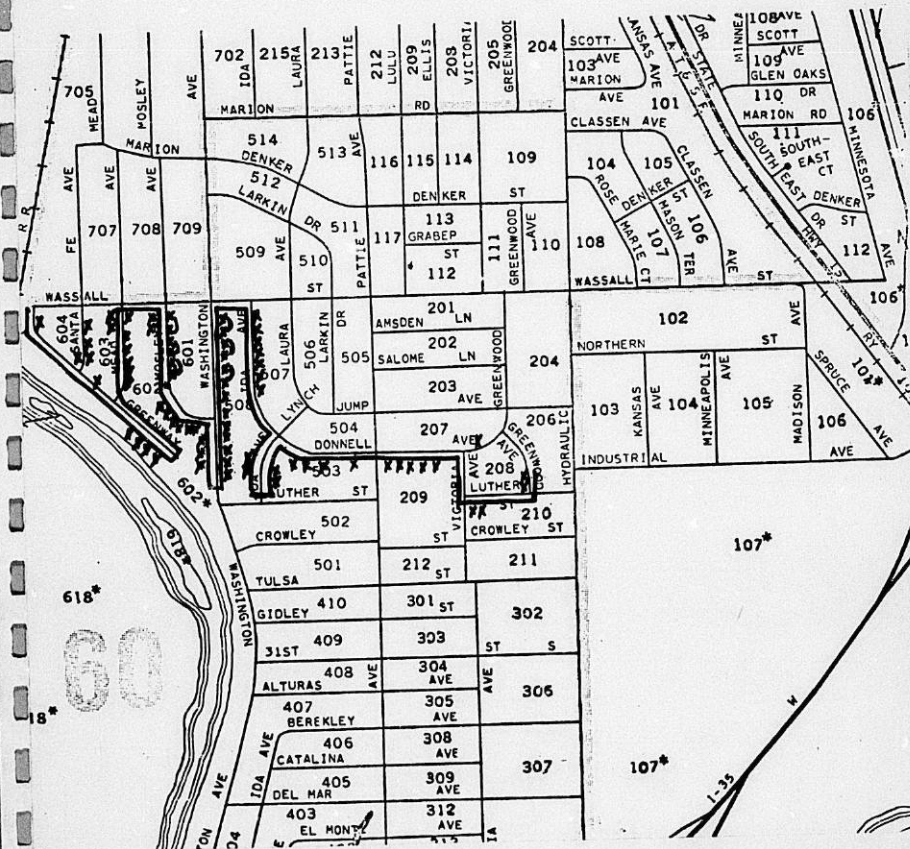




STUDY No 1

XXV

TOTAL NO OF STOPS	74	TOTAL MILES OF STUDY	1.5
TOTAL MIN OF STUDY	118	STOPS PER MILE	49.32
AVE TIME PER STOP	3MIN 12SEC	AVE TIME OFF PROP	1MIN 29SEC
AVE TIME ON PROP	1MIN 43SEC		



STUDY No 3

xxvii

TOTAL No Of STOPS 36

TOTAL MILES Of STUDY 4.8

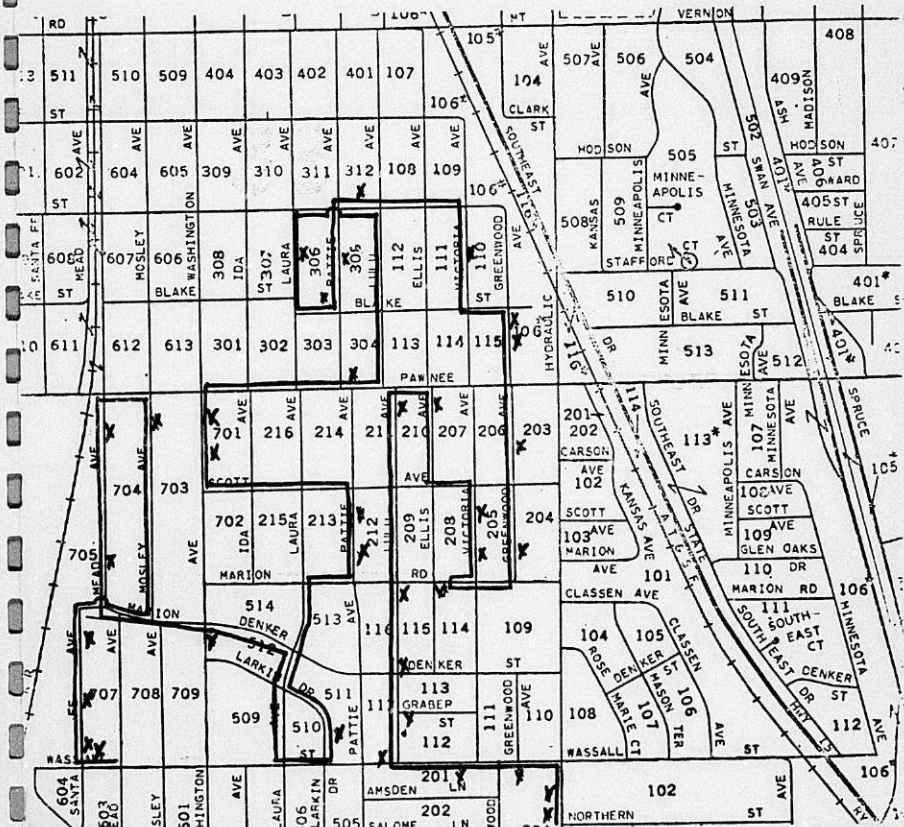
TOTAL MIN Of STUDY 94

STOPS PER MILE 6.91

AVE TIME PER STOPS 5min 13sec

AVE TIME OffPROP 4min 2sec

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"BAG-YOUR-TRASH" PROJECT
A Demonstration Study Plan Outline

Proposed by
Division of Environmental Health
Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health

Prepared by
The Staff of the Environmental Health Division
in Collaboration with the Public Research Section
of the
Division of Budget and Management

City of Wichita
March, 1972

Outline of Proposal

- I. Objectives
 - A. To determine the level of acceptance of trash can liners.
 - B. To determine the attributes of the trash can liner.
 - C. To establish and create public interest.
- II. Time Period
 - A. 90 days beginning May 1, 1972.
- III. Sample Selection
 - A. Experimental group: 200 residents will be chosen to participate. They will involve about 20 "street-face" blocks chosen from low, medium, and high socioeconomic census tracts. From the Community Stratification Map.
 - B. Control Group: 100 residents will be chosen to participate on the same basis as the experimental group's sample.
 - C. Staff: Members of the staff of the Environmental Health Department will participate. The opportunity to participate will also be provided for members of the Environmental Resource Task Force, Board of Health, City Staff, and the City and County Commissioners.
- IV. Preliminary Planning Considerations
 - A. Staff testing has chosen a green polyethylene bag 33" by 48" by 1.7 mills as most appropriate. Estimated cost for total supply is \$1,450. One hundred bags will be given to each participant in the experimental group.
- V. Research Method
 - A. Before-After Survey with a Control Group: This method makes use of an experimental group that is manipulated by the experimental variable (use of trash can liner); and a control group that has no experimentation but is used to eliminate any influence from extraneous variables (such as advertising, publicity, or news presentations.) Both groups will be personally interviewed before the test period and after the test period.
- VI. Analysis
 - A. Evaluations will be made of the differences found between the Before and After tests given to each group with appropriate comparison so as to reflect the more exact experimental influence, i. e. introduction of the plastic bag.

"BAG YOUR TRASH" PROJECT

Objectives

The objective of this study is to determine the reaction of the citizens of Wichita towards the use of a plastic trash can liner. The purposes of this project are to:

1. Determine the level of acceptance of the plastic trash can liner from a sample of the residents of Wichita. It is anticipated that the initial reaction to the use of the trash bags will be pessimistic, but after some involvement with them a strong degree of acceptance will be established.
2. Determine how the city could best promote usage of these bags. This will be provided by measuring:
 - a) What attributes of the trash can liner are most significant to the resident, and
 - b) What problems of the present trash collecting procedures the use of the trash can liners can eliminate.
3. Establish an initial means of informing the public on the local problems with trash storage and collection; and to relay the necessity for improving the refuse practices as a means to a total solid waste management system.

Time Period

The recommended length of this program is 90 days. This amount of time reflects a quarter period on which most residents are billed for their present trash collection service. This period allows the participant sufficient time to get used to the trash can liners. Also, it is a long enough span of time so that any recollection of how they answered on the Before-interview will have escaped them.

The study is planned for 1972.

Sample Selection

The sample for this study will be drawn from the Wichita community-at-large. The researcher will utilize the Community Stratification Map prepared by the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health

The map has divided the city into three (3) socioeconomic areas per city census tract. The factors determining the low, medium, and high areas include housing conditions, family income, the education level of adults, and the degree of exterior residential structure deterioration.

The total sample size will include 300 residents represented by 30 blocks of ten (10) houses each. The experimental group will consist of twenty of these blocks with ten blocks from the high socioeconomic areas, six from the medium areas and four from the low areas. Each block will be represented by ten participating homes on one side of the street.

The blocks will be chosen with only one in a census tract. The sample of participating census tracts will be chosen so that they represent a diversification within each socioeconomic class as relating to factors such as employment, income, race, and residential area.

The sample for the control group will include 100 participants represented by five blocks from the high socioeconomic areas, three from the medium areas, and two from the low areas. The blocks that are chosen will be in census tracts that are already being used by the experimental group and again, specifically chosen to provide a sample diversification. These groups, although in the same census tracts, will be separated by at least four blocks from the corresponding experimental block to greatly eliminate any possible communications.

These control groups will not participate in the actual use of the trash can liners, but will only be taking a Before and After test.

In addition, staff members of the Division of Environmental Health will participate and the opportunity will be provided for members of the Environmental Resource Task Force, the Board of Health, the staff of the City of Wichita, and the City and County Commissioners to share in this experience.

Preliminary Planning Considerations

The staff members of the Division of Environmental Health have tested a wide range of different trash can liners and have determined that the most appropriate liner is a polyethelene, green tinted bag that measures 33" by 48" by 1.7 mills. This size bag can be used for either the 30 or 32 gallon trash containers and has sufficient strength to withhold normal handling.

This project will necessitate the procurement of approximately 20,000 liners with an estimated cost of \$1,450. Each participant of the experimental group will be given 100 liners for use during the test period with the surplus being an incentive to participate.

Research Methods

The Before-After Study with a Control Group method of surveying was decided upon in this situation for two reasons. First, by using the Before-test and After-test, changes in the participant's attitudes can be easily measured. The experimental group will be the group that is exposed to the experimental variable (use of the trash can liners) and attitude changes will be measured from the response differences in their two tests.

Secondly, the control group can be used in order to account for the effect of any extraneous variables. This relates mainly to the increasing commercial advertising of retail trash can liners and to the expected local news coverage of this survey. Each of these factors, plus other less significant ones, would effect the thinking of the participants in this research project. By eliminating these influences, a true portrayal of the changes in attitudes due to the use of the liners can be measured.

The tentative questionnaires are included in the appendix. There are eight (8) questions on each of the questionnaires for the experimental group and the control group that are the same. Final analysis will be taken from comparisons of the results of these questions. A pilot study will be run to evaluate the effectiveness of the questions and to acquaint the interviewers with the questionnaires.

The final questionnaires will be color-coded to identify the questionnaires used in the different socioeconomic areas and the questionnaires for the staff. A suggested color-coding would be:

White questionnaires = low socioeconomic area
Blue questionnaires = middle socioeconomic area
Yellow questionnaires = high socioeconomic area
Tan questionnaires = staff

An introduction letter is being considered for use in this project. It would be sent one week prior to the beginning of the program and would inform the resident of our plans.

The initial interviews to both the experimental group and the control group will be completed during the first week in May. Any rejections by participants to cooperate in the program will be filled by alternate's in the same area.

The interviewers that contact the experimental group on the Before-interview will have four activities to perform. They include:

- 1) Present the resident with the "Bag-Your-Trash" brochure and obtain their agreement to participate.
- 2) Administer the Questionnaire # 1 (Experimental Group)
- 3) Explain how to use the trash can liners and deliver a sufficient liner supply to last 90 days.
- 4) Inspect the premises, especially around the trash cans.

Only residents with weekly commercial or City waste collection will be used in this survey and must also use either a 30 or 32 gallon trash container to qualify.

The After-test will be given at the end of the 90-day experimental period and will also utilize the personal interview. The interviewers job on this second trip will include administering the Questionnaire # 2 (Experimental Group) and making a second inspection of the premises. These physical inspections will be on a force-rank basis by the interviewers and will show any changes during this period.

The control group does not actually participate in any of the usage of the trash liners, but do take both a Before-test and an After-test. The two questionnaires that are administered to this group will be the same and will include the same questions as the attitude measuring questions on the tests given to the experimental group. These participants will be used to measure any change in attitude due to extraneous variables.

At the end of the test period, the interviewers will also talk with the collectors that pick up on the experimental blocks. The questions directed at them will include only short attitude gathering questions. They will be questioned while they are making their pick-ups.

Analysis

The degree of change in the citizen's attitudes will be measured by the differences found between the two tests given to the experimental group. These differences, hopefully, will be supported by the more open questions on the second questionnaire to the experimental group.

The control group will be used to determine the influence of any extraneous variables. The difference found between the two tests given to this group will be subtracted from the differences found in the experimental group to reflect a more exact experimental influence.

A t-test will be used to show the significance of the differences between the two groups.

Conclusion

It is felt that from this research technique, a measure of acceptance of the use of the trash liner can be determined. Also, it is felt that this survey will provide a list of attributes of the usage of the trash liner which will be exceedingly helpful in promotion of any trash storage system.

It is also felt that news coverage of this project can be obtained following the initial interviews that will act as an instigator of public concern. This coverage should be curtailed until after the Before-test in order to eliminate any unnecessary outside influence.

City of Wichita, Kansas

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

May 16, 1974

Prepared for submission to the
Kansas State Department of Health
in accordance with
KSA 65-3405

Board of City Commissioners

Garry L. Porter, Mayor
Connie Peters, Vice Mayor
James M. Donnell, Commissioner
Glenn J. Shanahan, Commissioner
John S. Stevens, Commissioner

City Manager Ralph Wulz

Solid Waste Committee

Ray Bruggeman, Director of Public Works
Gene Fey, Sanitation Director
John Firsching, Superintendent of Landscape
& Forestry
Bob Lakin, Director of Planning
Jim Aiken, Environmental Health Director, Chairman

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Introduction

Wichita is a metropolitan city containing 93.46 square miles and a population of 262,766 with an average daily production of 5 pounds of solid waste per person. The population is projected to increase as follows: 1980 - 294,300, 1990 - 331,700, 2000 - 370,100. Depending on management of resources, merchandizing and marketing trends and energy availability the daily production of solid waste per person will increase perhaps by 4 percent per year.

In recent years Wichita has improved its residential solid waste storage standards by substituting 30 gallon containers for 55 gallon barrels and by eliminating backyard trash burning as of January 1, 1972. In 1973 as a follow-up to elimination of backyard trash burning the City Commission initiated a program of providing collection and disposal of residential trash for indigent families with no direct charge. This program is funded with revenue sharing money.

For residential solid waste collection the householder may select from any one of 87 individual solid waste collectors operating 140 packer trucks or the City of Wichita operating 23 packer trucks or haul his own on a weekly basis. For other types of solid waste collection there are available 12 individual solid waste collectors operating 12 enclosed steel bed trucks, 138 solid waste collectors operating 205 demolition and commercial trucks, 54 tree haulers operating 63 tree waste trucks and the city operating 3 packer trucks. Altogether there are 291 individual solid waste collectors plus the City of Wichita operating a total of 446 solid waste collection vehicles. The city solid waste collection system is operated as a utility with the current service charge for regular volume collection being \$8.50 per 3 months for single family dwellings. Each individual solid waste collector "arranges" for his own customers, sets his own rates and does his own service charge collection.

The City of Wichita operates two city-county sanitary landfills as a jointly financed venture with Sedgwick County. The sanitary landfills are operated as a utility with financing from the dumping fee revenue. The disposal cost is projected at \$1.50 per ton in 1974. The Brooks site sanitary landfill is located at 41st and North West Street. It was acquired in 1966, consists of 247 acres and is projected for use through 1980 or 1981. A tree waste burning operation is carried out on this site but separate from the landfill operation. The Chapin site sanitary landfill is located at 3800 South Hydraulic and has been acquired at various times starting in 1954 with a final total of 173 acres. The latest acquisition occurred in 1970 and consisted of 70 acres. The Chapin site is projected for use through 1974 and perhaps for 5 or 6 months of 1975.

The city and county are in the process of acquiring a new sanitary landfill site in the south metropolitan area. Projections for the length of use of the new (unknown) site will not be made until an engineering plan is available but should be in the 5 to 10 year range. It is anticipated that sanitary landfills will be used for solid waste disposal for the immediate future (5 to 10 years) with processing and/or recycling being developed for longer range planning (10 to 20 years).

It is estimated that 60% of the solid waste produced in Sedgwick County outside of Wichita is disposed of in the two city-county sanitary landfills. This total population (262,766 city and 44,833 county) of 307,599 produces 750 tons of solid waste per day. Depending on the disposal provisions of the Sedgwick County solid waste management plan the population served by the two city-county sanitary landfills could increase significantly in the next two years. The projected sanitary landfill operations contained herein are adequate to provide this service.

The solid waste management problems of Wichita were studied in some detail in 1972 and are depicted in a report dated June 5, 1972 issued by the Environmental Resource Task Force and the Environmental Health Division of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health entitled, "Considerations for Solid Waste Management - Wichita, Kansas."

The following solid waste management plan provides appropriate improvement in the existing system and provides adequate flexibility for adjustment in relation to providing collection and disposal for annexed areas or otherwise.

I. Legislative Intent

It is hereby declared that the protection of the public health, safety and welfare of the citizens, the protection of property values, and the maintenance of an environment conducive to quality living in the City of Wichita, Kansas, requires a solid waste management system that will provide safe and sanitary storage, collection, processing and disposal of all solid waste produced in the City of Wichita.

Although a controlled routing of the solid waste collection system (only one truck in each block) would result in conservation of fuel, less community cost, less nuisance from noise and air pollution, and a more efficient and manageable system, it is the policy of the city to provide a freedom of choice to citizens in selecting their solid waste collection agency and to provide unrestricted opportunity for free enterprise. It is further the policy of the city that the normal solid waste produced be stored in accordance with recognized standards and collected by a solid waste collector. While extensive recycling is not a reality it is recognized that recycling technology will be developed. The city encourages recycling efforts and in the meanwhile will provide a basic solid waste management system, including storage, collection and disposal activities that will provide adequate flexibility for adjustment and incorporation of recycling at such time as it is developed for practical utilization. Until such time as total solid waste recycling and/or processing becomes a reality it is the intent of City of Wichita in cooperation and coordination with the county of Sedgwick to provide at least two satisfactorily operated sanitary landfills for the sanitary disposal of solid waste produced in the City of Wichita and such solid waste produced in Sedgwick County as determined by the Sedgwick County Commission.

While the Solid Waste Management Plan includes the provision that the City is presently providing and plans to continue to provide two sanitary landfills for the disposal of all solid waste produced in the city it is recognized that other appropriate disposal and/or processing facilities may be proposed. Such other disposal and/or processing facilities may be utilized by solid waste collectors for disposal and/or processing of residential bulky waste, tree waste, commercial trash, industrial solid waste, bulky waste, demolition and construction waste and hazardous waste without modification of the plan provided that such facility has prior approval of the Health Officer and a permit from the State Health Department.

Any disposal and/or processing facilities other than those provided by the City proposed for residential trash and/or commercial garbage may be used by solid waste collectors only if the Solid Waste Management Plan is modified to include such facilities, approval is secured from the Health Officer and a permit is obtained by the State Health Department.

It is the intent and commitment of the Board of City Commissioners of Wichita, Kansas, to prepare and adopt an ordinance incorporating the standards contained in this Solid Waste Management Plan and to implement the plan by January, 1975.

II. Definitions

1. Agricultural Solid Waste means the solid waste that results from the rearing, maintaining, and slaughtering of animals and the processing of animal products and orchard and field crops.
2. Apartment means a structure or premise containing five or more dwelling units including condominiums and similar facilities provided that occupants who are owners of an individual dwelling unit within an apartment where there is not a central management or homes association may be handled as a single family dwelling.
3. Bulky Waste means items whose large size or shape precludes or complicates the handling by normal collection, processing or disposal methods.
4. Commercial Garbage means garbage produced from activities on any premise other than an occupied dwelling unit.
5. Commercial Trash means solid waste normally generated by stores, offices, schools, institutions and other nonresidential occupancies that do not actually turn out a product, but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, or manure.
6. Composting means a control process of degrading organic matter by micro-organisms into a usable soil conditioner.
7. Containerized Unit means a solid waste storage container of one cubic yard capacity or larger that is fly-tight, water-tight, and rodent proof and which is emptied into the collection vehicle by mechanical means or is attached to or loaded onto the collection vehicle for transportation to the disposal site.

8. Demolition and Construction Wastes means waste lumber, masonry, concrete, other building materials, and the resultant mixture with soil or other solid waste resulting from construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of buildings, structures, pavements, bridges, and similar projects.
9. Demolition Landfill means a landfill used exclusively for the disposal of demolition and construction wastes.
10. Dwelling Unit means any room or group of rooms located within a building forming a single habitable unit with facilities that are used or intended to be used for living, sleeping, cooking, eating and a part of which is exclusively or occasionally appropriated to cookery and shall include mobile homes.
11. Garbage means the animal and vegetable waste resulting from the handling, processing, storage, packaging, preparation, sale, cooking and serving of meat, produce, and other foods and shall include unclean containers.
12. Hazardous Wastes means solid and liquid wastes which require special handling and/or disposal to avoid illness or injury to persons or damage to property and to protect and conserve the environment and shall include but not be limited to pesticides, acids, caustics, other dangerous chemicals, pathological wastes, dead animals, radio active materials, flammable or explosive materials, oils and solvents and similar chemicals and materials that are significantly contaminated with one or more of the above enumerated wastes and shall also include containers and materials that have been contaminated with hazardous wastes.
13. Health Officer means the Director of the Wichita-Sedgwick County Department of Community Health or his authorized representative.
14. Industrial Solid Waste means solid waste normally generated by industrial and manufacturing operations which may include metal, plastic and similar materials produced by commercial operations but does not include garbage, demolition and construction waste, hazardous waste, bulky waste, manure or commercial trash.

15. Mobile Home Park means a parcel or tract of land used or intended to be used by one or more occupied mobile homes. For purposes of this chapter a mobile home park containing only one occupied mobile home shall be considered a single family dwelling. A mobile home park containing two, three or four occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a multi-family dwelling and a mobile home park containing five or more occupied mobile homes shall be considered to be a mobile home park in relation to the requirements for mobile home parks in this chapter.
16. Multi-Family Dwelling means a structure containing two, three or four dwelling units.
17. Nuisance means anything which (1) is injurious to health, or is offensive to the senses or any obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, or (2) adversely affects an entire community or neighborhood, or any substantial number of persons even though the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal, and (3) is caused by or is the result of the handling or disposal of solid waste.
18. Person means any individual, firm, trust, partnership, association or corporation.
19. Recycling means the process by which waste materials are transformed into new products in such a manner that the original products may lose their identity.
20. Residential Bulky Waste means items of solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwellings or on their dwelling premises that are too large or too heavy to be placed in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include household appliances, furniture, plumbing fixtures, playground equipment, yard appliances and equipment and similar materials but does not include vehicle major component parts, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste or tree waste.
21. Residential Trash means solid waste normally produced by persons in their dwelling or on their dwelling premises that can be stored for collection in a 30-35 gallon container and shall include but not be limited to wrapped garbage, paper, rags, cans, bottles and other containers, household wares, leaves, grass clippings, vegetation prunings, manure from dogs, cats and similar animals, and tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than

four feet in length placed beside the storage container, provided that bulky waste, hazardous waste, demolition and construction waste, and large animal manure shall be excluded.

22. Salvage Material means solid waste material that can be reused.
23. Salvaging means the controlled removal of reusable materials.
24. Sanitary Landfill means a site where solid waste is disposed using sanitary landfilling techniques-an engineered method of disposing of solid waste on land in a manner that protects the environment by spreading the waste in thin layers, confining it to the smallest practical area, compacting it to the smallest possible volume by employing power equipment and covering it with a layer of compacted soil by the end of each working day.
25. Sanitation Director means the Director of Sanitation of the Department of Public Works of the City of Wichita, Kansas.
26. Single Family Dwelling means a structure containing one dwelling unit.
27. Solid Waste means useless, unwanted or discarded solid or liquid (other than sewage) material relating to or produced by agricultural, commercial, domestic, or industrial activities, including but not limited to garbage, paper, rocks, cans, bottles and other containers, packing material, household wares, leaves, grass, parts of trees, shrubs and other vegetation, ashes, lumber, masonry, concrete and other building materials, appliances and furniture, pesticides, chemicals, pathological materials, radio active, flammable and explosive materials, oils and solvents, dead animals, manure, implements and machinery, street sweepings and mud trap accumulations provided that the term solid waste does not include any uncontaminated earth, stone or minerals or junk vehicles.
28. Solid Waste Collector means the City of Wichita, Sedgwick County or any person licensed by the City of Wichita to collect, transport, and dispose of solid waste, subject to the conditions of this plan and shall include licenses for specific types of vehicles such as covered, enclosed, flat-bed, open, packer and special.

29. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles

- a. Covered Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has side boards and tail gate with no openings and a canvas cover or similar effective cover which is fastened to the sides and end gate and which will effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such covered truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of industrial solid waste, demolition and construction waste, and tree waste.
- b. Enclosed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed of all steel, water-tight construction totally enclosed. All doors or openings of the truck bed shall be kept closed at all times except when solid waste is being deposited therein or removed therefrom and shall effectively contain the solid waste enclosed therein. Such enclosed truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of commercial trash (free of garbage) and industrial solid waste.
- c. Flat Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed that has no side boards or end gate and no cover or it may have side boards with or without an end gate and which is to be used only for tree waste. Such tree waste shall be secured or contained with chains, ropes or otherwise on such flat bed truck and so loaded that no part of the load extends beyond the sides of the bed and so that branches hanging over the rear of the bed has ample clearance above ground level.
- d. Open Bed Truck means a vehicle with a truck bed with side boards and end gate that effectively contains the solid waste placed thereon. Such open bed truck shall be used only for the collection and transportation of bulky waste and residential bulky waste, provided that such waste is effectively contained therein.
- e. Packer Truck means a vehicle with an enclosed liquid tight body containing mechanical devices that convey solid waste into the main compartment of the body and compress it. Such packer truck may be used only for the collection and transportation of residential trash, commercial garbage, commercial trash and industrial solid waste.

- f. Special Truck means a vehicle with an appropriate body and/or containers for the type of hazardous waste or special waste being collected and transported. Such special truck shall be equipped and operated as required by the health officer and shall be used for such hazardous waste and special waste as approved by the health officer.
 - g. Trailer means a non-self propelled vehicle that has a completely enclosed body with doors or openings that can be opened for the introduction of solid waste and which may be used only for the collection, storage and transportation of salvage material such as paper and metal unless approved by the health officer for other solid waste material.
30. Tree Waste means all tree or shrub waste including tree stumps, but does not include tree trimmings or branches tied in bundles not more than four feet in length and placed beside the solid waste storage container, vegetation prunings or wood chips placed in such container, fireplace wood or other wood fuel.

III. Residential Solid Waste

1. Storage

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall provide sufficient containers to store all residential trash accumulated on such premise between weekly collection periods. The containers shall be of such material and design as approved by the health officer and shall consist of 30 - 35 gallon plastic or metal containers, plastic bag liner, or such other containers as approved by the health officer. All such residential trash produced on each single family dwelling premise shall be stored in the containers on the premises where produced and such containers located, on the day of collection, for convenient access by the solid waste collector and limited to 75 pounds maximum weight per container. All such residential trash containers shall be water-tight, rodent-proof, fly-proof with lids or closures maintained in place.

b. Multi-Family Dwellings

The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling shall provide, for the use of the occupants, containers as required for single family dwellings of sufficient quantity to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods or in lieu of such containers shall provide a containerized unit(s) of sufficient size to contain all residential trash produced on the premise between collection periods. The owner of each multi-family dwelling shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and the condition and maintenance of the containers.

c. Apartments and Mobile Home Parks

The owner of each apartment and each mobile home park shall provide sufficient covered containers (no more than 10 - 30 to 35 gallon containers placed in any one location) or containerized units to contain all of the residential trash produced from the occupants of the premise between collection periods. Mobile Home Parks may provide individual 30 - 35 gallon containers for each mobile home and in such case shall provide weekly collection for each mobile home. The owner shall be responsible for the trash being in the containers and for the condition and maintenance of the containers.

2. Collection and Disposal

a. Single Family Dwellings

The occupant of each single family dwelling shall arrange for all of the residential trash produced on such premise to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation offers such collection service in accordance with such rates as may be established by the Board of City Commissioners.

Provided that an occupant of a single family dwelling that has changed from a Restricted Volume or Limited Volume service to a Regular Volume service shall not be permitted to reduce such service for a period of one year. Provided further that the City of Wichita will provide Regular Volume service at no charge to any single family dwelling

whose occupant has been certified as being indigent by the Sanitation Director and will continue such service until the indigent certification has been withdrawn by the Sanitation Director.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection to single family dwellings and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita.

- b. Multi-Family Dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks. The owner of each occupied multi-family dwelling, apartment and mobile home park shall arrange and pay for all of the residential trash produced on such premises to be collected by a solid waste collector at least once each week. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer and if accepted provide such collection service in accordance with a schedule or charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of residential trash produced and the frequency of collection.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential trash collection service to multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he deems to be appropriate for such service, provided that such solid waste collector uses a packer truck, or other containerized compaction collection equipment, designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita.

B. Residential Bulky Waste

Residential bulky waste may be stored on the premises of single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks outside of an enclosed building, no longer than seven days. The occupant of each occupied single family dwelling and the owners of multi-family dwellings, apartments, mobile home parks and unoccupied single family dwellings are responsible

to arrange for the removal and collection of all residential bulky waste within seven days after it has been placed on the premises outside of an enclosed building.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation will provide weekly collection on a scheduled basis of residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings, provided the residential bulky waste is placed, in such a manner as to not create an accident hazard, on the parking or immediately adjacent to the street right-of-way prior to the scheduled day of collection and provided further that the Division of Sanitation is notified at least by the day prior to the date of scheduled collection. The City of Wichita will provide collection of such residential bulky waste for single family dwellings and multi-family dwellings without a direct charge to the owner or occupant with such service to be financed by revenue sharing money or by a fee assessed against each residential solid waste collection vehicle. The City of Wichita may provide residential bulky waste collection service for apartments and mobile home parks upon request provided that the person requesting the service shall pay for such service as determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the amount, type and location of bulky waste to be collected.

Any solid waste collector may offer and if accepted provide residential bulky waste collection service for single family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, apartments and mobile home parks and may charge whatever he determines to be appropriate for such service provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a truck designated for residential bulky waste by the City of Wichita and disposes of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

An individual may haul his own residential bulky waste to a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita provided that he accomplishes such hauling to the sanitary landfill without littering, and pays the disposal fee at the sanitary landfill.

IV. Tree Waste

1. Storage - Tree waste may be stored outside an enclosed building no longer than seven days.
2. Collection, Transportation and Disposal

All tree waste shall be collected by a solid waste collector utilizing a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and shall be disposed of at a facility provided by the City of Wichita or at such other facility that is operated in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas. Provided that an individual may collect and transport tree waste produced on a residential premise which is occupied by him so long as he secures such tree waste with chains, ropes or otherwise and accomplishes such transportation to such facility described above for disposal without littering and pays the prescribed disposal fee at such facility.

V. Recycling

Recycling of solid waste material is encouraged on an individual and collective basis as methods, procedures and processing are or become available on a practical and economic basis, provided that such recycling efforts do not result in degradation of the environment. Materials, such as, but not limited to, paper, cans, bottles and metal, to be offered and/or collected for recycling shall be stored in an enclosed building or an enclosed container until scheduled for collection. Such storage may be for a time period longer than seven days provided that such storage does not create a fire hazard, health or other nuisance.

Transportation of solid waste materials to a recycling facility for processing shall be accomplished by a solid waste collector with a vehicle designated for such purpose as determined by the health officer or by the individual producing such material at his residential premises in a manner that will prevent littering. Recycling facilities and/or processing operation shall be conducted in accordance with requirements as determined by the health officer and may be conducted only if approved by the health officer.

VI. Composting

Composting of residential trash on a residential premise may be accomplished provided that the composting is only of residential trash produced on the premise associated therewith and provided that such composting does not result in odors, fly breeding, rodent activity or other nuisances and provided further that such composting is carried out in accordance with guidelines provided by the health officer.

VII. Commercial Garbage

Commercial garbage which is not disposed of through garbage grinders or by incinerators constructed and operated in accordance of the laws of the State of Kansas shall be stored on the premise where produced in a container(s) as approved by the health officer and which are liquid-tight, fly-tight and closed by a liquid-tight, fly-tight cover. The occupant of each premise producing commercial garbage shall arrange for all such stored commercial garbage to be collected by a solid waste collector using a packer truck at least two times each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer and transported and disposed of at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita. The commercial garbage storage containers shall not be used for the storage of any solid waste other than commercial garbage, provided that the health officer may approve, at establishments having garbage grinders, the storage of commercial garbage that cannot be disposed of through a garbage grinder in an appropriate commercial trash container so long as such storage does not create nuisance conditions and so long as a packer truck is used for the collection thereof. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of commercial garbage produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such commercial garbage in accordance with a schedule of charges that he determines to be appropriate, provided that such solid waste collector utilizes a packer truck designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service and disposes of such garbage at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita.

VIII. Commercial Trash

The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall provide and store all such trash produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual covered containers (lids or covers maintained in place) of such material and design as approved by the Health Officer and/or containerized unit(s) or a totally enclosed facility constructed of masonry, concrete or metal. Such storage containers or facilities may also be used to store industrial solid waste and shall have sufficient capacity to contain all solid waste produced on the premise between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing commercial trash shall arrange for all such stored trash to be collected by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the Health Officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its division of sanitation may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the division of sanitation based on the volume of commercial trash produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such commercial trash in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

IX. Industrial Solid Waste

The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall store all such solid waste produced thereon in suitable containers or facilities. Such containers or facilities shall consist of individual containers, containerized units or a fenced or walled facility. Such storage containers or facilities shall have sufficient capacity to contain all industrial solid waste produced on the premises between collection and shall be maintained so as to prevent littering, fly or mosquito production, rodent harborage, odors or other nuisances. Such storage containers or facilities need not be covered

provided that no other type of trash or solid waste is stored therein and unless it is determined by the health officer that complete enclosures or covers is necessary to prevent the above mentioned nuisances. The occupant of each premise producing industrial solid waste shall arrange for all such stored solid waste to be collected by solid waste collector, using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service, at least once each week or at more frequent intervals so as to prevent nuisances as determined by the health officer. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such trash at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal site as approved by the health officer in accordance with the laws of the state of Kansas. The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume of industrial waste produced and the frequency of collection. Any solid waste collector may offer collection service for such industrial solid waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

X. Bulky Waste

Bulky waste other than residential bulky waste may be stored on a premise outside of an enclosed building no longer than seven days. The occupant of such premise shall arrange for the removal and collection of all such bulky waste, after it has been placed on the premise outside of an enclosed building, by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection service. The solid waste collector shall dispose of such bulky waste at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the number, size, shape and weight of the bulky waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such bulky waste in accordance with a charge he determines to be appropriate.

XI. Demolition and Construction Waste

The occupant of each premise and/or the contractor of a construction or demolition project shall collect and remove or arrange for the collection and removal of all demolition and construction waste produced on such premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project. All such demolition and construction waste shall be collected and removed by a solid waste collector using a solid waste collection vehicle designated by the City of Wichita for such collection. Such demolition and construction waste shall be disposed of at a sanitary landfill operated by the City of Wichita or at another solid waste processing or disposal facility as approved by the Health Officer in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

Demolition and construction waste shall be removed on a continuing basis as produced on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project and in no case shall such waste remain on the premise or in relation to a demolition or construction project for a period of longer than 30 days.

The City of Wichita through its Division of Sanitation may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges to be determined by the Division of Sanitation based on the volume, type and location of such waste. Any solid waste collector licensed for that purpose may offer collection service for such demolition and construction waste in accordance with a schedule of charges he determines to be appropriate.

XII. Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste shall be stored in containers, facilities, or other manner which in all cases will prevent leakage of liquids, and/or the concentration or generation of harmful or explosive vapors or materials, offensive odors, any harmful exposure or nuisance conditions. Containers shall be constructed of durable, corrosion resistant, water-tight construction provided with tight fitting lids or covers, properly labeled and kept in a safe location protected from tampering by unauthorized persons. The storage of hazardous waste shall be subject to the approval of the health officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate. Hazardous waste shall be collected and removed from the premise where produced or stored as often as necessary to prevent harmful and/or nuisance conditions with such collection and remove frequency subject to the approval of the Health Officer with consultation from the Fire Department as appropriate.

The transportation of hazardous waste from the premises where produced or stored shall only be accomplished in a special truck designated by the City of Wichita, and approved by the Health Officer for the specific hazardous waste involved. The hazardous waste being transported shall be identifiable by a container label, bill of lading and/or by some other satisfactory method and may be subject to modification or rendering harmless all as required and determined by the Health Officer.

The hazardous waste shall be disposed of at a site and/or in accordance with methods approved by the Health Officer.

XIII. Solid Waste Collection Vehicles Standard, Maintenance and Licensing

All solid waste collection vehicles of each solid waste collector shall be licensed, maintained and operated in accordance with the definitions and other sections of this plan. Each solid waste collector shall have a central facility located on a premise in accordance with legal zoning districts as defined in Chapter 28.04 of the Code of the City of Wichita, Kansas, or in comparable zones if located in Sedgwick County. All solid waste vehicles shall be stored and maintained, when not in use, at the central facility. No solid waste collection vehicle shall be stored, parked, other than for collection purposes, or maintained on a public street or residential premises or on any premise other than provided above. No solid waste collection vehicle shall be stored or parked overnight at such facility outside an enclosed building if such vehicle contains garbage unless it is at least 200 feet from any dwelling or in such a manner as to create a nuisance. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure each year shall be inspected and approved by the Police Department as to compliance with city ordinances, and with state statutes relating to equipment and operation of vehicles. Each solid waste collection vehicle prior to licensure each year shall be inspected and approved by the Health Officer as to compliance with this plan. Each solid waste collection vehicle shall be maintained in a safe and operable manner without production of excessive noise, be capable of providing collection services for which it is licensed including any necessary equipment, be kept in a clean condition and appropriately painted.

Each solid waste collector, other than governmental agencies, shall for each solid waste collection vehicle operated by him pay an annual license fee as approved by the City Commission.

Each solid waste collector shall provide collection service in accordance with a schedule as agreed by such solid waste collector and his individual customers. In the case of break-downs of collection equipment, the solid waste collector shall maintain stand-by equipment or otherwise arrange for collection service as scheduled. Residential solid waste collection service shall be scheduled and provided only during the hours of 5:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. on Monday through Saturday.

XIV. Solid Waste Disposal

It shall be unlawful for any person to process or dispose of any solid waste other than in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas and the provisions of this solid waste management plan. Two or more city-county sanitary landfills will be operated by the City of Wichita and will be available to any solid waste collector licensed by the City of Wichita or by the County of Sedgwick.

XV. Salvaging

Salvaging of solid waste is prohibited unless the health officer approves such salvaging with such approval being based on provisions of facilities specifically designed for the purpose of salvaging or processing solid waste, proper control to prevent interference with prompt sanitary disposal of solid waste and such salvage operations being conducted in a manner that will not create a nuisance.

XVI. Enforcement

The health officer shall be responsible for the enforcement of this plan and is hereby authorized to make such investigations, to issue notice, orders and directions, to take such actions and carry out such activities as are necessary for the enforcement of this plan.

Whenever the health officer determines that there has been a violation of any provisions of this plan he may give notice of such alleged violations to the person or persons responsible therefore as hereinafter provided. Such notice shall: (1) be in writing, (2) particularize the violations alleged to exist or to have been committed, (3) provide a reasonable time for correction of the violation particularized, (4) be addressed to and served upon the owner and/or occupant of the premises or the operator of the vehicle or the equipment involved. Provided

that such notice shall be deemed properly served upon such owner, occupant or operator if a copy thereof is served upon him personally or failing this, if a copy thereof is sent by certified mail to his last known address, provided further that if the notice is not served by the aforesaid, service of the notice is to be made upon such person or persons by at least one publication in the official newspaper of the City of Wichita. Such publication to contain the conditions and reasons of notice.

In addition to the remedy of prosecution and enforcement as provided in this plan, the health officer is hereby authorized, empowered and directed on proper notice as herein provided to abate or suppress any violation of the plan and for the purpose of carrying out provisions of this section the health officer is hereby authorized to enter into or upon any premise or establishment for the purpose of making a thorough examination and to determine whether a violation exists. If upon examination the health officer determines that a violation exists he shall after giving proper notice, as herein provided, to the owner or occupant of the premises or operator of the vehicle or equipment involved proceed to cause the condition causing the violation to be abated or suppressed by enlisting the services of the Director of the Department of Public Works or private contractor and tax the cost thereof against the lot or tract of ground upon which the violation is located and maintained or against the property of the owner of the vehicle or equipment involved as provided by law. The cost of such abatement is to be certified to the Clerk of the City of Wichita after the violation has been abated or suppressed.

In lieu of or in conjunction with the remedy of prosecution, enforcement, notice of violation and abatement procedure provided for herein the health officer may issue a ticket (court summons) for any violation of this plan. The ticket shall be issued to the person responsible for the correction of the violation either in person or through regular mail. The health officer may delay processing the ticket for ten days to allow the violator time to correct the violations. In such case, if the violation is corrected within the ten day period, the health officer shall void the ticket. If, however, the violation is not corrected within the ten day period the health officer shall process the ticket with a fine of \$25 being assessed the violator or an appeal of the ticket to the municipal court. If the ticket is processed after the ten day period a second ticket shall be issued and the process repeated for as long as the violation is not corrected or other legal action initiated.

Any person who shall be convicted in a police court of violating any provisions of this plan shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, however, if upon trial of any person found guilty of a misdemeanor hereunder it shall appear to the court that the violation complained of as perscribed in this plan is continuing the court shall enter such order as it shall deem appropriate to cause the violations to be abated.