



COUNTY COMMISSION REGULAR SESSION AGENDA

Gerry Schultz, Chair | Larry C. Jones | Dave Jones | Duane Drees | Lon E. Pishny

Finney County, dedicated to its citizens, serving its taxpayers

FINNEY COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER March 18, 2024 | 8:30 AM

CALL TO ORDER

CHAIRMAN GERRY SCHULTZ

8:30 AM

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and Invocation

Chair Comments

Consent Agenda

Approval of Minutes

Approval of Accounts Payable

Approval of Tax Roll Changes

Public Comment

Business Items

2024 - 1st Portion AFAC Funds
Recommendation

Danielle Burke , Assistant City Manager

Consideration of the first portion AFAC grant awards.

2024 - 2nd Portion AFAC Funds
Recommendation

Danielle Burke , Assistant City Manager

Consideration of the second portion AFAC grant awards.

FC2023-51 Parcel Plat - Halbur Fields
Addition

John Presisto, Planner II

FC2023-51 Parcel Plat - Halbur Fields Addition

Waiver Request for 3006 W. Jones, Finney
County, Kansas

John Presisto, Planner II

Wavier request from the Finney County Zoning Regulations for the property located at
3006 W. Jones, Finney County, Kansas.

Finney County Economic Development |
Update

Lona DuVall, President/CEO FCEDC

Monthly update on Economic Development activities

Health Dept Grants Budget Signature
Request

Shruti Chhabra

Consideration of annual grant requests to Kansas Department of Health and
Environment

Architecture approval of JDC retrofit

Beth Beavers

Request to use GMCN Architects to retrofit the JDC back to detention beds.

2024 Crack Sealing Bid

Larry Brungardt, Right of Way Supervisor

Consideration of 2024 Crack Sealing bids

Finney County Solid Waste Management
Plan Annual Review

Mackenzie Phillips, Development &
Administrative Coordinator

Consider approval of the annual review of the Finney County Solid Waste Management
Plan

Kansas Natural Resource Coalition
(KNRC) Membership

Dori J. Munyan, County Clerk & Election
Officer

Consideration of membership renewal for 2024

Electrical Engineer Agreement

Robert Reece

Approval of Electrical Engineering services.

Staff Reports

GCFD | Monthly Incidents Report

Development Update

Department Monthly Reports

County Administrator Report

County Counselor Report

Executive Session

Executive Session - Attorney-Client

Board Governance

Upcoming Meetings & Events

County Commissioner Reports

Commissioner Reports

Adjournment

Next Commission Meetings - March 25, April 1 & 15

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU: Dori J. Munyan, County Clerk
FROM: Dori J. Munyan
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Approval of Minutes

DISCUSSION:

Approval of Minutes

- 03/04/2024 Regular Session

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Minutes as presented.

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU: Dori J. Munyan, County Clerk
FROM: Gaby Campos, Deputy County Clerk
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Approval of Accounts Payable

DISCUSSION:

Approval of Accounts Payable to include Payroll of 03/01/2024 in the amount of \$172,265.19, Invoices of 03/18/2024 in the amount of \$710,507.01, out of cycle Invoices in the amount of \$6,625.00 for a total of Accounts Payable of \$889,397.20.

BACKGROUND:

RECOMMENDATION:

Approve Accounts Payable as presented.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description
Accounts Payable

AP Wire Register (APLT44)**Finney County**

Wire Nbr.	Wire Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Wire Amount
Bank No:	1	Account:	475661538	
-22729	3/1/2024	2305	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS	\$6,187.29
-22728	3/1/2024	2058	KPERS	\$119,920.88
-22727	3/1/2024	831	GREAT WEST FINANCIAL	\$4,873.93
-22726	3/1/2024	1482	FINNEY COUNTY TREASURER	\$38,423.07
Bank Account Totals:				\$169,405.17
Total Of Wires:				\$169,405.17

AP Check Register (APLT43)**Finney County**

	Check No	Check Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Amount
Bank No:	1	Account:	475661538		
	33479	3/1/2024	1200	BERMAN & RABIN P.A.	\$1,090.05
	33480	3/1/2024	1215	BUFFALO DUNES GOLF COURSE	\$303.10
	33481	3/1/2024	6537	ELITE FITNESS	\$79.99
	33482	3/1/2024	1484	FINNEY COUNTY UNITED WAY	\$25.00
	33483	3/1/2024	1574	GARDEN CITY RECREATION COMMISSION	\$621.00
	33484	3/1/2024	1725	HOLCOMB REC WELLNESS CENTER	\$126.00
	33485	3/1/2024	6414	MIKE & KYRA RUSSELL	\$394.40
	33486	3/1/2024	3146	Y M C A	\$220.48
Bank Account Totals:					\$2,860.02
Total Of Checks:					\$2,860.02

AP Check Register (APLT43)**Finney County**

		Check No	Check Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Amount
Bank No:	1	Account: 475661538				
		33487	3/8/2024	1988	KANSAS SECRETARY OF STATE	\$25.00
		33488	3/8/2024	1988	KANSAS SECRETARY OF STATE	\$6,600.00
Bank Account Totals:						\$6,625.00
Total Of Checks:						\$6,625.00

AP Check Register (APLT43)

Finney County

		Check No	Check Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Amount
Bank No:	1	Account: 475661538				
		33489	3/18/2024	6566	AMERICAN DIGITAL SECURITY LLC	\$330.00
		33490	3/18/2024	6170	AMERICAN TRACKING SOLUTIONS	\$1,105.50
		33491	3/18/2024	885	ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES LLC	\$860.00
		33492	3/18/2024	886	ATCO INTERNATIONAL	\$433.20
		33493	3/18/2024	939	BORS LAW PA	\$9,440.33
		33494	3/18/2024	1728	BRAUN TONI R	\$2,322.00
		33495	3/18/2024	7060	BRAUN, GLENN	\$185.46
		33496	3/18/2024	958	BRIDGING THE GAP INTERPRETING LLC	\$3,432.07
		33497	3/18/2024	996	CALIHAN LAW FIRM P.A.	\$9,455.33
		33498	3/18/2024	6823	CENTRAL COURT PAYMENT PROCESSING CE	\$1,376.00
		33499	3/18/2024	1032	CHARM-TEX, INC	\$2,422.50
		33500	3/18/2024	1036	CHEMSEARCH FE	\$281.95
		33501	3/18/2024	6686	CHERRYROAD MEDIA	\$66.48
		33502	3/18/2024	1043	CHRIS'S REPAIR LLC	\$2,249.74
		33503	3/18/2024	1046	CINTAS	\$1,461.95
		33504	3/18/2024	6853	CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT	\$100.00
		33505	3/18/2024	1080	CLINICAL ASSOCIATES PA	\$45.00
		33506	3/18/2024	1248	CRAZY HOUSE INC	\$446.90
		33507	3/18/2024	6904	CRUZZ ELECTRIC LLC	\$348.75
		33508	3/18/2024	1384	EHRESMAN PACKING CORP	\$251.30
		33509	3/18/2024	3625	ELECTION SYSTEMS & SOFTWARE LLC	\$58,576.93
		33510	3/18/2024	1423	EXPERIAN	\$27.37
		33511	3/18/2024	6682	FLOYD LAW OFFICE, LLC	\$9,440.33

AP Check Register (APLT43)**Finney County**

Check No	Check Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Amount
33512	3/18/2024	1505	FOLEY INDUSTRIES, INC	\$3,977.92
33513	3/18/2024	1505	FOLEY INDUSTRIES, INC	\$5,221.91
33514	3/18/2024	1505	FOLEY INDUSTRIES, INC	\$5,538.26
33515	3/18/2024	1538	GALLS LLC	\$260.53
33516	3/18/2024	1549	GARDEN CITY AUTO PARTS INC	\$52.39
33517	3/18/2024	3624	GARDEN CITY BUMPER TO BUMPER	\$235.46
33518	3/18/2024	7045	GARDEN CITY NETS, YOUTH BASKETBALL CL	\$500.00
33519	3/18/2024	1583	GARDEN CITY TIRE CENTER INC	\$857.22
33520	3/18/2024	7048	GARDEN CITY VENOM 18U BASEBALL CLUB	\$375.00
33521	3/18/2024	7047	GARDEN CITY VENOM 9U BASEBALL CLUB	\$500.00
33522	3/18/2024	1584	GARDEN CITY VETERINARY CLINIC	\$59.00
33523	3/18/2024	6995	GARZA, CRISTINA	\$1,025.92
33524	3/18/2024	7044	GCBC BLUES, LLC	\$937.50
33525	3/18/2024	1604	GENESIS FAMILY HEALTH	\$386.00
33526	3/18/2024	1721	HINKLE LAW FIRM LLC	\$8,948.00
33527	3/18/2024	1735	HOPE, MILLS, BOLIN, COLLINS & RAMSEY LLP	\$9,440.33
33528	3/18/2024	1767	IMA INC BENEFITS DIVISION	\$3,125.00
33529	3/18/2024	6724	INA ALERT INC	\$105,158.29
33530	3/18/2024	6715	IRON INSURANCE PARTNERS	\$19,096.00
33531	3/18/2024	1810	J R AUDIO INC	\$1,196.00
33532	3/18/2024	1826	JENNINGS, LUPE	\$80.00
33533	3/18/2024	1833	JOHNSON CONTROLS FIRE PROTECTION LP	\$3,639.38
33534	3/18/2024	1839	JOHNSON SEPTIC TANK SERVICE	\$200.00
33535	3/18/2024	6977	JUST A STITCH AWAY	\$392.00

AP Check Register (APLT43)**Finney County**

Check No	Check Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Amount
33536	3/18/2024	1891	KANSAS COUNTY COMMISSIONER ASSOCIATI	\$500.00
33537	3/18/2024	1938	KANSAS DRUG TESTING INC	\$726.75
33538	3/18/2024	1973	KANSAS ONE-CALL SYSTEM INC	\$27.60
33539	3/18/2024	1988	KANSAS SECRETARY OF STATE	\$25.00
33540	3/18/2024	1988	KANSAS SECRETARY OF STATE	\$25.00
33541	3/18/2024	6562	KARPEL SOLUTIONS	\$27,875.00
33542	3/18/2024	1912	KDHE - BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL	\$200.00
33543	3/18/2024	2016	KEEFE COMMISSARY NETWORK	\$18,086.05
33544	3/18/2024	6772	KENNEDY BERKLEY ATTORNEYS AT LAW	\$800.00
33545	3/18/2024	2038	KEY OFFICE PRODUCTS	\$1,923.93
33546	3/18/2024	6134	KIRKHAM, MICHAEL & ASSOCIATES, INC	\$3,200.01
33547	3/18/2024	2094	LAMPTON WELDING SUPPLY COMPANY INC	\$1,012.70
33548	3/18/2024	2137	LEWIS, HOOPER & DICK LLC CPA	\$47,500.00
33549	3/18/2024	2142	LIFE-ASSIST INC	\$7,802.01
33550	3/18/2024	6855	MAGIC BASKETBALL	\$937.50
33551	3/18/2024	2170	MAGIC'S H.O.P.E.	\$500.00
33552	3/18/2024	6521	MCCONNELL & ASSOCIATES	\$1,026.01
33553	3/18/2024	2277	MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS, INC	\$480.00
33554	3/18/2024	2293	MURILLO-ROCHA, RAFAELA	\$1,320.00
33555	3/18/2024	7006	NATALIE K RANDALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW LLC	\$265.09
33556	3/18/2024	2355	NEX-TECH DEPT 262	\$4,836.06
33557	3/18/2024	2366	NORTHEND DISPOSAL	\$189.47
33558	3/18/2024	6671	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES, LLC	\$650.00
33559	3/18/2024	2402	OPTUM PAY	\$66.16

AP Check Register (APLT43)**Finney County**

Check No	Check Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Amount
33560	3/18/2024	2418	PALACE COMPUTER CENTER	\$12,074.75
33561	3/18/2024	7039	PAYCHEX	\$490.00
33562	3/18/2024	2667	SCHEOPNER'S WATER CONDITIONING	\$135.62
33563	3/18/2024	3635	SCREEN PRINTING & SPECIALTIES	\$2,752.02
33564	3/18/2024	7011	SEAL, REBEKAH	\$71.02
33565	3/18/2024	2685	SECURITY TRANSPORT SERVICES INC	\$4,849.70
33566	3/18/2024	2695	SERVICE JANITORIAL SUPPLY	\$190.80
33567	3/18/2024	7059	SIGALA, GRISELDA	\$211.47
33568	3/18/2024	2732	SKEETER'S BODY SHOP INC	\$263.28
33569	3/18/2024	6597	SMH CONSULTANTS, P.A.	\$5,330.00
33570	3/18/2024	2756	SOUTHWEST JANITORIAL SERVICE LLC	\$2,250.00
33571	3/18/2024	2771	SOUTHWEST PESTICIDE INC	\$85.00
33572	3/18/2024	2779	SPENCER & SPENCER PA	\$9,440.33
33573	3/18/2024	2832	STROH CLEANERS	\$120.90
33574	3/18/2024	2856	SYSCO OF KANSAS CITY	\$10,337.43
33575	3/18/2024	2856	SYSCO OF KANSAS CITY	\$29,651.88
33576	3/18/2024	6167	THE COTT LAW FIRM, LLC	\$9,440.33
33577	3/18/2024	3073	THOMSON REUTERS - WEST	\$1,482.30
33578	3/18/2024	6565	TK ELEVATOR CORPORATION	\$2,655.00
33579	3/18/2024	3395	TRANE US INC	\$20,016.25
33580	3/18/2024	2922	TRANSUNION RISK & ALTERNATIVE	\$75.00
33581	3/18/2024	3240	TRIA HEALTH	\$1,938.48
33582	3/18/2024	2949	UNIFIRST CORPORATION	\$518.81
33583	3/18/2024	2960	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	\$320.00

AP Check Register (APLT43)**Finney County**

Check No	Check Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Check Amount
33584	3/18/2024	2960	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	\$930.00
33585	3/18/2024	6998	VEP HUTCHINSON EMERGENCY MEDICAL GR	\$1,000.00
33586	3/18/2024	3416	VICTORY RENEWABLES LLC	\$37,612.46
33587	3/18/2024	6844	WILLYS GLASS LLC	\$1,120.00
33588	3/18/2024	6967	YOUNGER LAW OFFICE	\$1,483.00
Bank Account Totals:				\$552,681.37
Total Of Checks:				\$552,681.37

AP Wire Register (APLT44)

Finney County

Wire Nbr.	Wire Date	Vendor No	Vendor Name	Wire Amount
Bank No: 1	Account:	475661538		
-22737	3/18/2024	3018	VERIZON WIRELESS	\$5,715.96
-22736	3/18/2024	2100	LANE-SCOTT ELECTRIC COOP	\$84.68
-22735	3/18/2024	6296	IDEA TEK TELCOM	\$7,068.58
-22734	3/18/2024	1245	COX COMMUNICATIONS	\$702.12
-22733	3/18/2024	1049	CITY OF GARDEN CITY	\$2,964.54
-22732	3/18/2024	941	BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD OF KS	\$110,641.13
-22731	3/18/2024	937	BLACK HILLS ENERGY	\$12,042.66
-22730	3/18/2024	801	ADVANCED CORRECTIONAL HEALTHCARE INC	\$18,605.97
Bank Account Totals:				\$157,825.64
Total Of Wires:				\$157,825.64

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: County Clerk
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Approval of Tax Roll Changes

DISCUSSION:

The Board is asked to consider certain tax roll changes and order said changes pursuant to K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Approve tax roll changes as presented and authorize the Chair to sign the presented change orders
2. Decline to approve tax roll changes

RECOMMENDATION:

Following review, staff recommends alternative 1; Approve the tax roll changes as presented and authorize the Chair to sign the presented change orders.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Approval of Tax Roll Changes

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer MAGA00015

System Control # 2024000138

Tax Year 2023

MAGADAN MAYRA

User Control # 2024000138

Doc # 611

Cama # 275-15-0-00-06-023-00-0-01

Quick Ref.

4101 E US HIGHWAY 50 LOT 281

Tax Unit 1 GARDEN CITY

Property Location 4101 E HWY 50 #281 - KS 67846

GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-8210

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Feb 26 2024 11:26AM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>17,204</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>17,204</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Net Change
<u>0</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>1,978</u>	<u>989</u>	<u>2,967</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>1,978</u>	<u>494</u>	<u>2,472</u>

<u>-495</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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<u>0</u>

Exempt Value: 0

Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

Comment: PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	160.033000	Gen Tax	
			<u>474.84</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>39.58</u>

Levy		Gen Tax	
			<u>395.62</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>39.58</u>

Net Change
<u>-79.22</u>
<u>0.00</u>

Exempt Tax Dollars 435.26

Exempt Tax Dollars 356.04

<u>-79.22</u>

Comment:

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -495

Type of Correction Abate

Mill Levy 160.033000

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 20435

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -79.22

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Comments PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -79.22

Refund Amount 0.00

Comment:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer CHAI00094

System Control # 2024000139

Tax Year 2023

CHAIRES ADOLFO

User Control # 2024000139

Doc # 368

Cama # 273-06-0-30-05-001-00-0-01

Quick Ref.

2801 N 8TH ST LOT 39

GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-2788

Tax Unit 1 GARDEN CITY

Property Location 2801 N EIGHTH # 39 - KS 67846

Check Payable to: CHAIRES ADOLFO

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Feb 26 2024 11:39AM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>16,540</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>16,540</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Net Change
<u>0</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>1,902</u>	<u>951</u>	<u>2,853</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>1,902</u>	<u>476</u>	<u>2,378</u>

<u>-475</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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<u>0</u>

Exempt Value: 0

Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

Comment: PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	160.033000	Gen Tax	
			<u>456.58</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>38.04</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>418.54</u>

Levy		Gen Tax	
			<u>380.56</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>38.04</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>342.52</u>

Net Change
<u>-76.02</u>
<u>0.00</u>
<u>-76.02</u>

Comment:

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -475

Type of Correction Abate

Mill Levy 160.033000

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 24249

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -76.02

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Comments PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -76.02

Refund Amount 76.02

Comment:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer MEND00248

MENDOZA ANA BERTHA

4101 E US HIGHWAY 50 LOT 431
GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-8310

System Control # 2024000141

User Control # 2024000141

Cama # 275-15-0-00-06-023-00-0-01

Tax Unit 1 GARDEN CITY

Property Location 4101 E HWY 50 #431 - KS 67846

Tax Year 2023

Doc # 19323

Quick Ref.

Check Payable to: MENDOZA ANA BERTHA

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Feb 28 2024 1:48PM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>39,473</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>4,539</u>	<u>2,270</u>	<u>6,809</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

Comment: PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>39,473</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>4,539</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>5,674</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

-1,135

0

0

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	<u>160.033000</u>	Gen Tax	<u>1089.68</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>90.80</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>998.88</u>

Comment:

Levy		Gen Tax	<u>908.04</u>	Net Change	<u>-181.64</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>90.80</u>		<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>817.24</u>		<u>-181.64</u>

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -1.135

Mill Levy 160.033000

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -181.64

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -181.64

Refund Amount 181.64

Comment:

Type of Correction Abate

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 24104

Comments PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.
(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer RAVI00001

RAVICHAGUA VARILLAS MIRIAM

607 N 12TH ST

GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-5227

System Control # 2024000140

User Control # 2024000140

Cama # 274-18-0-40-27-005-00-0-

Tax Unit 1 GARDEN CITY

Property Location 102 N 2nd ST - Garden City, KS 67846

Tax Year 2023

Doc # 19551

Quick Ref. 12144

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Feb 27 2024 4:33PM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>63,315</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>18,994</u>	<u>9,497</u>	<u>28,491</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

Comment: PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY 25%

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>63,315</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>18,994</u>	<u>4,748</u>	<u>23,742</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

-4,749

0

0

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	<u>160.033000</u>	Gen Tax	<u>4559.52</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>4559.52</u>

Comment:

Levy		Gen Tax	<u>3799.52</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>3799.52</u>

Net Change

-760.00

0.00

-760.00

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -4,749

Mill Levy 160.033000

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -760.00

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -760.00

Refund Amount 0.00

Comment:

Type of Correction Abate

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 25492

Comments PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY 25%

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer RODR00378

System Control # 2024000142

Tax Year 2023

RODRIGUEZ DEMETRIO

User Control # 2024000142

Doc # 18657

Cama # 261-12-0-30-06-014-00-0-

Quick Ref. 3497

1303 BOOTS RD TRLR 23
GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-7119

Tax Unit 93 GC 457 DD1

Property Location 1303 BOOTS RD # 18 - GARDEN CITY, KS 67846

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Feb 28 2024 5:32PM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>19,914</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>19,914</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Net Change
<u>0</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>2,290</u>	<u>1,145</u>	<u>3,435</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>2,290</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>2,862</u>

<u>-573</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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<u>0</u>

Exempt Value: 0

Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

Comment: PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	<u>125.035000</u>	Gen Tax	<u>429.52</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>45.80</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>383.72</u>

Levy		Gen Tax	<u>357.86</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>45.80</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>312.06</u>

Net Change
<u>-71.66</u>
<u>0.00</u>
<u>-71.66</u>

Comment:

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -573

Type of Correction Abate

Mill Levy 125.035000

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 20348

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -71.66

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Comments PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -71.66

Refund Amount 0.00

Comment:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer RODR00378

RODRIGUEZ DEMETRIO

1303 BOOTS RD TRLR 23
GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-7119

System Control # 2024000143

User Control # 2024000143

Cama # 261-12-0-30-06-014-00-0-01

Tax Unit 93 GC 457 DD1

Property Location 1303 BOOTS RD # 23 - KS 67846

Tax Year 2023

Doc # 12273

Quick Ref.

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Feb 28 2024 5:32PM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>19,669</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>2,262</u>	<u>1,131</u>	<u>3,393</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

Comment: PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>19,669</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>2,262</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>2,828</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

-565

0

0

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	<u>125.035000</u>	Gen Tax	<u>424.26</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>45.24</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>379.02</u>

Comment:

Levy		Gen Tax	<u>353.62</u>	Net Change	<u>-70.64</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>45.24</u>		<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>308.38</u>		<u>-70.64</u>

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -565

Mill Levy 125.035000

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -70.64

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -70.64

Refund Amount 0.00

Comment:

Type of Correction Abate

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 21660

Comments PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer RETA00032

System Control # 2024000148

Tax Year 2023

RETANA-ROSALES JOSE ANGEL

User Control # 2024000148

Doc # 19242

Cama # 261-12-0-10-05-028-00-0-

Quick Ref. 3417

2401 N DEE AVE

Tax Unit 1 GARDEN CITY

Property Location 2401 DEE AVE - KS 67846

GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-2611

Check Payable to: RETANA-ROSALES JOSE ANGEL

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Mar 5 2024 10:26AM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>6,056</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>6,056</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Net Change
<u>0</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>1,817</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>2,725</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>1,817</u>	<u>454</u>	<u>2,271</u>

<u>-454</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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<u>0</u>

Exempt Value: 0

Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

Comment: PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	160.033000	Gen Tax	
			<u>436.10</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>436.10</u>

Levy		Gen Tax	
			<u>363.44</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>363.44</u>

Net Change
<u>-72.66</u>
<u>0.00</u>
<u>-72.66</u>

Comment:

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -454

Type of Correction Abate

Mill Levy 160.033000

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 22725

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -72.66

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Comments PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -72.66

Refund Amount 72.66

Comment:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer KLIE00003

System Control # 2024000150

Tax Year 2023

KLIEWER CHARTERED

User Control # 2024000150

Doc # 3893

2751 ARROWHEAD RD
AMARILLO, TX 79124-1869

Cama # 027-30-5-04-01-900-10-1-01

Quick Ref.

Tax Unit 1 GARDEN CITY

Property Location 1811 E MARY STE B - KS 67846

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Mar 11 2024 10:03AM Sondra Kendall Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>1,281</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Net Change
<u>-1,281</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>320</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>320</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

<u>-320</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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<u>0</u>

Exempt Value: 0

Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

Comment: 79-1701 (f) TAXPAYER MOVED TO TEXAS MAY 2022, RETURNED TAX YEAR 2023 RENDITION STATING NO LONGER OWNED THE BUSINESS IN FINNEY COUNTY, MISSED GETTING REMOVED FROM TAX ROLL

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	160.033000	Gen Tax	<u>51.22</u>
WC Levy		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>51.22</u>

Levy	Gen Tax	<u>0.00</u>
WC Levy	SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars		<u>0.00</u>

Net Change
<u>-51.22</u>
<u>0.00</u>
<u>-51.22</u>

Comment:

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value	<u>-320</u>
Mill Levy	<u>160.033000</u>
Watercraft Levy	
Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars	<u>-51.22</u>
Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars	<u>0.00</u>
Net Change in Total Tax Dollars	<u>-51.22</u>
Refund Amount	<u>0.00</u>

Type of Correction	<u>Abate</u>
Correction Code	<u>TG</u>
Tax Statement #	<u>24496</u>

Comments 79-1701 (f) TAXPAYER MOVED TO TEXAS MAY 2022, RETURNED TAX YEAR 2023 RENDITION STATING NO LONGER OWNED THE BUSINESS IN FINNEY COUNTY, MISSED GETTING REMOVED FROM TAX ROLL

Comment:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas. _____
(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer LAND00117

System Control # 2024000146

Tax Year 2023

LANDGRAF KENDALL V

User Control # 2024000146

Doc # 8992

LANDGRAF ANN

Cama # 006-82-7-00-00-30-1-01

Quick Ref.

4015 E GANO RD

Tax Unit 25 PV 457

Property Location 4015 E GANO RD - KS 67846

Check Payable to: LANDGRAF KENDALL V

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Mar 4 2024 2:13PM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>12,204</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>2,788</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Net Change
<u>-9,416</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>1,403</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,403</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>321</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>321</u>

<u>-1,082</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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<u>0</u>

Exempt Value: 0

Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

Comment: SCHULT MH VIN-9466. NO LIVEABLE SINCE 2017

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	122.031000	Gen Tax	
			<u>171.22</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>28.08</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>143.14</u>

Levy		Gen Tax	
			<u>39.18</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>6.42</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>32.76</u>

Net Change
<u>-132.04</u>
<u>21.66</u>
<u>-110.38</u>

Comment:

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -1.082

Type of Correction Abate

Mill Levy 122.031000

Correction Code TP

Tax Statement # 21097

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -132.04

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 21.66

Comments SCHULT MH VIN-9466. NO LIVEABLE SINCE 2017

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -110.38

Refund Amount 110.38

Comment:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer VARE00160

System Control # 2024000149

Tax Year 2023

VARELA LUIS E

User Control # 2024000149

Doc # 19213

Cama # 228-33-0-00-01-025-00-0-

Quick Ref. 2528

4425 N JENNIE BARKER RD
GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-9252

Tax Unit 85 GC 457 DD2

Property Location 4425 N JENNIE BARKER RD - KS 67846

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Mar 8 2024 2:46PM Sondra Kendall Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>20,274</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>20,274</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Net Change
<u>0</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>6,082</u>	<u>3,041</u>	<u>9,123</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>6,082</u>	<u>1,521</u>	<u>7,603</u>

<u>-1,520</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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<u>0</u>

Exempt Value: 0

Exempt Value: 0

<u>0</u>

Comment: PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	Gen Tax	SB41 \$
<u>123.838000</u>	<u>1129.80</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars <u>1129.80</u>		

Levy	Gen Tax	SB41 \$
	<u>941.56</u>	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars <u>941.56</u>		

Net Change
<u>-188.24</u>
<u>0.00</u>
<u>-188.24</u>

Comment:

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -1,520

Type of Correction Abate

Mill Levy 123.838000

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 22719

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -188.24

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Comments PER SIGNATURE DATE ADJUST PENALTY

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -188.24

Refund Amount 0.00

Comment:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.
(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer HOVO00002

HOVORKA PAUL

PO BOX 744

LA CROSSE, KS 67548-0744

System Control # 2024000147

User Control # 2024000147

Cama # 254-18-0-00-003-00-0-01

Tax Unit 60 S 363

Property Location 12800 W RIVER RD - KS 67851

Tax Year 2023

Doc # 9447

Quick Ref.

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Mar 5 2024 10:17AM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>4,061</u>	<u>50.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>1,218</u>	<u>609</u>	<u>1,827</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

Comment: LOOK ENCLOSED TRL VIN-7719 IT WAS MOVED TO RUSH COUNTY ON SEPT/2022

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

<u>-4,061</u>

<u>-1,827</u>

<u>0</u>

<u>0</u>

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Levy	<u>128.439000</u>	Gen Tax	<u>234.66</u>
WC Levy		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>234.66</u>

Comment:

Tax After Correction:

Levy		Gen Tax	<u>0.00</u>
WC Levy		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>0.00</u>

Net Change

<u>-234.66</u>

<u>0.00</u>

<u>-234.66</u>

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value -1,827

Mill Levy 128.439000

Watercraft Levy

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars -234.66

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars -234.66

Refund Amount 0.00

Type of Correction Abate

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement # 20890

Comments LOOK ENCLOSED TRL VIN-7719 IT WAS MOVED TO RUSH COUNTY ON SEPT/2022

Comment:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

Tax Year:
2023

TAX ROLL CORRECTION - PERSONAL PROPERTY
AAELT013

Printed by / Date Time
mchairez 3/11/2024 12:38:58PM

TaxPayer VITA00033

VITAL CARO MANUEL DE JESUS

2109 W MAPLE ST

GARDEN CITY, KS 67846-9736

System Control # 2024000144

User Control # 2024000144

Cama # 266-13-0-30-01-005-00-0-

Tax Unit 90 GC 457

Property Location 2109 W Maple ST - Garden City, KS 67846

Tax Year 2023

Doc # 19792

Quick Ref. R5285

APPRAISER SECTION (Value)

Mar 1 2024 9:44AM Ana Garcia Approved

Appraised Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>0</u>	<u>0.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed Prior To Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed Prior To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

Comment: PURCHASED 2023 LOOK TRL VIN-2778 ON 9/23/22

Appraised After Correction:

Value	Penalty %
<u>9,350</u>	<u>25.00</u>

Non-Watercraft Assessed After Correction:

Value	Penalty	Total
<u>2,805</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,805</u>

Watercraft Only Assessed After To Correction:

<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
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Exempt Value: 0

Net Change
<u>9,350</u>

<u>2,805</u>

<u>0</u>

<u>0</u>

CLERK SECTION (Tax)

Mar 11 2024 12:38PM Mia Chairez Order to Pri

Tax Prior To Correction:

Tax After Correction:

Levy	<u>0.000000</u>	Gen Tax	<u>0.00</u>
		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>0.00</u>

Comment:

Levy		Gen Tax	<u>343.12</u>	Net Change
		SB41 \$	<u>0.00</u>	<u>343.12</u>
Exempt Tax Dollars			<u>343.12</u>	<u>343.12</u>

TREASURER SECTION (Summary)

Net Change in Assessed Value 2,805

Mill Levy 122.320000

Net Change in Levied Tax Dollars 343.12

Net Change in Exempt Tax Dollars 0.00

Net Change in Total Tax Dollars 343.12

Refund Amount 0.00

Comment:

Type of Correction Escape

Correction Code CL

Tax Statement #

Comments PURCHASED 2023 LOOK TRL VIN-2778 ON 9/23/22

By order of the Board of County Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

(Per K.S.A. 79-1475, 79-1701, 79-1701a, and 79-1702)

(Date)

Approved by Commission: _____

Attest by County Clerk: _____

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU: Dori J. Munyan, County Clerk
FROM: Danielle Burke , Assistant City Manager
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: 2024 - 1st Portion AFAC Funds Recommendation

DISCUSSION:

See attached memo.

RECOMMENDATION:

See attached memo.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

2024 AFAC Grant 1st Half Packet



MEMORANDUM

TO: Governing Body
THRU: Robert Reece, County Administrator
FROM: Danielle Burke, Assistant City Manager
DATE: March 6, 2024
RE: 2024 – 1st Portion AFAC Funds Recommendation

ISSUE:

The Governing Body is asked to consider and approve the distribution of the 1st portion of the \$50,000 of the AFAC funds as recommended by the LiveWell Finney County Board.

BACKGROUND:

The Alcohol Fund Advisory Committee (AFAC) was established in 1982 to advise the governing bodies of the City and County on the distribution of alcohol consumption tax funds. Funding for AFAC is established in KSA 79-41a04, which creates an Alcoholic Liquor Fund, and prescribes how those monies are to be distributed back to local units of government. For cities with populations greater than 6,000, the law sets forth that 1/3 of the money be credited to the general fund, 1/3 be credited to a special parks and recreation fund, and 1/3 to special alcohol and drug programs funded in the city treasury.

The AFAC funds are split 50/50. The first portion is managed by staff, and any organization that meets the requirements of the statute could receive up to \$6,000 through that request. There were a total of eight agencies that requested funding through that process totaling \$45,460. After reviewing the applications, staff submits the following funding recommendation:

Agency	Amount Requested	Amount Recommended
Big Brothers Big Sisters	\$6,000	\$6,000
CASA	\$6,000	\$6,000
FICO Department of Corr.	\$5,960	\$5,960
Garden City Ministerial Alliance*	\$5,000	\$5,000
Real Men Real Leaders	\$6,000	\$6,000
Seeds of Hope Jail Ministry	\$6,000	\$6,000
St. Catherine Hospital	\$5,000	\$5,000
Turning Point*	\$5,500	\$5,500
Total	\$45,460	\$45,460

*The request from the Garden City Ministerial Alliance and Turning Point has been updated to include guidebooks for Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous instead of the Devotional and Recovery Bible initially included in the application. The amount for both of those resources is nearly the same.

The second portion captures requests that exceed \$6,000 and are reviewed by LiveWell Finney County. Those recommendations are being brought forward in a separate memo and action.

Historically, the City and County have split the cost of AFAC awards. The City of Garden City is responsible for 90% of the recommended allocation, or \$40,914, and the County would be responsible for the remaining 10% of the recommended allocation, or \$4,546. The City Commission reviewed the requests at their meeting on March 5, 2024 and recommended fully funding all eight applicants.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. The Governing Body may approve staff's recommendation to fully fund all eight applicants for 1st round AFAC funding.
2. The Governing Body may alter staff's recommendation.
3. The Governing Body may provide alternative direction.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Governing Body approval of Alternative 1.

FISCAL NOTE:

If approved, the City of Garden City will expend 90% and the County Commission will expend 10% of the \$45,460 from the AFAC Fund.

ATTACHMENTS:

Big Brothers Big Sisters Application
CASA Application
FICO Dept. of Corrections Application
Garden City Ministerial Alliance Application
Real Men Real Leaders Application
Seeds of Hope Application
St. Catherine Hospital Application
Turning Point Application

Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

Staff Review Process

You may provide additional information. However, this form must also be completed.

Agency Name: Primary Contact Name: Address: Phone Number: Email Address:	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney & Kearny Counties Tammy Wilson 105 E Chestnut, or PO Box 1544, Garden City 620-640-8614 bbbsceo.gc@gmail.com
How will requested funds be used? Refer to KSA 79-41a04 for guidelines on usage.	To provide a proven evidence-based youth alcohol prevention program: Big Brothers Big Sisters will provide proven, evidenced-based, one-to-one supervised mentoring programs for youth ages 5-17 throughout the year. We are asking for funds to match high risk local youth in Finney County
Requested Amount of Funding	\$6,000.00
Project budget: Please include as much detail as possible concerning your projected expenses as they relate to the request. The budget should also include all streams of funding from partners and in kind donations that will be used to complete the project.	We will be using this funding to pay part of a salary for one of our degreed case managers who directly recruit, screen, train, professionally match, and supervise each match between an at-risk child and a volunteer. Please see attached budget. Partners are Finnup Foundation, Finney County United Way, local fund raising, USD 457, Western Kansas Community Foundation, Wal-Mart, Sam's Club, donations, and diversion funds. The attached budget is not our entire agency budget, but the budget for the one-to-one mentoring program only.
Describe how your request will address one or more of the following: 1) alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, 2) alcohol and drug detoxification, 3) intervention in alcohol and drug abuse, or 4) treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers.	Our request will address alcohol prevention and education, through placing mentors with area youth ages 5-17, and to facilitate parents/guardians of youth we serve by providing them with training and information on existing resources/referrals specific to their family situation.
What data sets will you use to measure the effectiveness of your project?	We will measure our effectiveness in our mentoring programs through use of an evaluation instrument developed for Big Brothers Big Sisters of America that provides outcomes and tracks each child in 21 key areas including alcohol/drug prevention.
Do you have any other partners in this project? If so, please tell us about them.	Garden City Community College, USD 457 and USD 363, and local law enforcement provide mentors for our programs. We also work with any local entity who refers a child—other agencies, parents, grandparents, churches, and schools.



2024 AFAC Proposal

Big Brothers Big Sisters is applying for AFAC Funding for 2024 in the amount of \$6,000 from the first 50% of the funds for **maintenance/expansion** of our One-to-One Youth Mentoring Program to specifically serve up to 35 local youth at high risk of abusing alcohol. This is a program within our agency that provides screened, supervised, professionally supported one-to-one mentoring relationships for local high risk youth ages 5-17. This year, we are requesting \$6,000 from the first round of funding to be used to pay for case management of referrals, screening, and supervision of matches. In 2023, we received \$20,000, in 2022, we received \$19,000, 2021 \$16,000. Our requests for service have continued to increase year after year and our need for additional staff to adequately and safely serve these youth has increased as well. AFAC funding is even more imperative this year, to meet the needs of these youth at high risk of alcohol abuse in Finney County.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE/EFFICIENCY: Funds will be used to pay for direct costs for case management of youth and matches where the youth is identified through assessment as high risk for alcohol use. There are no other costs added. We will use other funding to pay for those costs. This will assist with our full goal of matching up to 45 high risk youth one- to-one with a mentor. It is the purpose of this program to prevent youth from engaging in risky behaviors –alcohol use, and to increase their decision-making skills, social skills, emotional well-being, and educational success. Our One-to-One Match Program (one child, who is professionally assessed for their individual needs, matched with one volunteer who is also screened, professionally assessed, and found to be the best match to assist with that child's needs). BBBS is a nationally known prevention program for alcohol use in youth. This program not only changes the knowledge of the child but changes their perspective and behavior creating lasting positive change. Our staff will be coordinating with all local public schools, law enforcement, and Garden City Community College to provide this program. Program is available to any child referred to our program by another agency, law enforcement, or a local school. Meetings between matches will be held in local schools where the child is already attending or in the community. Big Brothers Big Sisters one-to-one mentoring model uses evidence – based research methods that have been validated and proven to effectively prevent alcohol use in youth with both short-term and long-term results. Of the following six categories identified by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention:

- 1) Problem Identification and Referral
- 2) Alternatives and Activities
- 3) Community-Based Change Efforts
- 4) Environmental Approaches
- 5) Prevention Education
- 6) Information Dissemination

Our project will include Problem Identification and Referral, Alternatives and Activities, Community-Based Change Efforts, Prevention Education, and Information Dissemination. Big Brothers Big Sisters of America distinguishes itself from other mentoring programs via rigorous published standards and required procedures:

- *Orientation* is required for all volunteers.
- *Volunteer Screening* includes a written application, federal fingerprint, state fingerprint, local, Dru Sjogen Registry, and child abuse/sex offender registry background checks, an extensive interview, and a home assessment; 3 reference checks and spouse/significant other reference, references from therapists, and from previous agencies they volunteered with. A detailed written professional assessment is completed detailing the recommendation to be a Big, information about the best fit for the volunteer and a potential Little, any concerns, strengths, weaknesses, interests, former volunteer experiences, education, family background, relationships, reliability, maturity, what issues the volunteer feels comfortable working with, personal beliefs, traits, and religion of volunteer, and

better school attendance or grades, improving relationships with family members, learning new skills, or developing a new hobby. Matches tend to engage in developmentally appropriate social activities such as going to a movie, shopping, attending a sports event, going to a restaurant, reading books, going on a hike, going to museums, or simply hanging out and sharing thoughts. According to Grossman and Garry (1997), "Such activities enhance communication skills, develop relationship skills, and support positive decision-making. BBBSA provides local agencies with mentoring program Standards & Required Procedures about screening, matching, training, supervising, and monitoring mentors/volunteers. Every agency is strictly audited each year for Program Standard Compliance through Big Brothers Big Sisters of America.

Evaluation Outcomes: Proven Alcohol Use/Abuse Prevention

According to results from the Tierney, Grossman, and Resch (2000) study, mentored youths in the Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) program were 46 percent significantly less likely to initiate drug use and 27 percent less likely to initiate alcohol use (minority youth were 70% less likely to initiate alcohol use, compared to control group participants. Short term, youth show increased self-esteem, better grades, school success, school participation, reduced truancy and delinquency, **elimination or reduction of first underage use of alcohol/drugs**, better relationships with parents/peers, and increases ability to make good decisions. Long term outcomes show high school graduation, post high school education including college, gainful employment, and ability to manage issues without use of drugs/alcohol. Statistics show that kids who participate in Big Brothers Big Sisters programs are more likely to graduate high school, and more likely not to be involved in the juvenile justice system or to use alcohol. Those youth with a high school diploma will earn on average \$10,000 per year more than those without a diploma. They are also more likely to attend college, which raises their income exponentially.

BBBS focus is to help children facing adversity to become productive citizens able to achieve lifelong success. We want to eliminate the chances of the children in our community becoming a statistic. Our agency runs on a small staff and a large group of volunteers within our community. Every staff member is required to complete a 72-hour Program Management certification course through Big Brothers Big Sisters of America to maintain the efficacy of the model, to protect the children who are matched with local volunteers and to assure their understanding of the programs and needs of our youth. This is completed online, by webinar, and is kept on file in our office each year and turned into Big Brothers Big Sisters of America with our required Annual reports.

Evaluations completed on children in our local Finney County programs consistently show effective results as reported by local teachers, counselors, volunteers, parents, and each individual child. See attachment 1.

Not only were the vulnerable at-risk youth referred and matched with a mentor able to avoid alcohol use but were able to show the protective and resiliency effects of this one-to-one mentoring were substantial in all areas.

With funding from AFAC in 2023, our agency successfully matched 35 youth at high risk of premature alcohol use (as noted in Youth Assessment and RPI) in Finney County with a mentor. Our one-to-one mentoring programs are a vital community resource because they help to fill the gap for those underserved youth who require extra attention to prevent risky behaviors and achieve success! We are still serving youth ages 5 to 17, from Burmese refugees to youth on the verge of dropping out, and youth who are living in poverty/have had family members arrested, have a history of family substance abuse, and have no goals for the future. These kids get the help they need at school, at home, and in the community through our programs. We have also implemented a career mentoring program at Garden City High School to help kids explore careers and get hands-on experience.

Our goals for Youth Alcohol Prevention are:

- **To follow the Big Brothers Big Sisters Proven, Evidence-Based Alcohol Prevention Model and recruit, screen, train mentors to be matched one-to-one with a minimum of 45 underserved youth from the targeted areas as determined by local needs assessment: Youth who are in families where their parent/guardian is on probation, has been in jail, history of substance abuse, children who live in homes where English is not the primary language, minority/refugees, or children that are at high risk**

November 1, 2023

RE: Letter of Support for Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney and Kearny Counties

To Whom it may concern:

I am writing this letter in support of the grant application from Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney and Kearny Counties. Having worked in Finney County for the past 30 years with children I can attest to the value that BBBS brings to the community.

Big Brothers Big Sisters is beneficial to students of all ages and is instrumental in the development of healthy youths by addressing their need for positive adult contact, thereby reducing risk factors for negative behavior and enhancing protective factors for positive behavior. Mentors form strong positive relationships with their mentees that express care, challenge growth, share power, and expand possibilities and dreams.

As a former State Network Director for Kansas Big Brothers and Big Sisters I can tell you that Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney and Kearny Counties is one of the best in the state and is a good steward of the funds granted to them to support the youth of Finney and Kearny County. I support their grant application and look forward to their continued work with our youth.

Best Regards,

Robert DeLeon
Sr Community Engagement Manager
Unite Us
robert.deleon@uniteus.com
620-521-3046

Charles O. Stones Intermediate Center

401 N. Jennie Barker Road

Garden City, Kansas 67846

(620) 805 – 8300

February 20, 2023,

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing in support of the Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) grant application. BBBS has been very supportive of Charles Stone Intermediate Center students. Being the full-time counselor, it is difficult to meet and provide adequate support for every child due to our large student population. Therefore, BBBS has provided our students with an additional mentor for all areas of support including emotional, social, and academic. I greatly appreciate the BBBS organization as their staff is amazing and their volunteers care greatly for our students.

Since starting my job this year at Charles Stones, I have seen several positive changes in the students that the BBBS organization serves. The students have been working on their goals throughout the school year. Some of these goals include: self-confidence, coping skills, friendship/social skills, behavior improvements, among others. I have noticed that these students seem more confident in their abilities and have branched out of their comfort zones more. The students appear to make great connections with their Bigs and look forward to them coming weekly. Additionally, the volunteers are consistent and dedicated to mentoring their littles.

I have nothing but positive things to say about this program. Furthermore, I fully support more funding for the Big Brothers Big Sisters organization. The additional funding for this organization will aid in recruiting more volunteers and continuing to support local students. I have seen first-hand how difficult it has been for this organization to find appropriate volunteers. Overall, this funding would not only benefit students of Garden City but this organization as well. It has been a privilege and an honor to work with the BBBS organization and I look forward to many more years of collaborating together.

Sincerely,



Ryli Soukup-Gottschalk

School Counselor, Charles O. Stones Intermediate Center

(620) 805- 8307 rsoukup1@gckschools.com

Big Brothers Big Sisters Mentoring Programs

Attachment 1

Budget Breakdown

Other Allocated Funding

Last Year's Statistics on Youth Served with AFAC Funding

3 Years Previous Budgets

Cost Breakdown for Big Brothers Big Sisters Mentoring Program

We figure the cost of the matches according to the amount of time needed for each Little's referral, assessment, and matching, as well as the time spent to recruit, train, screen, match, supervise and assess each match. We are asking AFAC to fund direct case management for the youth who will be served by this grant. Youth matched for this grant will be the highest assessed risk for alcohol use for 2024. We will assess these youth using our RPI when they are referred to get this data. The more funding we are allotted, the more youth we can reach. Other grant funds we have are not allotted to prevention of alcohol use specifically.

BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS OF AMERICA STUDIES AS EFFECTIVE ONE-TO-ONE MENTORING PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL USE IN YOUTH

PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVENESS: (Problem Identification and Referral/Community-Based Change Efforts)

Every Big Brothers Big Sisters One-to-One Mentoring program utilizes an award winning, validated, evidence-based, Program Outcome Evaluation Tool created by Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, Inc., from information gathered from parents/guardians, volunteers, schools, and mental health agencies (if relevant). Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney County has used this tool for more than 15 years to effectively measure each child's progress in 21 key areas as well as overall trends in these areas to identify those issues which need more attention to successfully improve the mental health and overall success of each child in our program. (Question 15 specifically asks if the child has been able to avoid substance abuse-drugs/alcohol).

Big Brothers Big Sisters programs have been proven effective as prevention programs. According to a major four-year study by Public/Private Ventures, youth matched with a Big Brother or sister were 70% less likely to be arrested, 53% less likely to skip school, 33% less likely to engage in violent confrontations, 46% less likely to initiate drug use (70% less likely for minority students), and 27% less likely to start drinking alcohol (50% less likely for minority students). A 2-year study of five School-Based Mentoring Programs by Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, funded by UPS, showed that of youth matched one-to-one at school: 64% had better attitudes toward school, 58% achieved higher grades in social studies, languages, and math, 60% improved relationships with adults, and 64% had higher self-confidence. Providing adult volunteer mentors has a positive impact with far-reaching results, as children with positive self-confidence and academic success are less likely to drop out of school and less likely to begin using drugs or alcohol or engaging in delinquent behavior.

Program Outcomes Nationally with very high-risk youth:

An evaluation of the BBBSA program has been conducted to assess children who participated in BBBSA compared to their non-participating peers. After an 18-month period, BBBSA youth:

- were 46% less likely than control youth to initiate drug use during the study period.
- were 27% less likely to initiate alcohol use than control youth.
- were almost one-third less likely than control youth to hit someone.
- were better than control youth in academic behavior, attitudes, and performance.
- were more likely to have higher quality relationships with their parents or guardians than control youth.
- were more likely to have higher quality relationships with their peers at the end of the study period than did control youth.

The information for this fact sheet was excerpted from: McGill, D.E., Mihalic, S.F., & Grotspeter, J. K. (1998). [Blueprints for Violence Prevention](#), Book Two: Big Brothers Big Sisters of America. Boulder, CO: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence.

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney & Kearny Counties is required to follow this model in its programs, and utilize BBBSA's program outcome evaluations. Every child in our programs are evaluated using this national model that tracks the needs and progress of each child. The process includes the child's parent or guardian from the beginning and providing input throughout the life of the match.

that sustained relationships were those developmental ones in which the mentor saw himself or herself as a friend, not as a teacher or preacher (Tierney et al., 1995, p. 51). Unlike some other relationships between mentors and youths, the developmental relationships were grounded in the mentor's belief that he or she was there to meet the developmental needs of the youth to provide supports and opportunities the youth did not have. While most developmental volunteers ultimately hoped to help their youth improve in school and be more responsible, they centered their involvement and expectations on developing a reliable, trusting relationship, and expanded the scope of their efforts only as the relationship strengthened (Morrow and Styles, 1995, p. ii).

These volunteers placed top priority on making the relationships enjoyable and fun for both partners. Furthermore, they were there for the Little Brother or Sister, listened nonjudgmentally, looked for the youths interests and strengths, and incorporated the youths into the decision-making process (gave them voice and choice) of their activities. From a resilience perspective, adult mentors provided the three protective factors: a caring relationship, positive expectations and respect, and ongoing opportunities for participation and contribution. According to the researchers, adult mentors saw risks existing in the environment not in the youths. Fortunately, two-thirds of the 82 relationships examined were developmental. In contrast, in prescriptive relationships, the adult volunteers believed their primary purpose was to guide the youths toward the values, attitudes, and behaviors the adult deemed positive. Adults in these relationships set the goals, the pace and/or the ground rules for the relationship. These volunteers were reluctant to adjust their expectations of the youth or their expectation of how quickly the youth's behavior could change (Morrow and Styles, 1995, p. iii). A majority of these prescriptive volunteers were there to fix kids typically, to improve school performance. Thus, most of their shared time was spent in conversation about grades and classroom behavior, not fun activities. For these volunteers, risk was seen as existing within the young person. What seemed to stand out for these prescriptive volunteers was less the deficiencies present in the youth's environment, and more particularly in terms of morals and values those present in the youth themselves deficiencies prescriptive volunteers frequently sought to rectify (Morrow and Styles, 1995, p. 40).

Not surprisingly, adults and youths in prescriptive matches found the relationship frustrating and non-supportive. Of these relationships, only 29 percent met consistently (compared with 93 percent of the developmental), and at the 18-month follow-up, only 32 percent were ongoing (compared with 91 percent of the developmental) (Morrow and Styles, 1995, p. 18). A Prescriptive Relationship Youth: When I went out with my Big Brother he...said, Okay, let's go get the library card and let's go to the library and check out a book. But I stayed at the library all day and he kept coming back, and telling me I didn't have the right information. So I studied there until closing time in the library. I was sitting there doing a report on toads and frogs, and when he came back, I had my report done, but I didn't have a rough draft. So like I wrote word for word out of the book; he said that's cheating. I just sat there and dropped in tears. Interviewer: What upset you about that? Youth: I didn't wanna stay there, I felt like I was supposed to write the report in my own words. Like some of it I got out of the book and some of it came out of my own head...I had to do it over... And when he picked me up from the library, it was raining. (Abridged from Building Relationships With Youth in Program Settings, p. 63).

A Developmental Relationship Mentor: [When he told me about a bad grade] I kind of focused on his other grades first, he said that he had done a good job with the other ones. And then I asked him if he wanted to do better in it, and then I kind of asked him how he could do better. And it was a pretty simple thing because he just didn't do a couple reports. So we decided that, you know, the next ones he got I would help him with them if he wanted. And we did that twice. You know, so it's like what can we do together to do this... When I came home with even a B or even an A-, sometimes it would be well why did you get a minus here. It wasn't like, oh you did great. So I was sensitive to that. (From Building Relationships With Youth in Program Settings, p. 59).

Supportive Program Infrastructure From the studies of Big Brothers/Big Sisters recruitment and screening, and program practices, as well as earlier P/PV research on mentoring, the researchers conclude that there are some

requires that adults see the innate resilience and health of young people (Marshall, 1998). Other studies have reached similar conclusions (Resnick et al., 1997; Hattie et al., 1997). Tierney recommends more research to explore the impact of both volunteer and youth characteristics (p. 53). Health and resilience unfold in environments of caring relationships, high-expectation messages, and opportunities for participation and contribution. These environments meet basic human needs for love and belonging, respect, identity, mastery, power, and meaning (Benard, 1991). Sound program management is critical. Program procedures and policies must be well attended to. A Big Brothers/Big Sisters match is carefully administered and supported by rigorous standards and trained personnel. Big Brothers/Big Sisters staff members strive for matches that are not only safe and suited to the child's needs but also harmonious and built to last. They take care in selecting volunteers, orienting them, and matching them with children. But Big Brothers/Big Sisters workers are more than just matchmakers. They provide ongoing support, consultation, and supervision to the youth and the youth's family, and often the mentor receives training support that helps all parties get through rough spots in the relationship. P/PV estimates an effort like this costs \$1,000 for each mentored youth (Tierney et al., p. 52).

The health of the helper must be a focus of prevention and education efforts. The mental health and wellbeing of the mentor are critical for program success. The Big Brothers/Big Sisters evaluation found that serving the needs of mentors is as important as serving the needs of youth. According to Ferguson's 1990 study, most programs expect to use volunteer mentors to supplement the love and attention that their paid staffs provide to children, but those that have tried have experienced only limited success at finding mentors and keeping them active. They have discovered that fulfilling mentors' needs is as important for sustaining their involvement as fulfilling youths' needs is to sustaining theirs (p. 15). This finding directly parallels what has been discovered by educational researchers like McLaughlin (1990): Meeting the needs of teachers is a fundamental prerequisite to engaging students. Caregivers must connect to their own health in order to be developmental in their approach with youth: nonjudgmental, respectful, empathic, hopeful, and reciprocal. Mentors, adult helpers, cannot give what they do not have (Mills, 1993). Planning for "mentor-rich" environments must be a major focus of prevention, education, and youth services. Researcher Marc Freedman (1993) explains, "Creating mentor-rich settings: schools, social programs, youth organizations is one way of moving beyond the chimera of super-mentoring, in which a single charismatic adult is called on to be a dramatic influence, providing all the young person's needs in one relationship. In reality, young people need more than one relationship to develop into healthy adults (p. 111)."

The Big Brothers/Big Sisters study, along with years of research on resilience and positive youth development, show clearly the path for youth policy and educational reform. (See other publications in this series.) Unless we focus on the mediating variables of relationships, beliefs, and opportunities for participation, we will not achieve the desired outcomes of reduced alcohol and other drug abuse, school success, and compassionate and responsible citizens. This is the key message of resiliency research and the Big Brothers/Big Sisters evaluation; this is the message for prevention practitioners, educators, youth and education policymakers, and our adult society."

Program Theory

BBBS mentoring is loosely based on the theory of social control, where attachments to prosocial, supportive adults, a commitment to appropriate goals, and a mutually trusting relationship between the mentor and mentee (adult and youth) can allow the child to begin to feel more socially accepted and supported. The increased level of support from adults allows youths to view themselves in a more positive light and engage in more constructive behavior. *Youth who are more socially bonded have more to lose from misbehavior.*

2024 AFAC GRANT Budget

AFAC Small Grant Budget

[illegible]

AFAC LARGE GRANT BUDGET

[illegible]

AFAC Mentoring Program Budget

	INCOME	2024	
4105	Donations	\$ 10,000.00	Projected
4115	WKCF Trust Fund	\$ 29,000.00	Projected
	WKCF Emergency Grant	\$ 5,000.00	Requested
4135	AFAC	\$ 31,000.00	Requested
4150	Diversion Funds	\$ 3,000.00	Projected
4160	Finnup Foundation	\$ 39,000.00	Requested
4160	United Way	\$ 10,300.00	Committed/Requested
4195	Wal-Mart	\$ 2,000.00	Requested
4300	Western KS Community Foundation	\$ 4,540.00	Requested
4200	Sam's Club	\$ 1,500.00	Requested
	JJ12	\$ 11,000.00	Received
	MY105	\$ 4,000.00	Received
	BBBSA Grant JJ13	\$ 46,819.00	Committed
	BBBSA Grant MY106	\$ 12,129.00	Committed
4110	Match Day Campaign	\$ 10,000.00	Projected
	YWOP Tree /wreath sale	\$ 1,750.00	Projected
	Mystery Dinner	\$ 5,000.00	Projected
4019	Golf Tournament	\$ 5,902.00	Projected
4017	Interest Income	\$ 35.00	Projected
4048	TOTAL INCOME	\$ 231,975.00	
	EXPENSES		
	PAYROLL EXPENSES		
	Executive Director	\$ 63,784.00	
5160	Employee Insurance	\$ 13,996.00	
5555	federal unemployment	\$ 2,800.00	
	Case Managers -	\$ 94,892.00	
5700	Payroll Taxes	\$ 12,139.00	
	Matchforce	\$ 3,900.00	
	Office Supplies	\$ 1,500.00	
	Copies	\$ 2,500.00	
	Postage	\$ 500.00	
5765	Internet	\$ 1,200.00	
	Mileage	\$ 5,500.00	
	Business Insurance	\$ 6,500.00	
	Criminal Background Checks	\$ 6,000.00	
	Rent	\$ 13,764.00	
	Equipment/Repairs	\$ 1,000.00	
5771	Recruitment / Promotion	\$ 2,000.00	
5270			
5120	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 231,975.00	

This budget is not our entire agency budget, only the budget for our one-to-one evidenced based mentoring program. These funds are allocated to the mentoring programs but none of them are specifically allocated to alcohol prevention We will provide receipts or further documentation on request
AFAC request will be allocated for Prevention of alcohol use/abuse for those youth who are at High Risk as determined by our RPI --risk assessment



2023 Statistics for Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney & Kearny Counties

Youth matched with a Big Brother or Big Sister Volunteer maintained appropriate baseline level or improved in the following areas:

97% maintained or demonstrated improved self-confidence, 68% showed significant improvement,
97% were able to express their feelings appropriately, 47 % showed significant improvement,
89% were able to make decisions, 47% showed significant improvement,
97% had hobbies or interests outside of school, 34% showed significant improvement in development of hobbies or interests outside of school,
97% had appropriate hygiene, 16% showed significant improvement in personal hygiene,
87% had a good sense of the future, 21% showed significant improvement in having a sense of the future,
84% were able to use community resources, 16% showed significant improvement in using community resources,
84% were able to use school resources, 24% showed significant improvement in using school resources,
82% performed well in school, 50% showed significant improvement in school performance,
79% participated in class, 47% showed significant improvement in class participation,
87% were able to maintain good behavior in the classroom, 39% showed significant improvement in behavior,
89% were able to avoid delinquency, 16% showed significant improvement in avoidance of delinquency,
95% were able to avoid substance/alcohol use, 3% showed significant improvement in avoidance of alcohol abuse,
95% showed trust toward their teacher, 58% showed significant improvement in trusting their teacher,
92% showed respect for other cultures, 24% showed significant improvement in respecting other cultures,
95% showed good relationship with their family, 24% showed significant improvement in family relationships, and
95% showed good relationships with peers, 53% showed significant improvement in relationships with peers.
74% improved their grades:
29% improved in one class,
24% improved in two classes,
13% improved in three classes,
8% improved in four classes,
74% of youth improved in reading, and
79% improved in math.

BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS MENTORING 2023 AFAC GRANT REQUESTS

AFAC Small Grant Budget

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	
Program Coordinator/CM	\$ 333.33	\$333.33	\$333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$3,000.00
Case Manager	\$ 333.33	\$333.33	\$333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$3,000.00
TOTAL										\$ 6,000.00

AFAC LARGE GRANT BUDGET

CM	\$ 518.52	\$518.52	\$518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$4,666.68
CM	\$ 443.52	\$443.51	\$443.52	\$ 443.51	\$ 443.52	\$ 443.52	\$ 443.51	\$ 443.52	\$ 443.51	\$3,991.64
Quality Assurance/Recruitment	\$ 593.52	\$593.52	\$593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$5,341.68
TOTAL										\$ 14,000.00

EVALUATIONS FOR THESE YOUTH SERVED WITH AFAC FUNDS IN 2022 SHOWED:

100% were able to avoid alcohol/drug use
96% improved self-confidence,
99% were able to make better decisions, 94% had a good sense of the future
98% improved in school
98% showed better relationships with peers, adults at school, and their families
99% were able to use community and school resources
97% improved attitude toward school
97% showed respect for other cultures
99% were able to avoid delinquency

Donations	\$10,000.00
WKCF Trust Fund	\$29,000.00
WKCF Grant for Supplies	\$3,000.00
Playground Finnup	\$10,000.00
Diversion Funds	\$3,000.00
Finnup Foundation	\$35,000.00
United Way	\$10,300.00
BBBSA Federal OJJDP grant JJ12	\$46,819.00
Fundraiser Income	\$32,000.00
BBBSA Federal OJJDP grantM105	\$12,149.00
TAX CREDIT REFUND	\$ 19,043.00

Donation, Diversion, WKCF Trust Fund, and Fundraiser amounts are estimated, United Way, BBBSA funding are allocated, Finnup Foundation and WKCF amounts are requested.

We will provide any further receipts or information needed upon request.

Above amounts are funding for the One-to-One Match Program, however none is specifically allocated to prevention of alcohol use.

AFAC Funding request is specifically for Prevention of Alcohol use/abuse in High Risk Youth

2022 AFAC GRANT FINAL REPORT

AFAC Small Grant Budget

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
Program Coordinator/CM	\$ 333.33	\$333.33	\$333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34
Case Manager	\$ 333.33	\$333.33	\$333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34
TOTAL								\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00

AFAC LARGE GRANT BUDGET

[illegible]

2021 YEAR END REPORT

AFAC Final Report Small Grant

[illegible]

AFAC FINAL - LARGE GRANT

[illegible]

Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

Alcohol Fund Advisory Committee

You may provide additional information. However, this form must also be completed.

Agency Primary Contact Name: Address: Phone Number: Email Address:	Spirit of the Plains, CASA Debbie Reynolds 208 East Fulton Terrace Garden City, Kansas 67846 620-271-6197 director@spiritofthepainscasa.org
How will requested funds be used? Refer to KSA 79-41a04 for guidelines on usage.	<p>Funding is requested for the training and supervision of Spirit of the Plains CASA volunteers (Court Appointed Special Advocates) by funding 15% of the salary of our full-time Volunteer Coordinator, who will provide volunteer training and supervision to the volunteer advocates. The primary objective of our program is to provide advocacy to every abused and neglected child in the court system, which will lead to a safe, permanent home placement.</p> <p>In addition, Spirit of the Plains, CASA will provide at least one training session of 30 hours of pre-service training that consists of (3 hours) on the signs, symptoms, and effects of substance abuse and its impact on children and families per quarter in 2024.</p> <p>Once a volunteer is certified, they are assigned to a specific case (child or children from the same family) by a Judge to advocate for the child's best interests. We have 20 certified advocates currently on our roster.</p> <p>In 2023, Finney County filed 135 Child in Need of Care cases. CASA was assigned 47 of those children. We served 123 children from Finney County in 2023; unfortunately, many cases have continued from previous years.</p> <p>Of the 123 served, 51.22% of the children had either issue of parental or child substance abuse. This percentage is down from 77% in 2022.</p> <p>This, however, does not consider the number of cases where substance abuse issues arise during the case, although it may not have been the initial reason for the case being filed. Historically, more than 50% of the children who enter the court system as victims of abuse or neglect have a significant family history of alcohol and drug abuse. These children are the focus of the services provided by this grant project.</p>
Requested Amount of Funding	6000.00
Project budget: Please include as much detail as possible concerning your projected expenses related to the request. The budget should also include all streams of funding from partners and in-kind donations that will be used to complete the project.	<p>Train and certify eight new volunteer advocates in Garden City and 4 in the 25th Judicial District to supervise the 20 current volunteer advocates.</p> <p>The organization is requesting 15% funding for the Volunteer Coordinator to provide pre-certification training classes per quarter plus ongoing supervision for the volunteer advocates.</p> <p>Volunteer Coordinator - $\\$37,741.00 \times .15 = \\5661. Training Materials at $\\$84.75 \times 4$ classes = $\\$339$</p> <p>Other funding sources for this project include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Attorney General's Crime Victims Grant• Finnup Foundation• United Way• Western Kansas Community Foundation.

<p>Describe how your request will address one or more of the following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, 2) alcohol and drug detoxification, 3) intervention in alcohol and drug abuse, or 4) treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers. 	<p>Services provided by our volunteer Court-Appointed Special Advocates (CASAs), with Spirit of the Plains, CASA, Inc., address the complex issues surrounding child abuse and child neglect.</p> <p>These are mainly compounded and complex issues dealing with or stemming from trauma, mental health, substance abuse, and generational poverty.</p> <p>CASAs serve as objective and unbiased observers who gather information from all parties involved in a child's case and provide this information to the court along with recommendations in the child's best interest. Recommendations address necessary services to meet the child's and family's unique and specific needs. These recommendations can include addressing mental health needs, substance abuse treatment/services, housing needs, visitations, and anything that would help the child and family obtain their specific goal.</p> <p>To identify the needs of the youth they serve, CASAs meet with their children consistently, get to know them, build a trusting relationship, model appropriate and positive behaviors, and act as a mentor and support system.</p> <p>Due to increased cases of substance abuse as a primary factor in removing children, many CASAs are keenly aware that advocating for the child includes teaching them prevention during the case.</p>
<p>What data sets will you use to measure the effectiveness of your project?</p>	<p>For example, the organization uses CASA Manager (national data collection program) to help track the number of volunteers trained and certified, how many volunteers were assigned to a case, and how many children are involved.</p> <p>CASA Manager enables us to track each certified volunteer's annual continuing education requirement, which is a minimum of 12 hours yearly. In addition, we encourage the advocates to participate in training that would support their advocacy efforts. The organization provides free training on various topics, including substance abuse each year. 100% of our advocates completed the National standard of 12 hours of continuing education in 2023.</p> <p>In 2023, the organization hosted Christi Connell, a Licensed Addiction Counselor, and has an MSW employed by Compass Behavioral Health to present on drug addiction and the process for referrals to get a person seen by an addiction counselor. We plan on offering this training again in 2024.</p> <p>An additional measure will be how many children are reintegrated with their parents who have been removed. For example, if the parents have been identified as having substance abuse issues by a professional assessment, the reintegration would be successful if only the parents addressed the matter formally, participated in counseling, and had clean urinalysis consistently. Therefore, the CASA would prompt the parents to always attend their counseling, scheduled, and random urinalysis to prove to the court that they are addressing their issues and would like to become healthier parents.</p> <p>We must submit a monthly certified list with the number of active volunteers to the Office of Judicial Administration. Annually, we are required to report to the National CASA, Kansas CASA, and the Office of Judicial Administration on the status of volunteers and children served. Also, CASA must meet all the National and State standards to be certified to provide services for child victims. The Office of Judicial Administration conducts an annual audit of the program for certification</p>

	<p>with the State of Kansas.</p> <p>We have been fully certified and found to meet all criteria set for by the Kansas Supreme Court for certification.</p>
<p>Do you have any other partners in this project? If so, please tell us about them.</p>	<p>Jina Arellano provides ACES training, is a certified trainer for ACES, and is currently employed with USD 457.</p> <p>Robin Eaton provided training on domestic violence and the services of Family Crisis.</p> <p>Katrina Lowery provided training on stages of childhood and services of Russell Childhood Development.</p> <p>Fernando Roderiques on the services of Compass Behavioral Health.</p> <p>Judge Woods provides court etiquette and expectations of the court as a CASA, and Attorney Lara Blake Bors trains on court procedures.</p> <p>Christy Connell provided training on substance abuse and drug addiction and the processes of referrals from Compass Behavioral Health.</p>

Please complete and return to Danielle Burke, Assistant City Manager, PO Box 998, Garden City, KS 67846 by 4:00 p.m., January 27, 2023. For a digital version of this form, please visit the City of Garden City website at www.garden-city.org.

Alcoholic Liquor Fund

The State of Kansas, in KSA 79-41a04, creates an Alcoholic Liquor Fund and describes how those amounts of money are to be distributed back to local units of government. For cities with a population greater than 6,000 (Garden City fits that category) the law sets forth that 1/3 of the money be credited to the general fund, 1/3 be credited to a special park and recreation fund, and 1/3 to a special alcohol and drug programs fund in the city treasury.

The Garden City Alcohol Fund Advisory Committee

The City and County Commissions were established in 1982 (City: Ord. 1484, and County: Res. 18-82) the policies of the local Alcohol Fund Advisory Committee (AFAC). AFAC has advised the governing bodies on the distribution of alcohol consumption tax funds since its inception. In 1990, the City and County Commissions changed the composition of the board from 12 members to 3 (City: Res. 1553, and County: Res. 11-90), but the charge of the group remains the same.

Currently, AFAC is committed to establishing a process by which to distribute the funds in a manner that enables the group to monitor effectiveness. Applicants are expected to provide a strategic description of how requested funds will be used and recipients are expected to provide documentation as to their success in fulfilling their commitment.

While the committee will seriously consider any request for funding that meets the criteria of KSA 79-41a04, AFAC is particularly interested in areas of substance abuse prevention. The committee monitors the distribution of funds as they relate to the following six categories identified by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention:

- 1) Problem Identification and Referral
- 2) Alternatives and Activities
- 3) Community-Based Change Efforts
- 4) Environmental Approaches
- 5) Prevention Education
- 6) Information Dissemination

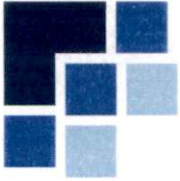
The funds will be split into two processes. The first process, for which this is the application, will be reviewed by staff and has a limit of \$6,000 per request. The second process will be reviewed by LiveWell Finney County and does not have a limit. Applicants may apply under both methods

Distribution of funds comes in four, quarterly payments (generally disbursed in March, June, September, and December). Each agency receiving funds will be asked to complete an end of year review on awarded funds. The entire application needs to be complete in order for your agency to be considered.

Contacts

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301 N. 8th Street
Garden City, KS 67846
620-276-1157

LiveWell Finney County
310 E. Walnut
Garden City, KS 67846
620-765-1180



FINNEY COUNTY
KANSAS

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Stephanie Roush, Deputy Director
sroush@finneycounty.org

T. (620) 271-6200

January 24, 2023

Danielle Burke
301 N. 8th, PO Box 998
Garden City, KS 67846

RE: AFAC Grant Submission

Dear Ms. Burke,

I have attached the 2024 AFAC 1st half grant submission for the Finney County Department of Corrections -25th Judicial District Rehabilitative Services. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Respectfully,

Stephanie Roush
Deputy Director

Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

Staff Review Process

You may provide additional information. However, this form must be completed.

Agency Name: Primary Contact Name: Address: Phone Number: Email Address:	Finney County Department of Corrections – 25 th Judicial District Rehabilitative Services Beth Beavers 607 W. Santa Fe, Garden City, KS 67846 620-272-3802 bbeavers@finneycounty.org
How will requested funds be used? Refer to KSA 79-41a04 for guidelines on usage.	<p>The Finney County Department of Corrections (FICO DOC) – 25th Judicial District Rehabilitative Services agency, is non-state operated program that depends on outside grant funding and fee generation from clients and services provided to support the services offered in the counties that it serves. Rehabilitative Services provides outpatient treatment (substance abuse counseling) and education services (i.e., Alcohol Drug and Information School - ADIS) and relies on grants and reimbursements for funding.</p> <p>The population the agency serves are those in the court system or have been touched by the court system. For example, this population may have a pending case, out on bond, or are on some type of probation, parole, or diversion supervision. Clients are typically financially limited due to court fees, restitution, unemployment or being underemployed, while dealing with an increase in the cost of living.</p> <p>The purpose of the requested funds is to provide the needed services of outpatient treatment (substance abuse counseling) to clients that are unable to pay for substance abuse treatment. Typically, these clients are required to attend some type of treatment based on a drug and alcohol evaluation that they completed.</p> <p>The requested funds would help to eliminate some barriers and stress that come along with fees associated with treatment. This would allow eligible clients the opportunity to focus more on their path to sobriety without having added stress and obligations that could ultimately lead to reoffending.</p> <p>The other portion of the requested funds would be utilized to pay for drug and alcohol evaluations that are administered by a Licensed Addictions Counselor from our agency. Evaluations are for clients that</p>

	<p>need to be assessed for drug and alcohol treatment needs. The cost is \$75.00 per evaluation.</p> <p>The alcohol tax funds would allow the agency to offer the needed services to those individuals who are unable to obtain the drug and alcohol treatment that they need because of cost. Clients are first evaluated to determine a need for services through the completion of a drug and alcohol evaluation administered by a Licensed Addictions Counselor. Once an evaluation is completed, the client is given a recommendation of services based off of their needs.</p> <p>Referrals into the program are accepted from the Finney County District Court, City of Garden City Municipal Court, 25th Judicial District Community Corrections, Court Services, Diversion Programs and State Parole, for clients that reside within Garden City and Finney County.</p>	
Requested Amount of Funding:	The requested funding amount is for the following breakdown of the projected expenses:	
	Outpatient treatment for 7 adult clients	$\$725 \times 7 =$ <u>$\\$5,075.00$</u>
	Outpatient treatment workbooks for 7 adult clients	$\$30 \times 7 =$ <u>$\\$210.00$</u>
	Drug and alcohol evaluations for 9 adult clients	$\$75 \times 9 =$ <u>$\\$675.00$</u>
	Total Requested:	$\\$5,960.00$

<p>Project budget: Please include as much detail as possible concerning your projected expenses as they relate to the request. The budget should also include all streams of funding from partners and in-kind donations that will be used to complete the project.</p>	<p>The project budget for salary and benefits for the substance abuse counselors is approximately \$70.00 an hour. The counselor's positions are funded thru self-pay clients and reimbursements. They are not state grant funded.</p>
<p>Describe how your request will address one or more of the following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, 2) alcohol and drug detoxification, 3) intervention in alcohol and drug abuse, or 4) treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers. 	<p>The Rehabilitative Services Outpatient Treatment program, as described in this grant application, will provide outpatient drug and alcohol treatment for clients. The clients we serve are currently dealing with a drug and/or alcohol addiction and rely on drug and alcohol treatment to give them tools and resources to assist them on their path to sobriety. The substance abuse treatment program consists of 12 individual sessions (1 a week) and 12 (2 hours a week) group sessions.</p> <p>The remainder of the AFAC funds requested would allow clients to complete their drug and alcohol evaluation with our agency, free of charge. A drug and alcohol evaluation are completed to determine a need of service for treatment which can include drug and alcohol outpatient treatment.</p> <p>The AFAC funds would allow the agency to offer needed to services to those individuals who would not be able obtain the necessary treatment because of cost. Clients are first evaluated through a drug and alcohol evaluation to determine a need for services. Evaluations are completed by a Licensed Addiction Counselor. Once an evaluation is completed, the client is given a recommendation of services based off of their needs.</p> <p>Referrals into the program are accepted from the Finney County District Court, City of Garden City Municipal court, 25th Judicial District Community Corrections, Court Services and State Parole, for clients that reside within Garden City and Finney County.</p>
<p>What data sets will you use to measure the effectiveness of your project?</p>	<p>Rehabilitative Services sets an internal goal of 75% successful client completion for those funded by AFAC funds in the drug and alcohol treatment program. This is based on the total number of clients that enter into treatment and those that finish the program after completing all requirements successfully.</p>

The agency will maintain a spreadsheet to collect client outcome data for review and to help guide program services in order to maximize client success rates. Data collection for client that have been approved for the use of AFAC funds will include but not limited to:

Client Name

Date approved for AFAC funds

Date entered into treatment

Completion date of treatment

Termination type: Successful or Unsuccessful

The Substance Abuse Counselors can help identify those clients that need financial assistance by having them fill out an application for indigency determination. The applicant has to be a current resident of Finney County and/or Garden City. The applications are forwarded to the Director and/or Deputy Director for determination of eligibility.

Below is the Application for Indigency Determination form that the agency utilizes. All clients that want to apply for the AFAC must fill this out completely.

25th Judicial District Community Corrections

APPLICATION FOR INDIGENCY DETERMINATION

A. Information for the Applicant:

1. If the director/deputy director finds that you meet the official financial guidelines to have any or all of the fees incurred with the 25th Judicial District Community Corrections, you will still be required to pay costs, fees or restitution imposed by the court.

2. You must file a separate application anytime your financial situation no longer meets the official guidelines or the director/deputy director requires you to do so.

3. At any time, you may request or the director/deputy director may require a review of your eligibility for a waiver of fees; and, at any time, the director/deputy director may require you to pay fees previously waived or to pay future fees.

4. When you sign this form, you will have to swear or affirm that you have completely and truthfully provided all information sought, to the best of your knowledge and ability.

5. The information you give in this form will be confidential.

6. Except for signatures, all information must be clearly printed.

If you knowingly give any incomplete and/or false information, you may be prosecuted for the crime of false swearing.

B. Information about You and Your Case:

1. Name:
Telephone Number:
Address:

2. Describe the fees and amount that you are requesting to be waived:

C. Information about Your Financial Situation:

1. What is your current yearly household net income (take-home) from all sources (salary or wages, business(es), government payments, rents, pensions, interest, etc.): \$_____

2. List the names and relationships to you of all the persons supported by this income, whether or not they are household members:

3. What is the total number of these persons?

4. How much money do you and your household members have in cash, checking and savings accounts, deposit certificates, an/or bonds (liquid assets)? \$_____

5. List your regular monthly household debt-payment and other expenses
(mortgage, car, and other debt payments; food, rent, utilities, medical transportation, child-care, and other expenses):

6. What is the total amount of these monthly expenses? \$_____

7. List all cars, trucks, motorcycles, or recreational vehicles (all-terrain vehicles, motor homes, snowmobiles, boats), including their make, model, and year, that you and your household members own:

8. What is the total value of the above items?
\$_____

	<p>9. List all real estate (houses, lots, land, rental property, other commercial property) that you or your household members own:</p> <p>10. What is the total value of the above items? \$ _</p> <p>11. What would be the consequences for you if a waiver of fees is denied?</p> <p>By signing my name on this form, I swear to or affirm: the completeness and truthfulness, to the best of my ability and knowledge, of the information I have provided and my belief that I have a right to a waiver.</p> <p>Signature of Applicant:</p> <p>SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me this ____ day of _____, 20__.</p> <p>NOTARY PUBLIC</p> <p><u>For Agency Use Only</u></p> <p>The affiant's application for a waiver is (initial one):</p> <p>_____ Granted</p> <p>_____ Denied</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>Signature of Director/Deputy Director:</p> <p>_____</p>
<p>Do you have any other partners in this project? If so, please tell us about them.</p>	<p>There are no other partners involved with this project.</p>

Please complete and return to Danielle Burke, Assistant City Manager, PO Box 998, Garden City, KS 67846 by 4:00 p.m., January 26, 2024. For a digital version of this form, please visit the City of Garden City website at www.garden-city.org.

Alcoholic Liquor Fund

The State of Kansas, in KSA 79-41a04, creates an Alcoholic Liquor Fund, and describes how those moneys are to be distributed back to local units of government. For cities with population greater than 6,000 (Garden City fits that category) the law sets forth that 1/3 of the money be credited to the general fund, 1/3 be credited to a special parks and recreation fund, and 1/3 to a special alcohol and drug programs fund in the city treasury.

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LiveWell Finney County
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620-765-1180

Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

Staff Review Process

You may provide additional information. However, this form must be completed.

Agency Name: Primary Contact Name: Address: Phone Number: Email Address:	Garden City Ministerial Alliance Nathan Haeck 2720 N Campus Dr. 620-275-4278 pastorhaeck@gmail.com
How will requested funds be used? Refer to KSA 79-41a04 for guidelines on usage.	We will be building on the grant received last year to continue to provide backpacks with support materials for those coming out of jail. We are planning on adding in a Bible and Journal for those that are going into jail. We are also going to expand and add in backpacks for our law enforcement officers to have in their vehicles for people they see that have a need in our community as they are going around the city and the county.
Requested Amount of Funding:	\$5,000
Project budget: Please include as much detail as possible concerning your projected expenses as they relate to the request. The budget should also include all streams of funding from partners and in-kind donations that will be used to complete the project.	Backpacks with warm essential supplies: 200 x \$15.50= \$3,100 Journals: 200 x \$5.00= \$1,000 Pens: 200 x \$.50= 100 Bibles:: 200 x \$4.00= \$800 This will be further pushed forward with support from the local and area churches.
Describe how your request will address one or more of the following; 1) alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, 2) alcohol and drug detoxification, 3) intervention in alcohol and drug abuse, or 4) treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers.	The care bags will support people as they come out of jail and those that are coming out of the jail. They will also help people to feel as if someone cares for them helping them and providing for them and their mental health. This supports the work of several churches that are going into the jail with a Celebrate Recovery program which helps them get over their addictions. These set the stage for resources that help them to stay away from alcohol as well. Each of the bags will be equipped with materials and support information on how to stay away from drugs and alcohol as well.
What data sets will you use to measure the effectiveness of your project?	There are several methods for which we will use to evaluate the effectiveness of this program. We will track recipients through the police and sheriff offices. We will also take attendance in the meetings that cooccur in the jails as well as at local church meetings and Celebrate Recovery events hosted at various churches in the area. Personal testimonies will also be apart of the evaluation of this area.
Do you have any other partners in this project? If so, please tell us about them.	We have partnered with 5+ churches and non profit organizations in the community in order to be successful. Each of these organizations have the same goal of making our community a better place.

Please complete and return to Danielle Burke, Assistant City Manager, PO Box 998, Garden City, KS 67846 by 4:00 p.m., January 26, 2024. For a digital version of this form, please visit the City of Garden City website at www.garden-city.org.

Alcoholic Liquor Fund

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LiveWell Finney County
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Garden City, KS 67846
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Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

Staff Review Process

You may provide additional information. However, this form must be completed.

Agency Name: Primary Contact Name: Address: Phone Number: Email Address:	Real Men Real Leaders, Inc. Marcia Wynn, Community Developer/Grant Writer 309 ½ N. Main St. – Ste. 3 Garden City, KS 67846 (803) 586-4150 marcia.wynn1228@gmail.com
How will the requested funds be used? Refer to KSA 79-41a04 for guidelines on usage.	<p>The requested funds will play a crucial role in sustaining and enhancing the AWARE Summer Health & Wellness Leadership Program, which aims to address the multifaceted factors influencing youth and empower them to resist the pressures of drug and alcohol abuse. Positive youth development serves as the cornerstone of this initiative, fostering a sense of empowerment, capability, and determination among participants to lead lives free from the negative influences of substances. Now entering its seventh year, the program has demonstrated success, witnessing a consistent increase in participation over the years, with 48 youth in 2021 and 60 youth in 2022 and 2023. Anticipating further growth, we aim to serve 70 boys in the upcoming summer, building on the program's track record where 100% of the boys enrolled in June successfully completed the program by August.</p> <p>Tailored for boys aged 10-15, the AWARE program focuses on building confidence, imparting knowledge about the challenges associated with drug and alcohol use and celebrating achievements in health and wellness. The structured summer schedule involves sessions four days a week for the initial two weeks, including participation in the Summer FIT Program through the Garden City Recreation Commission. The subsequent seven weeks consist of sessions twice a week, encompassing physical fitness activities and daily presentations on avoiding substance abuse and promoting law-abiding citizenship. As a valuable addition to the regular 8-week program, a weeklong summer camp has been introduced to encourage greater student engagement.</p> <p>Inclusivity is a key aspect, with the Volunteer Program seamlessly integrated into the summer initiative. This ensures that students on the waiting list can still participate, gaining access to leadership skills and the positive benefits of the program. The requested funds will be allocated strategically to promote the program, provide nutrition (snacks, water, and meals), offer transportation, and support positive enrichment activities and incentives. Salaries will be funded through other grants, ensuring that the requested funds directly contribute to the program's core components and expansion efforts.</p>
Requested Amount of Funding	\$6,000.00
Project Budget: Please include as much detail as possible concerning your projected expenses as they relate to the request. The budget should also include all streams of funding from partners and in-kind donations that will be used to complete the project.	<p>Advertising and Promotion—\$250.00: Information will be provided to students and their parents in May so they can enroll in the program.</p> <p>Nutrition—\$1,500.00: Healthy snacks and meals will be provided for each session as well as any volunteer activities the students participate in.</p> <p>Positive Enrichment—\$4,000.00: Activities outside of presentations and basic physical activities will be provided to the students for good attendance and behavior. These include an afternoon at the pool, attending a movie, golfing, and a weeklong leadership summer camp—just to name a few. In</p>

	<p>August, each student will be provided a new pair of shoes to start the school year with. T-shirts will also be provided for each student to wear out in the community so they can be recognized and as a way of being a part of a special group of boys.</p> <p>Transportation (fuel/maintenance)—\$1,000.00: We own 2 vans. The youth in the summer program are picked up and returned home each day of the program. Transportation is also provided for any extracurricular activities (incentives) and for volunteer activities in the community. Without transportation, many of our boys would not be able to participate in the program due to their parents working, there not being a working vehicle at home, or various other reasons.</p> <p>Postage—\$150.00: Postage costs will include mailing information to parents, thank you cards to presenters, and any other instances where mailing is necessary.</p> <p>Printing—\$200.00: pre-and post-surveys will be completed for the summer program. Digital cameras were previously purchased through a grant, so this will allow us to take pictures of the students and compile them in a keepsake box or book for each student.</p> <p>Salaries: Additional funding to cover the salaries for this summer program will come from the following partners: Finney County United Way, Finnup Foundation, and individual and private donors.</p>
<p>Describe how your request will address one or more of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, 2) alcohol and drug detoxification, 3) intervention in alcohol and drug abuse, or 4) treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers. 	<p>Our funding request centers on the prevention and education facets of our initiative. The Real Men Real Leaders leadership program model is designed to impart life skills to male youth in Finney County through hands-on core values. Adolescence, marked by experimentation, peer and school-related challenges, and burgeoning independence, is a critical period where youth are neurologically inclined to seek new experiences and take risks to shape their individual identities. These factors often expose them to risks such as drug and alcohol use, with male youth being particularly susceptible, trying substances as early as age 10.</p> <p>Recognizing the risks associated with early substance use, our premise underscores the importance of educating male youth about the harms and dangers of drugs and alcohol before they encounter such substances. Research indicates that accurate perceptions of the harm associated with drugs and alcohol significantly influence usage trends among male youth. Our approach involves early education facilitated by community experts and male role models who possess firsthand knowledge and cultural awareness. This proactive strategy aims to address the alarming statistics related to substance use among male youth.</p> <p>The AWARE Summer Health & Wellness Leadership Program is a key component of our initiative, targeting male youth aged 10-15. It utilizes professional community experts and male role models to educate participants on the long-term health concerns, relational impacts, and legal ramifications of drug and alcohol use. The program establishes a lasting connection between participants and board members or instructors from Real Men Real Leaders, creating accessible community leaders for guidance and support when confronted with peer pressure related to substance use.</p>

	<p>Integral to the program is the emphasis on choosing physical activities over substance use. Athletic trainers from the Garden City Recreation Commission engage with youth for four days each week during the initial two weeks, incorporating diverse activities like basketball, flag football, baseball, soccer, swimming, walking, running, fishing, and hunting. The program extends beyond its core sessions, with Real Men Real Leaders staff and board members actively participating in activities organized by the Recreation Commission, YMCA, or the school district.</p> <p>Moreover, our program model underscores the significance of community engagement through our Volunteer Program. In 2023, participants collectively contributed 1,817 volunteer hours, engaging in activities like highway cleanups, fundraising for nonprofits, hosting community events, and assisting the elderly or those with illnesses. This year-round involvement instills a sense of responsibility in our youth, emphasizing the importance of caring for others instead of succumbing to the influence of drugs or alcohol.</p> <p>The following program visits are also included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kansas Highway Patrol: teaches the importance of seat belts and the results of what can happen while driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol 2. Garden City Police: teaches a drug and alcohol class 3. Garden City Fire Department: shares information about drug and alcohol-related rescues 4. Finney County EMS: shares information about treating victims who were under the influence or who were abused by those who were under the influence of drugs or alcohol 5. Finney County Sheriff Department: shares information about being incarcerated from drug or alcohol arrests 6. Finney County Courthouse: shares information about the consequences and laws if drugs or alcohol are involved 7. Juvenile Detention Center: provides a tour of the facility to observe what it is like to be incarcerated there if arrested for drug or alcohol use; there is also a conversation with the counselor 8. Family Crisis: shares information about teen dating, stalking, and the effects that drugs and alcohol can have in these situations 9. Eloy Gallegos: discusses legal issues that can result from drug or alcohol use
What data sets will you use to measure the effectiveness of your project?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attendance Achievement for all sessions 2. Survey of program (pre- and post-) included with our End of Year Report 3. The number of completion contracts 4. The number of certificates awarded for completing the program
Do you have any other partners in this project? If so, please tell us about them.	<p>For the Summer Health & Wellness Leadership Program, our partners include the agencies previously mentioned for our program visits. Additionally, we partner with many businesses in the community that provide presentations and visits to their offices/buildings. We work closely with USD 457, St. Mary's, and St. Dominic's staff where our students attend so that we can address any issues a student may be having. This approach gives assurance that if the issue is addressed collaboratively by everyone, we will have a better success rate.</p>

Please complete and return to Danielle Burke, Assistant City Manager, PO Box 998, Garden City, KS 67846 by 4:00 p.m., January 26, 2024. For a digital version of this form, please visit the City of Garden City website at www.garden-city.org.

Alcoholic Liquor Fund

The State of Kansas, in KSA 79-41a04, creates an Alcoholic Liquor Fund, and describes how those moneys are to be distributed back to local units of government. For cities with population greater than 6,000 (Garden City fits that category) the law sets forth that 1/3 of the money be credited to the general fund, 1/3 be credited to a special parks and recreation fund, and 1/3 to a special alcohol and drug programs fund in the city treasury.

The funds will be split into two processes. The first process, for which this is the application, will be reviewed by staff and has a limit of \$6,000 per request. The second process will be reviewed by the LiveWell Finney County Board and does not have a limit. Applicants may apply under both processes.

Distribution of funds comes in four, quarterly payments (generally disbursed in March, June, September, and December). Each agency receiving funds will be asked to complete an end of year review on awarded funds. The entire application needs to be complete in order for your agency to be considered.

Contacts

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620-276-1157

LiveWell Finney County
310 E. Walnut
Garden City, KS 67846
620-765-1180

Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

Staff Review Process

You may provide additional information. However, this form must be completed.

Agency Name: Primary Contact Name: Address: Phone Number: Email Address:	Seeds of Hope Jail Ministry, Inc. Marci Smith 705 Ballinger St., Garden City, KS 67846 620-277-9588 Marci.seedsofhope@gmail.com
How will requested funds be used? Refer to KSA 79-41a04 for guidelines on usage.	Funds will be used to pay for supplies and a portion of the MRT Facilitators salary. Case management provided by Seeds Of Hope offers the targeted population a recovery driven opportunity to rebuild their lives and become better family members, neighbors, employees and community members.
Requested Amount of Funding:	\$6,000
Project budget: Please include as much detail as possible concerning your projected expenses as they relate to the request. The budget should also include all streams of funding from partners and in-kind donations that will be used to complete the project.	MRT Facilitator: (Average \$800 per month x 12) = \$9,600 x 50% = \$4,800 MRT Supplies: \$1,200 This includes books and supplies for meals provided at each class. We receive funding from Finnup Foundation to help with additional MRT Facilitator salary and United Way for Directors salary.
Describe how your request will address one or more of the following; 1) alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, 2) alcohol and drug detoxification, 3) intervention in alcohol and drug abuse, or 4) treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers.	Seeds of Hope offers Moral Reconciliation Training (MRT) to all participants seeking assistance. MRT is an evidence based cognitive behavioral treatment that aims to change thought process and decision making associated with addiction. MRT works to build higher pinnacles of moral reasoning by coming face-to-face with your current behaviors, attitudes and beliefs. Participants are rewarded with a gift card for successfully completing their step and an opportunity to become a mentor once they've completed the class. Our carefully structured class is also provided to inmates at the Finney County Jail. We've seen great success by engaging individuals inside the jail and providing supportive services to them once they are released. Our goal is to build a relationship of accountability and understanding from jail to classroom. Recovery is not linear, and many addicts lack the necessary support system to overcome their addiction. SOH takes a client-centered approach to help each participant create a plan to achieve realistic goals and overcome barriers. Case management often includes job coaching, financial management, obtaining identification documents and housing resources. In addition to MRT, we are exploring additional evidence based cognitive supports to help participants overcome and prevent addiction in

<p>What data sets will you use to measure the effectiveness of your project?</p>	<p>How many participants attend more than one class of MRT.</p> <p>How many successfully complete 12 sessions.</p> <p>How many are referred to drug and alcohol counseling services.</p> <p>Rate of recidivism within the first 12 months.</p>
<p>Do you have any other partners in this project? If so, please tell us about them.</p>	<p>Catholic Charities, Emmaus House, United Way, Live Well Finney County and Ministerial Alliance.</p>

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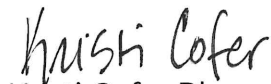
December 19, 2023

Dear Danielle and Team,

I am submitting the Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds on behalf of St. Catherine Hospital - Garden City. We are requesting funds to support our MedSafe boxes located in the ER entrance and entrance of Siena Medical Clinic. The MedSafe boxes allow our patients and community members to properly and safely dispose of unused or expired medications. The MedSafe boxes utilize an inner liner as a receptacle to contain the medications until the liner is full and then replaced. These funds would be used to continue to purchase the inner liners.

We appreciate this opportunity for funding. Thank you for considering our organization.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kristi Cofer". The script is cursive and fluid.

Kristi Cofer PharmD

Director of Pharmacy St. Catherine Hospital – Garden City

Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

Staff Review Process

You may provide additional information. However, this form must be completed.

Agency Name: Primary Contact Name: Address: Phone Number: Email Address:	St. Catherine Hospital Garden City Shawna Roark 401 E Spruce Garden City, KS 67846 620-272-2551 shawnaroark@centura.org kristicofer@centura.org
How will requested funds be used? Refer to KSA 79-41a04 for guidelines on usage.	<p>These funds would be used to purchase MedSafe Box inner liners for the two Med Safe boxes located on the campus of St. Catherine Hospital in Garden City. Unused and expired prescription medications are a public safety issue, which when unaddressed can lead to an increase in potential accidental poisoning, drug misuse and overdose. Proper disposal of unused drugs saves lives and helps protect the environment. Community Medication disposal boxes provide the public an opportunity to safely dispose of their expired and unused medication.</p> <p>St. Catherine Garden City has two MedSafe “blue bin” containers available to the public one being in the ER entrance and the other in the Siena Medical Clinic entrance. The MedSafe boxes are DEA-compliant. When the inner liner fills, our authorized pharmacy staff can safely remove the liner, seal it in the prepaid, authorized box, and return it for incineration per the DEA’s destruction standard.</p>
Requested Amount of Funding:	\$5,000.00
Project budget: Please include as much detail as possible concerning your projected expenses as they relate to the request. The budget should also include all streams of funding from partners and in-kind donations that will be used to complete the project.	<p>This project has been funded by grants since implementation in 2015. The only associated expense is purchasing the prepaid authorized box used on the inside of the receptacles. Each individual inner box is \$130. The MedSafe inner liners are replaced on average every four weeks. This is approximately \$3500 a year. If approved, these funds will allow us to continue to provide our community the ability to safely and properly remove unused or expired medications for at least the next year. Unfortunately, we do not receive donations to ensure this community service will be continued.</p>
Describe how your request will address one or more of the following; 1) alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, 2) alcohol and drug detoxification, 3) intervention in alcohol and drug abuse, or 4) treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers.	<p>These MedSafe blue bins allow safe and proper destruction medications including narcotics and controlled substances. Given the nation’s opioid crisis, this provides our community a safe way to destroy controlled substances no longer needed preventing them from being inappropriately used or even possibly distributed.</p> <p>The most recent Kansas Communities that Care Survey indicated that most kids in Finney County that reported misusing prescription drugs in the last 30 days reported either receiving and/or taking the drugs from a friend or family member. The continuation of the medication disposal program at St. Catherine Hospital will continue to ensure that families have another way of keeping unused medications out of the hands of our community young people.</p>

<p>What data sets will you use to measure the effectiveness of your project?</p>	<p>The data set we measure is the frequency of box exchange. Upon initiation, we wouldn't replace a box but every three months. Over the years, as the availability of the MedSafe blue bins have become more known, we now replace the boxes every four weeks. Initially, a MedSafe blue bin was only available in the ER entrance. Seeing the utilization increase over the years, we added an additional MedSafe blue bin in Siena entrance in 2018.</p>
<p>Do you have any other partners in this project? If so, please tell us about them.</p>	<p>LiveWell Finney County was instrumental in the initiation of this project. We have successfully collaborated with them in continuing to offer this service to our community.</p>

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Alcoholic Liquor Fund

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Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

Staff Review Process

You may provide additional information. However, this form must be completed.

Agency Name: Primary Contact Name: Address: Phone Number: Email Address:	Turning Point Church of the Nazarene Nathan Haeck 2720 N Campus Dr. 620-275-4278 pastorhaeck@gmail.com
How will requested funds be used? Refer to KSA 79-41a04 for guidelines on usage.	We will be using these funds to support a portion of the newly established Celebrate Recovery program at the church. This program meets not only in the jail on a weekly basis but also at the church. This would provide resources through the entire process including but not limited to Journal books, pens, support chips, bibles, advertising material, meals for attendees, and childcare for attendees.
Requested Amount of Funding:	\$5,500
Project budget: Please include as much detail as possible concerning your projected expenses as they relate to the request. The budget should also include all streams of funding from partners and in-kind donations that will be used to complete the project.	Journal Sets: 100 x \$ 20.00= \$2,000 Bibles: 100 x \$16.00= \$1,600 Pens: 200 x \$.50= 100 Support Chips:: 100 x \$7.15= \$715 Meals: \$585.00 Childcare: \$500.00 This will be further pushed forward with support from the local church.
Describe how your request will address one or more of the following; 1) alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, 2) alcohol and drug detoxification, 3) intervention in alcohol and drug abuse, or 4) treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers.	The Celebrate Recovery Program is designed for people with addictions and issues to work through issues in their life. It provides a support network and a place to have accountability and support to overcome and not return to their past. This is both an intervention and prevention program all in one. This does also help break the cycle of addictions in homes and supports families as they go through the recovery process. As we partner with other local churches this program will provide strategic connections that prevent further abuse of drugs and alcohol.
What data sets will you use to measure the effectiveness of your project?	This program will be evaluated through attendance records and personal testimonies. Strict records will be maintained for accountability purposes as well.
Do you have any other partners in this project? If so, please tell us about them.	We have partnered with churches and non profit organizations in the community in order to be successful. Each of these organizations have a goal to help people overcome these addictions and not get into them in the first place..

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Alcoholic Liquor Fund

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Garden City, KS 67846
620-765-1180

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU: Dori J. Munyan, County Clerk
FROM: Danielle Burke , Assistant City Manager
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: 2024 - 2nd Portion AFAC Funds Recommendation

DISCUSSION:

See attached memo.

RECOMMENDATION:

See attached memo.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

2024 AFAC Grant 2nd Half Packet



MEMORANDUM

TO: Governing Body
THRU: Robert Reece, County Administrator
FROM: Danielle Burke, Assistant City Manager
DATE: March 6, 2024
RE: 2024 - 2nd Portion AFAC Funds Recommendation

ISSUE:

The Governing Body is asked to consider and approve the distribution of the 2nd portion of the \$50,000 of the AFAC funds as recommended by the LiveWell Finney County Board.

BACKGROUND:

The Alcohol Fund Advisory Committee (AFAC) was established in 1982 to advise the governing bodies of the City and County on the distribution of alcohol consumption tax funds. Funding for AFAC is established in KSA 79-41a04, which creates an Alcoholic Liquor Fund, and prescribes how those monies are to be distributed back to local units of government. For cities with populations greater than 6,000, the law sets forth that 1/3 of the money be credited to the general fund, 1/3 be credited to a special parks and recreation fund, and 1/3 to special alcohol and drug programs funded in the city treasury.

The AFAC funds are split 50/50. The first portion is managed by staff, and any organization that met the requirements of the statute could receive up to \$6,000 through that request. Those recommendations are being brought forward in a separate memo and action.

The second portion captures requests that exceed \$6,000 and are reviewed by the LiveWell Finney County Board. One applicant, Big Brothers Big Sisters, was considered under this process.

Big Brothers Big Sisters requested \$25,000 and has a recommendation from the LiveWell Finney County Board to be fully funded.

Historically, the City and County have split the cost of AFAC awards. The City of Garden City is responsible for 90% of the recommended allocation, or \$22,500, and the County would be responsible for the remaining 10% of the recommended allocation, or \$2,500. The City Commission reviewed the requests at their meeting on March 5, 2024 and recommended fully funding the applicant.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. The Governing Body may approve the recommendation from the LiveWell Finney County Board to fully fund Big Brothers Big Sisters.
2. The Governing Body may alter the recommendation from the LiveWell Finney County Board.
3. The Governing Body may provide alternative direction.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Governing Body approval of Alternative 1.

FISCAL NOTE:

If approved, the City of Garden City will expend 90% and the County Commission will expend 10% of the \$25,000 from the AFAC Fund.

ATTACHMENTS:

Big Brothers Big Sisters Application

Application for use of Alcohol Tax Funds

2024 City of Garden City

LiveWell Finney County Process

You may provide additional information. However, this form must be completed.

Agency Name:	Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney County
Moneys in the special alcohol and drug programs fund shall be expended only for the purchase, establishment, maintenance or expansion of services or programs whose principal purpose is alcoholism and drug abuse prevention and education, alcohol and drug detoxification, intervention in alcohol and drug abuse or treatment of persons who are alcoholics or drug abusers or are in danger of becoming alcoholics or drug abusers.	<p>Knowing this language will be the used to scrutinize and make awards for these funds please provide 2-3 pages of written documentation that provides an explanation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is this request for purchase, establishment, maintenance or expansion of services or programs?• Is this request for services or programs? If both, please explain.• Principal purpose is defined as: first in importance, rank or value. Explain how your request will be used towards a service or program whose principal purpose is alcoholism and drug abuse prevention/education, detoxification, intervention abuse or treatment• If this maintenance or not your first request for these funds, please provide the committee with how much you request in the first 50% and how much you have received in previous years.• Provide documentation of who else you will receive funding from for this same purpose in 2024.• Can you provide receipts for the use of the funds provided for by this grant?
Requested Amount of Funding Actual budgets for three previous years and projected 2024 budget. Also highlight where the funds you are requesting will go.	<p>\$25,000</p> <p>Please see Attached</p>



2024 AFAC Proposal

Big Brothers Big Sisters is applying for AFAC Funding for 2024 in the amount of \$25,000 from the second 50% of the funds for **maintenance/expansion** of our One-to-One Youth Mentoring Program to specifically serve up to 45 local youth at high risk of abusing alcohol. This is a program within our agency that provides screened, supervised, professionally supported one-to-one mentoring relationships for local high risk youth ages 5-17. This year, we are requesting \$25,000 from the first round of funding to be used to pay for case management of referrals, screening, and supervision of matches. In 2023, we received \$20,000, in 2022, we received \$19,000, 2021 \$16,000. Our requests for service have continued to increase year after year and our need for additional staff to adequately and safely serve these youth has increased as well. AFAC funding is even more imperative this year, to meet the needs of these youth at high risk of alcohol abuse in Finney County. Our current staff is a full caseload over their individual caseloads.

PRINCIPAL PURPOSE/EFFICIENCY: Funds will be used to pay for direct costs for case management of youth and matches where the youth is identified through assessment as high risk for alcohol use. There are no other costs added. We will use other funding to pay for those costs. This will assist with our full goal of matching up to 45 high risk youth one- to-one with a mentor. It is the purpose of this program to prevent youth from engaging in risky behaviors –alcohol use, and to increase their decision-making skills, social skills, emotional well-being, and educational success. Our One-to-One Match Program (one child, who is professionally assessed for their individual needs, matched with one volunteer who is also screened, professionally assessed, and found to be the best match to assist with that child's needs). BBBS is a nationally known prevention program for alcohol use in youth. This program not only changes the knowledge of the child but changes their perspective and behavior creating lasting positive change. Our staff will be coordinating with all local public schools, law enforcement, and Garden City Community College to provide this program. Program is available to any child referred to our program by another agency, law enforcement, or a local school. Meetings between matches will be held in local schools where the child is already attending or in the community. Big Brothers Big Sisters one-to-one mentoring model uses evidence – based research methods that have been validated and proven to effectively prevent alcohol use in youth with both short-term and long-term results. Of the following six categories identified by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention:

- 1) Problem Identification and Referral
- 2) Alternatives and Activities
- 3) Community-Based Change Efforts
- 4) Environmental Approaches
- 5) Prevention Education
- 6) Information Dissemination

Our project will include Problem Identification and Referral, Alternatives and Activities, Community-Based Change Efforts, Prevention Education, and Information Dissemination. Big Brothers Big Sisters of America distinguishes itself from other mentoring programs via rigorous published standards and required procedures:

- *Orientation* is required for all volunteers.
- *Volunteer Screening* includes a written application, federal fingerprint, state fingerprint, local, Dru Sjogen Registry, and child abuse/sex offender registry background checks, an extensive interview, and a home assessment; 3 reference checks and spouse/significant other reference, references from therapists, and from previous agencies they volunteered with. A detailed written professional assessment is completed detailing the recommendation to be a Big, information about the best fit for the volunteer and a potential Little, any concerns, strengths, weaknesses, interests, former volunteer experiences, education, family background, relationships, reliability, maturity, what issues the

better school attendance or grades, improving relationships with family members, learning new skills, or developing a new hobby. Matches tend to engage in developmentally appropriate social activities such as going to a movie, shopping, attending a sports event, going to a restaurant, reading books, going on a hike, going to museums, or simply hanging out and sharing thoughts. According to Grossman and Garry (1997), "Such activities enhance communication skills, develop relationship skills, and support positive decision-making. BBBSA provides local agencies with mentoring program Standards & Required Procedures about screening, matching, training, supervising, and monitoring mentors/volunteers. Every agency is strictly audited each year for Program Standard Compliance through Big Brothers Big Sisters of America.

Evaluation Outcomes: Proven Alcohol Use/Abuse Prevention

According to results from the Tierney, Grossman, and Resch (2000) study, mentored youths in the Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) program were 46 percent significantly less likely to initiate drug use and 27 percent less likely to initiate alcohol use (minority youth were 70% less likely to initiate alcohol use, compared to control group participants. Short term, youth show increased self-esteem, better grades, school success, school participation, reduced truancy and delinquency, **elimination or reduction of first underage use of alcohol/drugs**, better relationships with parents/peers, and increases ability to make good decisions. Long term outcomes show high school graduation, post high school education including college, gainful employment, and ability to manage issues without use of drugs/alcohol. Statistics show that kids who participate in Big Brothers Big Sisters programs are more likely to graduate high school, and more likely not to be involved in the juvenile justice system or to use alcohol. Those youth with a high school diploma will earn on average \$10,000 per year more than those without a diploma. They are also more likely to attend college, which raises their income exponentially.

BBBS focus is to help children facing adversity to become productive citizens able to achieve lifelong success. We want to eliminate the chances of the children in our community becoming a statistic. Our agency runs on a small staff and a large group of volunteers within our community. Every staff member is required to complete a 72-hour Program Management certification course through Big Brothers Big Sisters of America to maintain the efficacy of the model, to protect the children who are matched with local volunteers and to assure their understanding of the programs and needs of our youth. This is completed online, by webinar, and is kept on file in our office each year and turned into Big Brothers Big Sisters of America with our required Annual reports.

Evaluations completed on children in our local Finney County programs consistently show effective results as reported by local teachers, counselors, volunteers, parents, and each individual child. See attachment 1.

Not only were the vulnerable at-risk youth referred and matched with a mentor able to avoid alcohol use but were able to show the protective and resiliency effects of this one-to-one mentoring were substantial in all areas.

With funding from AFAC in 2023, our agency successfully matched 35 youth at high risk of premature alcohol use (as noted in Youth Assessment and RPI) in Finney County with a mentor. Our one-to-one mentoring programs are a vital community resource because they help to fill the gap for those underserved youth who require extra attention to prevent risky behaviors and achieve success! We are still serving youth ages 5 to 17, from Burmese refugees to youth on the verge of dropping out, and youth who are living in poverty/have had family members arrested, have a history of family substance abuse, and have no goals for the future. These kids get the help they need at school, at home, and in the community through our programs. We have also implemented a career mentoring program at Garden City High School to help kids explore careers and get hands-on experience.

Our goals for Youth Alcohol Prevention are:

- **To follow the Big Brothers Big Sisters Proven, Evidence-Based Alcohol Prevention Model and recruit, screen, train mentors to be matched one-to-one with a minimum of 45 underserved youth from the targeted areas as determined by local needs assessment: Youth who are in families where their parent/guardian is on probation, has been in jail, history of substance abuse, children who live in homes where English is not the primary language, minority/refugees, or children that are at high risk**

Charles O. Stones Intermediate Center

401 N. Jennie Barker Road

Garden City, Kansas 67846

(620) 805 – 8300

February 20, 2023,

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing in support of the Big Brothers Big Sisters (BBBS) grant application. BBBS has been very supportive of Charles Stone Intermediate Center students. Being the full-time counselor, it is difficult to meet and provide adequate support for every child due to our large student population. Therefore, BBBS has provided our students with an additional mentor for all areas of support including emotional, social, and academic. I greatly appreciate the BBBS organization as their staff is amazing and their volunteers care greatly for our students.

Since starting my job this year at Charles Stones, I have seen several positive changes in the students that the BBBS organization serves. The students have been working on their goals throughout the school year. Some of these goals include: self-confidence, coping skills, friendship/social skills, behavior improvements, among others. I have noticed that these students seem more confident in their abilities and have branched out of their comfort zones more. The students appear to make great connections with their Bigs and look forward to them coming weekly. Additionally, the volunteers are consistent and dedicated to mentoring their littles.

I have nothing but positive things to say about this program. Furthermore, I fully support more funding for the Big Brothers Big Sisters organization. The additional funding for this organization will aid in recruiting more volunteers and continuing to support local students. I have seen first-hand how difficult it has been for this organization to find appropriate volunteers. Overall, this funding would not only benefit students of Garden City but this organization as well. It has been a privilege and an honor to work with the BBBS organization and I look forward to many more years of collaborating together.

Sincerely,



Ryli Soukup-Gottschalk

School Counselor, Charles O. Stones Intermediate Center

(620) 805- 8307 rsoukup1@gckschools.com

November 1, 2023

RE: Letter of Support for Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney and Kearny Counties

To Whom it may concern:

I am writing this letter in support of the grant application from Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney and Kearny Counties. Having worked in Finney County for the past 30 years with children I can attest to the value that BBBS brings to the community.

Big Brothers Big Sisters is beneficial to students of all ages and is instrumental in the development of healthy youths by addressing their need for positive adult contact, thereby reducing risk factors for negative behavior and enhancing protective factors for positive behavior. Mentors form strong positive relationships with their mentees that express care, challenge growth, share power, and expand possibilities and dreams.

As a former State Network Director for Kansas Big Brothers and Big Sisters I can tell you that Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney and Kearny Counties is one of the best in the state and is a good steward of the funds granted to them to support the youth of Finney and Kearny County. I support their grant application and look forward to their continued work with our youth.

Best Regards,

Robert DeLeon
Sr Community Engagement Manager
Unite Us
robert.deleon@uniteus.com
620-521-3046

Big Brothers Big Sisters Mentoring Programs

Attachment 1

Budget Breakdown

Other Allocated Funding

Last Year's Statistics on Youth Served with AFAC Funding

3 Years Previous Budgets Profit and Loss

Cost Breakdown for Big Brothers Big Sisters Mentoring Program

We figure the cost of the matches according to the amount of time needed for each Little's referral, assessment, and matching, as well as the time spent to recruit, train, screen, match, supervise and assess each match. We are asking AFAC to fund direct case management for the youth who will be served by this grant. Youth matched for this grant will be the highest assessed risk for alcohol use for 2023. We will assess these youth when they are referred to get this data. The more funding we are allotted, the more youth we can reach. Other grant funds we have are not allotted to prevention of alcohol use specifically.

BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS OF AMERICA STUDIES AS EFFECTIVE ONE-TO-ONE MENTORING PROGRAMS FOR PREVENTION OF ALCOHOL USE IN YOUTH

PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVENESS: (Problem Identification and Referral/Community-Based Change Efforts)

Every Big Brothers Big Sisters One-to-One Mentoring program utilizes an award winning, validated, evidence-based, Program Outcome Evaluation Tool created by Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, Inc., from information gathered from parents/guardians, volunteers, schools, and mental health agencies (if relevant). Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney County has used this tool for more than 15 years to effectively measure each child's progress in 21 key areas as well as overall trends in these areas to identify those issues which need more attention to successfully improve the mental health and overall success of each child in our program. (Question 15 specifically asks if the child has been able to avoid substance abuse-drugs/alcohol).

Big Brothers Big Sisters programs have been proven effective as prevention programs. According to a major four-year study by Public/Private Ventures, youth matched with a Big Brother or sister were 70% less likely to be arrested, 53% less likely to skip school, 33% less likely to engage in violent confrontations, 46% less likely to initiate drug use (70% less likely for minority students), and 27% less likely to start drinking alcohol (50% less likely for minority students). A 2-year study of five School-Based Mentoring Programs by Big Brothers Big Sisters of America, funded by UPS, showed that of youth matched one-to-one at school: 64% had better attitudes toward school, 58% achieved higher grades in social studies, languages, and math, 60% improved relationships with adults, and 64% had higher self-confidence. Providing adult volunteer mentors has a positive impact with far-reaching results, as children with positive self-confidence and academic success are less likely to drop out of school and less likely to begin using drugs or alcohol or engaging in delinquent behavior.

Program Outcomes Nationally with very high-risk youth:

An evaluation of the BBBSA program has been conducted to assess children who participated in BBBSA compared to their non-participating peers. After an 18-month period, BBBSA youth:

- were 46% less likely than control youth to initiate drug use during the study period.
- were 27% less likely to initiate alcohol use than control youth.
- were almost one-third less likely than control youth to hit someone.
- were better than control youth in academic behavior, attitudes, and performance.
- were more likely to have higher quality relationships with their parents or guardians than control youth.
- were more likely to have higher quality relationships with their peers at the end of the study period than did control youth.

The information for this fact sheet was excerpted from: McGill, D.E., Mihalic, S.F., & Grotspeter, J. K. (1998). [Blueprints for Violence Prevention](#), Book Two: Big Brothers Big Sisters of America. Boulder, CO: Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence.

Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney & Kearny Counties is required to follow this model in its programs, and utilize BBBSA's program outcome evaluations. Every child in our programs are evaluated using this national model that tracks the needs and progress of each child. The process includes the child's parent or guardian from the beginning and providing input throughout the life of the match.

that sustained relationships were those developmental ones in which the mentor saw himself or herself as a friend, not as a teacher or preacher (Tierney et al., 1995, p. 51). Unlike some other relationships between mentors and youths, the developmental relationships were grounded in the mentor's belief that he or she was there to meet the developmental needs of the youth to provide supports and opportunities the youth did not have. While most developmental volunteers ultimately hoped to help their youth improve in school and be more responsible, they centered their involvement and expectations on developing a reliable, trusting relationship, and expanded the scope of their efforts only as the relationship strengthened (Morrow and Styles, 1995, p. ii).

These volunteers placed top priority on making the relationships enjoyable and fun for both partners. Furthermore, they were there for the Little Brother or Sister, listened nonjudgmentally, looked for the youths interests and strengths, and incorporated the youths into the decision-making process (gave them voice and choice) of their activities. From a resilience perspective, adult mentors provided the three protective factors: a caring relationship, positive expectations and respect, and ongoing opportunities for participation and contribution. According to the researchers, adult mentors saw risks existing in the environment not in the youths. Fortunately, two-thirds of the 82 relationships examined were developmental. In contrast, in prescriptive relationships, the adult volunteers believed their primary purpose was to guide the youths toward the values, attitudes, and behaviors the adult deemed positive. Adults in these relationships set the goals, the pace and/or the ground rules for the relationship. These volunteers were reluctant to adjust their expectations of the youth or their expectation of how quickly the youth's behavior could change (Morrow and Styles, 1995, p. iii). A majority of these prescriptive volunteers were there to fix kids typically, to improve school performance. Thus, most of their shared time was spent in conversation about grades and classroom behavior, not fun activities. For these volunteers, risk was seen as existing within the young person. What seemed to stand out for these prescriptive volunteers was less the deficiencies present in the youth's environment, and more particularly in terms of morals and values those present in the youth themselves deficiencies prescriptive volunteers frequently sought to rectify (Morrow and Styles, 1995, p. 40).

Not surprisingly, adults and youths in prescriptive matches found the relationship frustrating and non-supportive. Of these relationships, only 29 percent met consistently (compared with 93 percent of the developmental), and at the 18-month follow-up, only 32 percent were ongoing (compared with 91 percent of the developmental) (Morrow and Styles, 1995, p. 18). A Prescriptive Relationship Youth: When I went out with my Big Brother he...said, Okay, let's go get the library card and let's go to the library and check out a book. But I stayed at the library all day and he kept coming back, and telling me I didn't have the right information. So I studied there until closing time in the library. I was sitting there doing a report on toads and frogs, and when he came back, I had my report done, but I didn't have a rough draft. So like I wrote word for word out of the book; he said that's cheating. I just sat there and dropped in tears. Interviewer: What upset you about that? Youth: I didn't wanna stay there, I felt like I was supposed to write the report in my own words. Like some of it I got out of the book and some of it came out of my own head...I had to do it over... And when he picked me up from the library, it was raining. (Abridged from Building Relationships With Youth in Program Settings, p. 63).

A Developmental Relationship Mentor: [When he told me about a bad grade] I kind of focused on his other grades first, he said that he had done a good job with the other ones. And then I asked him if he wanted to do better in it, and then I kind of asked him how he could do better. And it was a pretty simple thing because he just didn't do a couple reports. So we decided that, you know, the next ones he got I would help him with them if he wanted. And we did that twice. You know, so it's like what can we do together to do this... When I came home with even a B or even an A-, sometimes it would be well why did you get a minus here. It wasn't like, oh you did great. So I was sensitive to that. (From Building Relationships With Youth in Program Settings, p. 59).

Supportive Program Infrastructure From the studies of Big Brothers/Big Sisters recruitment and screening, and program practices, as well as earlier P/PV research on mentoring, the researchers conclude that there are some

requires that adults see the innate resilience and health of young people (Marshall, 1998). Other studies have reached similar conclusions (Resnick et al., 1997; Hattie et al., 1997). Tierney recommends more research to explore the impact of both volunteer and youth characteristics (p. 53). Health and resilience unfold in environments of caring relationships, high-expectation messages, and opportunities for participation and contribution. These environments meet basic human needs for love and belonging, respect, identity, mastery, power, and meaning (Benard, 1991). Sound program management is critical. Program procedures and policies must be well attended to. A Big Brothers/Big Sisters match is carefully administered and supported by rigorous standards and trained personnel. Big Brothers/Big Sisters staff members strive for matches that are not only safe and suited to the child's needs but also harmonious and built to last. They take care in selecting volunteers, orienting them, and matching them with children. But Big Brothers/Big Sisters workers are more than just matchmakers. They provide ongoing support, consultation, and supervision to the youth and the youth's family, and often the mentor receives training support that helps all parties get through rough spots in the relationship. P/PV estimates an effort like this costs \$1,000 for each mentored youth (Tierney et al., p. 52).

The health of the helper must be a focus of prevention and education efforts. The mental health and wellbeing of the mentor are critical for program success. The Big Brothers/Big Sisters evaluation found that serving the needs of mentors is as important as serving the needs of youth. According to Ferguson's 1990 study, most programs expect to use volunteer mentors to supplement the love and attention that their paid staffs provide to children, but those that have tried have experienced only limited success at finding mentors and keeping them active. They have discovered that fulfilling mentors' needs is as important for sustaining their involvement as fulfilling youths' needs is to sustaining theirs (p. 15). This finding directly parallels what has been discovered by educational researchers like McLaughlin (1990): Meeting the needs of teachers is a fundamental prerequisite to engaging students. Caregivers must connect to their own health in order to be developmental in their approach with youth: nonjudgmental, respectful, empathic, hopeful, and reciprocal. Mentors, adult helpers, cannot give what they do not have (Mills, 1993). Planning for "mentor-rich" environments must be a major focus of prevention, education, and youth services. Researcher Marc Freedman (1993) explains, "Creating mentor-rich settings: schools, social programs, youth organizations is one way of moving beyond the chimera of super-mentoring, in which a single charismatic adult is called on to be a dramatic influence, providing all the young person's needs in one relationship. In reality, young people need more than one relationship to develop into healthy adults (p. 111)."

The Big Brothers/Big Sisters study, along with years of research on resilience and positive youth development, show clearly the path for youth policy and educational reform. (See other publications in this series.) Unless we focus on the mediating variables of relationships, beliefs, and opportunities for participation, we will not achieve the desired outcomes of reduced alcohol and other drug abuse, school success, and compassionate and responsible citizens. This is the key message of resiliency research and the Big Brothers/Big Sisters evaluation; this is the message for prevention practitioners, educators, youth and education policymakers, and our adult society."

Program Theory

BBBS mentoring is loosely based on the theory of social control, where attachments to prosocial, supportive adults, a commitment to appropriate goals, and a mutually trusting relationship between the mentor and mentee (adult and youth) can allow the child to begin to feel more socially accepted and supported. The increased level of support from adults allows youths to view themselves in a more positive light and engage in more constructive behavior. *Youth who are more socially bonded have more to lose from misbehavior.*

2024 AFAC GRANT Budget

\$ 6,000.00

\$ 25,000.00

AFAC Mentoring Program Budget

	INCOME	2024	
4105	Donations	\$ 10,000.00	Projected
4115	WKCF Trust Fund	\$ 29,000.00	Projected
	WKCF Emergency Grant	\$ 5,000.00	Requested
4135	AFAC	\$ 31,000.00	Requested
4150	Diversion Funds	\$ 3,000.00	Projected
4160	Finnup Foundation	\$ 39,000.00	Requested
4160	United Way	\$ 10,300.00	Committed/Requested
4195	Wal-Mart	\$ 2,000.00	Requested
4300	Western KS Community Foundation	\$ 4,540.00	Requested
4200	Sam's Club	\$ 1,500.00	Requested
	JJ12	\$ 11,000.00	Received
	MY105	\$ 4,000.00	Received
	BBBSA Grant JJ13	\$ 46,819.00	Committed
	BBBSA Grant MY106	\$ 12,129.00	Committed
4110	Match Day Campaign	\$ 10,000.00	Projected
	YWOP Tree /wreath sale	\$ 1,750.00	Projected
	Mystery Dinner	\$ 5,000.00	Projected
4019	Golf Tournament	\$ 5,902.00	Projected
4017	Interest Income	\$ 35.00	Projected
4048	TOTAL INCOME	\$ 231,975.00	
	EXPENSES		
	PAYROLL EXPENSES		
	Executive Director	\$ 63,784.00	
5160	Employee Insurance	\$ 13,996.00	
5555	federal unemployment	\$ 2,800.00	
	Case Managers -	\$ 94,892.00	
5700	Payroll Taxes	\$ 12,139.00	
	Matchforce	\$ 3,900.00	
	Office Supplies	\$ 1,500.00	
	Copies	\$ 2,500.00	
	Postage	\$ 500.00	
5765	Internet	\$ 1,200.00	
	Mileage	\$ 5,500.00	
	Business Insurance	\$ 6,500.00	
	Criminal Background Checks	\$ 6,000.00	
	Rent	\$ 13,764.00	
	Equipment/Repairs	\$ 1,000.00	
5771	Recruitment / Promotion	\$ 2,000.00	
5270			
5120	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 231,975.00	

This budget is not our entire agency budget, only the budget for our one-to-one evidenced based mentoring program. These funds are allocated to the mentoring programs but none of them are specifically allocated to alcohol prevention We will provide receipts or further documentation on request
AFAC request will be allocated for Prevention of alcohol use/abuse for those youth who are at High Risk as determined by our RPI --risk assessment



2023 Statistics for Big Brothers Big Sisters of Finney & Kearny Counties

Youth matched with a Big Brother or Big Sister Volunteer maintained appropriate baseline level or improved in the following areas:

97% maintained or demonstrated improved self-confidence, 68% showed significant improvement,
97% were able to express their feelings appropriately, 47 % showed significant improvement,
89% were able to make decisions, 47% showed significant improvement,
97% had hobbies or interests outside of school, 34% showed significant improvement in development of hobbies or interests outside of school,
97% had appropriate hygiene, 16% showed significant improvement in personal hygiene,
87% had a good sense of the future, 21% showed significant improvement in having a sense of the future,
84% were able to use community resources, 16% showed significant improvement in using community resources,
84% were able to use school resources, 24% showed significant improvement in using school resources,
82% performed well in school, 50% showed significant improvement in school performance,
79% participated in class, 47% showed significant improvement in class participation,
87% were able to maintain good behavior in the classroom, 39% showed significant improvement in behavior,
89% were able to avoid delinquency, 16% showed significant improvement in avoidance of delinquency,
95% were able to avoid substance/alcohol use, 3% showed significant improvement in avoidance of alcohol abuse,
95% showed trust toward their teacher, 58% showed significant improvement in trusting their teacher,
92% showed respect for other cultures, 24% showed significant improvement in respecting other cultures,
95% showed good relationship with their family, 24% showed significant improvement in family relationships, and
95% showed good relationships with peers, 53% showed significant improvement in relationships with peers.
74% improved their grades:
29% improved in one class,
24% improved in two classes,
13% improved in three classes,
8% improved in four classes,
74% of youth improved in reading, and
79% improved in math.

BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS MENTORING

2023 AFAC GRANT REQUESTS

AFAC Small Grant Budget

	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	
Program Coordinator/CM	\$ 333.33	\$333.33	\$333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$3,000.00
Case Manager	\$ 333.33	\$333.33	\$333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.33	\$ 333.34	\$3,000.00
TOTAL										\$ 6,000.00

AFAC LARGE GRANT BUDGET

CM	\$ 518.52	\$518.52	\$518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$ 518.52	\$4,666.68
CM	\$ 443.52	\$443.51	\$443.52	\$ 443.51	\$ 443.52	\$ 443.52	\$ 443.52	\$ 443.52	\$ 443.51	\$3,991.64
Quality Assurance/Recruitment	\$ 593.52	\$593.52	\$593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$ 593.52	\$5,341.68
TOTAL										\$ 14,000.00

EVALUATIONS FOR THESE YOUTH SERVED WITH AFAC FUNDS IN 2022 SHOWED:

100% were able to avoid alcohol/drug use

96% improved self-confidence,

99% were able to make better decisions, 94% had a good sense of the future

98% improved in school

98% showed better relationships with peers, adults at school, and their families

99% were able to use community and school resources

97% improved attitude toward school

97% showed respect for other cultures

99% were able to avoid delinquency

Donations	\$10,000.00
WKCF Trust Fund	\$29,000.00
WKCF Grant for Supplies	\$3,000.00
Playground Finnup	\$10,000.00
Diversiion Funds	\$3,000.00
Finnup Foundation	\$35,000.00
United Way	\$10,300.00
BBBSA Federal OJIDP grant J112	\$46,819.00
Fundraiser Income	\$32,000.00
BBBSA Federal OJIDP grantMC105	\$12,149.00
TAX CREDIT REFUND	\$ 19,043.00

Donation, Diversiion, WKCF Trust Fund, and Fundraiser amounts are estimated, United Way, BBBSA funding are allocated, Finnup Foundation and WKCF amounts are requested.

We will provide any further receipts or information needed upon request.

Above amounts are funding for the One-to-One Match Program, however none is specifically allocated to prevention of alcohol use.

AFAC Funding request is specifically for Prevention of Alcohol use/abuse in High Risk Youth

2022 AFAC GRANT FINAL REPORT

	MAY	JUNE	JULY
	\$333.33	\$333.34	\$ 333.33
	\$333.33	\$333.34	\$ 333.33

\$518.52	\$518.52	\$	518.52
\$443.51	\$443.52	\$	443.51
\$482.41	\$482.41	\$	482.41

BIG BROTHERS BIG SISTERS MENTORING

2021 YEAR END REPORT

AFAC Final Report Small Grant

[illegible]

AFAC FINAL -LARGE GRANT

[illegible]

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: John Presisto, Planner II
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: FC2023-51 Parcel Plat - Halbur Fields Addition

DISCUSSION:

Consideration of the Parcel Plat, Halbur Fields Addition, Finney County, Kansas.

BACKGROUND:

Pro-Stake Surveying LLC., is requesting to plat the Halbur Fields Addition. The property is generally located 6270 Old Post Road, Finney County, Kansas (Figure 1). The Halbur Fields Addition will have two lots, Lot 1 Block 1 contains +/- 8.057 acres and Lot 2, Block 1 contains +/- 134.347 acres. Both lots will be used for residential purposes. Lot 1 is zoned "L-R" Low Density Residential and currently contains a home on the property with several accessory structures. A portion of Lot 2 is currently "L-R" Low Density Residential and "A" Agricultural District. Lot 2 contains a home on the property with three accessory structures.

The 3rd submittal was presented for plat review on March 7, 2023, and met requirements.

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION:

The Planning Commission recommended approval of the plat at the December 21, 2023, meeting.

Members Present- 9

Yea vote- 9

Nay vote- 0

ALTERNATIVES:

1. The Governing Body may approve the parcel plat.
2. The Governing Body may not approve the parcel plat.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Alternative 1, approval of the parcel plat.

FISCAL And/Or POLICY IMPACT:

None.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description
PC Minute Excerpt
Vicinity Map
Parcel Plat

MINUTES

HOLCOMB - GARDEN CITY - FINNEY COUNTY AREA PLANNING COMMISSION

December 21, 2023

The Holcomb-Garden City-Finney County Area Wide Planning Commission scheduled a Public Hearing at 9:00 a.m. Thursday, December 21, 2023, in the City Commission Chambers at the City of Garden City Administrative Center located at 301 N 8th Street, Garden City, Kansas.

1. CALL TO ORDER

Chairman Haeck called to order the Area Wide Planning Commission meeting at 9:00 a.m. The following Commission members were present: Member Anliker, Member Collins, Member Crockett, Vice-Chair Germann, Member Glass, Member Hitz, Member Michel, and Member Rupp. Also present were Secretary Maxwell, Staff Charles and Staff Thompson.

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – November 16, 2023

Member Glass made a motion to approve the minutes from November 16, 2023. *Member Collins* seconded the motion. Votes were taken by yeas and nays and recorded as follows:

Anliker	Collins	Crockett	Germann	Glass	Haeck	Hitz	Michel	Rupp
Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea

Motion passed.

3. PUBLIC COMMENT- Agenda Schedule Allowance: 30 minutes (5 minutes per spokesperson)

OPEN PUBLIC COMMENT for items not on agenda.
CLOSED PUBLIC COMMENT

4. GENERAL STAFF REPORT AND UPDATE

Staff Charles presented the General Staff Report, copies of which are available through the Neighborhood & Development Services office.

5. SUBMITTAL OF EXHIBITS FOR THE RECORD

- Finney County Zoning Regulations, Garden City Zoning Regulations and City of Holcomb Zoning Regulations all as amended.**
- Finney County, City of Garden City, and City of Holcomb Subdivision Regulations all as amended**
- Finney County, City of Garden City, and City of Holcomb Comprehensive Plans all as amended**
- All Visual Aid Presentations with Aerial Maps, Site Plans, and Plats**
- All application files in their entirety including Staff Reports**

6. NEW BUSINESS

FC2023:51: Pro-Stake Surveying LLC has filed an application for consideration of the Halbur Fields parcel plat, generally located at 6270 Old Post Road, Finney County, KS, at the request of Roman Halbur.

Staff Thompson- Presented staff report.

MEMBER MICHEL MADE A MOTION TO RECOMMEND APPROVAL OF THE HALBUR FIELDS ADDITION PARCEL PLAT PER STAFF RECOMMENDATION ALTERNATIVE 1. MEMBER CROCKETT SECONDED THE MOTION.

Votes were taken by yeas and nays and recorded as follows:

Anliker	Collins	Crockett	Germann	Glass	Haeck	Hitz	Michel	Rupp
Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea

Motion passed.

7. ADJOURN

MEMBER GLASS MADE A MOTION TO ADJOURN. MEMBER MICHEL SECONDED THE MOTION.

Votes were taken by yeas and nays and recorded as follows:

Anliker	Collins	Crockett	Germann	Glass	Haeck	Hitz	Michel	Rupp
Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea	Yea

Motion passed.

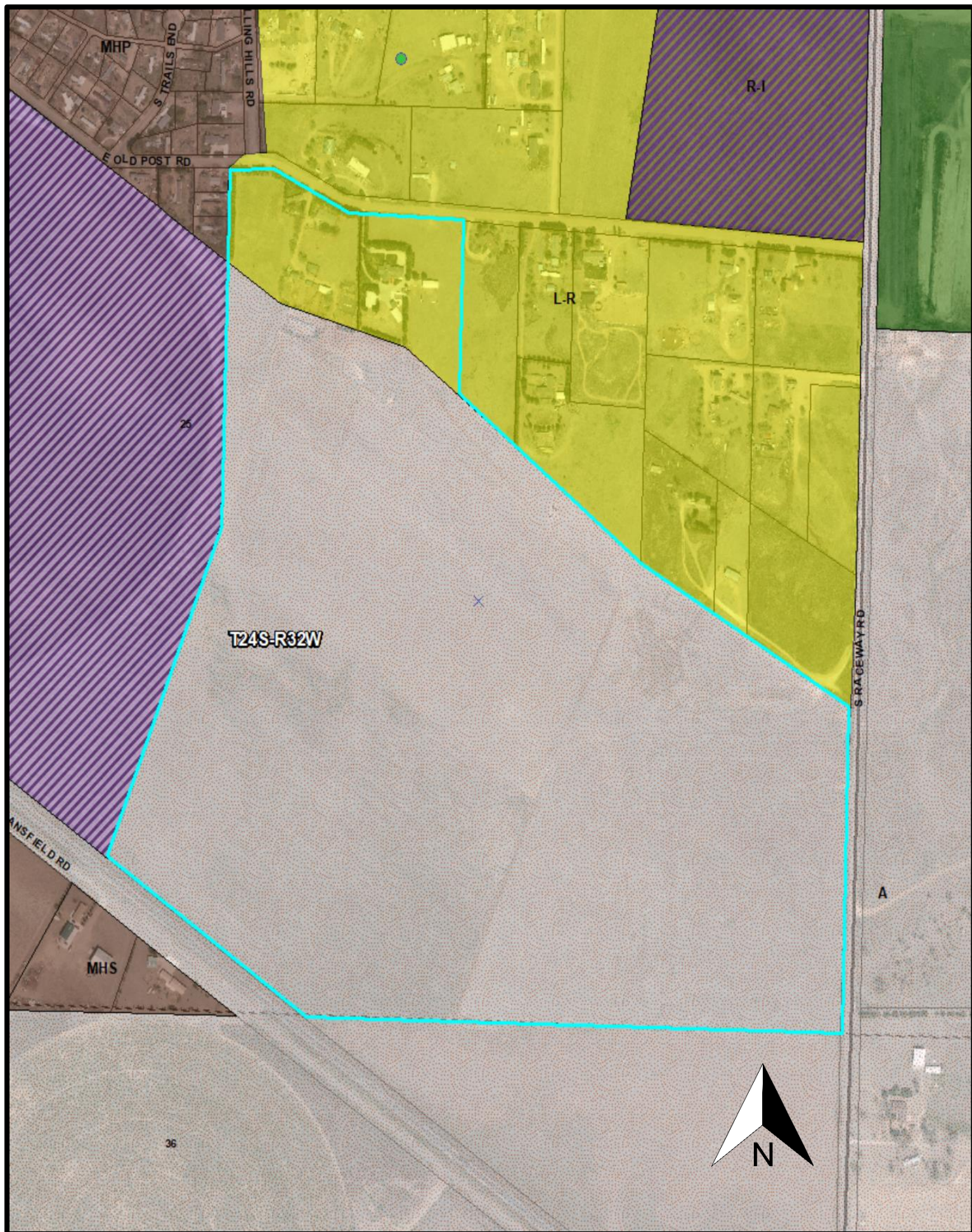
The meeting was adjourned at 9:32 A.M.

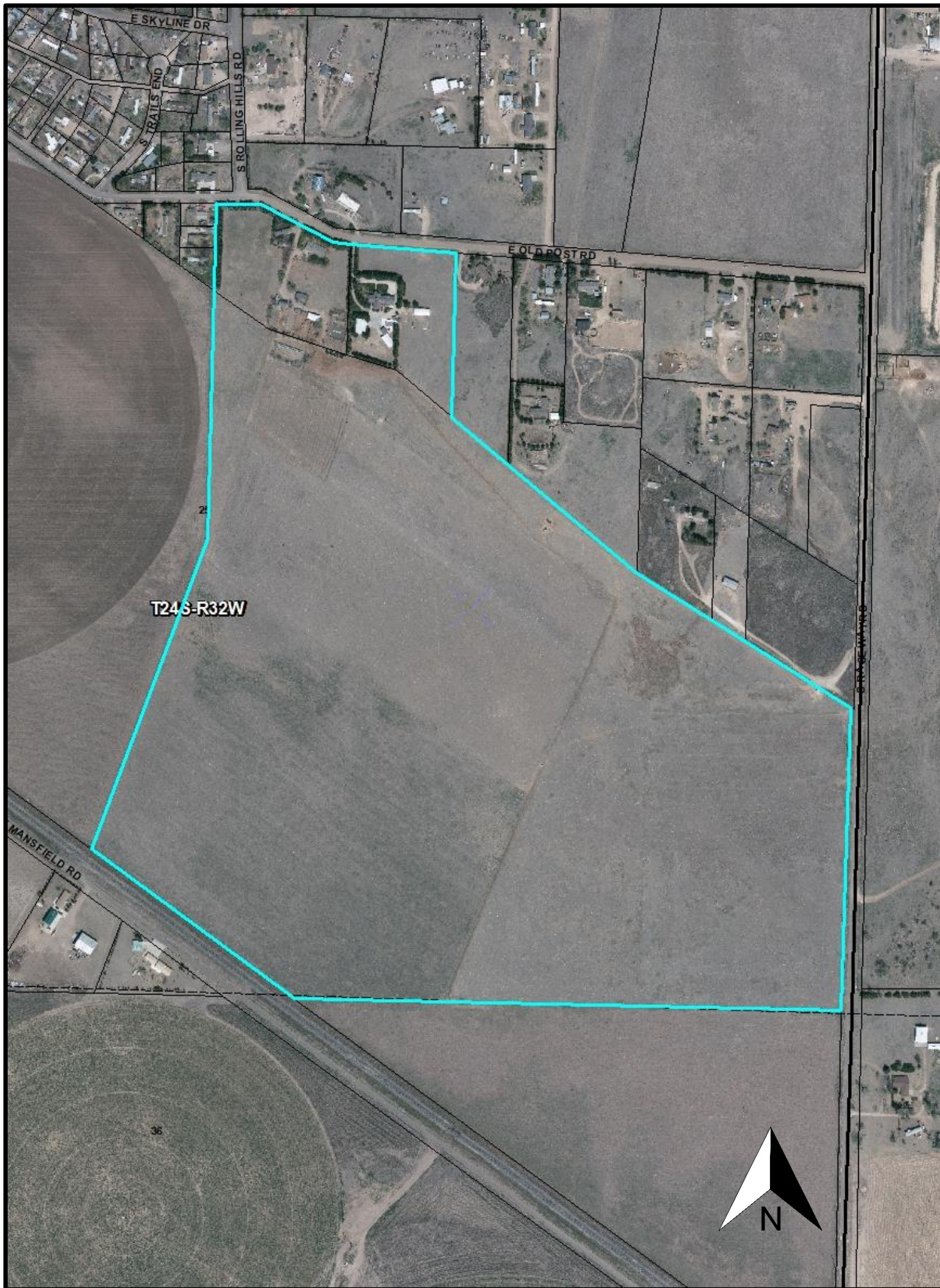
Trent Maxwell
Aleecya Charles

Secretary
Staff

Nathaniel Haeck
Vicki Germann

Chairman
Vice-Chairman





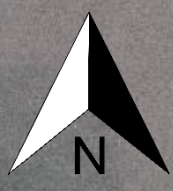
E SKYLINE DR
S TRAILS END
S ROLLING HILLS RD

E OLD POST RD

T24S-R32W

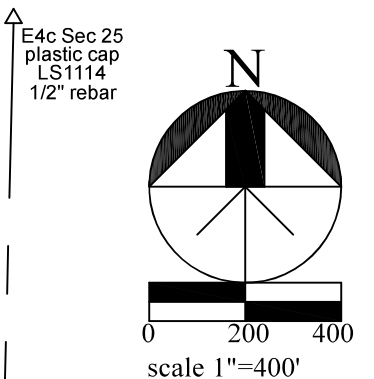
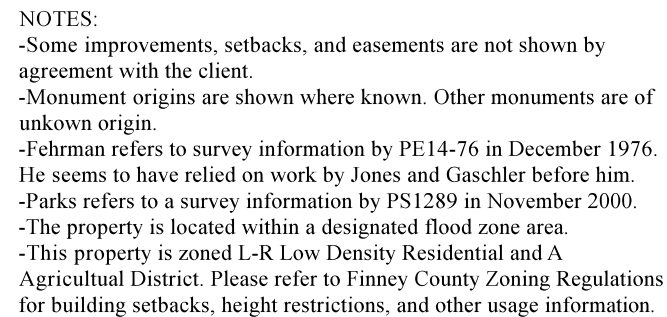
S STAGE WAGON RD

MANSFIELD RD



36

part of Section 25, Township 24 South,
Range 32 West of the 6th P.M., Finney County, Kansas



Legend

- set 1/2"x24" rebar with plastic cap CLS305
- found 1/2" rebar O.U.
- ▣ found 3/8" rebar O.U.
- ▢ found 1/2" rebar and cap MLS1114
- found 3" pipe O.U.
- ⊖ found 7/8" pipe O.U.
- ⊙ found 1" pipe O.U.
- ⊗ found 1/2" rebar by LS665
- < found 5/8" rebar O.U.
- △ found corner as noted
- U. monument of unknown origin

3. Point of Beginning

**ProStake
Surveying**
PO Box 2324
Garden City,
Kansas 67846
620-385-0547

Date 1-25-2024
Revisions
2-22-2024
3-1-2024
Sheet 1 of 3

Parcel Plat of Halbur Fields

part of Section 25, Township 24 South,
Range 32 West of the 6th P.M., Finney County, Kansas

DEDICATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: that the Roman and JoAnn Halbur Revocable Trust Dated July 21, 1993, and the John H. Kleysteuber Revocable Trust dated October 15, 2021, and the Marisa L. Kleysteuber Revocable Trust dated Octobeer 15, 2021, are the owners of that land included on the plat shown hereon, and that they are the only persons whose consent is necessary to pass clear title to said land and that they hereby consent to the making and recording of said plat and they hereby dedicate said plat to the public.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this dedication is executed

this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Roman A. Halbur Jo Ann Halbur
Roman and JoAnn Halbur Revocable Trust Dated July 21, 1993
6270 E Old Post Rd, Garden City
620-276-8336

NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of _____)
County of _____) ss
This dedication was acknowledged before me, the undersigned notary public, by Roman A. and Jo Ann Halbur, trustees for the Roman and JoAnn Halbur Revocable Trust Dated July 21, 1993

this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Notary Public

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this dedication is executed

this _____ day of _____, 2024.

John H. Kleysteuber Marisa L. Kleysteuber
John H. Kleysteuber Revocable Trust dated October 15, 2021
Marisa L. Kleysteuber Revocable Trust dated Octobeer 15, 2021
6310 E Old Post Rd, Garden City
620-272-6552

NOTARY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

State of _____)
County of _____) ss
This dedication was acknowledged before me, the undersigned notary public, by John H. and Marisa L. Kleysteuber, trustees for the John H. Kleysteuber Revocable Trust dated October 15, 2021, and the Marisa L. Kleysteuber Revocable Trust dated Octobeer 15, 2021,

this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Notary Public

FINNEY COUNTY REVIEW SURVEYOR

I, hereby certify, that this survey plat was reviewed by me and that it is in compliance with K.S.A. 58-2005 and the Kansas Minimum Standards for Boundary Surveys.

REGISTER of DEEDS

HOLCOMB-GARDEN CITY-FINNEY COUNTY AREA
PLANNING COMMISSION

The Parcel Plat described hereon has been reviewed and considered by the Holcomb Garden City Finney County Area Planning Commission at its regular meeting held

this _____ day of _____, 2024, and the same is hereby recommended for approval.

Vicki Germann, Chairperson _____
Date

Trent Maxwell, Secretary _____
Date

FINNEY COUNTY COMMISSION

This plat approved and all dedications shown hereon accepted by the Board of Commissioners of Finney County, Kansas.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2024.

Gerry Schultz, Chairman

ATTEST: _____
County Clerk, Dori Munyan

SURVEYOR

I, Benjamin A. Rumbaugh, do hereby certify that I am a Professional Land Surveyor in the State of Kansas and that the property described hereon was surveyed under my supervision on 10-13-2023, and all of the monuments shown exist and their positions are correct to the best of my knowledge.

ProStake
Surveying

PO Box 2324
Garden City,
Kansas 67846
620-385-0547

Date 1-25-2024
Revisions
2-22-2024
3-1-2024
Sheet 3 of 3

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: John Presisto, Planner II
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Waiver Request for 3006 W. Jones, Finney County, Kansas

DISCUSSION:

Ivan Gutierrez is requesting a waiver to allow off-site advertisement at the property generally located at 3006 W. Jones Avenue. The property is currently zoned "G-C" General Commercial district and contains +/-1.16 acres. There are two buildings and an existing sign frame on the property. The applicant is wanting to allow off-site advertisement on this property to help support local businesses in the community. The applicant is proposing 8 different sign slots on the existing sign frame (see Proposed Signage attachment).

The current off-site advertisement regulations in Section 24.090(6) of the Finney County Zoning Regulations are as follows:

A lot or parcel of land may have one (1) off-site advertising sign as long as it meets the following:

- (A) The lot shall not contain any existing structures.
- (B) The lot shall have a minimum of two hundred (200) lineal feet of street frontage on the side that the off-site advertising sign is located.
- (C) No more than one (1) off-site advertising sign shall be permitted on any specific lot or parcel of land.
- (D) Off-site advertising signs shall be removed upon development of the lot or parcel if the requirements stated in this section are not met.
- (E) Off-site advertising signs shall not exceed four-hundred fifty (450) square feet in size.
- (F) Off-site advertising signs shall be placed no closer than one thousand two hundred (1200) feet from another off-site advertising sign.
- (G) Off-site advertising signs shall not be closer than one hundred (100) feet from any building.
- (H) Off-site advertising signs shall be located no closer than five hundred (500) feet to land that is zoned residential.

If the waiver request is granted, the applicant will be required to obtain a sign permit and have a licensed sign installer to install the signs.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. The Governing Body may approve the wavier.
2. The Governing Body may not approve the wavier.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff is unable to recommend approval of the waiver request.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Waiver Request Letter

Proposed Signage

Sign Location

Subject: Request for Waiver of Billboard Restrictions to
Promote Local Businesses

Dear Finney County Commissioners,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my sincere interest and request for the waiver of certain billboard restrictions within Finney County. The purpose of this waiver is to create an avenue for promoting local businesses, including my own, and to showcase the abundance of local talent within our community.

As a passionate member of the local business community, I firmly believe that granting this waiver would have several positive impacts. Firstly, it would provide an invaluable platform for local businesses to enhance their brand exposure and reach a wider audience. This, in turn, could stimulate economic growth and foster a sense of community pride.

Moreover, the waiver would serve as a catalyst for promoting the diverse range of talents present in our county. By allowing billboards to showcase local businesses, artists, and entrepreneurs, we can create a vibrant tapestry that reflects the unique offerings of Finney County.

I understand the importance of adhering to regulations, but I believe that a temporary waiver for this initiative aligns with the spirit of supporting local businesses and community development. I am confident that the positive outcomes resulting from this waiver would be felt by both businesses and residents alike.

I am more than willing to discuss this matter further or provide any additional information that may assist in your decision-making process. I sincerely appreciate your time and consideration of this request, and I am hopeful for a favorable outcome that will benefit our local community.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Ivan Gutierrez
316-744-5500
Lcbirria@gmail.com





MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Lona DuVall, President/CEO FCEDC
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Finney County Economic Development | Update

DISCUSSION:

Finney County Economic Development President/CEO Lona DuVall will provide an update to the Board.

RECOMMENDATION:

None.

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Shruti Chhabra, Director, Finney County Health Department
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Health Dept Grants Budget Signature Request

DISCUSSION:

The Local Board of Health is asked to authorize Finney County Health Department's (FCHD) annual grant requests to Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).

BACKGROUND:

Finney County Health Department applies for the following KDHE grants annually:

1. Family Planning
2. Maternal and Child Health
3. Immunization Action Plan
4. State Formula
5. Public Health Emergency Preparedness

Particulars for each grant are in attachment. A combination of the grant funding and County match funding allows us to provide health promotion, prevention and primary care services through the Health Department (clinic/outreach). These funds help enhance access for individuals/families, especially those with limited insurance options, and address factors that need to be addressed at the community rather than individual level (e.g. reportable disease investigation, preparedness for emergencies).

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Sign the grant request as presented.
2. Table the request and direct staff to provide additional information.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends option 1.

FISCAL And/Or POLICY IMPACT:

Requested total is \$432,140.91. Fiscal impact will depend on actual award.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Signature page from KGMS application

Grant overview

Grant Application Signature Page
State of Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Grant Period: July 01 2024 - June 30 2025

1000 SW Jackson, Suite 340
Topeka, Kansas 66612-1365

This form, complete with signatures, is required to complete your Aid to Local and/or MIECHV application package.
Upload as an attachment under Work Area, Agency Imports and under the upcoming grant period year: 2025 for ATL and 2024 for MIECHV.
ATL applications due at noon on April 1, 2024.
MIECHV applications are due at noon on July 8, 2024.
Applications Due April 01, 2024

Applicant:(Name of Agency)

Finney County Health Department

Address

919 Zerr Road
Garden City,Kansas 67846

KGMS Administrator

Shruti Chhabra

KGMS Administrator Phone

9142177278

Programs

IAP SFY2025	\$16,336.00
MCH SFY2025 Returning Applicant (Funded in SFY2024)	\$178,062.60
PHEP SFY2025	\$29,736.00
Family Planning SFY2025 - Returning Applicant	\$147,419.31
State Formula SFY2025	\$60,587.00
Total	\$432,140.91

Signatures

President/Chairman Local Board of Health or Board of Directors

Administrator/Director

Date:

Date:



FINNEY COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Finney County Health Department Grant Information

Shruti Chhabra MD MHA

Director, Finney County Health Department

schhabra@finneycounty.org

Family Planning (FP)



FINNEY COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- Purpose

Information and means to individuals to exercise reproductive freedoms

- Activities

- Health promotion and education

- Direct clinical services (prevention/treatment): annual check-ups, contraceptives, fertility counseling, laboratory services, STI investigation and treatment etc. offered with a sliding fee schedule

- 340 B pharmaceuticals

- Referral services

- Collaborate/coordinate with local stakeholders to strengthen system of care available to Finney County residents

- 40% match required by State, competitive grant (priority to LHDs)



FINNEY COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Maternal and Child Health (MCH)

- Purpose
 - Improve health of mothers, infants, children and youth
 - Promote and develop local systems of care
- Activities
 - Health Education and Promotion
 - Direct clinical services and referral
 - Home visiting services
 - Collaborate and coordinate with local entities to strengthen system of care available to Finney County residents
- 40% Match Required by State, competitive grant

Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)



- Purpose

Prepare for, respond to, mitigate and recover from disasters (infectious disease, terrorism, mass casualty emergencies)

- Activities

- Health and medical response planning for all hazards
- Coordinating with Emergency Management for Emergency Support Function (ESF) #8 readiness
- Collaborate with regional counties for disaster preparedness

- 10% Match Recommended, non-competitive grant



FINNEY COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Immunization Action Plan (IAP)

- Purpose
 - Provide public vaccines to uninsured/underinsured children through Vaccines for Children program
- Activities
 - Health education/promotion pertaining to vaccines
 - Order, receive, manage public vaccine, including cold chain requirements
 - Epidemiological monitoring, reporting and action in coordination with KDHE
- No Match Required, available to LHDs with Vaccine For Children program

State Formula (SF)



FINNEY COUNTY
HEALTH DEPARTMENT

- Purpose
 - Supports/strengthens Local Health Departments for Foundational Public Health Services*
- Areas
 - Assessment
 - All Hazards Preparedness/response
 - Policy Development and Support
 - Community Partnership Development
 - Organizational Competencies
 - Addressing Health Equity and the Social Determinants of Health
- 100% Match Required, non competitive grant

** Foundational Public Health Services Model developed by Kansas Association of Local Health Departments.*

Can be accessed at: [Foundational Public Health Services in Kansas - Kansas Health Institute \(khi.org\)](https://khi.org)

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU: Robert Reece
FROM: Beth Beavers
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Architecture approval of JDC retrofit

DISCUSSION:

County staff is requesting the Board consider utilizing GMCN Architects to retrofit the 1/2 emergency shelter space back to detention beds.

BACKGROUND:

In 2018 GMCN Architects were used to design the retrofit of the JDC from detention to an emergency shelter. Because of the change in demand for detention space needs County Staff is recommending a portion of the space changed to an emergency shelter be converted back to detention space. As GMCN was the original architect on this change over staff is requesting that we use them to convert part of the space back.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Authorize County staff to engage GMCN for the purpose of designing the changeover and authorize County Administrator to sign the agreement for said services following County Counselor's review.
2. Deny the request to contract and pursue interest from other firms.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends option 1.

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Larry Brungardt, Right of Way Supervisor
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: 2024 Crack Sealing Bid

DISCUSSION:

The Board of County Commissioners is asked to consider and approve awarding the bid to B & H Paving for the spring 2024 crack sealing.

BACKGROUND:

The Public Works Department advertised for the 2024 Crack Sealing project on February 8, 2023. Bids were opened at 11:00 a.m. on March 11, 2023, at the Public Works office. One bid was received from B & H Paving for \$123,997.50. Approximately 33 miles of road are planned to be crack sealed this year including Jones Ave., Ritchel Rd., Gano Rd., Tennis Rd., Six Mile Rd., and River Rd.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. The Board of County Commissioners may accept the bid from B & H Paving and authorize the Chairman to sign the contract.
2. The Board of County Commissioners may reject the bid from B & H Paving.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends Alternative 1, accept the bid from B & H Paving and authorize the Chairman to sign the contract.

FISCAL And/Or POLICY IMPACT:

The fiscal impact is \$123,997.50 to be paid out of the Road & Bridge budget.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

2024 Crack Sealing Bid

2024 Crack Sealing Contract

2024 CRACK SEALING BID
March 11, 2024
11:00 a.m.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS

Sealed BIDS for the **2024 Crack Sealing Project** will be received by the Finney County Department of Public Works until 11:00 a.m., Monday, March 11, 2024, and then publicly opened and read.

Bid information and specifications may be obtained at the address of the Public Works office.

Bids shall be submitted in a sealed envelope to the owner at the following address: Finney County Department of Public Works, 101 W. Maple St., Garden City, Kansas 67846. The bid envelope is to be plainly marked "**CRACK SEALING BID**".

PROPOSAL
CRACK SEALING
YEAR 2024 PROJECT

BID QUOTATION FORM: **CYCLE 1**

Description: Crack Sealing
Quantity: 74,250
Unit Bid Price: \$ 1.67
Total Bid amount: \$ 123,997.50

The successful Bidder agrees to guarantee the material and workmanship of the project bid upon for one (1) year from the day work is completed. Any material or workmanship within the warranty period must be replaced by the Bidder free of charge, to Finney County, Kansas, and any labor involved in these failures must be furnished or paid for by the Bidder for the warranty period.

Guarantee Required: Each proposal must be accompanied by a bid bond executed by corporations authorized to contract as surety in the state of Kansas and made payable to Finney County, as a guarantee that if awarded the contract, the Bidder will enter into a contract and give bond as required. The amount shown should read "five (5) percent of the amount bid."

The undersigned is a Corporation or L.L.C. X, Partnership __, Individual __.

FEID or SSN 48-1091998.

Addendum #1 rec'd

BIDDER B+H Paving Inc

By Tracy Hess
(Printed Name)

ADDRESS PO Box 524
Scott City KS 67871

Title Sec/Treas

bhpavinginc@gmail.com

E-mail address

Tracy Hess
(Signature)

3/4/24
(Date)

Reminder: Bid opening to be 11:00 a.m., Monday March, 11TH in the Conference Room at the Finney County Public Works Office, 101 West Maple, Garden City Kansas, 67846.



Conforms with The American Institute of Architects,
A.I.A. Document A310 (2010 Edition)

Bid Bond

CONTRACTOR:

(Name, legal status and address)

B & H Paving, Inc
PO Box 524
Scott City, KS 67871

SURETY:

(Name, legal status and principal place
of business)

Old Republic Surety Company
10851 Mastin Blvd, Ste 270
Overland Park, KS 66210

This document has important legal
consequences. Consultation with
an attorney is encouraged with
respect to its completion or
modification.

Any singular reference to
Contractor, Surety, Owner or
other party shall be considered
plural where applicable.

OWNER:

(Name, legal status and address)

Finney County, KS, Department of Public Works
101 W Maple St, Garden City, KS 67846

BOND AMOUNT:

5% of attached bid

PROJECT:

(Name, location or address, and Project number, if any)

2024 Crack Sealing Project Various Finney County Roads

The Contractor and Surety are bound to the Owner in the amount set forth above, for the payment of which the Contractor and Surety bind themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns, jointly and severally, as provided herein. The conditions of this Bond are such that if the Owner accepts the bid of the Contractor within the time specified in the bid documents, or within such time period as may be agreed to by the Owner and Contractor, and the Contractor either (1) enters into a contract with the Owner in accordance with the terms of such bid, and gives such bond or bonds as may be specified in the bidding or Contract Documents, with a surety admitted in the jurisdiction of the Project and otherwise acceptable to the Owner, for the faithful performance of such Contract and for the prompt payment of labor and material furnished in the prosecution thereof; or (2) pays to the Owner the difference, not to exceed the amount of this Bond, between the amount specified in said bid and such larger amount for which the Owner may in good faith contract with another party to perform the work covered by said bid, then this obligation shall be null and void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect. The Surety hereby waives any notice of an agreement between the Owner and Contractor to extend the time in which the Owner may accept the bid. Waiver of notice by the Surety shall not apply to any extension exceeding sixty (60) days in the aggregate beyond the time for acceptance of bids specified in the bid documents, and the Owner and Contractor shall obtain the Surety's consent for an extension beyond sixty (60) days.

If this Bond is issued in connection with a subcontractor's bid to a Contractor, the term Contractor in this Bond shall be deemed to be Subcontractor and the term Owner shall be deemed to be Contractor.

When this Bond has been furnished to comply with a statutory or other legal requirement in the location of the Project, any provision in this Bond conflicting with said statutory or legal requirement shall be deemed deleted herefrom and provisions conforming to such statutory or other legal requirement shall be deemed incorporated herein. When so furnished, the intent is that this Bond shall be construed as a statutory bond and not as a common law bond.

Signed and sealed this 26th day of February, 2024

(Witness)

(Witness)

B & H Paving, Inc

(Contractor as Principal)

(Seal)

(Title)

Old Republic Surety Company

(Surety)

(Seal)

(Title)

Attorney-in-Fact





OLD REPUBLIC SURETY COMPANY

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That OLD REPUBLIC SURETY COMPANY, a Wisconsin stock insurance corporation, does make, constitute and appoint:

LARRY CASPERS, STANLEY JACKSON, ERIKA SCOBY, DALE CHAFFIN, CONNIE FORSSBERG, DORIS PILATUS, ANDREW A. RUPP, JOLENE COOPER, LORI J. ANTRIM, KATHERINE J. CASPER, SHIRLEY A. BOLLIG, REBECCA KUHN, DAWN R. SCHMIDT, MALLORY KOERNER, MICHELLE ZOOK, LORI MEIER, ROSE MEYERS, SHANNON SECREST, JACQUE BOOR, OF HAYS, KS

its true and lawful Attorney(s)-in-Fact, with full power and authority, for and on behalf of the company as surety, to execute and deliver and affix the seal of the company thereto (if a seal is required), bonds, undertakings, recognizances or other written obligations in the nature thereof, (other than bail bonds, bank depository bonds, mortgage deficiency bonds, mortgage guaranty bonds, guarantees of installment paper and note guaranty bonds, self-insurance workers compensation bonds guaranteeing payment of benefits or black lung bonds), as follows:

ALL WRITTEN INSTRUMENTS

and to bind OLD REPUBLIC SURETY COMPANY thereby, and all of the acts of said Attorneys-in-Fact, pursuant to these presents, are ratified and confirmed. This appointment is made under and by authority of the board of directors at a special meeting held on February 18, 1982. This Power of Attorney is signed and sealed by facsimile under and by the authority of the following resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the OLD REPUBLIC SURETY COMPANY on February 18, 1982.

RESOLVED that, the president, any vice-president, or assistant vice president, in conjunction with the secretary or any assistant secretary, may appoint attorneys-in-fact or agents with authority as defined or limited in the instrument evidencing the appointment in each case, for and on behalf of the company to execute and deliver and affix the seal of the company to bonds, undertakings, recognizances, and suretyship obligations of all kinds; and said officers may remove any such attorney-in-fact or agent and revoke any Power of Attorney previously granted to such person.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that any bond, undertaking, recognizance, or suretyship obligation shall be valid and binding upon the Company

- (i) when signed by the president, any vice president or assistant vice president, and attested and sealed (if a seal be required) by any secretary or assistant secretary; or
- (ii) when signed by the president, any vice president or assistant vice president, secretary or assistant secretary, and countersigned and sealed (if a seal be required) by a duly authorized attorney-in-fact or agent; or
- (iii) when duly executed and sealed (if a seal be required) by one or more attorneys-in-fact or agents pursuant to and within the limits of the authority evidenced by the Power of Attorney issued by the company to such person or persons.

RESOLVED FURTHER, that the signature of any authorized officer and the seal of the company may be affixed by facsimile to any Power of Attorney or certification there of authorizing the execution and delivery of any bond, undertaking, recognizance, or other suretyship obligations of the company; and such signature and seal when so used shall have the same force and effect as though manually affixed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, OLD REPUBLIC SURETY COMPANY has caused these presents to be signed by its proper officer, and its corporate seal to be affixed this 8TH day of JUNE, 2021.

Karen J. Haffner

Assistant Secretary



OLD REPUBLIC SURETY COMPANY

Alan Pavlic

President

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY OF WAUKESHA-SS

On this 8TH day of JUNE, 2021

, personally came before me, Alan Pavlic and

Karen J Haffner, to me known to be the individuals and officers of the OLD REPUBLIC SURETY COMPANY who executed the above instrument, and they each acknowledged the execution of the same, and being by me duly sworn, did severally depose and say; that they are the said officers of the corporation aforesaid, and that the seal affixed to the above instrument is the seal of the corporation, and that said corporate seal and their signatures as such officers were duly affixed and subscribed to the said instrument by the authority of the board of directors of said corporation.



Kathryn R. Pearson

Notary Public

My commission expires: 9/28/2022

CERTIFICATE

I, the undersigned, assistant secretary of the OLD REPUBLIC SURETY COMPANY, a Wisconsin corporation, CERTIFY that the foregoing and attached Power of Attorney remains in full force and has not been revoked; and furthermore, that the Resolutions of the board of directors set forth in the Power of Attorney, are now in force.

40-3783



Signed and sealed at the City of Brookfield, WI this 26th day of February 2024

Karen J. Haffner

Assistant Secretary

INSURANCE PLANNING INC.

CONTRACT

THIS AGREEMENT made and entered into this _____ day of _____ 2024,
by and between The Finney County Board of Commissioners, hereinafter called "OWNER" and
B & H Paving hereinafter called "CONTRACTOR".

WITNESSETH:

ARTICLE 1: The CONTRACTOR will commence and complete the project known as
2024 Crack Sealing Project

ARTICLE 2: It is hereby mutually agreed, that for and in consideration of the sum or sums to be paid the CONTRACTOR by the COUNTY as set forth in the Proposal, the said CONTRACTOR shall furnish all labor, equipment, accessories and materials (except materials salvaged or otherwise furnished as specified) and shall perform all work necessary to construct and complete the improvement in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner, ready for use, and in strict accordance with the Contract Documents, as set forth below, as approved and filed pursuant to law in the office of the legal representative of the COUNTY.

ARTICLE 3: It is hereby further agreed, that the CONTRACTOR will perform all of the work described in the contract documents and comply with the terms therein for the sum **\$1.67 per pound applied, \$123,997.50** as accepted by the COUNTY.

ARTICLE 4: It is hereby further agreed, that in consideration of the faithful performance of the work by the CONTRACTOR, the COUNTY shall pay the CONTRACTOR the sum or sums due him at stated intervals and in amounts certified by the Public Works Director, in accordance with the provisions of the General Conditions and as set forth in the Proposal as accepted by the COUNTY.

ARTICLE 5: It is further agreed, that at the completion of the work and its acceptance by the COUNTY, all sums due the CONTRACTOR by reason of his faithful completion of the work, taking into consideration additions to, or deductions from, the contract price by reason of alterations or modifications of the original Contract Documents by Change Order or Force Account work authorized under the Contract in accordance with the General Documents, will be paid to the CONTRACTOR by the COUNTY within thirty (30) days after said completion and acceptance.

ARTICLE 6: It is hereby further agreed, that the term "CONTRACT DOCUMENTS" means and includes the Notice to Bidders, Information for Bidders, General Provisions, General Specifications, and Contracts applicable to the project, and are hereby made part of this agreement as fully as if set out at length herein.

ARTICLE 7: It is hereby further agreed, that the words "he", "him", or "it" wherever used herein as referring to the CONTRACTOR shall be deemed to refer to said CONTRACTOR, whether a person, partnership, or corporation, and that this contract and all covenants and agreements thereof shall be binding and for the benefit of the heirs, executors, administrators, successors and assigns of said CONTRACTOR.

ARTICLE 8: It is hereby further agreed, that the CONTRACTOR will complete all work associated with said project before **12-01-2024** unless the period for such completion is otherwise extended. Contractor will cease all work when temperatures rise about 70 degrees for a daytime high. This may cause a break in work through the summer months.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed, or caused to be executed by their duly authorized officials, this Contract on the date first above written, in triplicate, each of which shall be considered as the original.

FINNEY COUNTY, KANSAS

CONTRACTOR

Gerry Schultz, Chairman

ATTEST:

ATTEST:

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Mackenzie Phillips, Development & Administrative Coordinator
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Finney County Solid Waste Management Plan Annual Review

DISCUSSION:

The Governing Body is asked to consider and approve the annual review of the 2023 Finney County Solid Waste Management Plan and the updated Committee members.

BACKGROUND:

KSA 65-3405 requires the development of a county or regional solid waste management plan and an update to the plan at least every five years. The solid waste management plan is a comprehensive plan that must include current waste management information for each of the solid waste management programs within Finney County. The solid waste management committee is required to review the solid waste plan annually and report the plan review results to the Board of County Commissioners.

On March 8, 2024, the solid waste management committee met to conduct the annual review for 2024. The committee determined that no changes were needed to be made to the plan except for updates to the committee list. The committee list was updated to remove Tim Livermore, Robin Lujan, and Curtis Logsdon. The following members were added to the committee list:

- Andy Herman, Assistant Solid Waste Superintendent, City of Garden City
- Tony Forsen, City Superintendent, City of Holcomb
- Kenneth Jones, Public Works Operations Coordinator, Finney County
- Mackenzie Phillips, Development & Administrative Coordinator, Finney County

Finney County's solid waste management plan is due for its five-year update in 2025. The solid waste management committee will prepare for the five-year update this year. The 2025 plan update will have to be approved by the county commission, with a public hearing held to allow for public input.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. The Board of County Commissioners may approve the annual review of the Finney County solid waste management plan and the updates made to the list of committee members.
2. The Board of County Commissioners may not approve the annual review of the Finney County solid waste management plan and the updates made to the list of committee members.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommend Alternative 1, approve the annual review of the Finney County solid waste management plan and the updates made to the list of committee members.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Finney County Solid Waste Management Plan

2024 Solid Waste Management Committee Members

2023 Committee List

FINNEY COUNTY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREPARED BY:
FINNEY COUNTY
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
APRIL 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Kansas Legislature passed KSA 65-3405, which resulted in significant changes in solid waste management in the state. It requires each county, designated city, or region (two or more counties) to develop a comprehensive solid waste management plan.

Finney County joined the Southwest Kansas Solid Waste Authority in 1993 to apply for a planning grant with 12 other counties. SCS Engineers was contracted to prepare the plan.

Finney County opted out of the Authority in early 2003, and acts independently in the planning and management of its solid waste system.

EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

General

Successful solid waste management planning requires an understanding of the existing solid waste system and future needs. This understanding should include aspects of solid waste collection, waste reduction, and disposal. Operational details of these activities and the quantities and types of wastes managed are of equal importance.

The baseline year used in the planning process to assess the existing conditions was 2014.

Collection

Four haulers serve Finney County: the City of Garden City, the City of Holcomb, Collectia, Ltd., and Northend Disposal Services, Inc.

Recycling and Composting

The Garden City Solid Waste Department operates a recycling program. Several private businesses operate cardboard or scrap metal recycling programs.

The City of Garden City operates two composting programs: the zoo and the sewer treatment plant.

Household Hazardous Waste

The City of Garden City Solid Waste Department operates a Household Hazardous Waste facility/program.

Incineration and Waste-to-Energy

No incineration or waste-to-energy facilities were identified in the County in 2018.

Disposal

Waste Connections, Inc. owns and operates a Sub-title D Landfill.

Sunflower Electric operates a private flyash monofill at the coal fired electrical generation plant.

The Ashton Group and LCI Services, Inc. operate private C & D landfills.

2018 Annual Waste Quantity Summary

Table E-1 shows the estimated quantities of waste generated, recycled, and disposed within the County in 2018.

TABLE E-1
2018 WASTE QUANTITIES

WASTE TYPE	GENERATED (TONS)	RECYCLED (TONS)	DISPOSED (TONS)
Res/Com *	46,298	1,597	44,701
Industrial	90,168	13,582	76,586
Special	13,226	6,802	6,424
Total	149,692	21,981	127,711

* Res/Com signifies residential/commercial waste, generated by residents and non-manufacturing businesses.

2002 Waste Composition

The composition of the waste, in addition to the quantity of waste, is an important element to consider when designing solid waste management programs. Table E-2 shows the estimated percentages of the major types of materials in the residential/commercial waste streams. The majority of the residential/commercial waste stream consists of paper products.

TABLE E-2

	PAPER	METAL	GLASS	PLASTICS	WOOD	FOOD	OTHER
Res/Com	27%	5%	4%	6%	11%	3%	39%

Illegal Dump Sites and Waste Tire Sites

The County uses KSA 65-3409 for illegal dumping enforcement. The City of Garden City and the City of Holcomb have passed ordinances relating to illegal dumping. However, as the cost of solid waste service continues to rise, the County will continue to monitor illegal dumping and take enforcement action if necessary.

DEMOGRAPHICS, GEOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY

General

Demographics, geography, and geology are physical and social characteristics of the population that affect solid waste management planning. Population size and distribution, economic variables, and geographic and hydrogeologic characteristics affect the siting of new facilities and the economic feasibility of certain solid waste management programs.

Demographics

Table E-3 contains key demographic characteristics for Finney County in 2018. The County's population is expected to increase by 1.2 percent between 2018 and 2028. This increase in population may result in a significant increase in waste disposal quantities.

**TABLE E-3
DEMOGRAPHICS**

POPULATION SIZE	POPULATION DENSITY*	POPULATION TREND 2014-2024	PER CAPITA INCOME	URBAN POPULATION PERCENTAGE
41,949	32.2	1.0% increase	\$23,074	80%

* Persons per square mile.

Geography and Geology

Finney County is the second largest county in Kansas and is located in the southwestern part of the State. The County occupies approximately 1,302 square miles. Garden City is the largest city and the county seat. The climate is typically continental with large variations in temperature, averaging 72.3 degrees F in summer and 30 degrees F in winter. The soils are generally clayey or loamy, with sandy soils between sandhill and tableland areas. Groundwater in the Quaternary alluvium near Garden City contains high amounts of calcium, magnesium, sodium, and sulfates. Section 3 discusses demographics, geography, and geology.

NEW AND EXISTING LANDFILL SITING RESTRICTIONS

The Federal Government and the State of Kansas have regulations regarding the location of existing landfills, and new and expanding landfills. Both sets of regulations should be reviewed prior to choosing a site for a new landfill or the expansion of an existing facility. The regulations regarding unstable areas, floodplains, and airport safety should be reviewed to ensure that existing landfills meet the regulatory requirements.

SHORT-TERM DISPOSAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The landfill is owned by Waste Connections, Inc., and is operated as the Western Plains Regional Landfill.

Finney County will continue to dispose waste at the Western Plains Regional Landfill.

LONG-TERM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to satisfy the goal of developing an integrated waste management plan, a number of solid waste management alternatives were investigated. Some of these programs were evaluated as Finney County or municipal functions. All of the programs were prioritized based on need and economic feasibility. After a period of review, recommendations were made. A detailed discussion of these alternatives can be found in Sections 7, 8, and 9. A review of the recommendations can be found in Section 12.

Disposal

Waste Connections, Inc. owns and operates Western Plains Regional Landfill. The County will continue to direct haul to this landfill.

Collection

Residents of municipalities receive collection service from municipal haulers. Private haulers serve the rural customers and businesses. This collection method should remain in place and may be evaluated for quality and cost of service. Citizens may be contacted to determine the level of service they desire.

Waste Handling/Transfer Stations

Construction of a transfer station is not needed nor planned at this time.

Yard Waste Management

The City of Garden City continues to concentrate on public education on solid waste issues. A Countywide program to encourage backyard composting and leaving grass clippings on the lawn may be considered.

Natural Disaster Waste

Finney County currently has three permitted C & D pits to dispose of natural disaster waste. Also the City of Garden City operates a permitted burn site.

Recycling

The County currently has several drop-off recycling locations operated by Dillon's Grocery Stores, Wal-Mart, Target, Garden City Recycling and others. It is recommended that the current programs continue, with additional public education to increase participation. The programs should be reviewed regularly and expanded when economically feasible.

Household Hazardous Waste

The City of Garden City operates a household hazardous waste facility/program.

E-Waste

The City of Garden City accepts e-waste at the Household Hazardous Waste facility and the Recycling Center.

Used Oil Recycling

The County will continue to use the private disposal system of used oil and the HHW facility operated by the City of Garden City.

Pesticide Container Recycling

Pesticide containers can be disposed of at the landfill, which will accept containers according to the labels on containers. The Garden City HHW facility will also take pesticide containers.

White Goods (Appliances)

Waste Connections, Inc. other private recyclers accepts white goods at the landfill and has an agreement with a private business for disposal. CFC's are removed by individuals before they are accepted by the recycler.

Waste Tires

Waste Connections, Inc. accepts waste tires at the landfill and has an agreement with a private business for disposal. **Resource Management** collects the tires regularly.

Construction and Demolition Debris (C & D)

In Finney County, C & D waste **is** disposed of at the landfill, or the privately owned C & D landfills operated by the Ashton Group and LCI Services Inc.

LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

Legal and policy issues affect solid waste management planning. An important issue is the issue of long-term liability for groundwater pollution and clean up costs.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Several methods of financing solid waste activities were investigated. From the State, economic development funds, taxes, general fund appropriations, and the Kansas Development Finance Authority were identified as potential funding mechanisms. In addition, tax-exempt debt offerings and some long-term financing mechanisms were reviewed. Finally, the issue of public versus private sector development approaches to solid waste management was discussed. A detailed discussion of financial considerations can be found in Section 11.

CONCLUSIONS

The increasing cost of solid waste services and disposal has placed significant financial burdens on municipalities and counties. The ability to meet these rising costs and changing methods of solid waste management needs to be carefully evaluated and provided for in a manner that is environmentally safe and economically feasible.

This solid waste management plan provides both short- and long-term methods of solid waste management. Prior to implementing any program a detailed economic analysis of that program and define the program cost and benefits.

This plan does not require the County, or any other entity, to implement programs that are not necessary. However, they should evaluate long-term programs annually to determine their relevance and economic feasibility.

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 GENERAL

Finney County joined the Southwest Kansas Solid Waste Authority (Authority) in 1993. The purpose of forming the Authority was to prepare a comprehensive long-term solid waste management plan. The Authority contracted with SCS Engineers in the Fall of 1993 to provide services in connection with preparing the solid waste management plan for the Authority and for each member county in the Authority. The planning effort began in September 1993 and concluded in March 1996.

The Authority began to lose members in 2001, as the member counties decided to form smaller authorities, or continue as an individual county in their solid waste planning and management.

Finney County opted out of the Authority in early 2003, and will act as an individual county in the planning and management of the Finney County Solid Waste System.

The remainder of this section describes the general concepts behind the solid waste planning effort including:

- Legislative Background.
- Purpose and Goals.
- Role of Solid Waste Planning Committees.
- Role of Public Input and Review.
- Description of Baseline Planning year.

1.1 LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The Kansas Legislature passed House Bill 2801 (K.S.A. 65-3401 et seq) in 1992, which set the stage for substantial changes in the way that solid waste would be managed in the State. These changes were necessary due to the promulgation of the Subtitle D regulations under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Subtitle D provided comprehensive design and operational requirements for municipal solid waste landfills. These regulations had significant financial impact on existing landfills in the State. House Bill 2801 directed the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) to seek approval from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to administer the new solid waste regulations.

According to House Bill 2801, each region (a group of counties), or individual county or city must develop and adopt a solid waste management plan. Though the plans are required to identify an integrated approach to solid waste management, they must also address the specific needs of all the communities involved and the residents within those communities. In identifying an acceptable integrated solid waste management strategy, counties or regions are not precluded from using disposal and management facilities outside of their specific planning jurisdiction.

House Bill 2801 requires that a comprehensive solid waste management plan provide the following at a minimum:

- Delineation of all political subdivisions where solid waste management systems exist or are planned in the next ten years.
- Conformance to KDHE adopted rules and regulations.
- Extension of the solid waste management system to provide safe and sanitary disposal of solid wastes so that they will not pollute air and water, nor constitute a public nuisance.
- Consideration of existing laws affecting the development, use, and protection of air, water, and land resources.
- Establishment of time and revenue schedules to develop, construct, and operate the solid waste management system.
- Description and provision of a plan for public education addressing source reduction, pollution prevention, and general solid waste management.
- Establishment of a schedule to reduce waste volumes, considering: source reduction; reuse, recycling, and composting; and land disposal.
- Development of specific management programs for wastes, including: lead-acid batteries, yard waste, waste tires, household hazardous wastes, pesticides and their containers, small quantities of hazardous wastes, white goods, and used oil.

1.2 PURPOSE AND GOALS

Solid waste management plans in the past have focused on the storage, collection, processing and salvage, recycling, and disposal of solid wastes. According to the KDHE, the purpose of a solid waste management plan as defined by House Bill 2801 goes beyond providing for the collection and disposal of solid wastes. The purpose of the new planning regulations is to expand aspects of this conventional waste management system to include a more detailed investigation of waste origins and generation of various waste streams. This will allow the County to have a broader view to explore a more integrated waste management system. The goal of a plan should be to “prevent pollution, conserve resources and properly dispose of any remaining wastes in a manner which is both economical and protective of the environment.”

The plan should explore alternatives to landfilling solid waste, including public education, material exchanges, waste market development, special waste diversion, and waste reduction programs. These programs emphasize reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting, with less emphasis on landfilling. Recycling, composting, and other similar programs should be considered and implemented when economically feasible or when they meet the needs of the planning area.

The plan is to be a working document. It must not only describe the baseline conditions of the County, but also explain the process used to explore different waste disposal options and propose a set of recommendations that can be realistically achieved.

Once the plan has been adopted by the County Solid Waste Committee, and approved by the County Commissioners, and the KDHE, the plan is required to be updated every five years. However, the County can revise and update the plan at any time.

1.3 ROLE OF SOLID WASTE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Kansas Statute 65-3405 requires that the solid waste management plan be developed and managed by a solid waste management committee. The County Commissioners are required to appoint members to this committee that include representatives of defined groups. The committee membership should not exceed 30 members and include representatives from the following:

- Representatives of incorporated cities in a ratio equal to:
 - Five members from first class cities.
 - Three members from second class cities.
 - One member from third class cities; 1 member representing unincorporated areas.
- Other representatives consisting of members from the following groups:
 - The general public.
 - Citizen organizations.
 - Private Industry.
 - Any private solid waste management industry and private recycling or scrap material processing industry operating in the county.
 - County recycling coordinator.
 - Any other persons deemed appropriate including county engineers, commissioners, health officers, and planners.

The committees serve as advisors to the local officials and consultants and are to perform the following functions:

- Suggest the broad policies that should govern the solid waste management program.
- Define and document the nature and extent of the problems to be resolved by the plan.
- Develop one or more methods for financing the operation of the program(s).
- Provide a technical advisory review board to work with the consultant or agency assisting in the plan development.
- Review and revise, if needed, the plan annually.
- Hold public hearings on the plan every five years.

Members of the County Solid Waste Planning Committee include:

Sam Curran
City of Garden City

Robin Lujan
City of Holcomb

Larry Jones
Finney County Commissioner

Tim Livermore
City of Garden City

Carmen Rhodes
Unincorporated Area

John Ellermann
Finney County Public Works

Gary Schrader
Private Member
Environment Advisory Board

Randy Boehmke
Private Industry
Waste Connections, Inc.

1.4 PUBLIC INPUT AND REVIEW

The opportunity for public input and review will be provided by the Solid Waste Planning Committee and the Board of County Commissioners, as required in KAR, Article 29 (Solid Waste Management), Part 5 Solid Waste Management Plans; and Kansas Statutes 65-3401 et seq.

1.5 DESCRIPTION OF BASELINE PLANNING YEAR

As required by the planning process, an evaluation of the existing conditions within the County was conducted. These conditions are detailed in Sections 2 through 4 of this plan. The baseline year used to evaluate existing solid waste management conditions is 2018. Some of the conditions evaluated include:

- 2018 waste generation, disposal, recycling, composting, and incineration quantities.
- 2018 inventory of all waste management facilities and programs.
- 2018 population and other demographics.

The basis for calculating waste disposal quantities for the baseline year will be determined by tonnage whenever possible. Other quantities (volumes) will be estimated and converted to tonnage.

The remainder of this plan addresses each phase of the solid waste management plan for the County including existing conditions, solid waste management alternatives, and recommendations.

SECTION 2

EXISTING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONDITIONS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Several key elements are necessary to prepare an effective solid waste management plan. In particular, it is important to understand unique details relative to the existing solid waste management conditions of Finney County.

Specifically, it is important to know how waste is being managed in the County by the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors, whether it be through landfilling, recycling, incineration, or composting. Understanding the various management methods that are used will lead to a more comprehensive understanding of existing solid waste generation and disposal.

Identification of the existing waste stream composition, and identifying all existing waste management facilities, programs, illegal dumps, areas of roadside dumping, and tire stockpiles is necessary for proper planning, specifically as it relates to facility development and program planning and implementation. This section details each of the existing solid waste conditions in the County.

2.1 ESTIMATED WASTE DISPOSAL, RECYCLING, INCINERATION, COMPOSTING, AND GENERATION QUANTITIES

Residential/Commercial Disposal

General--

Estimating the quantity of waste disposed annually in the County is essential to long-term solid waste management planning. In addition to being useful for sizing waste disposal and transfer facilities, this information will be used to determine system costs.

The quantities (tonnages) for disposal (landfills), recycling, incineration, and composting are listed in Table 2.1. The disposal rates are based on Finney County 2018 planning estimated population of 41,949.

Table 2.1
Residential/Commercial Waste Rates

	Tons/Year	Disposal Rate (Tons/Person/Year)
Disposal (Western Plains Regional Landfill)	44,701	1.06
Recycling	659	0.02
Incineration	-0-	-0-
Composting	938	0.02
Generation (Total)	46,298	1.10

The Western Plains Regional Landfill provided disposal quantities, which is the only landfill in Finney County accepting Residential/Commercial Waste.

Recycling quantities were reported by the Garden City Recycling Program and estimated for other sources of cardboard or scrap metals.

No incineration programs or facilities were identified in Finney County in 2018.

Two composting programs were identified in Finney County; the Garden City Zoo and sludge from the Sewer Treatment Plant for Garden City.

Industrial

General-

Industrial waste in this report is defined as all non-hazardous waste created by manufacturers.

It does not include waste generated by commercial establishments such as restaurants, wholesale and retail trade businesses, and service-related businesses.

Waste quantities derived from industries involve a great deal of speculation and uncertainty. Industry representatives are aware of the general types of waste they dispose and the sizes of their waste receptacles, but they are often unaware of specific quantities of waste categories. Therefore, estimations of disposal quantities were made based on the information provided, using industry reports and other relevant information.

The quantities (tonnages) for disposal, recycling, incineration, and composting of Industrial Wastes are listed in Table 2.2. The disposal rates are based on 2018 Finney County estimated population of 41,949.

Table 2.2
Industrial Waste Rates

	Tons/Year	Disposal Rate (Tons/Person/Year)
Disposal – Landfills	21,964	
Disposal – Monofills	54,622	
Recycling	13,582	
Incineration	-0-	
Composting	-0-	
Generation (Total)	90,168	2.15

Disposal quantities were reported by two facilities in Finney County, Western Plains Regional Landfill and the Sunflower Electric Monofill. The facility operated by Sunflower Electric is a private monofill used for flyash at the coal fired electrical generation plant.

International Paper Co., a manufacturer of cardboard boxes, reports the industrial recycling operation.

No incineration operation was identified in Finney County in 2018.

No industrial composting operations were identified in Finney County for 2018.

Special Waste Disposal. Recycling and Generation

Special wastes are those materials that often require unique treatment or special handling prior to proper disposal, recycling, or reuse. For this reason, it is necessary to evaluate these materials separately when developing waste management alternatives. Several materials are considered special wastes by KDHE.

Table 2.3, Special Waste Quantities, documents the quantities for each category of special waste and how they are managed. In some cases, the quantities were taken as reported by the landfill operator. Some estimates of quantities were made based on other sources.

**Table 2.3
Special Waste Quantities**

Material	Generated (Tons/Year)	Recycled (Tons/Year)	Disposed (Tons/Year)
Asbestos	9.2	0	9.2
Lead Acid Batteries	0.2	0.2	0
Hazardous Household Waste	8	8	-
White Goods	0	0	0
Motor Oils	0.9	0.9	N/A
Consumer Electronics	0	0	0
Medical Wastes	45.6	0	45.6
Construction & Demolition	13,157	6,780	6,377
Yard Waste	0	0	0
Tires	13	13	0
Total	13,226	6,802	6,424

- All medical waste, other than the veterinarian is transferred out of the county for disposal.

White goods are recycled by Western Plains Regional Landfill and by the Garden City Solid Waste Department.

Construction and Demolition Waste is received and disposed of by LCI Services, Inc., the Ashton Group, Inc., and by the Western Plains Regional Landfill.

2.2 WASTE COMPOSITION

Residential/Commercial

Knowledge of the waste stream composition is necessary to develop waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting programs and facilities that will divert specific categories of wastes from the landfill.

In general, there are two methods to determine the composition of a community's waste stream: by conducting a series of waste sampling events at the landfill (usually one for each of the four seasons), or by using existing composition data from communities with similar demographics.

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment has a study prepared by Engineering Solutions & Design, Inc. The study was titled "SNAPSHOT" WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDY, dated November 30, 2012.

The scope of the study was to collect data relating to the state's current solid waste stream along with an assessment of data.

Western Plains Regional Landfill was one of the landfills included for the study. Table 2.4 is the waste composite for the Landfill.

Table 2.4
Finney County Results – Composite

ES&D		Number of Sort Events = 1 days Number of Sort Loads = 8 loads Type of Loads = 5 Residential, 3 Commercial Total Net Weight of Sort Loads = 38.17tons	
Category of Waste	Weight in Pounds	% of Total Sorted Weight	
Newspaper	35.70	1.91%	
Office Paper	69.20	3.71%	
Corrugated Paper	226.60	12.14%	
Magazines	36.90	1.98%	
Other Paper	279.49	14.97%	
PET Plastic	55.75	2.99%	
HDPE Plastic	18.80	1.01%	
Other Plastics	293.40	15.72%	
Diapers	112.50	6.03%	
Food	315.10	16.88%	
Textiles/Rubber/Leather	85.60	4.59%	
Wood	15.40	0.82%	
Yard Waste	132.00	7.07%	
Glass	68.9	3.69%	
Other Glass	10.55	0.57%	
Tin (Ferrous Metals)	47.90	2.57%	
Aluminum	26.10	1.40%	
Other Metals	12.20	0.65%	
Non-Distinct Waste	18.63	1.00%	
E-Waste	4.45	0.24%	
Household Hazardous	1.64	0.09%	
TOTALS	1,866.82	100.00%	

2.3 INVENTORY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Open to the Public

1.	Name of Facility:	Western Plains Regional Landfill
	Site Address:	1250 S. Raceway Road Garden City, Kansas 67846
	Telephone:	(620) 275-4421
	Facility Owner:	Waste Connections, Inc.
	Mailing Address:	1250 S. Raceway Road Garden City, Kansas 67846
	Telephone:	(620) 275-4421
	Facility Operator:	Waste Connections, Inc.
	Mailing Address:	1250 S. Raceway Road Garden City, Kansas 67846
	Telephone:	(620) 275-4421
	Permit Number:	809
	Legal Description:	NW 1/4 Section 30, T24S, R31W
	Years in Operation:	27
	Estimated Waste Processed in 2018:	984,937 tons including MSW, C&D, White Goods and Brush
	Number of Days Open Per Year:	260
	Number of Acres Owned:	864
	Acres Designed for Landfill:	220.2
	Acres Used by Landfill:	Approximately 115
	Landfill Status:	Subtitle D Facility
	Date Estimated:	April 2018

Existing Monofill (Flyash)

1.	Name of Facility:	Sunflower Electric, Holcomb Station
	Site Address:	2440 Holcomb Lane Holcomb, Kansas 67851
	Telephone:	(620) 277-2590
	Facility Owner:	Sunflower Electric Power Corporation
	Mailing Address:	301 W. 13th Hays, Kansas 67601-1020
	Telephone:	(785) 628-2845
	Facility Operator:	Sunflower Electric Power Corporation
	Mailing Address:	301 W. 13th Hays, Kansas 67601-1020
	Telephone:	(785) 628-2845
	Permit Number:	0420
	Legal Description:	S ½ Section 20, T24S, R33W N ½ Section 29, T24S, R33W Finney County, Kansas
	Years in Operation:	36
	Estimated Waste Processed in 2018:	54,622 tons
	Number of Days Open Per Year:	Private (365)
	Number of Acres Owned:	11,000
	Acres in Landfill:	188
	Landfill Status:	Active
	Date Estimated:	July 2019

Existing Construction & Demolition Landfill (Private)

1. **Name of Facility:** **Ashton C & D Landfill**

 Site Address: 506 E. Burnside Drive

 Garden City, Kansas 67846

 Telephone: (620) 276-8660

 Facility Owner/Operator: Ashton Group

 Mailing Address: 413 Campus Blvd.

 Garden City, Kansas 67846

 Telephone: (620) 276-8660

 Permit Number: 753

 Legal Description: SW 1/4 Section 19, T24S, R32W

 Years in Operation: Closed

 Estimated Waste
 Processed in 2018: 0 tons in Monofill
 6,780 Tons of concrete recycled

 Number of Days Open Per Year: Private Owned, as needed.

 Number of Acres Owned: 6

 Status of Monofill: Closed/Private

 Date Estimated: July 2019

2. **Name of Facility:** **LCI Services, Inc.**

 Site Address: 475 S. Holcomb Ln.

 Holcomb, Kansas 67851

 Telephone: (620) 276-8660

 Facility Owner/Operator: Ashton Group

 Mailing Address: 413 Campus Blvd.

 Garden City, Kansas 67846

 Telephone: (620) 276-8660

 Permit Number: 0885

 Legal Description: SW ¼, NE1/4, Section 24, T24S, R34W

 Years in Operation: 6

 Estimated Waste
 Processed in 2018: **3,866 Tons**

 Number of Days Open Per Year: Private Owned, as needed.

 Number of Acres Owned: **43** acres

 Status of Monofill: Active/Private

 Date Estimated: **April 2019**

Existing Transfer Stations

No transfer stations were identified in the County in 2018.

Existing Resource Recovery (Waste-to-Energy) Facilities

No resource recovery (waste-to-energy) facilities were identified in the County in 2018.

Existing Incinerators

No incinerators were identified in the County in 2018.

Existing Recycling Programs

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Name of Activity: | Dillon's Grocery Store |
| Address: | 1305 East Kansas Ave.
Garden City, Kansas 67846 |
| Telephone: | (620) 275-4274 |
| Days and Hours of Operation: | Monday to Sunday
24 hours a day |
| Number of Operating Days: | 364 |
| Materials Accepted and Material Specifications: | Cardboard (in-house) |
| Facility Capacity: | N/A |
| Materials Collected and Collection Specifications: | None |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Name of Activity: | Dillon's Grocery Store |
| Address: | 1211 Jones
Garden City, Kansas 67846 |
| Telephone: | (620) 275-0151 |
| Days and Hours of Operation: | Monday to Sunday
24 hours a day |
| Number of Operating Days: | 364 |
| Materials Accepted and Material Specifications: | Cardboard (in-house) |
| Facility Capacity: | N/A |
| Materials Collected and Collection Specifications: | None |

3. **Name of Activity:** **P.I.M. LLC**
- Address: 1724 Lincoln Rd.
Garden City, Kansas 67846
- Telephone: (620) 275-4849
- Days and Hours of Operation: Monday to Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
- Number of Operating Days: 260
- Materials Accepted and Material Specifications: Aluminum Cans Clean
Aluminum Sheet
Copper
Brass and other ferrous metals
- Facility Capacity: N/A
- Materials Collected and Collection Specifications: None
4. **Name of Activity:** **Garden City Recycling Center**
- Address: P.O. Box 499
125 JC Street
Garden City, Kansas 67846
- Telephone: (620) 271-1570 or (620) 276-1260
- Days and Hours of Operation: Monday to Friday
7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- Number of Days Facility is Open per Year: 260
- Materials Accepted and Material Specifications: Office Paper Glass
Newspaper Plastic
Cardboard Aluminum Cans
E-Waste Tin Cans
- Facility Capacity: N/A
- Materials Collected and Collection Specifications: None

5. **Name of Activity:** **F & F Iron and Metal Co.**

Address: 3720 W. Jones Avenue
Garden City, Kansas 67846

Telephone: (620) 277-0227

Days and Hours of Operation: Monday to Friday
8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.;
1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Number of Operating Days: 260

Materials Accepted and Material Specifications: Aluminum Cans
Aluminum Sheet
Stainless Steel
Brass/Copper/Other Ferrous

Facility Capacity: N/A

6. **Name of Activity:** **International Paper Co.**

Address: 2502 E. Highway 50
Garden City, Kansas 67846

Telephone: (620) 276-6349

Days and Hours of Operation: Private (in-house)

Materials Handled: Cardboard

Facility Capacity: N/A

Materials Collected
Collection Specifications: None

7. **Name of Activity:** **Wal-Mart**

Address: 3101 E. Kansas
Garden City, Kansas 67846

Telephone: (620) 275-0775

Days and Hours of Operation: Private (in-house)

Materials Handled: Cardboard

Facility Capacity: N/A

Materials Collected
Collection Specifications: None

8. **Name of Activity:** **Sam's Club**
- Address: 3010 Larue Rd.
 Garden City, Kansas 67846
- Telephone: (620) 272-9001
- Days and Hours of Operation: Private (in-house)
- Materials Handled: Cardboard
- Facility Capacity: N/A
- Materials Collected
 Collection Specifications: None
9. **Name of Activity:** **Target**
- Address: 2401 E. Kansas
 Garden City, Kansas 67846
- Telephone: (620) 275-1101
- Days and Hours of Operation: Private (in-house)
- Materials Handled: Cardboard
- Facility Capacity: N/A
- Materials Collected
 Collection Specifications: None
10. **Name of Activity:** **Home Depot**
- Address: 3110 E. Kansas
 Garden City, Kansas 67846
- Telephone: (620) 275-5943
- Days and Hours of Operation: Private (in-house)
- Materials Handled: Cardboard
- Facility Capacity: N/A
- Materials Collected
 Collection Specifications: None

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 11. | Name of Activity: | Scheopner's Water Conditioning |
| | Address: | 2203 E. Kansas
Garden City, Kansas 67846 |
| | Telephone: | (620) 275-5121 |
| | Days and Hours of Operation: | Private (in-house) |
| | Materials Handled: | Cardboard, Plastic |
| | Facility Capacity: | N/A |
| | Materials Collected
Collection Specifications: | None |
| 12. | Name of Activity: | Menards |
| | Address: | 1110 Larue Rd.
Garden City, Kansas 67846 |
| | Telephone: | (620) 260-9465 |
| | Days and Hours of Operation: | Private (in-house) |
| | Materials Handled: | Cardboard |
| | Facility Capacity: | N/A |
| | Materials Collected
Collection Specifications: | None |

13.	Name of Activity:	Garden City Household Hazardous Waste
	Address:	206 Isabel Avenue Garden City, Kansas 67846
	Telephone:	(620) 276-1260
	Days and Hours of Operation:	Summer (April 1 to Oct.31) Every Thursday 12:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. First Saturday of the Month 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Winter (Oct 31 to April 1) Appointments Only
	Number of Days Facility is Open per Year:	78
	Materials Accepted and Material Specifications:	Paints Herbicides Pesticides Automotive Care Products Household Cleaning Supplies E-Waste
	Facility Capacity:	N/A
	Materials Collected and Collection Specifications:	None

2.4 INVENTORY OF WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION

Introduction

This portion of the plan addresses the transportation system of the County. As part of the solid waste planning process, the KDHE requires an evaluation of the County's existing transportation network. This includes access to interstate and state highways, secondary roads, and major municipal thoroughfares that support collection vehicle use. Evaluation of restrictions such as weight, height, and width limitations on roads and bridges, load limits on bridges, truck access limits, and hours of permitted use, as well as local ordinances and plans for future improvements, is also required by the KDHE.

Unincorporated areas throughout the County are accessible to collection vehicles. These roads are gravel or stone with a stabilized surface, and are not as reliable in bad weather as bituminous roads or paved roads.

All city- and county-maintained roads and bridges fall under state law and are regulated by the Kansas Department of Transportation (KDOT) under Kansas Statute K.S.A. 8-1401 et seq., Traffic Rules and Regulations. Among the regulations are specific size and weight limits that apply to trucks traveling on Kansas's highways, including collection vehicles.

KDOT has three truck designations for purposes of bridge restriction postings: Classification A, single truck; Classification B, truck-tractor semi-trailer; and Classification C, truck-tractor trailer and stand-alone trailer. Each type of truck must adhere to allowable axle weight limits. Kansas Statue 8-1909 provides the regulations for the allowable axle weight limits.

Bridge restriction weight limits are based on the total weight of trucks in tons, with Classification A limits listed first, then Classification B limits, and finally Classification C limits. Therefore, a bridge with weight limits of 20-30-40 tons means that a Classification A truck weighing more than 20 tons, or a Classification B truck weighing more than 30 tons, or a Classification C truck weighing more than 40 tons cannot use that particular bridge. The reason for the different weight classifications is the distribution of weight across a given point on the bridge. Forty tons in the form of a Classification A truck is distributed less widely than 40 tons on a Classification C truck-trailer and stand-alone trailer combination. The County may designate one weight limit for all truck classifications. State bridge clearance limits will be posted if clearance is 14 feet, 6 inches or less.

Transportation Network

U.S. Highways 50 and 83, Kansas State Highways 23 and 156, and various county roads serve Finney County, along with the Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railroad and Garden City Western Railroad. Unincorporated areas are accessible to collection vehicles. Five unincorporated areas, Friend, Gano, Wolf, Peterson, and Kalvesta, are more than 20 miles from the Finney County Landfill.

The Finney County Transportation Network is shown on Figure 2.1, General Highway Map. The map legend identifies State Highways, County Paved Roads, Gravel Roads, and other features.

Finney County does have a few established truck access restrictions for county roads. They are shown on Figure 2-1.

Garden City regulates commercial trucking through Chapter 27 of its Code of Ordinances. Article VII restricts parking of any commercial truck with a registered gross vehicle weight in excess of 30,000 pounds (15 tons) to those areas designated as truck parking zones. Article VIII authorizes the city to establish truck routes through the city. The following areas are designated as commercial truck streets:

- Buffalo Jones (U.S. 50) from Five Points to west city limits.
- Campus Drive from Fulton Street to Kansas Avenue.
- Fulton Street from Main St. (U.S. 83) to east city limits.
- Kansas Avenue (K-156/U.S. 83) from Five Points to west city limits.
- Main Street from Fulton Street south to south city limits.
- Maple Street from the west city limits boundary east to Main Street (U.S. 83).
- Taylor Street (U.S. 83) from Five Points to north city limits.

Garden City has no restrictions as to weight, height, or width other than those stated above. Hours of access are unrestricted.

Holcomb restricts commercial truck traffic to Jones Avenue, Main Street and Railroad Avenue.

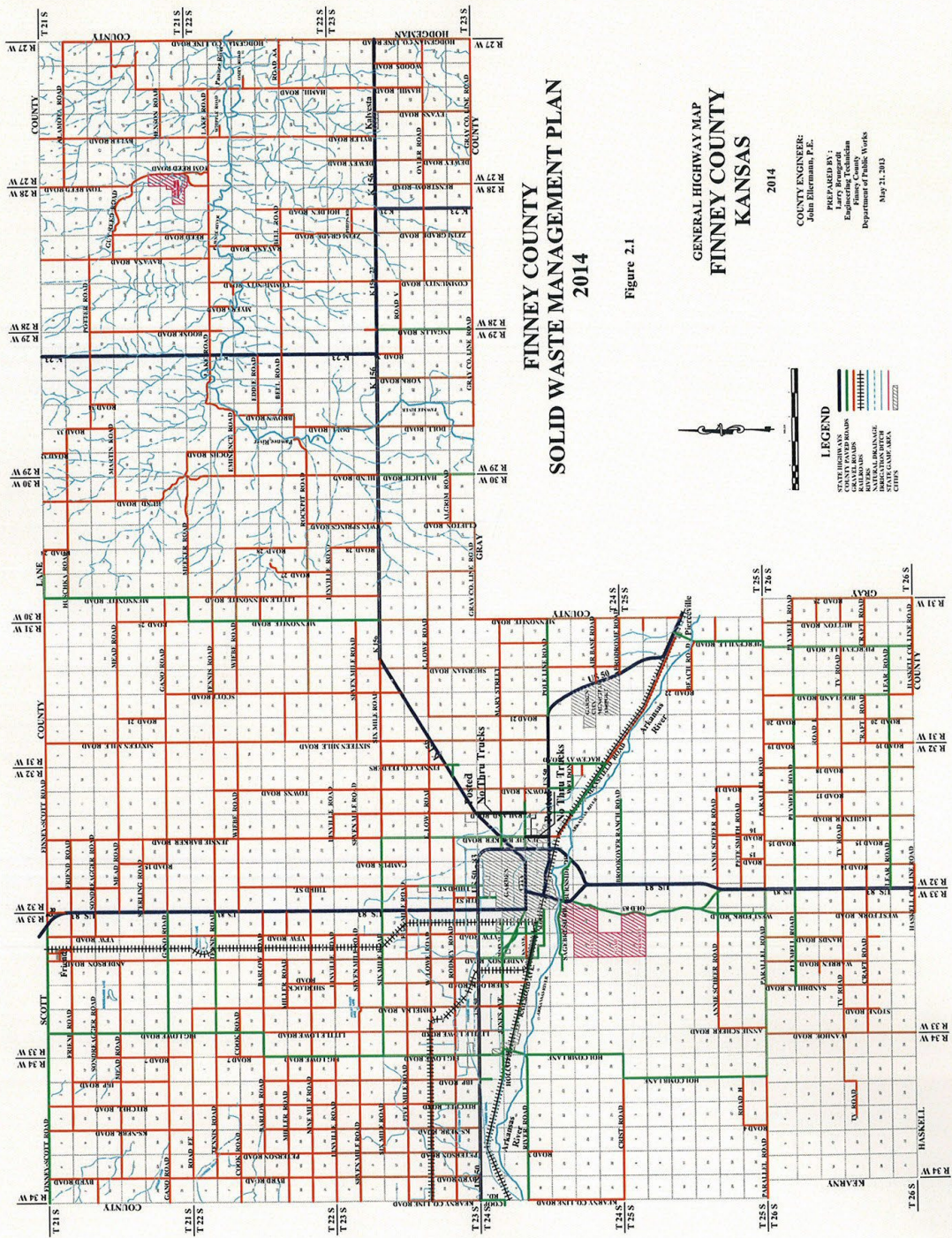


Figure 2-1

Existing Solid Waste Collection Systems and Routes

- 1. Company Name:** **Northend Disposal Services, Inc.**

Address: 1250 S. Raceway Road
Garden City, Kansas 67846

Telephone: (620) 275-4872

Estimate of Waste Collected in 2018: 16,921 tons

Service Areas: Finney County- City of Garden City - outside city limits (industrial)
Rural Friend and Pierceville
Gray County- City of Ensign (residential)

Meade County- rural collection outside city limits (residential)
Scott County- some C&D collection in Scott City

Landfills Used: Western Plains Regional Landfill

Scott County Landfill
Seward County Landfill

Separate Collection of Recyclables: No
- 2. Company Name:** **Collectia, Ltd.**

Address: 2550 W. Road 10
Ulysses, Kansas 67880

Telephone: (620) 356-4836

Estimate of Waste Collected in 2018: 2,389 tons

Service Areas: Finney County- City of Garden City - outside city limits
Grant County-some C&D collection
City of Holcomb - Limited county rural collection (residential)
Kearny County- rural collection outside of Deerfield (residential)

Landfills Used: Western Plains Regional Landfill
Grant County Landfill
Seward County Landfill

Separate Collection of Recyclables: No

3. **Company Name:** **City of Garden City Solid Waste Department**
- Address: 125 J.C. Street
Garden City, Kansas 67846
- Telephone: (620) 276-1260
- Estimate of Waste
Collected in 208: 21,258 tons
- Service Areas: City of Garden City (residential/commercial/industrial)
- Landfill Used: Western Plains Regional Landfill
- Separate Collection
of Recyclables: Yes -- office paper, cardboard
-
4. **Company Name:** **City of Holcomb**
- Address: 200 North Lynch Street, P.O. Box 69
Holcomb, Kansas 67851
- Telephone: (620) 277-2265
- Estimate of Waste
Collected in 2018: 1,479 tons
- Service Areas: City of Holcomb (residential/commercial)
- Landfill Used: Western Plains Regional Landfill
- Separate Collection
of Recyclables: No

2.5 INVENTORY OF ILLEGAL DUMPS AND WASTE TIRE SITES

Introduction

Several factors typically cause an increase in illegal dumping of municipal solid waste by residents. Some of these factors include escalating costs of solid waste disposal, banning of certain wastes from landfill disposal, assessing a fee to residents for disposal services, and not adequately utilizing collection services. Any one of these factors can result in the illegal dumping of solid waste along roadsides, in creeks, and on private property. This activity can spoil the landscape and potentially contaminate surface and groundwater. In addition, waste tires that are stockpiled or illegally disposed are a perfect breeding ground for disease-carrying mosquitoes. These potential public health hazards need to be addressed in a comprehensive solid waste management plan.

Identifying abandoned tire stockpiles, illegal dumps, and other problem areas can be difficult without access to aerial photography. Although residents may know the locations of some of these sites, these individuals are often uncomfortable about sharing site-specific information. Therefore, an actual map of these sites for the County could not be obtained. The following briefly describes the information obtained from the County regarding activity associated with illegal dumping and waste tire stockpiles.

Observations

The County uses the Kansas Statute 65-3409 for illegal dumping enforcement. This statute states that it is unlawful for any person to “dispose of solid waste by open dumping.” The County calls KDHE when a large illegal dump is located or reported. K.S.A. 65-3409 states that illegal dumping is a Class A misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 per violation. Continuing violations may be fined each day as separate violations.

The City of Garden City has three ordinances (Chapters 38, 50 and 74) that address trash, illegal dumping, and related matters.

Private collection service is available to rural residents in the County. Of those residents choosing not to subscribe to collection service, most routinely self-haul to the Western Plains Regional Landfill. Many rural residents reduce their waste volumes by burning paper and recycling other items. Few routinely bury their own trash.

The County has expressed a concern with illegal dumping. As disposal costs rise, there is concern illegal dumping will increase. The County will continue to monitor the illegal dumping situation. Increased illegal dumping would require that more County funds be budgeted for cleanup and enforcement.

SECTION 3

DEMOGRAPHICS, GEOGRAPHY, AND GEOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

To effectively develop a long-term solid waste management plan, it is necessary to have a clear understanding of specific demographic, geographical, and geological information. The demographics of the County are the characteristics of the population that will be used to assist in determining population and economic patterns that could influence planning. Specific geographic data, such as local governmental structure and community size, will be necessary to determine how and when programs will be implemented. The geology of the County will affect the siting of solid waste management facilities. This section will address each of these components as they relate to Finney County.

3.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 3.1 is a copy of the 2018 demographics for Finney County.

TABLE 3.1

FINNEY COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

Area	1,302 sq. mi.
Population	41,949
Population Density	32.2/sq. mi.
Urban Population Percentage	79%
Rural Population Percentage	21%
Assessed Valuation	\$498,038,873
Median Age	30.5 years
Number of Households	13,464
Average Household Size (number of persons)	2.93
Average Family Size (number of persons)	3.47
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	70.2%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	17.3%
Per Capita Income	\$23,074
Percent of Population Below Poverty Level	16.2%

Source: City of Garden City Planning and Development

Population Projections

Population projections are presented in Table 3.2. The Garden City Community Development Office supplied the projections.

**TABLE 3.2
POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

	2019	2029
Garden City	31,275	34,402
Holcomb	2,278	2,506
Finney County	41,949	45,724

Current Assessed Valuation (2003)

The current Assessed Valuation for Finney County used for the preparation of countywide budgets for 2018 was \$498,038,873.

3.2 GEOGRAPHY

Introduction

This section includes information on the governmental structures and classes of the cities in the County. This information will be used in the development of strategies for implementing and administering various solid waste management programs.

Class and Governmental Structure

Table 3.11, City Class and Governmental Structure, shows the classes and governmental structures of the cities in the County. Within the County, Garden City is a first class city and Holcomb is a third class city. Holcomb has a mayor/council structure of government, where both mayor and council members are elected by the city at-large. In the commission/manager form of government in Garden City, a city manager directs the affairs of the city and commissioners set the policy for the city.

Prior to the inception of Home Rule in 1960, the class of a city signified the types of legislation it could enact on its own. Since that time, changes have been made that allow cities to enact their own legislation regardless of their class. The class of a city serves today as a general index of its population size.

**TABLE 3.11
CITY CLASS AND GOVERNMENTAL STRUCTURE**

<u>City</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Governmental Structure</u>
Holcomb	Third	Mayor/council
Garden City	First	Commission/manager

Source: League of Kansas Municipalities (1991).

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3.3 GEOLOGY

Introduction

This section addresses the geology, climate, and hydrology of Finney County. The KDHE requires an assessment of these physical features as part of the solid waste planning process. Several studies published by the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and the Kansas Geological Survey were used in describing the geological and hydrological features of the County.

Finney County is the second largest county in Kansas and is located in the southwestern part of the state. The County occupies about 1,302 square miles, or 833,280 acres. Garden City is the county seat and the largest city. Agriculture is the main enterprise in the County, and irrigation is extensive. Natural gas and oil production are the most important nonagricultural industries.

Topography

Finney County consists of five distinct physiographic areas, including the High Plains Tableland, the Scott-Finney depression, the drainage basins of the Pawnee and Arkansas Rivers, and the sandhills. The High Plains Tableland is in the northwestern and north-central portions of the County, and lies on both sides of the Scott-Finney depression, a broad, shallow drainage basin of the Pawnee River occupies most of the northeastern, or panhandle, portion of the County. The Pawnee River runs from west to east through that area. The valley of the Arkansas River extends roughly from about 16 miles north of the southwestern corner of the County to approximately 9 miles north of the southeastern corner. South of that valley is the broad band of the sandhills.

Elevations in Finney County range from 3,090 feet above mean sea level (MSL) in the northwestern corner of the County to about 2,450 feet above MSL at the point where the Pawnee River exits the County.

Climate

Finney County's climate is continental in nature, with wide fluctuations in daily and annual temperatures. The average temperature is 53.65 degrees F, with an average winter temperature of 35 degrees F. The lowest temperature on record is minus 32 degrees F in February 1899. The average summer temperature is 77.2 degrees F, and the highest recorded temperature is 113 degrees F in 1934.

Average annual precipitation is 19.13 inches, with most of the rainfall occurring during May through September. Snowfall averages about 18 inches per year. The average date of the last freeze is in early May. The earliest average freeze is in mid-October.

Winds are constant in Finney County, with thunderstorms producing gusts up to 80 miles per hour. Thirty-year average wind speed for the County is 4.69 miles per hour.

The soils of Finney County were formed from several different types of material. The principal types are loess deposited in late Pleistocene time, sandy eolian material and alluvium from recent time, plains outwash from the Upper Pliocene Age, shale from the Cretaceous Age, and lacustrine silts and clays. Figure 3.1, General Soil Map, Finney County, Kansas, shows the following seven general soil associations of the County:

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- Richfield-Ulysses soil association: Loamy soils of the High Plains Tableland.
- Spearville-Harney soil association: Clayey soils of the High Plains Tableland.
- Richfield-Ulysses-Mansic soil association: Loamy soils of the Pawnee River drainage basin.
- Las-Las Animas soil association: Soils in the valley of the Arkansas River.
- Ulysses, saline-Richfield, saline-Drummond soil association: Soils of the Scott-Finney depression.
- Tivoli-Vona soil association: Soils of the sandhills.
- Manter-Keith soil association: Sandy and loamy soils between the sandhills and tableland.

Groundwater

Groundwater in the Quaternary alluvium near Garden City contains high amounts of calcium, magnesium, sodium, and sulfates. Depth to groundwater generally ranges from 100 to 150 feet.

SECTION 4

SUMMARY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This section summarizes the existing conditions and concerns regarding solid waste management in Finney County. The existing conditions are based on collected data and concerns expressed by County Solid Waste Committee members and other representatives.

4.1 CONDITIONS

Demographics

Finney County has the largest population in the Southwest Kansas. **Seventy nine** percent of the County's residents live in urban areas, including the Cities of Garden City and Holcomb. In **2018**, the County disposed approximately **46,298** tons of residential and commercial waste.

Collection and Disposal

Residents of Finney County are served by the City of Holcomb and the City of Garden City within city limits. Private haulers serve the residents outside of the city limits. Including the communities of Friend and Pierceville. Garden City residents pay for their trash collection on their utility bill. No permits are required for private haulers within the County.

The Finney County Landfill was purchased by Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI) and was renamed the Western Plains Regional Landfill. BFI upgraded the landfill to a Subtitle D site. The landfill is now owned and operated by Waste Connections, Inc.

Waste Connections, Inc. offers the following programs; waste tires, white goods, yard waste and other special wastes.

Other Programs

Limited residential and commercial recycling is occurring in the County, with paper, plastic, and aluminum cans accepted for recycling.

The City of Garden City operates a drop-off recycling program for paper (including newspaper, phonebooks, and magazines), cardboard, aluminum cans, steel cans, glass, milk jugs and plastics (No.'s 1 & 2). Sonoco Co. accepts and hauls approximately three loads of recyclables per month.

Garden City's Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste Facilities accepts the following E-Waste items: computers, laptops, wires, power supplies, mice, printers, copiers, scanners, fax machines, VCR/DVD players, telephones, cell phones, calculators, iPods, cameras and MP3s. The City works with F & F Recycling for accepting and hauling of the E-Waste Material.

The City of Garden City operates a countywide drop-off Household Hazardous Waste Facility for paints, herbicides, pesticides, automotive care products, and household cleaning supplies. The facility accepts waste from Finney County residential customers free of charge. Businesses and non-residents are charged nominal fees.

Much of the industrial process waste is recycled, including plastic film and cardboard.

4.2 INTERESTS AND CONCERNS

The County continues to be concerned about illegal roadside dumping, dumping in flood plains and their associated costs. The County is also concerned for the need of fund reserves to meet the demands of its obligation of groundwater monitoring at the closed Brookover Landfill and the Western Plains Regional Landfill, and any future Solid Waste Management Programs.

Major program interests include establishing curbside recycling program for the residents of the City of Garden City in the future and supports support any future Solid Waste Management Program Grants to assist in the expansion of recycling programs.

SECTION 5

SITING RESTRICTIONS

5.0 NEW AND EXISTING LANDFILL SITING RESTRICTIONS

The Federal Government and the State of Kansas have regulations regarding the location of existing landfills, new or expanding landfills. The regulations can be accessed through the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE), Topeka, Kansas.

The regulations will guide the choosing of sites with consideration for unstable areas, flood plains, and airport safety, and should be reviewed to ensure landfill sites meet the regulatory requirements.

SECTION 6

SHORT-TERM DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND ALTERNATIVES

6.0 INTRODUCTION

This section addresses the short-term waste collection, transfer, and disposal needs of Finney County. The need for a short-term evaluation of these issues was a result of the promulgation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Subtitle D (Subtitle D) regulations. Impacts of these regulations were the most significant in rural areas of the country, similar to Western Kansas.

The following five primary requirements of Subtitle D influenced all landfills operating after April 9, 1994:

- Demonstrating compliance with applicable location restrictions.
- Upgrading the landfill's method of operations.
- Upgrading the existing landfill design.
- Preparing and implementing a Groundwater Monitoring Plan.
- Providing Closure/Post-Closure Plans.

However, in November 1994, KDHE proposed amended regulations pertaining to small landfills. The proposed regulations (KAR 28-29-103) identified requirements for counties to continue operation of their existing landfills (or construct new landfills) without meeting full Subtitle D design standards.

In order to be eligible for the small landfill exemption, counties must meet the following requirements:

- Receive less than 20 tons of municipal solid waste per day.
- Show no evidence of groundwater contamination.
- Receive less than 25 inches of rainfall annually.
- Have no practical waste disposal alternatives.

The requirements must be documented by operating records, site-specific groundwater data, climatic data, and either be more than 75 miles from the nearest landfill or submit a letter from the county commissioners stating that the county has no practical waste disposal alternative. If the county meets these requirements, it is eligible for the small landfill exemption.

6.1 EVALUATION OF EXISTING FACILITIES

The solid waste facilities in the county were evaluated in December 1993. Since that time, numerous changes were made, including the privatization of the landfill. The landfill is currently owned by Waste Connections, Inc. and operated as the Western Plains Regional Landfill.

The current task of the plan is to evaluate and recommend short-term collection and disposal needs for Finney County.

Landfill

The Western Plains Regional Landfill is located in the NW ¼ of Section 30, T24S, R31W, southeast of the City of Garden City. The landfill is owned by Waste Connections, Inc. It is a Subtitle D landfill operating under KDHE Permit Number 809. Waste Connections, Inc. owns 864 acres and operates the landfill on approximately 120 acres.

Transfer Station

No transfer stations were identified in the County in 2018.

6.2 CONCLUSION

The following recommendation is made with regard to the existing landfill:

- The County will continue to dispose waste at the Western Plains Regional Landfill. The Western Plains Regional Landfill is permitted as a Subtitle D landfill. The current cost of disposal is \$49.00 per ton.

SECTION 7

LONG-TERM SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY AND PROGRAM ALTERNATIVES

7.0 INTRODUCTION

Kansas statutes (KSA 65-3405) require each county to develop a workable plan to properly manage the county's solid waste. According to the KDHE, the solid waste management plans for counties...

"...should expand upon merely providing for collection and disposal of solid waste. Rather, the goal of a comprehensive plan should be to prevent pollution, conserve resources and properly dispose of any remaining waste in a manner which is both economical and protective of the environment."

The County must consider integrated solid waste management, which stresses education; material exchanges; material market development; special waste management; and waste reduction and diversion programs.

An integrated solid waste management system can provide flexibility, waste material reduction and recovery, and views disposal as only one component of a comprehensive and integrated waste management system.

This section addresses many of the potential alternatives for various portions of an integrated waste management plan. The alternatives discussed are as follows:

- Public Education Program.
- Yard Waste Management.
- Waste Recycling Programs.
- Household Hazardous Waste Management.
- Waste Tire Management.
- Construction and Demolition Debris.
- White Goods Management.
- Incineration and Waste-to-Energy.
- Landfills.
- Burning and Burn Permits.
- Medical Waste Management.
- Feedlot Wastes.
- Sludges.
- Other Special Wastes.

From these alternatives, a recommended solid waste management system can be developed based on the needs of the county. Each alternative of the recommended system should complement the others to economically achieve the desired waste disposal reduction and environmental protection.

The alternatives are based on the waste management hierarchy that includes waste reduction at the source, reuse/recycling/composting, incineration with energy recovery, incineration for volume reduction, and landfilling. The alternatives presented in this document are then further refined based on the desired quantity of waste reduction, estimated cost, management structure, the volume of waste to be managed, and the concerns, needs, and priorities expressed by the County.

The County may want to provide an incentive to encourage waste reduction, reuse, recycling. The County could establish waste diversion goals in the solid waste management plan. Goals would provide several benefits including:

- A reason for residents to participate in waste diversion programs.
- A mechanism for measuring program participation and waste diversion.
- An educational tool for showing residents the results of their efforts.

Goals could be for specific categories of the waste stream. The County could also establish a goal to either annually divert a percentage of the waste that is generated in the County or develop a long-term percentage goal. In addition, the County could initiate landfill bans on specific waste materials if other disposal options are made readily available.

7.1 PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

Description

The primary purpose of a Public Education Program is to provide accurate and easy to comprehend information. This information can assist citizens and businesses to make sound, well-informed decisions regarding solid waste management, specifically with regard to reduction, reuse, and recycling.

The changes, which have occurred in recent years, both in the nation and the State of Kansas, regarding solid waste disposal, has resulted in lifestyle changes and increased waste management costs. The public should be provided information and education that allows them to understand the reasons for these changes. The public can be informed of their role and responsibility to become fully involved and play an effective role in the new waste management system. They can be informed of available opportunities.

Education provides information to the public to assist them in making responsible choices. Promotion is designed to inform residents of an event, program, or project in which they may choose to participate. Technical assistance can provide direct aid to residents and businesses in implementing their choices.

Traditionally, land disposal has been the primary method of solid waste management. One purpose of a solid waste management plan is to investigate alternative management and disposal methods beyond landfilling. Any successful solid waste management program can be dependent on the direct involvement of the public. Education, promotion, and technical assistance are the vehicles for stimulating this involvement. A wide variety of tools may be considered when developing a Public Education Program. Other resources will be necessary to manage the program.

Issues such as waste reduction, recycling, reuse, pollution prevention, household hazardous waste, and backyard composting will be included in this program. Other issues will be added as the need arises.

Description of Programs

Education

The purpose of an education program is to provide residents and businesses with an understanding of their solid waste management role. The method used to provide that education would vary for these two audiences. Therefore, targeted educational programs for residents and businesses are recommended.

Residential/Businesses

The dissemination of residential educational and promotional materials may include such items as fact sheets, brochures, flyers, service and product directories, displays, utility bill inserts, and newsletters.

Recycling and waste reduction programs for businesses should demonstrate economic incentives. For example, as disposal costs at landfills and the transportation costs to move the waste to landfills increase, it will allow businesses to invest in reduction programs that will actually decrease their bottom line costs.

Promotion

Promotional information provides residents, commercial businesses, and industries with information on specific events or special activities. Promotional activities generally increase a target audience's overall awareness of issues and aids in the education process that allows individuals to make choices. Several proven tools can be used for promotion, including kick-off events, groundbreaking ceremonies, and public service announcements, announcements on local grocery store sacks, advertisements, and billboards.

Technical Assistance

Although businesses and industries may be interested in solid waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, they are often reluctant to establish new programs or expand existing ones due to a lack of knowledge. In addition, there could be reluctance to participate because of the uncertainty of the cost that may be incurred or the amount of time needed to implement or maintain a new program.

Most businesses and industries have segments of their waste stream that can be reduced, reused, or recycled. However, reduction, reuse, and recycling programs may entail revising purchasing and operating procedures, training personnel, and modifying manufacturing processes. Therefore, businesses must be aware of the following issues when considering these programs.

- Initial costs.
- Recurring costs.
- Savings.
- Avoided disposal costs.
- Product quality considerations.

Basis for Public Education Program

Changes in the methods of waste management directly affect the daily routines of the public. Therefore, the public should be informed of the changes that will require lifestyle adjustments, and educated on waste management methods and options available to them.

Advantages and Disadvantages

There are many advantages associated with a strong public education program. Likewise, there are a few disadvantages with this management program. Those advantages and disadvantages are listed below.

Advantages

Relatively low program costs.

Necessary component to any successful solid waste management program.

Program can utilize many existing community communication mechanisms at minimal cost.

Program is readily available to everyone.

Program can aid in maintaining a constant awareness about solid waste management to residents, even as programs change.

Program can be modified or expanded at any time.

Disadvantages

Program must be administered effectively with respect to a thorough distribution of materials and promotion of services.

Difficult to measure waste reduction results directly attributable to the program.

7.2 YARD WASTE MANAGEMENT

Description

Yard waste is an organic material that primarily consists of grass, leaves, and prunings/brush, and is generally disposed by the residential and commercial sector. The U.S. EPA estimates that yard waste comprises as much as 19 percent of the residential waste stream. While this estimate may be accurate for urban and suburban areas, waste composition studies have shown that yard waste quantities disposed by rural areas account for as little as 5 percent of the waste stream. This lower percentage is because most of the yard waste generated in rural areas is either left on the ground or managed on-site.

The proper management of yard waste will also reduce the cost of solid waste disposal. Yard waste is typically heavier than municipal solid waste and landfills of the future charge higher costs based on disposed tonnages. Therefore, economic incentives are present for the diversion of this type of waste through composting programs.

Management Methods

Yard waste has recently been recognized as a valuable resource rather than a waste material. Several viable management options other than landfilling exist for this material.

Composting yard waste is a proven solid waste management option. The process of composting yard waste is a controlled biological decomposition and conversion of organic material into a humus-like substance called compost. The ideal conditions for composting are hot, humid climates. This allows growth of various natural microorganisms such as bacteria and fungi that break down the organic material.

Compost can be used as a soil amendment for gardens and potted plants, land reclamation, improving farmland, and other similar applications.

Though small branches and prunings can be composted, this material is more easily managed if it is chipped into smaller pieces. The wood chips are a valuable resource in and of themselves and can be effectively used around trees and bushes for moisture retention and weed control.

Two approaches may be considered for composting.

- Yard waste composting including grass, leaves, and brush.
- Mixed waste or co-composting of organic municipal solid waste.

Yard Waste Composting Options

The Solid Waste Management Plan may consider development of a yard waste composting facility and could locate a composting facility at closed landfill sites to minimize the amount of waste transported to maximize the use of existing land that is already owned.

Another management option for yard waste includes an educational program to encourage backyard composting. This option would be beneficial for managing yard waste produced by rural residents who may live too far from a composting facility. However, it is a valuable, cost-effective option to be considered for all residents.

Low Technology Yard Waste Composting Facility.

The County may consider development of low technology yard waste composting facilities. This type of facility provides a cost effective option for local yard waste management. They require minimal capital expenditure and would successfully manage the amount of yard waste generated and disposed by the county. A low technology facility is generally used in areas where a site is available and where relatively small quantities of yard waste are generated.

Yard Waste Collection—

Yard waste is typically dropped off at a low technology composting facility. Resident and commercial haulers deliver the yard waste to the facility. The yard waste is generally delivered in bulk (no bags) or is debagged on-site by the generator. Signs are posted at the site to inform residents and commercial haulers of what materials are accepted at the facility and how to properly deliver the materials.

Yard Waste Processing—

The yard waste delivered to the facility can be pushed into piles or windrows by a front-end loader. The windrows are occasionally turned to provide aeration, which is essential for proper decomposition and to avoid odor problems. The windrows should be initially constructed with leaves collected in the Fall. After approximately 1 month, the windrows should be turned with a front-end loader and then left to decompose until the following Spring.

Grass and other yard waste brought to the facility in the Spring and Summer can then be mixed with the partially decomposed leaves. Mixing the material with a front-end loader would occur approximately every 2 months. The length of time needed for the complete composting process can be up to 12 months.

Compost material that is produced from this process is a valuable material that can be used on site for landscaping, or can be given to residents or commercial users. Sale of the compost is also possible, but the market price for compost produced in this manner is relatively low. Screening the finished compost will improve its appearance and increase its market value.

Brush Collection—

Brush can also be accepted and processed at a low technology facility. Signs should be posted to inform residents and haulers of the materials accepted and how they should be delivered. In addition to residents and haulers, city and county highway crews could deliver brush to this same location for processing. A separate area should be used for the brush so that it is not mixed with the more easily composted yard waste.

Brush Processing--

Brush can be processed using a chipper or a tub grinder. Using a chipper, brush is manually fed into the machine and chipped into small pieces. Chippers handle a wide variety of brush sizes.

A tub grinder operates much the same way as a chipper except that the material is mechanically fed into the machine where it is chipped into small pieces. Tub grinders can be used on a variety of materials including some logs, wood construction and demolition waste, and compost (grinding the material in the early stages of decomposition can accelerate the overall process).

Wood chips, the by-product of chipping brush, are a valuable and useful product that can be used at the transfer station or a closed landfill for landscaping, or can be given away to residents for their use around their gardens and trees, can be given away for landscaping purposes.

Equipment--

If the Plan implements a low technology yard waste composting program, existing equipment and personnel could easily be used to minimize program costs. Equipment required to operate a low technology yard waste composting facility include the following:

- Front-end loader.
- Chipper.
- Tub grinder (optional).

Front-end loaders are common pieces of equipment owned by counties and municipalities. If brush chipping appears to be a desirable option for counties, a chipper could be used on occasion.

Though a tub grinder is a useful piece of equipment, it can be extremely costly and is generally not needed for a low technology operation.

Education--

Instructional brochures, fact sheets, and/or flyers that define composting and outline the methods and benefits of composting should be distributed to the residents and commercial haulers. The public should also be made aware of the composting facility and their access to the facility. Local newspaper articles and radio/television announcements are effective informational tools.

Methods of Financing and Funding

Yard waste composting facilities can be financed through a combination of residents and haulers being charged a quantity-based fee when yard waste is delivered to the facility; local government general funds; assessments on all households; or through tipping fees at other solid waste facilities. If assessments are used for financing, they can be added to an existing bill, such as a property tax or utility bill, which property owners already receive.

Basis for Low Technology Yard Waste Composting--

Although the State of Kansas has not yet banned yard waste from land disposal, this type of ban may be forthcoming in the future. Likewise, new requirements may force counties and municipalities to manage brush differently. Compost and chipped brush are valuable products that can be used by counties, municipalities, and the residential and commercial sector. Through a good public education program, residents can become aware of the composting process and use it to responsibly and cost-efficiently manage their yard waste.

Low Technology Yard Waste Composting Facility--

Advantages

Can use existing equipment or rent equipment to operate.

Low capital expense required.

Can produce a useful product.

Requires minimal attention to operate.

Disadvantages

If not managed properly, odor can result.

Little actual waste reduction results in rural areas.

Requires separation of yard waste and possibly separate transportation.

Backyard Management

Description—

One of the easiest and least expensive methods for residents to manage yard waste is on-site at their homes. In most cases, yard waste produced by residents consists of grass and leaves. However, other organic wastes, including food scraps such as fruit and vegetable peelings and some paper, can also be easily managed. The process of managing yard waste is little more than Mother Nature's way of breaking down organic matter into a soil-like product. However, residents can accelerate and intensify this process through a variety of methods.

One of the most common methods for managing yard waste is backyard composting. Backyard composting can be as simple as pushing organic matter into a pile and turning it occasionally. Backyard composting can also be accomplished by pushing it into a trench, land applying it onto gardens, or constructing a bin. In all cases, the organic material should be turned to force air into the material. It may also require the addition of moisture. The end result of this process is compost which can be used in a multitude of ways around homes and gardens.

There are many other approaches to managing yard waste at home, including the emerging use of "worm bins" for handling food wastes, a "Don't Bag-it" program which encourages mulching grass clippings, and alternative landscaping which produces minimal yard waste.

Program Operation--

The level of involvement that the County will have in the promotion and implementation of a backyard composting and yard waste management program can widely vary. For instance, the County could promote backyard composting through public education including:

- Guest columns in newspapers.
- Serving as a guest speaker on local radio and television programs.
- Developing and distributing "how to" guides and fact sheets.
- Coordinating and hosting backyard-composting workshops.
- Developing step-by-step "how to" traveling exhibits.
- Building compost demonstration projects at public facilities.

Methods of Financing--

Most backyard composting programs or yard waste management programs should be self-funded by the landowner or occupant of the residence or business.

Advantages

Almost no capital costs.

No capital investment by County needed.

Minimize transportation costs; highest efficiency possible.

Materials and the finished product do not leave the place of generation.

Finished product (compost) is a valuable material which can be used around the home.

Disadvantages

Difficult to monitor diversion.

Dependent on active participation by residents.

If not managed properly, compost piles could be unsightly and produce odors to neighbors.

7.3 WASTE RECYLING PROGRAMS

Description

Recycling is a method of reducing the amount of materials disposed by recovering and reprocessing parts of them into new products. Many items that used to be disposed are now recognized as valuable resources. Recycling is popular with the public because it is easy to do and the image of recyclables piling up leads people to believe they are contributing to the betterment of the environment.

Many recycling programs fail because of the importance of available and accessible end markets is not adequately addressed. Without reliable markets, the recycling loop cannot be completed and the recyclables may end up being disposed or stockpiled. One effective way for small-scale recycling programs to address the marketing question is through cooperative marketing.

Cooperative marketing involves pooling materials collectively to provide a larger and more reliable supply of materials to a processor who in turn sells it to an end-market. There are several benefits to cooperative marketing, especially for programs with small quantities of recyclables:

- Greater market accessibility.
- Greater market dependability.
- Increased cost efficiency.
- Negotiating ability.
- Increased revenues.

Drop-Off Recycling Centers

The drop-off recycling center is presently the most common type of residential waste recycling program. The concept behind drop-off centers is very simple: residents bring their clean, separated materials to a central location and deposit them in the appropriate containers. The materials are then taken to processors and/or end users to eventually be made into new products, thereby completing the recycling loop.

Drop-off recycling centers are typically considered the first step toward a more comprehensive recycling program. They allow local citizens and decision makers to become familiar with materials and marketing before embarking on more complicated curbside collection. Drop-off centers are also effective in areas that are not densely populated and are unable to support full-scale curbside recycling. In areas that have curbside recycling, drop-off centers can still provide cost-effective supplements for citizens that miss their pick-up day. They also provide a recycling option for multi-family housing units or nearby rural households that do not receive curbside recycling services. Either private, non-profit, or public organizations can operate drop-off centers.

Staffed Drop-off Recycling Centers--

Staffed drop-off centers are advantageous for several reasons. They generally experience a lower rate of unwanted items such as trash, old furniture, and household hazardous waste. Staff can assist residents with sorting and depositing materials in the proper containers and can educate residents about source reduction options. Paid employees and/or volunteers could staff drop-off centers.

Unstaffed Drop-off Recycling Centers--

At an unstaffed drop-off center, residents would be responsible for sorting and depositing materials in the proper containers at each site. Occasionally, the sponsoring agency will need to provide staff to monitor and perform maintenance functions at the centers. Performance of educational and promotional activities to increase participation and improve material quality would still be necessary. Sharing staff with a public works department or a similar operation would allow program usage to be monitored.

Containers and Materials--

The drop-off centers could have special containers or compartments for each type of material collected. For example, a container could be provided which has separate compartments for clear, brown, and blue/green glass, or separate containers could be provided for these materials. A variety of containers of different sizes and numbers of compartments are available commercially. Appropriate signs should be posted to educate and instruct participants on proper use of the drop-off centers.

Drop-off centers usually accept the following materials:

- Newspaper.
- Mixed paper.
- Corrugated cardboard.
- Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) plastic (number 1) and high-density polyethylene (HDPE) plastic (number 2).
- Glass bottles and jars.
- Aluminum cans.
- Steel cans.

Available and accessible end-markets and local processing capabilities will influence the types of materials accepted. The drop-off programs easily adjust to changing market demands and prices in order to maximize waste reduction and minimize cost.

Hauling and Processing--

The sponsoring agency can arrange for removing full containers with a private hauler or establish its own hauling fleet. Materials would be delivered to a prearranged processing location or end user, where they will be weighed and recorded. It is usually the responsibility of the processor to market the materials. However, the agency may choose to become involved in economic development activities to attract a processor or end user of a specific material to the area. The materials may be marketed on a regional basis or by each county. Unless there is a nearby end-user, the small volumes of material collected in a county could make regional marketing more attractive in terms of efficiency and prices.

A processing fee may be required for some materials, but not for others. Some commonly accepted materials may have little or no market value and require payment to vendors before they will accept the materials. Other collected materials may have a substantial market value that would result in no processing fee. Processing fees depend in part upon the condition of the materials upon arrival at the processing facility in terms of the degree of contamination. Some processors may require that labels, lids, and rings be removed from bottles and cans. In most cases, materials are expected to be rinsed. Material specifications should be obtained and published.

The processing fee is generally higher for unstaffed drop-off centers than for staffed drop-off centers, since there is traditionally more contamination of materials at unstaffed sites. Increased contamination requires additional sorting at the processing facility.

Siting--

The collection sites should be located as close to population centers and main transportation arteries as possible. Studies have shown that residents will combine recycling at a drop-off center with other errands if the center is within 3 to 5 miles of their home. Schools, grocery stores, strip shopping centers, and other areas with parking lots are common drop-off center locations. Rural areas have the option to operate several small sites, with a larger central site to process the materials. A careful study should be made before the sites are opened, as this option may not be cost-effective.

The drop-off centers should be visible, clean, paved, attractive, and easily accessible to encourage participation. Many factors influence the level of participation, including convenience, public awareness, cost of waste disposal, and overall attitudes toward recycling and waste reduction.

Program Costs--

Recovery rates, the number of collection boxes, distance to a processing facility, and the level of staffing are the main variables in the costs of a drop-off recycling program. The costs for the program are based on the following expenses:

- Collection boxes.
- Signs.
- Promotion.
- Staffing.
- Site lease.
- Hauling.
- Insurance.
- Processing.
- Miscellaneous expenses.

Table 7.1, on page 7-28, is the actual costs for the City of Garden City, Recycling Summary Report from 2014 through 2018.

Ways to reduce drop-off recycling center expenses include:

- Utilize volunteers or existing employees to reduce personnel costs.
- Locate the drop-off center at an existing site, such as a transfer station, to reduce or eliminate insurance costs.
- Take advantage of free publicity, such as the news media, non-profit organizations, and schools, to reduce promotion costs.
- Make signs in-house.
- Collect materials with low handling costs and no processing fee.
- Ask the processor to pick up materials to reduce hauling costs.

Advantages and Disadvantages--

Drop-off recycling centers have several advantages, including:

- Results-oriented method of reducing waste.
- Minimal capital and operating costs.
- Easy for the public to use.
- Adaptable for urban, suburban, and rural areas.
- Easy to adapt to changing market conditions and processing costs.
- Can be used by residential and commercial customers.

A disadvantage of drop-off recycling centers is that other types of recycling programs, such as curbside, may have higher participation rates.

Staffed drop-off recycling centers have the advantages of limiting contamination of collected materials, a low occurrence of open dumping of trash at the centers, and an opportunity to educate the public and provide positive reinforcement for participation.

Unstaffed drop-off recycling centers have the advantages of reduced staffing requirements and therefore reduced personnel costs, flexible hours of operation, and providing a low-cost method for communities to recycle.

Disadvantages of the staffed drop-off recycling center include higher personnel costs than centers with no dedicated staff.

Disadvantages of the unstaffed drop-off recycling center include increased contamination of materials, a possible high occurrence of illegal open dumping, and fewer opportunities to educate the public.

Conclusion--

Drop-off centers provide a simple, flexible method of recycling. They have the added advantages of low capital cost requirements as well as adaptability to urban, suburban, and rural environments. Drop-off centers can be operated by private, non-profit, or public entities. Many communities already operate drop-off centers on at least a once-per-month basis.

Within the county, drop-off centers should be considered for areas that find curbside recycling unworkable. Prior to embarking on a drop-off center program, a study should be made of the service area's waste stream, market potential, distance to the nearest processing center, and types of collection boxes and vehicles.

Residential Curbside Collection

Program Description--

Curbside recycling is the collection of recyclables separated from the waste to be disposed by residents. The residents set the recyclables by the curb for regularly scheduled collection trucks.

Of all the residential recycling programs, curbside recycling is the most effective in reducing the quantity of waste disposed. In addition, curbside programs are effective at promoting an environmental ethic among the residents. However, these programs can be costly, especially for smaller communities.

There are two general types of curbside collection with many variations. The first and more traditional method of collection is the use of a separate truck for recyclables collection. Collection is usually scheduled on the same day as trash collection. The truck used has a variable number of compartments depending on the degree of separation required. The second, more recently developed method is called co-collection, or the use of one truck designed with separate compartments for each of the recyclables and refuse.

Collection Methods

Source-Separated and Commingled Collection--

Source-separated programs require the homeowners to separate the recyclables from the waste stream and from each other by category (i.e., plastics, glass, newsprint, etc.) before they can be placed at the curb for collection. The amount of separation of recyclables by the resident varies in this collection program. Participation by the residents tends to be lower when there is this additional effort required of them.

Costs--

Generally, curbside recycling is most economically feasible when the population density of the community is about 40 to 50 persons per square mile, and the number of households is over 2,000. The costs of curbside recycling programs still vary considerably, depending on a number of other factors. Some of the major factors that influence program costs include:

- Crew size.
- Truck capacity.
- Set-out rate.
- Crew productivity and routing efficiency.
- Distance between stops.
- Participation rate.
- Availability of markets and market prices.

Diversion—

The average diversion rate resulting from residential curbside recycling programs that do not include yard waste or mixed paper range between 16 to 20 percent of the households participating based on the materials listed previously (this refers only to the residential waste stream). However, the diversion rates can be much higher in well-designed programs that include mixed paper and yard waste and maximize participation. Generally, programs that include yard waste have diversion rates over 30 percent.

Funding--

In most communities, funding for solid waste collection is currently obtained from a monthly fee attached to a utility bill. If the community was interested in a curbside recycling program, funding could be assessed in the same manner.

Another type of program funding that is gaining popularity involves volume or weight-based rate systems: charging for refuse collection based on the amount of solid waste placed out for disposal. Theoretically, with curbside recycling in place, this would encourage residents to recycle more and discard less waste. In order to discourage increased dumping, program education is recommended several months before the program begins. This would include explaining the reasons for the rate system and the penalties for illegal dumping.

Advantages and Disadvantages--

In general, the advantages of a curbside recycling program are:

- Convenience to homeowners.
- High diversion rates, and, thus, preservation of landfill space.
- Promotion of community pride by having residents involved in a program with beneficial impacts on the environment.
- Can make citizens more personally aware of (and thus more responsible for) how their own disposal habits affect the community's solid waste disposal problems and costs.

The disadvantages of a curbside program are:

- Requires time, effort and, often, high capital investments to be effective and economical.
- Not suitable for rural, sparsely populated areas.
- Requires continual education of and commitment by homeowners.

Conclusion--

Curbside recycling may not be a feasible option for rural, sparsely populated communities. In addition, a successful program in any area requires citizens supportive of the idea and included in its design and implementation. Promotion, education, and involvement of all affected residents in curbside recycling on an ongoing basis have proven to be essential for successful programs.

7.4 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Purpose

Many household products contain hazardous substances that can enter into the body by ingestion, inhalation, and absorption through the skin. Improper use, storage, and disposal of these products can endanger the health and safety of humans and cause damage to the environment. According to waste composition estimates, approximately 1 percent of the waste disposed in a landfill is household hazardous waste (HHW). Based on 46,298 tons of residential and commercial waste disposed by the County in 2018, approximately 8 tons are HHW.

Even though HHW is a small percentage of the waste that enters our landfills, it can cause great harm if a landfill liner leaks. Hazardous chemicals leached from household products disposed in a landfill can contribute to groundwater contamination. Although the costs of an HHW program may seem high, paying for clean-up of a contaminated landfill is even more expensive.

Household hazardous wastes present a danger to sanitation workers. Numerous cases have been reported of skin damage, eye injuries, and other problems caused by accidental exposure during waste collection and disposal. Pets can also be at risk from automotive products, especially anti-freeze, dumped in the yard. Options for improved HHW management include education, one-day collection events, mobile collection units, and permanent collection sites.

Education

An education program targeting HHW should be developed and implemented in an effort to obtain economies of scale and a consistent message. The program could target households, small businesses, and classrooms. Many excellent fact sheets and school curricula already exist. Any HHW education program should include:

- Methods of reducing the amount of HHW in homes and small businesses.
- Examples of non-hazardous alternatives to replace products with HHW ingredients.
- Identification of products that are potentially hazardous.
- Proper product use.
- Proper disposal of leftover and unwanted household products.
- Awareness of the presence of hazardous materials in homes and small businesses.

The education program could include any or all of the following components:

- Posters, handouts, displays, contests, and special presentations in schools.
- Public service announcements in all media.
- Speaker's bureau.
- Storm drain labeling projects for youth groups.
- Endorsement and proclamation of a "Reduce Household Hazardous Waste Day" by local, county, and Authority officials.
- Extension classes on how to read and interpret hazardous product labels.
- A home inventory survey allowing citizens to discover their own contribution to the problems of HHW.
- Safe home tours to identify potential safety hazards and highlight safe storage of hazardous products, fire prevention, and poison prevention. Local fire or health departments should conduct these tours.
- Local businesses can establish "green aisles" to highlight safer products, household safety equipment, and information on HHW.

One-Day Collection Events

Thousands of communities have held one-day HHW collection events since 1981. These events permit householders and farmers to bring small quantities of household chemicals to a specific site for collection, classification, and proper disposal. One-day collection events may be held once or twice each year.

Many of these events also provide for a waste exchange, where another person takes usable materials unwanted by one person. These materials typically include art supplies, water-based paint, and household cleaning products still in their original containers. Theater groups, schools, and neighborhood organizations are often delighted to receive donations of this type for production sets and painting out graffiti or neighborhood clean-ups. By providing for a waste exchange, the costs of holding a collection event can be reduced, as paint and other products being exchanged do not have to be packed and transported to a disposal site. Exchanging water-based paint can reduce HHW disposal costs by as much as 50 percent.

Materials usually accepted at HHW collection events include:

- Insecticides.
- Herbicides.
- Rodenticides.
- Antifreeze.
- Oil-based paints.
- Automotive fluids, including motor oil and brake fluid.
- Fertilizers.
- Batteries.
- Solvents.
- Household cleaners.

Materials not usually accepted include:

- Explosives, gunpowder, and ammunition.
- Fire extinguisher chemicals.
- Radioactive materials.
- Smoke detectors.
- Compressed gas cylinders.
- Freon.
- Dioxin.
- Waste in containers exceeding 5 gallons in volume.
- Unknown or unlabeled waste.
- Infectious or biological wastes.

The County may contract with one or more private companies to manage the one-day HHW collection events. The contract should include staffing the site; packing the wastes; arrangements for treatment, reuse, and recycling; transportation; and proper disposal of the collected materials at a U.S. EPA-approved hazardous waste disposal facility. All activities would be conducted in accordance with Federal, state, and local laws. This program could focus on reuse and recycling as primary alternatives for managing HHW. .

The collection program should be held at a location convenient to residents. More than one drop-off site could be arranged if demand exists and funding is available. Larger cities that are within 40 miles of each other should consider holding a joint one-day collection event. Studies have shown that residents will drive that distance to dispose of their HHW safely if participation is free.

Waste Reduction Impacts--

Much of the HHW brought to initial collection events will be materials from long-term storage in the home, as the average resident stores HHW materials 9.1 years. According to Chemical Waste Management, the average amount of HHW brought to the collection site per household during the initial event is 25 pounds for rural areas and 50 pounds for urban areas. Approximately 3.5 percent of an area's households can be expected to participate in a 1-day collection event when effective education and promotion efforts are made.

If the community decides to implement a HHW collection program, an annual evaluation should be undertaken to determine the effectiveness of the program. With implementation of the program, long-term storage of HHW in homes and small businesses will decrease over time. Increased awareness will result in increased participation in collection events. The program should expect the volume received at the collection events to increase for several years and then level off due to decreased generation, overall education, and increased participation.

Staffing--

One staff person would be required to spend approximately 160 hours developing and promoting the HHW collection program, including education and collection event components. At least 15 volunteers would be needed at each location on collection day to direct traffic, distribute informational surveys and educational materials, unload cars, and record waste volumes. Staff consisting of at least one employee trained in identifying and managing hazardous wastes would be needed. In addition, emergency personnel are required to be present at each location in case of fire, explosion, or receipt of dangerous substances such as dynamite. The hazardous waste staff will be provided by the private household hazardous waste firm contracted to pack and transport the HHW.

Program Costs--

A small amount of capital expenses would be necessary for signs and a display promoting the event. These items could be reused.

Expenses for a 1-day HHW collection event include the following

- Payroll and benefits-- The payroll and benefits for one person working full-time for the equivalent of 20 days, 8 hours a day.
- Publicity-- The publicity of the HHW collection event should include flyers, radio announcements, and newspaper advertisements.
- Insurance-- May need to purchase insurance due to the hazards associated with using volunteers for the collection event. The private contractor will be responsible for insurance covering the employees that will be packing and transporting the collected HHW.
- Disposal--In some areas, there are limited recycling opportunities for HHW. Therefore, much of the waste collected will need to be disposed in a licensed hazardous waste facility, especially if no waste exchange opportunities are provided.
- Emergency personnel-- Two emergency personnel will need to be on duty during the collection event.

The costs of one-day collection events vary widely, and many cost factors for collection of HHW are the same, no matter how much waste is collected. If additional HHW is collected, the cost per ton will be reduced.

Sources of Funding--

The HHW collection program could be funded through tipping fees at the solid waste facility, grants, or other sources. Grant funding has been available in the past from the KDHE. If individuals residing outside the County are permitted to bring HHW to the collection event, a user fee could be assessed.

Permanent HHW Site

Larger diversion of HHW can be obtained by establishing a permanent site. According to World Wastes magazine, permanent sites may attract more participants and reduce the cost of collection.

Costs of a permanent HHW site vary considerably. Types of sites range from retrofitting a tractor-trailer to constructing a new unit. Preconstructed modular units are available. Permanent HHW sites are required to have non-explosive walls, fume hoods, non-spark lighting, and a floor with a containment pit. Grant funding from the KDHE may be available to assist with the cost of setting up a permanent site.

Mobile Collection

Mobile collection units provide an option for less densely populated areas to collect HHW. The collection would schedule the unit to be at certain locations on specific dates. The mobile units remain on the road until they are full, then they return to a permanent HHW collection facility for storage until disposal. The mobile units must be parked each evening in a locked, secured lot. Some counties utilize existing staff that have received a 24-hour OSHA training course for hazardous waste facility workers. Another option is to contract for the mobile collection program, in which case the private contractor would provide a driver.

The mobile collection vehicle can be a retrofitted trailer. The trailer must have the following components:

- U.S. Department of Transportation-approved drums for storage.
- Hydraulic tailgate for lifting full drums into and out of the trailer.
- Sealed floor with epoxy coating.
- Ventilator.
- Copper grounding wire for flammable liquid drums.
- Strap, such as a bungee cord, to hold drums to the side of the trailer.

If the mobile HHW program intends to collect unknown wastes, a portable laboratory for identifying the wastes must be included in the collection vehicle.

Mobile collection of HHW can be utilized whether or not a permanent HHW facility is nearby. If there is no permanent facility, the collection would have to be contracted out to a private company with access to a hazardous waste disposal facility. Over time, this method would cost as much as constructing a permanent facility. A mobile collection program would maximize the capabilities of a permanent HHW facility by allowing access to a much larger number of residents.

Program Costs--

To be determined at the time of the event.

Sources of Funding--

Tipping fees could be a source of revenue for the mobile collection program. Mobile collection programs have been funded through the KDHE grant program for HHW, if a permanent HHW facility is in place in the area.

Pesticide Container Collection

Pesticide containers are made of recyclable plastic, but are often not accepted in residential recycling programs because of the pesticide residue left in the container. The containers must be triple-rinsed according to container directions and may be disposed of at a Subtitle D Landfill.

Used Oil Recycling

Recycled oil is a valuable resource that can be cleaned and reused or burned as industrial fuel. The Plan should consider working with local service stations and automotive parts stores to set up a used oil program. Other potential sponsors include civic organizations, educational groups, environmental groups, service organizations such as the Rotary or Lyons Club, and youth groups. The following points should be addressed before starting a used oil program.

- Secure adequate resources. Used oil programs are not expensive to run and can rely heavily on volunteers and in-kind contributions. However, funds are necessary for proper collection containers and publicity materials.
- Proper management of used oil risks. Any used oil program must prevent the collected oil from being mixed with other materials, such as gasoline, solvents, pesticides, or other household chemicals. The collection sites should never be used as dumpsites for solvents or other hazardous materials. Contamination of the oil could damage the environment and prevent recyclers from accepting the oil.
- Pay attention to the performance of haulers and recyclers. Unsafe hauling and recycling operations can result in extensive environmental damage.

Possible collection locations could include service stations, automotive parts stores, fire stations, recycling drop-off centers, discount stores, and landfills or transfer stations.

Program Costs--

The KDHE requires any used oil collection program to test each participant's jug of oil for contaminants prior to pouring it into a larger collection container. A halogen detector is required for this purpose. Other costs include proper collection containers and education and publicity materials.

Sources of Funding--

Tipping fees could be a source of funding for a used oil collection program. Businesses and community organizations could also be approached to pay for the program.

Batteries

Lead-Acid Batteries--

According to the Battery Council in Chicago, the lead-acid battery industry has a 99 percent recycling rate. The scrap value for the lead, metal, and polypropylene cases has helped to create an infrastructure for recycling the batteries.

Household Batteries--

Concern over the lead, mercury, and cadmium in household batteries, including nickel cadmium, button-cell, and other types, has led some states to ban them from landfills. However, curbside collection of household batteries has not proven successful. Battery drop-off collection has been a success in some areas. Button-cell batteries, which contain most of the mercury in batteries, can be sent to a company in New York for recycling. The price received for the recycled batteries covers most of the costs of the program.

7.5 WASTE TIRE MANAGEMENT

According to the 1996 Solid Waste Management Plan, 78 percent of waste tires are disposed in landfills, stockpiled or illegally dumped. Eleven percent are incinerated for fuel, and approximately 8 percent are being recycled as products. Another 3 percent are exported. In Kansas, waste tires can be found in illegal piles, cut and buried in landfills and permitted tire monofills, and stockpiled. They are also being incinerated, utilized for "beneficial uses", or recycled into new products. Under the Kansas Waste Tire Management Program, disposal of unprocessed waste tires is prohibited. All waste tire processors, collection centers, and collectors must be permitted

Reducing the number of scrap tires prevents higher consumer tire prices, taxes for environmental clean-ups, and public health risks. Tire stockpiles harbor rodent and mosquito populations, which can carry communicable diseases such as tetanus, encephalitis and the west nile virus. Tire piles also produce offensive odors from trapped water, and cause fires that create thick, black smoke and are nearly impossible to put out. Smoke from tire fires contains high levels of contaminants such as carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, particulate matter, hydrocarbons, and carcinogenic compounds. Tire fires present risks to residents and property.

Education

An education program should be part of any tire management plan. A tire education program should encourage consumers to:

- Buy long-life tires that are the correct size for the vehicle.
- Keep tires balanced.
- Properly Inflate tires.
- Rotate tires frequently.
- Check the car's alignment.
- Avoid sudden stops and starts.
- Avoid excess speed.
- Replace only those tires that are worn out.

Tire education programs should also inform consumers of the tire management regulations regarding proper disposal.

Clean-Up Days

Clean-up programs should be coordinated with various units of local government and local organizations. A clean-up program could include identifying abandoned tire piles, organizing volunteers or staff to perform the clean-up, determining where the recovered tires will be taken, and community education to reduce tire dumping. Education of representatives from tire retail establishments and auto salvage companies regarding proper tire management could also be a component of the program.

Sources of Funding

The KDHE has a waste tire management grant program that can be used to subsidize recycling and disposal of waste tires. The grants can also be used for enforcement of waste tire management laws and the development and implementation of waste tire management plans. In addition, the KDHE has limited abatement funds for cleaning up existing waste tire problem areas. Tipping fees could also be a source of revenue for a waste tire management program.

7.6 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS

Construction and demolition debris, or C & D waste, are terms used to describe waste generated by construction or demolition operations on pavement, building, or other structures. The composition and quantity of the waste material varies widely depending on the location and season. Generally speaking, concrete, rubble, and wood are the major elements generated. In addition, as a waste category, C & D debris ranges from 10 to 30 percent of a community's total waste disposal quantity.

There are three ways to reduce the amount of this material going to the landfill: reduce the amount generated, salvage some materials for use in their original form, and recycle the materials into new products. Contractors can reduce the amount of waste generated by leaving the trees whenever possible during the land clearing stage, and chipping the roots and branches on site from the trees that must be removed. They can also improve materials storage procedures to reduce material spoilage due to exposure to harsh weather conditions. And, they can reduce the amount of packaging left at the site by purchasing materials in bulk containers.

Examples of salvageable items include windows and doors, cabinets, plumbing fixtures, insulation, molding, lumber and electrical fixtures.

Untreated wood (land clearing wood, lumber, and pallets) from construction projects is potentially recyclable. One of the markets for this material is manufacturers who use the wood as boiler fuel. The constraint on this market is that manufacturers generally require large quantities of clean material on a regular basis. Another potential market is the timber buying industry for wood from land clearing. Wood can also be used as landscaping mulch and as a compost bulking agent. It is essential for any wood marketing that the treated and untreated material be separated.

For inert debris (concrete, cinder blocks, and bricks), there are also potential markets. The County could use crushed concrete as fill or as riprap to line sediment ditches. It can also be used as a road subbase. Finally, this inert debris could be used as an aggregate, especially in areas where there are no quarries. The major potential market for this latter use is the State Department of Transportation. Another potential use of this material is as a mulch or soil amendment by the landscaping industry.

Gypsum wallboard (sheet rock and dry wall) is another material with recycling potential. The material can be used as new wallboard, as a soil amendment by the agricultural industry, as a substitute for gypsum in cement, and as a bulking agent for sewage sludge. The key factors to marketing this material are that it be kept separate from other materials and dry, that it be generated in sufficient quantities, and that it be processed to a specific particle size.

The final material with the potential for recycling is metal, which, with the prevalence of scrap metal dealers in the area, should be relatively easy to market.

7.7 WHITE GOODS MANAGEMENT (APPLIANCES)

The special wastes known as "white goods" include the following most common major home appliances:

- Refrigerators and freezers.
- Ranges, ovens, and cooktops.
- Clothes washers and dryers.
- Water heaters.
- Dishwashers.
- Microwave ovens.
- Dehumidifiers.
- Room air conditioners.
- Trash compactors.

According to the Appliance Recycling Information Center, the average American family owns six major home appliances. Figures from the Steel Recycling Institute show that in 1992, 1.8 million tons of steel were recovered from discarded appliances. Recycling is the most widely used method of appliance disposal due to the value of the steel and other recyclable components. Landfilling and resale are two other, less common methods of disposal.

Collection--

Few haulers pick up white goods. Most old appliances are taken to the landfill by homeowners or by community collection programs. However, the appliances are rarely disposed there; rather, they are stockpiled until there is enough to sell to a scrap metal dealer.

Processing--

Appliance processing can involve removing motors, compressors, compressor oil, copper tubing and wiring, and refrigerant chemicals for separate recycling. CFC refrigerant removal is required by law. Some landfills require that CFCs be removed prior to leaving the appliance at the landfill. Scrap metal dealers may also perform the CFC removal. CFC removal must be handled by a certified technician using EPA-approved equipment. Most technicians charge for this service. Penalties of up to \$25,000 for releasing CFCs to the atmosphere can be imposed if proper procedures are not followed. Recovered CFC is another recyclable material. Some older appliances contain mercury or PCBs, which must be removed as well.

Following removal of CFCs and other recyclable components, the scrap metal dealers crush and bale the metal and ship the bales to a shredding facility.

7.8 INCINERATION AND WASTE-TO-ENERGY

Incineration is a thermal process for reducing the volume and weight of MSW prior to disposal. After additional research of the capital investment needed for the incinerator, it was decided that incineration and waste-to-energy is not a viable alternative. Further consideration is not needed.

7.9 LANDFILLS

General

The passage of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Section 4007(b) of Public Law 94-580, Subtitle D (Subtitle D) regulations has caused significant financial impacts on landfills across the country. This impact has been particularly apparent in rural areas, such as southwestern Kansas. The KDHE adopted these regulations by reference in 1993. The KDHE adopted its own version of Subtitle D landfill regulations on April 23, 1994, to be effective October 24, 1994, and proposed amended regulations relating to small landfills November 9, 1995.

The primary goal of the Subtitle D regulations is to protect human health and the environment. The method of meeting the goals is through stricter landfill design and operational requirements.

During the course of the solid waste management planning process, several alternatives have been discussed for long-term solid waste disposal. This section will concentrate on those areas relative to landfilling as a final waste disposal option.

Landfill Options

There are several options available to the county for land disposal of solid waste. These options include:

- Continued use of the existing Subtitle D Landfill, privately owned.
- Establishing and operating a county owned Subtitle D Landfill.
- Transfer of waste to a landfill outside of the county.

Continued Use of the Existing Subtitle D Landfill

The cities and county residents can continue to use the Western Plains Regional Landfill, which is a Subtitle D Landfill. The landfill was improved to Subtitle D status, and is operated as the Finney County Landfill as per agreements signed with Browning-Ferris, Inc. The landfill is currently owned and permitted to Waste Connections, Inc.

Establishing and Operating a County Owned Subtitle D Landfill

The county would have to site, design, apply for permits, build and operate a Subtitle D Landfill, which would be in direct competition with the existing privately owned landfill.

Transfer Waste to a Landfill Outside the County

This option would require the cities and county to construct and operate a transfer station, and then haul the waste to an approved landfill.

Cost Issues

Use of the Existing Subtitle D Landfill—

The disposal costs (gate fees) have been established by Waste Connections, and are a known amount. The gate fees are the responsibility of the cities, private haulers or individual users. The users of the landfill absorb the hauling costs to the landfill.

Establishing a County Owned Subtitle D Landfill

This option would require a major investment to locate a site, design and construct the facility and meet the same operation requirements. This would require the used of outside consultants, as current county staff is not sufficient. The costs would undoubtedly exceed the current gate fees established by the Western Plains Regional Landfill.

Transfer Waste to a Landfill Outside of the County

The waste would be required to be disposed of at a Subtitle D facility. This option would require hauling costs to an out-of-county site, as well as the gate fees. This could result in cost well over the current gate fees at the Western Plains Regional Landfill.

Conclusions

At the present time, the refuse from Finney County is disposed at the Western Plains Regional Landfill, which is a Subtitle D Landfill. The disposal costs are also charged to other counties using the Regional Landfill, which helps in lower fees.

7.10 BURNING AND BURN PERMITS

The burning of trash generally occurs in two settings: at landfills and on private property. Currently, burning is a prime method of waste disposal in many parts of western Kansas by rural residents.

Regulations

According to the State of Kansas regulations, the only burning of waste that is allowed at landfills is that of trees, brush, and clean (untreated) lumber. In order to be eligible for this activity, the landfill owner or operator must obtain a permit from the KDHE. To receive a permit, the applicant must state the purpose for burning and how this method of disposal would be in the best public interest. The applicant must also demonstrate that approval from the local fire authority has already been obtained, and show that the burning will be performed at least 1,000 feet from any occupied dwelling or public roadway and at least one mile from any airport.

At this time, the State does not have any prohibitions regarding the burning of waste on a residential premise containing five or fewer dwelling units. The control of this burning is recognized as the responsibility of local governmental units. Therefore, the County or cities can ban or restrict the burning of waste on private property should they decide to do so.

Bans and Ordinances

The difficulty with this type of ban is that rural residents with no access to other methods of disposal or collection service might begin to engage in illegal dumping. Therefore, if open burning of waste on private property is banned, the County or cities should provide rural residents with better access to waste collection services and alternative disposal options that are reasonably cost-effective. In addition, the ordinance can be less comprehensive than an outright ban, by perhaps prohibiting only the burning of heavy smoke producing materials.

The County or cities may wish to simply restrict burning of waste materials to specific times of day or times of the year. An ordinance may also limit the types of materials burned and further restrict burning locations.

It appears that the State will not likely become involved in regulating solid waste burning practices of individuals on private property in the near future. This will likely continue to be the responsibility of local governments. Therefore, because of the public nuisance associated with the smoke generated by this activity, the County might want to consider some mechanisms that would better control this practice.

The County or cities may wish to simply restrict burning of waste materials to specific times of day or times of the year. An ordinance may also limit the types of materials burned and further restrict burning locations.

7.11 MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

Medical waste disposal has been a controversial issue since 1987, when needles, syringes, and other medical wastes washed ashore on East Coast beaches. In 1988, the Medical Waste Tracking Act (MWT A) was enacted by Congress as an amendment to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The MWTA instructed the U.S. EPA to develop regulations that track medical wastes from the point of generation to the point of ultimate disposal. Since that time, many states have enacted regulations of their own governing medical waste.

State Regulations

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) defines medical waste as "those solid waste materials which are potentially capable of causing disease or injury and which are generated in connection with human or animal care through inpatient and outpatient services." The following are considered medical wastes:

- Surgical waste, which includes all materials discarded from surgical procedures.
- Sharps, which includes any discarded article that may cause punctures or cuts.
- Laboratory waste, which includes all materials that have come into contact with pathogenic organisms.
- Animal carcasses, including animal bedding and other waste.

The KDHE requires that all medical waste be separated from other solid wastes at the point of origin of the material. Medical wastes, except sharps, must be contained in double plastic bags that prevent leakage during storage, handling, and transport. Sharps must be contained for storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal in leak-proof, rigid, puncture-resistant containers that are taped closed or have tight lids to prevent spillage.

Medical wastes are required to be collected at least daily from the point of origin for transport to a storage or disposal area or a processing facility. Before medical waste is transported off- site, it is required to be placed in containers that are "international orange" in color and labeled with the international biohazard symbol. In addition, a label identifying the generator and type of waste must be attached. A logbook tracking each shipment of medical waste must be kept for 3 years.

If the medical waste has been processed, it may be combined with other solid waste. KDHE requires that, where feasible, medical waste should be processed before it is transported off- site by autoclaving or chemical treatment to destroy disease transmission potential, and by grinding, melting, or pulverizing sharps to destroy their injury-producing potential.

In the State of Kansas, medical waste may be disposed in the following manner:

- Liquids may be discharged into a sanitary sewer connected to a secondary sewage treatment plant.
- Combustible solids may be incinerated, with the ash disposed in a sanitary landfill.
- All medical waste may be disposed in a hazardous waste disposal facility that has a permit from the KDHE.
- Disposal in a sanitary landfill in accordance with K.A.R. 28-29-23{s}. This regulation requires that KDHE be notified and approved the specific arrangements for handling the waste.

The State also has specific regulations regarding protection of hospital personnel and collection workers, as well as training of any employees involved with the handling and management of medical waste.

Medical Waste Management Methods

Common medical waste management methods include incineration and autoclaving, a method of steam sterilization. Many hospitals in Kansas either incinerate medical waste on-site or transport it to another facility for incineration. However, as regulations under the Clean Air Act become more restrictive, facilities are looking toward alternative technologies to treat their medical waste.

Other methods of medical waste management include various forms of chemical treatment, microwaving, gamma ray, and dry heat technologies. States are taking the lead in approving these technologies, since there is no federal mechanism in place to approve the spore and culture kills that are necessary to render medical wastes safe enough to be landfilled with ordinary solid waste.

7.12 FEEDLOT WASTE

Confined feeding operations are becoming more commonplace in Kansas. Normally, waste from these operations is applied to agricultural land with irrigation equipment, and is not disposed in sanitary landfill facilities. Under State of Kansas law, confined feeding operations with from 300 to 999 animal units and a significant water pollution potential must obtain a water pollution control permit. All facilities with design animal unit capacities of 1,000 or more must obtain a permit. Separation distances providing a buffer between the confined feeding operation and dwellings, public buildings, and certain types of commercial establishments must be maintained.

Confined feeding operations must have a runoff control system that collects surface drainage from open lots and facilities containing livestock waste. The runoff is stored in a retention structure with the capacity for a 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event. The runoff disposal system must be capable of applying runoff accumulations whenever storage capabilities are not adequate to retain the 10-year, 24-hour rainfall event. The KDHE specifies application rates and the amount of land required for disposal activities.

In addition to runoff control systems, confined feeding operations must have wastewater storage and disposal systems to retain dry weather wastewater accumulations to be applied to agricultural land. The control structures are primarily used to store livestock wastes, washwaters, and other wastewater flows. Wastewater accumulations are generally removed by slurry hauling equipment for application upon cropland. Besides land application, composting is another potential use for livestock waste.

In Finney County, feedlot wastes are spread on agricultural ground by the feedlot.

7.13 SLUDGES

Sludges include domestic septage, scum, and solids removed during primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. For planning purposes, sludges also include car wash muds and restaurant grease. Sludges derived from wastewater treatment processes are often land applied, and may be disposed in a landfill that accepts municipal solid waste. Car wash muds are generally disposed in the landfill.

There are no state regulations regarding disposal of restaurant grease. Local ordinances may be enacted if sanitary sewers cannot accept the grease. Restaurants in some counties are required to have a grease trap. Grease is then picked up by a collector and recycled.

In Finney County, a private company can dispose of sludge at its own facilities. Sludges could be disposed at the landfill as permitted by KDHE regulations and WCI requirements.

7.14 OTHER SPECIAL WASTES

Other special wastes include lead acid batteries, agricultural wastes such as grain dust, industrial wastes, and pesticide containers. Lead acid batteries are collected for recycling by WCI at the landfill. The landfill may accept grain dust with a permit from KDHE, but not much is received.

Most grain dust is land applied. Industrial waste may be accepted with a permit from KDHE. Generally, industrial waste is handled by the industries that generate it. Pesticide containers are accepted at the landfill if they have been triple-rinsed. The landfill will review special waste management procedures regularly.

SECTION 8

LONG-TERM COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM ALTERNATIVES

8.0 INTRODUCTION

The collection of municipal solid waste is an integral component of the solid waste management process. Though waste collection is primarily conducted in urban areas, it is beginning to occur in some rural populations. For those rural areas that do not receive waste collection services, waste is generally managed on site through burning or is self-hauled to the landfill by the residents. Collection can be administered by private waste haulers and by municipalities and counties. Frequently, waste collection is one of the most sensitive factors that affect the cost of solid waste management. Specific elements affect the costs of collection including size of collection crews, haul distances between homes and the final disposal facility, and the size of collection vehicles.

Waste collection can be administered through a variety of mechanisms. This section addresses the various collection and transfer methods and processes that could be considered by the counties and municipalities for their solid waste management plan.

8.1 COLLECTION

Description

The current waste collection system in the county involves a combination of public and private sector operations. Most collection systems are administered privately or at the municipal level.

The individual municipalities will continue to determine what type of collection services is most suitable for their residents. The following narrative provides a general description of the various types of collection systems that are available for consideration by counties and municipalities. The narrative also describes the general advantages and disadvantages of each collection method.

Volume Based Fees

Volume based fees are a method of charging solid waste generators for collection service based on the volume of waste to be collected. This type of rate system, also called unit pricing, traditionally has been the method used to charge for solid waste collection from industrial and commercial clients. More recently, it has been instituted in many communities for residential collection as well.

Although unit pricing for waste collection is new for most communities, it is the common method used for other services such as electricity or water. By charging a higher cost for greater levels of service, customers have an economic incentive to decrease the waste they generate. There are two basic types of volume-based programs: a subscribed variable can system and a pre-paid bag/tag/sticker system.

Variable Can System--

In the variable can system, customers subscribe for a number of cans or for different sizes of cans that they think they will need for waste disposal. Studies conducted on this program indicate that the number of garbage cans per household has dropped from 3.5 to 1, and the sign-up rate for the curbside recycling program has increased to 75 percent.

One advantage of this type of program is that there are stable, predictable revenues for the municipality. Charging fees for a minimum level of service accomplish this. In addition, the increments between the sizes or number of cans can be made increasingly large in order to provide added incentive to reduce or recycle waste.

The primary disadvantage of this type of system is the complex billing system involved. This is especially burdensome for small private haulers; municipalities can often use the billing system already in place for water, sewer, or electric. The other disadvantage is the increased illegal dumping that often results with residents dumping along roadsides and using commercial dumpsters instead of subscribing for more containers of their own. Finally, enforcement at the curb is often difficult because the collection crew is not aware of each resident's subscription rate.

Prepaid Bag/Tag/Sticker--

In this system, the residents buy official or specially designated plastic bags, tags, or stickers at City Hall, retail stores, or the private hauler's office. The price of the bags covers at least the cost of collection and disposal (usually \$1 to \$2 per bag). These designated bags/tags/stickers become the only item that is collected at the curb. Since the residents often pack these bags fairly full, it is important to provide thick, sturdy bags.

One advantage of this type of system is that the billing structure is simpler than the variable can system. In essence, the program is paid for when the customers purchase their bags/tags/stickers. In addition, enforcement at the curb by the haulers is easier than with the variable can system, where the hauler cannot determine what subscription the resident has chosen.

One disadvantage of this type of system is that the revenues for the county, municipality, or hauler can fluctuate significantly because the residents often buy the bags sporadically rather than on a regular basis. Therefore, predicting revenues is difficult. In addition, because there is no flat fee or mandated minimum collection rate, there can be an increased likelihood of illegal dumping over the variable can system with a base fee.

Public Collection

Many municipalities and some counties provide solid waste collection service directly to the residents. In this type of public collection service, the county or municipality is responsible for all aspects associated with waste collection, including: ownership and maintenance of the vehicles, wages and benefits of the workers, disposal arrangements with the final disposal facilities, and funding of the collection services.

One advantage of this type of system is that the county or municipality has complete control over the collection operation, and may be more responsive to the citizens' needs than a private hauler, especially if there is little competition.

The primary disadvantage to public collection is the administrative burden imposed upon the county or municipality providing and financing the service. Additionally, citizens have no choice as to who provides their service.

Private Collection

The alternative to the county or municipality providing waste collection for the residents is for the private sector to offer this service. The county or municipality loses control over solid waste collection, management, and operations, but there are advantages to this type of operation as well.

There are generally three types of private collection: open permitting, modified permitting, and contract/franchise operations. The major difference between the three is the degree of control the county or municipality retains over solid waste collection operations.

Open Permitting--

With an "open" permit- system, haulers must obtain a business license or similar permit to operate in the community. There are generally few requirements of haulers other than performance in accordance with local ordinances. Occasionally, there are requirements that the waste hauler report annual hauling quantities. With this type of collection, an unlimited number of haulers can provide service to the residents, and the residents are free to choose among the haulers.

The primary advantage of this type of collection is unlimited competition, which can enhance the quality of service and keep rates down for the customers if there are a number of haulers. The disadvantage of this type of system is that the municipality has no control over service and, if there is only one hauler, there is no incentive to the hauler to provide quality service to customers at a reasonable price.

Modified Permitting--

A modified permit system has more regulation than an "open" permit system. The permit requirements can include specific hauling, recycling, and reporting programs. In addition, the county or municipality can limit the number of haulers permitted and can reserve the right to regulate the service fees. The county or municipality can assess permit fees to recover the costs of administering the program.

The advantage of a modified permit system is the fact that the benefits of a competitive system are retained, and the county or municipality regains some of the control over collection that is lost in the "open" permit system. The customer has less choice than in the "open" permit system, but they have more protection against those instances where there is little competition and, thus, less incentive for the hauler to provide high quality, cost-effective service.

Contract/Franchising--

Under a contract or franchise system, a single hauler is given the exclusive right to collect waste from the entire service area or from a specified area, usually for a period of between 5 and 10 years. The county or municipality is responsible for selecting the type of service to be provided to the residents. They would also be responsible for selecting the hauler who will provide the service, for establishing or approving the fees, and for monitoring the performance of the hauler to ensure compliance with the terms of the agreement.

The primary difference between the two systems is the type of billing involved. In a contract system, the citizens pay the county or municipality and in turn, the county pays the hauler. In a franchise system, the citizens pay the hauler directly.

The advantage of a franchise or contract system is that the municipality retains control over solid waste collection without being responsible for the daily operations. The primary disadvantage is that the citizens have a limited choice as to who provides their collection.

Rural Collection Options

There are generally three collection options available for serving the rural population. The most expensive option is to provide curbside or end of the driveway collection. The second option is to locate between four and ten "convenience centers" in a county. Generally, these are in locations where rural residents frequently travel. Convenience centers serve as drop-off locations for refuse and, in some instances, recyclables. The third and least controlled option for rural collection is the "green box" system, where 50 to 100 small (6 to 8 cubic yards) dumpsters are placed around the county.

Convenience Centers--

Convenience centers are similar to "green box" sites but are larger, and, thus, each one serves a larger population. Additionally, there is greater control over usage of these sites because there is an attendant and specific hours of operation.

The advantages of a convenience center include the following:

- Require less travel for the collection trucks than a green box system.
 - Collection is more efficient and there are fewer unnecessary trips by the haulers because the boxes are unloaded only when the attendant calls for removal.
 - Compaction of waste can be performed.
 - The attendant can monitor disposal operations, thus reducing the likelihood of unsightly conditions.
 - Convenience centers can also serve as recycling centers.

Green Box System--

The "green box" system involves placing 8 cubic yard dumpsters along heavily used rural roads. The sites are open 7 days per week, and access is completely uncontrolled. The waste is hauled once or twice a week to a landfill or a transfer station. The green boxes should be located at sites within 3 to 5 miles of most residents expected to use the site.

The primary advantage of a "green box" system is that it involves little change from a system with no rural solid waste service. In addition, generally it is convenient to the residents because they do not travel far to dispose their waste.

The problems associated with a "green box" system derive mostly from the fact that they are not supervised. There have been reports in communities of vandalism, littering, illegal disposal of hazardous substances, and general unsightly conditions at the sites. In addition, high collection costs have been incurred because of the need to pay the collection crew overtime wages to clean up the sites. Unexpectedly high volumes have resulted from non-residents using the containers.

The capital costs for a "green box" system tend to be low. Generally, all that is needed are a few 8 cubic yard containers, a 35 cubic yard front-loading packer truck, land, fencing, and gravel. However, because the sites are unattended, the operation and maintenance costs can be high. And, because of vandalism, maintenance costs increase. In addition, the useful life of the containers is decreased at the "green box" sites, thus increasing annual depreciation costs.

8.2 TRANSFER STATIONS

Description

Transfer stations or a system of transfer stations are typically the most cost effective method of moving waste from remote rural locations to a final disposal waste management facility. Transfer stations often result in lowering the overall cost of disposal by reducing direct haul costs of collection vehicles and consolidation of waste into high capacity transfer vehicles for long-haul transfer to a final disposal location.

The analysis of transfer station alternatives includes consideration of many factors. Factors that have a primary influence on the analysis include, but are not limited to, distance to the disposal site, operational labor, and throughput tonnage. Capital cost is typically a minor cost factor on a cost per ton basis associated with a transfer station. To make appropriate decisions regarding direct-haul versus transfer station operation, typically a detailed feasibility analysis is necessary.

Transfer stations, by their inherent nature, provide specific benefits associated with solid waste management. Some benefits provided by a transfer station include:

- Increased safety by decreasing the number of vehicles on highways.
- Reduction and/or minimization of direct haul costs of collection vehicles.
- Consolidation of waste into larger capacity long-haul vehicles for the transfer of waste to a final disposal facility.
- The ability to separate out recyclables and other materials that do not require transfer to a disposal facility.
- The possible identification of hazardous materials at the source instead of at the disposal location.
- The potential integration of solid waste management/disposal efforts that could include construction demolition landfill operations, recyclable material collection and processing, composting, etc.

Transfer stations typically require a building with a concrete tipping area and can be served either by a compactor or open-top trailers. The use of a compactor or open-top trailer is generally dependent on several factors, some of which include, the daily amount of waste received at the facility, the type of hauling vehicles that are available, existing collection systems, planned operational activities, etc.

- Compactor facility
- Open-top direct load facility.
- TRANSTOR facility.

Compactor Facilities

Small compactor type facilities are often used when less than 20 tons per day of waste are to be processed. Compactors are often found outside large retail stores. The capacity of the compactor type transfer station may be increased to accommodate larger daily waste receipts. For small rural compactor type transfer station facilities (e.g., under 20 tons per day throughput) a minimum 30-foot by 40-foot building with a concrete floor for tipping is considered appropriate. Waste received is dumped either directly into the compactor hopper or on the floor for inspection prior to pushing into the compactor hopper.

Open-Top Facilities

Open-top trailer facilities are typically recommended for those sites receiving more than 20 tons of waste per day. The facilities require a minimum 40-foot by 50-foot building with a concrete tipping floor.

Waste is dumped either directly into an open-top trailer or onto the tipping floor where it is then pushed into the open-top trailer with a skid loader. The trailer is located in a recessed area below the tipping floor. The trailer can either be backed into the recessed area or the facility can be designed with pull through capabilities. The open top trailer will haul approximately a 17 to 20 ton load depending on material density and moisture content.

TRANSTOR Units

TRANSTOR is the trademark name for a container used in this transfer station system. TRANSTOR units are containers with hydraulic lids and dumping capabilities.

The dumping area is elevated allowing access to the top of the unit. The unit is set on concrete foundations behind sheet piling or a concrete wall. The public areas, including the dumping area should have an asphalt surface. These allow for greater stability in the dumping area and provides an easier method of litter control and clean up.

Program Budget

In an effort to provide some general guidance with regard to capital and operating costs of transfer station facilities, a generic discussion and simulated cost analysis have been developed. This analysis was developed for each of the three transfer station arrangements discussed. These simulated results should not be applied to any specific situation because the sensitivity and influence all the cost factors must be considered simultaneously to obtain true cost projections. Capital costs are typically the least important of the cost factors for the facilities when considered on a cost per ton basis. The operational costs of the facility (e.g., costs associated with hours of operation, number of personnel, labor cost) are the most significant cost factors. Hauling can normally be accomplished through contract arrangements with private trucking firms. Due to the management, maintenance, and capital costs associated with hauling operations, contract arrangements are typically recommended and can often include disposal costs as part of the contract for services.

Method of Financing and Funding

Various methods to finance the capital expenses associated with the development of a county are available. The financing alternatives include:

- General obligation bonds.
- Municipal revenue bonds.
- Tax exempt municipal lease.
- Leaseback.
- Lease purchase bonds.
- Tax increment financing.
- Tax and revenue anticipation warrants and notes.
- Tax-exempt commercial papers.
- State, Federal, and local grants.

Capital and operating expenses are often recovered through tipping fees. However, for smaller facilities without scales or detailed accounting systems can have difficulty with a user-based payment system.

SECTION 9

LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT OF ILLEGAL DUMP AND WASTE TIRE SITE ALTERNATIVES

9.0 INTRODUCTION

Regardless of the variety of solid waste management methods that might be available to residents in the County, there is always the potential for illegal dumping of waste and tires. In an informational survey, it is apparent that there is substantial concern over the potential for increased illegal dumping.

With increasing waste disposal costs, the potential for illegal dumping is a real concern. In some cases, illegal dumping occurs in the rural parts of the County, and on rare occasions, dumping may be occurring inside city limits. There are several factors that contribute to the current illegal dumping problem including: minimal penalties for illegal disposal of waste, lack of enforcement, minimal public education on the impact of illegal dumping, and the absence of mandatory curbside collection in the rural, unincorporated areas of the County.

In an effort to minimize illegal dumping and to curb future illegal dumping problems, the County could consider implementing one or all of the following alternatives:

- Education/awareness program.
- Enhanced enforcement and increased penalties.
- Mandatory waste collection.

9.1 EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Many of the individuals who illegally dispose their waste have always disposed waste in this manner, and do not realize the health, safety, and environmental hazards associated with this practice. An education program that addresses the hazards associated with illegal dumps and waste tire sites may help alleviate the problem. This program should be designed with emphasis on educating elementary school children and with the intention of preventing future illegal waste disposal.

An education and public awareness campaign could utilize several mechanisms including posters in public buildings, radio and television public service announcements, displays, flyers, and news articles in newspapers and county or city mailings highlighting the problem and its solution(s). There are several advantages and disadvantages associated with this program.

Advantages

Long-term behavior modification.

Minimal administrative requirements.

Minimal program costs.

Disadvantages

Results may not be evident for many years.

May only reduce, not eliminate, illegal disposal of waste.

Cannot be targeted only to individuals who currently dispose waste illegally.

9.2 ENHANCED ENFORCEMENT AND INCREASED FINES

Many of the illegal disposal sites evolve into "permanent" dumps. That is, they continue to be used as a disposal site even after they have been remediated. Often, waste is disposed by the same individuals and often occurs during the night.

It is often difficult to apprehend offenders due to the time of day when the incidents occur. In addition, the penalties associated with this offense are often a small fine and no incarceration. Thus, the existing penalties do not serve as an incentive to deter most individuals from illegally disposing their waste.

To address these problems, the County could consider instituting a program where the illegal disposal sites, which are a continual problem, would be periodically monitored for a 24-hour period. Enforcement and fines should come under the jurisdiction of the County.

In addition, illegally dumped bags of waste could be examined for owner identification. A letter or notification could be sent to that individual notifying them that their waste was found dumped illegally in the County. The notification would indicate that if their trash is found again, a report could be published in the local newspaper. A few names published in the paper significantly reduces the problem.

There are several advantages and disadvantages associated with a program such that addresses illegal dumping of waste.

Advantages

Only the individuals who are illegally disposing waste pay for the program.

Will most likely deter individuals from repeating the offense.

Disadvantages

Additional work for enforcement agency.

Jails may not have enough capacity to incarcerate offenders.

Offenders with low incomes may not be able to pay the fine.

9.3 MANDATORY WASTE COLLECTION

A mandatory waste collection system charges all homeowners in a municipality or county for waste collection services. This would provide homeowners with an economic incentive for using waste collection services since they are already paying for them. Some homeowners are already paying for waste collection services, opposition to this type of program could be minimal, especially when it is promoted that this type of program will reduce illegal disposal of waste and tires that may be dumped near their residence.

There are several advantages and disadvantages associated with this program.

Advantages

Most effective mechanism to reduce illegal disposal of solid waste.

Would provide all County residents with waste collection services.

Because additional household will be receiving waste collection, economies of scale may be experienced, which may translate into decreased waste collection costs.

Disadvantages

May be perceived as a "new tax."

Additional administrative requirements.

The County will continue to enforce illegal dumping laws as discussed in Section 2.5.

SECTION 10

POLICY AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 GENERAL

The Solid Waste Management Plan provides a Policy, which recommends to the local municipalities their role in carrying out the plan.

The Plan also recognizes that the Western Plains Regional Landfill was initially owned and operated by Finney County. The liability issues of the privatization landfill will be reviewed.

10.2 LOCAL MUNICIPALITIES

The Finney County Solid Waste Management Plan envisions that each governing body of an incorporated city shall provide, by their own discretion, collection of solid waste resulting from normal household activities from each occupied resident. Collection frequency of the solid waste shall be no less than once per week. Solid waste shall be removed from commercial and industrial establishments as often as needed to prevent a nuisance.

Rural and urban residents, commercial and industry are encouraged to use private haulers, or to direct haul trash to the Western Plains Regional Landfill.

10.3 PRIVITIZATION

Privatization as an Alternative for Reducing Liability

From the standpoint of CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) and SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986), allocating some of the control of municipal solid waste disposal may actually be a good strategy for Kansas counties and regional solid waste authorities to consider. That is, less involvement in solid waste operating decisions may actually result in better run operations with perhaps less liability (or perhaps more shared liability) for the county. However, it should be emphasized that privatization will not serve as an immunity for generators.

The county is well advised to investigate privatization alternatives, which, if properly structured, could have the effect of shifting control and responsibility, as well as some liability, to the private sector. A joint procurement of a private firm(s), with disavowal of the individual counties' participation in the business of solid waste collection, transportation, and disposal is perhaps an alternative that merits significant consideration. Yet, political constraints may still require that the County deal with siting issues. Conceivably, the County could decide the siting issue. The question of who owns the land, the public or the private entity, will also affect the level of potential liability to the counties. One possibility is to form yet another separate entity specifically for dealing with siting prior to procuring a private sector firm(s) to handle solid waste management in the County.

Using the Public Procurement Process to Identify Privatization Alternatives

A joint procurement of a private firm(s) to handle some or all of the solid waste functions should be considered from both a cost-effectiveness and a liability stand this approach, the county could perhaps affirm a position that the county is getting out of the solid waste business. To make that decision it could be useful to use the public procurement process to identify viable solid waste management alternatives notwithstanding the siting issue. In much the same way private businesses decide to "make-or-buy" a particular product or service, the county should consider

what level, if any, the public sector should be providing solid waste management service to the community. One simple way to evaluate this is by using the public tendering process to determine what the "market" is willing to provide and at what cost. Under this approach, the county would effectively compare its own projections against private sector bids for predetermined levels of private sector involvement ranging from contract operations to total system-wide privatization. The following is a conceptual process description of how such private sector participation could be evaluated. Specific steps would need to be executed in concert with applicable Kansas public procurement laws.

- Identify potentially desirable levels of public and private sector involvement in increasing increments of private sector participation.

The levels could range from no private sector involvement, that is, the entire solid waste management system being owned, operated, and financed by the county to a variety of public-private partnership variation to total privatization of the system (including design, construction, ownership, operation, financing).

- Have appropriate personnel within the county prepare cost estimates for capital expenditures, operations, maintenance, monitoring, financing, closure, post-closure and all other categories of solid waste management costs.
- Prepare procurement documents that invite the private sector to bid on one or more levels of privatization (as defined in completing Step 1 above).

The identified levels of privatization identified in Step 1 are clearly described to potential private sector bidders in the procurement documents.

Predetermined pricing forms (that conform to the identified levels) are prepared so there is consistency among bidder's responses thereby making the evaluation of cost proposals clear of comparison purposes.

- Private sector proposals would be compared against the county's estimated costs (by category) to provide guidance to the county in terms of what components of the solid waste management system (ownership, operation, financing, etc.) should be contracted to the private sector and what parts should remain a function of the county. A single or two-step procurement process can be used to solicit viable offers. When complete privatization is being considered, it is advisable to conduct a two-step procurement to prequalify potential bidders. Companies can be evaluated (and short-listed) in the Request For Qualifications stage by criteria such as:

Financial stamina (including profit and loss statements and balance sheets) to ensure fiscal stability of the company or team of companies involved.

Technical and/or operational qualifications (generally illustrated by other similar facilities under contract).

Management plan (as an indication of how staff will be used and what level of effort will be assigned to particular system requirements).

- Having evaluated each proposal against one another and against the projections of the county, a new enterprise such as a not-for-profit corporation (or other appropriate and legally viable entity) could contract with qualified private firms for some portion of all of the required solid waste management system. As stated previously, at this point, the separate legal entity may need to satisfy certain requirements including becoming independent of the county in its actions and decision making process whether the decision was made to own and operate the system entirely within the public sector, total privatization, or some combination of public and private sector involvement.

SECTION 11

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

11.0 GENERAL

This section describes various methods the County might use to finance solid waste management alternatives, including new facilities. This section discusses several approaches the County may use to develop these facilities.

Traditional public financing and development approaches are described herein. Special attention is given to certain techniques being used today to address the unique capital and operating requirements of hard-to-pay-for solid waste facilities and programs.

11.1 FINANCIAL ALTERNATIVES

Traditional solid waste financing alternatives may have included collection charges, tipping fees, general obligation bonds, and revenue bonds. For many of the same reasons that are causing cities, counties, and rural areas to seek regional solutions, arranging financing for solid waste projects today often requires new and hybrid financing mechanisms ranging from tax-exempt municipal leases as part of a privatization arrangement that involves both the public and private sector.

The decline of federally funded programs, the tightening of Federal and state purse strings, and local tax rate concerns (including user fees) have prompted many public officials to seek innovative or alternative ways to obtain funding for their much needed infrastructure projects such as solid waste transfer stations and more capital intensive landfills. As Federal funds decrease, government entities such as the County have primarily looked toward two places for assistance: (1) their state government, and (2) their own credit worthiness in terms of local access to the bond markets, which can include an increase in property taxes. Many of the common approaches are discussed below. Also discussed are some of the more recent approaches that sometimes involve the private sector and its ability to provide credit support and/or direct financing.

State Assistance

As less money is allocated to states by the Federal government, more responsibility for meeting statewide solid waste needs will continue to fall to individual communities. Listed below are some general alternatives that are being used by other communities seeking local assistance from their state governments. The general discussions are followed by specific comments about the State of Kansas.

Economic Development Funds--

The purpose of these funds is to provide state assistance to local and regional government bodies (or private sponsors) in the development of projects that create jobs. Assistance may take the form of state loans, grants, or below-market interest rates for a portion or all of certain projects. This revenue source can potentially be teamed with solid waste issues in several ways:

- Feasibility studies for developing new businesses
- Grants for pilot studies, etc.

The key is to find and use convergence between economic development possibilities and public environmental needs.

State and Local Taxes--

General use funds include property taxes, sales taxes, cigarette taxes, and Federal general revenue sharing funds. Typically, these taxes and revenue streams are dedicated for specific purposes.

The \$1.00 per ton Tipping Fee Statewide Surcharge

The issue is the possible use of this fee for solid waste programs other than planning. Questions have arisen at various times about the possible use for transportation costs (to attempt to levelize costs with state funds) or public information and education. The problem is that the level of expenditure of funds currently used for planning is a political/policy decision largely made within the KDHE. The KDHE, could in theory, decide to allocate funds in the future for new purposes once the brunt of planning costs are absorbed (that is planning will be a front-end activity with that cost diminishing over time so KDHE could "redirect" funds). By statute, the money going into the Solid Waste Management Fund from this fee (and other sources) can be used for the following.

- Monitoring counties.
- Clean-up costs for landfill closures.
- Emergencies.
- Corrective action and legal costs.
- Educational materials.

Thus, technically this revenue source is possible for at least the educational materials portion of public education. What mitigates against that is the political reality that there is something of a covenant to protect the State coffers from a rising and uncontrollable cost for solid waste activities by agreeing to pay for the cost of statewide solid waste activities with these tipping fees. It is expected that the solid waste regulatory agency may grow to supervise State activities and other requirements will compete for funds. Thus, there may not be a "surplus". We have not found at this time any projections that KDHE or others have done that would look at future allocations of the tipping fee surcharge. Even if there were a projection, it would be based upon assumptions about the number and cost of future emergencies. In the short-term, there is at least a legal case to be made that statute does provide that the surcharge moneys can be used for education.

All of the above could be changed as part of the regular political and legislative process. Counties and solid waste planning consortia should look at multiple funding sources and the possibility of funding different parts of a solid waste plan from separate tax and fee bases. For instance a given jurisdiction may find that a combination of fees (largely passing on costs for direct services on a per ton basis), householder tax/property taxes (perhaps for underwriting long-term planning costs), revenue bonds (perhaps for buying infrastructure and operations), grants (where available for pilot studies or new technologies), and sales taxes (especially where it can be used to transfer tax burden outside of the district) are all tools that may be needed.

Tax-exempt Debt Offerings

Communities have traditionally used bonded indebtedness to finance construction of most public facilities, although in some areas of the country "pay-as-you-go" approaches have been more common. While pay-as-you-go is more fiscally conservative and avoids interest charges by accumulating the capital requirements in advance of development and construction, it is typically limited to areas that are more affluent.

The volume of both short- and long-term, tax-exempt debt offerings has increased dramatically in recent years. Until a few years ago, there were not many options available for capital-intensive, bond financed projects and the credit limitations of a political subdivision have become more of a factor as well. All too often, a community's ability to issue bonds is limited by a statutory ceiling on outstanding debt capacity or the community's credit rating is not high enough to be competitive with other issues at desirable interest rates.

Long-term Financing Instruments

The proper long-term financing approach should be carefully matched to the project's ability to recover capital costs, as well as the requirements of the underwriters and holders of such obligations. General obligation bonds and revenue bonds have been the longstanding traditional approaches, but aside from the more recent innovations, only a few other long-term approaches exist for bonded indebtedness. A discussion of each is included below:

General Obligation Bonds (G.O. Bonds)--

The general credit and taxing authority of the issuer are used to secure the obligation. G.O. bonds are typically at somewhat lower interest rates compared to less conventional and corporate bonds. Their use draws directly against a community's borrowing capacity and credit standing since they are backed by the full faith and credit of the issuer. G.O. bonds are being used less and less as statutory and constitutional debt limitations are becoming more and more strained.

Revenue Bonds--

These long-term instruments are repaid exclusively from the earnings of a specific enterprise, e.g., tipping fees generated at a landfill or steam and electricity revenues generated at a waste-to-energy facility. Revenue bonds are normally used for capital-intensive public projects and the interest rate is generally (but not always) less favorable than that of general obligation bonds since repayment is more closely tied to the project-specific revenue stream rather than the general credit and taxing authority of the issuer. Rates and charges typically are required to be set at 120 to 150 percent of the level required to meet annual debt service costs.

Industrial Development Bonds (IDBs)--

IDBs are a specific type of bond used to encourage private sector investment in public facilities. A municipality or other governmental body such as the County may issue an IDB for a private sector firm, which in turn uses the proceeds of the sale of the bonds to construct the capital facilities. A key advantage to IDBs is that private sector efficiencies can be combined with lower tax-exempt rate financing.

Not all public facilities can be financed with IDBs. Federal and state tax laws will need to be reviewed. However, favorable treatment has been given to resource recovery projects.

Special Assessment Bonds--

These bonds can be used to finance particular portions of a project that benefit individual properties and can be repaid as part of the property taxes that are paid annually by property owners. Special assessment bonds have been used to finance sanitary sewer collection systems within particular areas as an example. At the outset, we see limited applications for this approach for the County.

Other Innovative long-term Financing Approaches--

Some of the more recent innovations in long-term bond financing include:

- Deferred interest approaches such as zero-coupon bonds and stepped coupon bonds.
- Tender option bonds, also known as "put" bonds, which have the effect of giving investors greater liquidity.
- Bonds with variable rate features such as floating rate bonds and bonds with warrants.

Leasing as an Alternative to Owning

Leasing can be viewed as both a short-term and long-term financing mechanism and is quite similar to borrowing. That is, the County would borrow physical assets instead of cash (which would then be used to acquire the assets through ownership). Lease payments are typically a fixed obligation like the payment of principal and interest on debt instruments. A lease is a contract through which an owner of property conveys the right to use it to another party. The decision to lease, from the perspective of the lessee (the party obligated to pay the rental and entitled to use the property) is based on whether it costs less to borrow the money to acquire the assets or to obtain the use of the property by leasing it.

11.2 PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES

In some instances, it may be beneficial for the County to enter into teaming arrangements (public-private partnerships) with private sector firms including developers, operators, and vendors. Project teams are assembled on a cost and qualifications competitive basis which reflects the specific nature, uses and requirements of the systems and facilities selected. Such competitive procurements are not decided simply based on low bid but strongly emphasize the ability to perform in conjunction with the County. This process may incorporate elements of vendor financing, however, the team is primarily assembled to support both the system requirements of the waste generators within the County's jurisdiction and to address the specific risk related issues of the debt and equity investors. For this reason, the project team selection process (for each specific project to be undertaken in this manner) may address cost, performance and completion guarantees, but also the financial stamina (or credit worthiness) of each project team participant.

As a part of the decision process to team with the private sector, other procurement issues, such as risk allocation, must be considered by the County. The financial structure generally includes a cost responsibility and allocation among each of the counties and private sector participants that appropriately recognizes the financial capacity and responsibility of each to the project.

Use of a competitive approach to financing dictates that a specific financial institution or investor not be selected until the project (and project team) begins to take shape to ensure that the client gets market competitive rates and terms on the debt (and perhaps equity investors) to be incurred by the project team of the County. That is, particular project team members may offer particularly solid cost, performance, or completion guarantees that are backed by financial strength, which will have the effect of reducing the risk to lenders or other equity participants, thus leading to a lower acceptable return to investors.

In recent years, a variety of new approaches for development, financing, and operation of public works facilities have been developed. These utility development approaches often include "privatization" of one or more functions that have historically been developed publicly.

Privatization and public-private partnerships are participation by the private sector in any or all of the financing development, ownership, or operation of facilities that were formerly and principally owned and operated by a government entity. Privatization is not one single technique but a collection of approaches that can be used in combination with other alternative financing approaches. Many privatization schemes are standard, but most have unique elements. Some potential advantages of privatization are:

- Transfer of Risk--from the public to private sector.
- Expedited Implementation--private sector is not burdened with public procurement laws and can, in many cases, facilitate construction and delivery schedules.
- Flexible Response to Change--as a business, which has the profit motive, the private sector, is more conditioned to respond quickly to factors affecting cost.
- Application of New Technology--the private sector tends to lead the curve in using new technological innovations, again in conjunction with free-market economics dictating lower costs to remain competitive.
- Economies of Scale—private developers, operators and vendors often have multiple facilities in various locations that make the scale of operation larger than just that of the political jurisdiction. Consequently, technical backup and expertise can be diverted from one facility to another without the need to maintain full-time technical support for a part-time requirement.
- Shift of Public Accountability--the public sector entity in some cases becomes the client along with the ultimate system users and transfers some of the accountability to the private firms involved.
- Access to Additional Sources of Financing --The project can be funded by financial markets reaching beyond the fiscal constraints of the government entity including limitations on credit. In essence, viable projects that are privatized allow private sector investment to augment public sector funding needs.

In any privatization, there may be some very important indirect considerations and benefits that should not be overlooked. Yet, disadvantages such as the displacement of existing personnel need to be considered in transferring up-and-running public utility functions. A transition plan is usually required in such instances.

Also, some financial structures may have additional social and public policy benefits which go beyond the pure qualitative financial analysis of a particular project which may become compelling factors in choosing between alternative project development approaches (that otherwise appear equal). For example, involving the private sector may be beneficial in creating a market for recyclables due to an existing exchange network of a potential private sector participant that would be costly and perhaps not practical for the County to otherwise develop.

The availability of widely varying privatization approaches will enable the County to decide if one or more approach seems appealing and secondly the level of involvement and control it wishes to maintain in fulfilling the development, operation, maintenance, and administrative functions required to have a successful solid waste management program. Privatization by its very nature involves collective bargaining and creativity. For this reason, some combination of the Traditional and common Public-Private Partnership approaches can yield viable development structures on a project-by-project basis that can be competitively financed perhaps by one of the methods identified above in the discussion on financing techniques.

Traditional Public Solid Waste Facilities Development

In this method, the private sector is primarily responsible for solid waste facilities design, equipment purchases, and at times for the collection and hauling of solid waste to public facilities. Typically, a consulting engineer works with the public entity to prepare detailed plans and design specifications for the proposed facilities such as landfills, transfer stations, and municipal recovery facilities. Based upon these documents, private contractors and other firms bid for the construction, installation and sale of capital facilities, materials, and equipment.

The system is owned and operated by the public entity upon its completion. Project financing is obtained by the public entity, generally through normal channels of public indebtedness (such as G.O. or revenue bonds). Rates and charges are typically passed on to system users either directly via customer billing or through local taxes.

Advantages of the Traditional Public Solid Waste Facilities Development Approach are as follows:

- The public entity maintains full control over each phase of system development, financing, and operations.
- Design parameters can be established by the public entity, which are then carried out by a consulting engineer; thus, the public entity has a great deal of latitude in its ability to provide input in the design stage.
- Multiple proposals can be received from private sector firms at little cost to the public entity.
- Public tax-exempt rate financing structures are available which provide cost advantages, but these are, however, subject to legally imposed covenants and restrictions.
- The approach is widely understood.

Disadvantages of the Traditional Public Solid Waste Facilities Development Approach:

- The public entity carries the system's cost on its balance sheet and thereby bears the capital cost in its sometimes already strained debt structure.
- The performance risk associated with the facilities and systems is borne solely by the public entity.
- The public entity bears the administrative responsibility and cost for the staff required for system development, financing, and operation.
- Public sector project execution sometimes entails extensive procurement, requirements and procedures that are not applicable to private sector project execution. In some cases, these requirements may increase project costs and/or schedule.

Conclusion

Kansas Administration Regulation (KAR) 28-29-80 (c)(9) provides that the Solid Waste Management Plan describes

“A sound method for financing each element of the proposed plan based on cost estimates, ---The financial analysis shall be developed in sufficient detail to provide the county with an adequate basis for financing the program ---.”

The various segments of the Solid Waste Management System can be financed as outlined in the following review.

- Collection and Transportation of the Municipal Waste Stream.

Each municipality or private collection service shall establish customer rates to cover the costs of waste collection and transporting to the disposal site. Each entity shall be responsible for customer billing.

- Landfill Disposal

The landfill is privately owned and operated as the Western Plains Regional Landfill. It is the responsibility of the owner (Waste Connections, Inc.) to set a gate fee (tonnage charge) that is sufficient to include any state or local tipping fees. The current gate fee is \$49/ton.

- City of Garden City Recycling

It is the responsibility of the City of Garden City to adequately fund the city’s recycling program, including any shortfall of revenues to meet expenses.

- City of Garden City Household Hazardous Waste

It is the responsibility of the City of Garden City to adequately fund the city’s household hazardous waste program, including any shortfall of revenues to meet expenses.

- Ground Water Monitoring, Long-term Site Care (Closed Landfill), and Road Side Clean Up.

The Finney County Board of Commissioners initiated a county tipping fee of \$2.00/ton of municipal waste to fund these programs.

- Other Private Operations

Each operator of a private operation (i.e. C & D, Monofill, etc.) may establish rates to meet the costs of the operation.

SECTION 12

RECOMMENDATIONS

12.0 INTRODUCTION

In order to assist Finney County with selecting long-term solid waste management programs, the following recommendations are presented for consideration. A discussion of these alternatives can be found in Section 6, Short-Term Disposal Facilities and Programs; Section 7, Long-Term Solid Waste Management Facilities and Programs; and Section 8, Long-Term Collection and Transportation Systems.

The recommendations are based on existing conditions, County interests and public meeting comments for solid waste management planning.

12.1 DISPOSAL

Waste Connections, Inc. owns and operates the Western Plains Regional Landfill, which is used by Finney County. The landfill also accepts from Gray County, Lane County, Scott County, Grant County, Kearny County, Meade County and Ford County. The site is a Sub-Title D Landfill, which meets KDHE requirements.

Based on the current waste stream and approved site expansion the Finney County landfill is estimated to be in service until the year 2139.

Costs

The gate fee at the Western Plains Regional Landfill is charged as a per ton fee.

Recommendations

The County will continue to use the Western Plains Regional Landfill. The County has discussed with Waste Connections, Inc. the continuation of programs such as waste tires, construction and demolition debris, and white goods management. The County should continue to encourage other counties to use the landfill in an attempt to keep tipping fees down.

12.2 COLLECTION

Municipal haulers service residents of the municipalities in the County. Private haulers serve some rural customers and some private businesses in the County. The private haulers are not required to have a license or permit. The County has not indicated an interest in changing this system or in providing more comprehensive services to rural customers.

Costs

The costs associated with collection are dependent on the level of service that is selected. Typically, the more convenient the service, the higher the cost.

Recommendations

The County may consider requiring private haulers to have licenses or permits if there is a need to monitor their operations. With regard to illegal dumping, the County will monitor the problem, especially as disposal fees increase. If illegal dumping appears to be a major problem, The County will increase enforcement to include identifying ownership of the refuse and issuing warnings or fines.

The County does not plan to address rural collection at this time.

12.3 WASTE HANDLING AND TRANSFER STATIONS

Finney County is currently using a landfill that is in compliance with Sub-title D regulatory requirements near Garden City, Kansas. Because of the proximity of the waste generation center to the landfill, concerns with regard to waste transfer within the County do not warrant the study of alternative solutions for transporting waste to the landfill.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Finney County continue to direct haul to the Western Plains Regional Landfill. Construction of a transfer station is not recommended at this time.

12.4 YARD WASTE MANAGEMENT

Yard waste can be a significant fraction of a community's waste stream. In some urban and suburban areas in the country, it can represent more than 20 percent of municipal waste. According to national averages, yard waste comprises 17 percent of municipal waste.

In the rural areas of the County, yard waste is not a significant element in the waste stream and is often managed on-site. Considering ways to reduce the amount of yard waste disposed may benefit the County, since ultimately waste requiring disposal will be hauled to the landfill.

The 2012 study completed by KDHE (see Table 2.4) found that yard waste comprises 7.07% of the waste stream.

Costs

The gate fee for disposal is set on a cost per ton, established by the landfill owner/operator.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Finney County direct haul yard waste to the Western Plains Regional Landfill.

12.5 RECYCLING

Several recycling programs currently operate in Finney County. Some private businesses within the county accept aluminum cans and scrap metals. Garden City Recycling accepts office paper, newspaper, cardboard, and plastic, aluminum and metal cans. Garden City Recycling is a city-run recycling program where residents can drop off their recyclables. Garden City operates a recycling collection route for businesses and provides trailers for the drop off points for volunteer recycling.

Costs

The Garden City Recycling Program is funded through a portion of the residential solid waste fee, but the program continues to operate at a loss.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the current drop-off recycling program continue in the City of Garden City with additional public education to further increase participation. Garden City should examine the costs of the program to determine whether any adjustments in the solid waste fee are necessary. It is further recommended that Garden City continue to work with Holcomb's residents by providing a trailer for recyclables to the City of Holcomb.

12.6 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW)

There are several methods for managing household hazardous waste (HHW), including education, one-day collection events, permanent HHW facilities, and mobile collection. These events allow residents to dispose of HHW in an environmentally sound manner, and keeps HHW out of landfills.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the current drop-off HHW program continue in the City of Garden City with additional public education to further increase participation. Garden City should examine the costs of the program to expand into regional efforts outside Finney County.

12.7 USED OIL RECYCLING

Millions of gallons of used oil are dumped in landfills, backyards, and down storm drains every year. One gallon of used oil can pollute 1 million gallons of drinking water; this amount equals 1 year's supply for 50 people. At the same time, recycled oil is a valuable resource that can be cleaned and reused, or with the proper pollution control devices, burned as industrial fuel.

Several businesses in Garden City were identified that accepts and/or recycles used oil.

Recommendations

The County will continue to use the private disposal system and the City's HHW facility for disposal of waste oil.

12.8 PESTICIDES AND PESTICIDE CONTAINER RECYCLING

Pesticide containers are made of recyclable plastic, but are generally not acceptable in residential recycling programs because of the residues.

The Western Plains Regional Landfill and the Garden City HHW Facility will accept the containers after each have been tripled rinsed and punctured, according to the directions on the container label, in accordance to EPA Guideline (40CFR Part 165).

Recommendations

It is recommended that the City of Garden City and the Western Plains Regional Landfill continue to accept pesticides

12.9 WHITE GOODS (APPLIANCES)

Appliances include refrigerator, freezers, washers and dryers, dishwashers, air conditioners, and other electrical products. According to Section 608 of Title 6 of the Clean Air Act, appliances must have their refrigerants removed by certified technicians before final disposal. The responsibility for ensuring that these refrigerants are removed lies with the individual or entity handling final disposal. This individual or entity can either remove the refrigerant or require that it be removed before it is accepted.

Costs

Currently, the Western Plains Regional Landfill and F&F Recycling accept white goods and establish the gate fee rate.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Western Plains Regional Landfill, F&F Recycling and any other private metal recycling business continue accepting and recycling appliances.

12.10 WASTE TIRES

The Western Plains Regional Landfill accepts waste tires at the landfill. The tires are temporarily stored until **Resource Management of Brownell**, Kansas hauls them off site, processes and disposes the tires.

Some tire dealers in Finney County dispose of tires through the landfill or with a private company.

Recommendations

Finney County should continue to use the landfill to dispose of waste tires.

12.11 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS (C & D WASTE)

Construction and demolition, or C & D waste, are terms used to describe waste generated by construction, demolition, or renovation operations on structures, roads, sidewalks, and utilities. It also includes land clearing debris and storm related clean-up. As a waste category, it comprises on average between 10 and 30 percent of a community's total waste stream. Therefore, diverting the material can significantly reduce disposal quantities.

In Finney County C & D waste is disposed of and buried at the Western Plains Regional Landfill. Other C & D landfills are operated by the Ashton Group and LCI Services, Inc.

Costs

The operator of the C & D landfills establishes any gate fees.

Recommendations

Construction and demolition will continue to be accepted at the Western Plains Regional Landfill, and the Ashton Group and LCI Services Inc. C & D Landfills.

12.12 CONSUMER ELECTRONICS

KSA 65-3405 (j)(10) requires that the Solid Waste Plan consider a management program for certain wastes, one of which is Consumer Electronics.

Finney County, at this time, does not have a program for the management of Consumer Electronics. Small quantities of electronics are disposed of at the landfill as part of the municipal waste stream. Large quantities may be considered under a Special Waste Permit.

Recommendations

It is recommended that the City of Garden City continue to accept electronics at the Garden City Recycling Center and the Garden City Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

12.13 SMALL QUANTITIES HAZARDOUS WASTES

KSA 65-3405 (j)(10) requires that the Solid Waste Plan consider the development of a specific management plan for small quantities of hazardous wastes.

Finney County does not have a specific plan for small quantities of hazardous wastes. Small quantities may be disposed of in the municipal waste stream.

Recommendations

It is recommended that a City of Garden City continue to accept these wastes at the Garden City household Hazardous Waste Facility.

12.14 SEASONAL CLEAN UP WASTES

KSA 65-3405 (j)(10) requires that the plan consider the development of a management program for certain wastes, including seasonal clean up wastes.

Finney County does not have a special program for seasonal wastes. Seasonal wastes are disposed of at the Western Plains Landfill as part of the municipal waste stream.

Recommendations

Finney County should continue to use the landfill to dispose of seasonal waste.

12.15 NATURAL DISASTER WASTES

KSA 65-3405 (j)(10) requires that the plan consider the development of a management program for wastes generated by natural disaster.

Finney County does not currently have a specific plan to address wastes from a natural disaster, other than disposal of the wastes at the landfill. Natural Disaster Wastes may be burned at the City's existing burn location with KDHE permission.

Recommendations

It is recommended that Finney County dispose of wastes from a natural disaster at the Western Plains Landfill. It is recommended that Finney County may coordinate with KDHE for consideration of temporary or permanent disposal areas for natural disaster wastes.

12.16 BRUSH AND TREES

KAR 28-29-80 (c)(4) requires that the plan make recommendations for immediate and long-term management of brush and trees.

The current practice for the management of brush and trees includes disposal at the Western Plains Landfill. The landfill can reduce the volume under a burning permit.

Garden City has a permitted tree and brush plan, which also allows burning.

Recommendations

The plan recommends that Finney County continue with the current practice of managing trees and brush.

12.17 BULKY WASTES

KAR 28-29-80 requires that the plan make recommendations for the immediate and long term management of bulky wastes.

Recommendations

The plan recommends that the disposal of bulky waste be continued at the Western Plains Landfill.

12.18 JUNKED AUTOS

KAR 28-29-80 requires that the Finney County Solid Waste Management Plan make recommendations for the management of junked autos.

Recommendations

The plan recommends that the current practice of disposal of junked autos at salvage yards be continued.

12.19 SUMMARY

A summary of the Finney County recommendations follows.

- Continue to use the Western Plains Regional Landfill.
- Continue the current waste collection system. Monitor illegal dumping problems and institute increased enforcement through warnings and fines, and possibly rural collection, if needed.
- Continue to direct haul yard waste to the landfill.
- Continue the City of Garden City recycling program.
- Continue the City of Garden City HHW Program.
- Continue to use private businesses and the City of Garden City HHW Facility for Used Oil Program.
- Continue to use the City of Garden City HHW Facility as a disposal site for pesticide containers.
- Continue to use the landfill and private recyclers as a collection point for white goods.
- Continue to use the landfill as a repository for waste tires.
- Continue to promote the use of the landfill, LCI Services Inc. or the Ashton Group as a construction & demolition landfill.
- Continue to use the City of Garden City Recycling Center and HHW Facility for consumer electronics, small quantities hazardous waste, and specific management program for seasonal clean up waste, natural disaster waste, brush and trees, bulky waste, and junked autos.

SECTION 13

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

13.0 INTRODUCTION

This section describes Finney County's 10-year implementation schedule for its solid waste management plan. First, the implementation schedule lists those programs that have already been implemented. These programs will be continued and reevaluated regularly. Then items that will be evaluated for possible implementation at a later date are listed.

13.1 PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTED

- Solid waste collection system.
- Drop-off recycling.
- White goods collection.
- Waste tire collection and processing.
- Construction and demolition debris management.
- Drop-off Household Hazardous Waste Program
- Drop-off e-Waste Program
- **Annual Spring and Fall Clean-up**

13.2 CALENDAR YEAR 2019 THROUGH 2024

- Conduct annual review of solid waste management plan.
- Monitor illegal dumping problems, and increase enforcement if necessary.
- Evaluate on-going programs.

13.3 CALENDAR YEAR 2019 AND 2024

- Revise the Finney County Solid Waste Management Plan, if needed, and hold a Public Hearing.
- Explore the feasibility and availability of grant funding to expand City of Garden City's recycling program to curbside recycling.

2024 Finney County Solid Waste Management Committee

NAME	TITLE	JURISDICTION	AGENCY	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL
Dave Jones	Finney County Commissioner	Finney County	Finney County	311 N. 9th Street, Garden City, KS, 67846	620-272-3575	djones220@cox.net
Kenneth Lee Jones	Public Works Operations Coordinator	Finney County	Finney County	101 W. Maple Street, Garden City, KS, 67846	620-272-3564	kjones@finneycounty.org
Mackenzie Phillips	Development & Administrative Coordinator	Finney County	Finney County	101 W. Maple Street, Garden City, KS, 67846	620-272-3564	mphillips@finneycounty.org
Paul Resley	Emergency Management Director	Finney County	Finney County	304 N. 9th Street, Garden City, KS, 67846	620-272-3746	presley@finneycounty.org
Tyler Patterson	Public Works Operations Manager	City of Garden City	City of Garden City	P.O. Box 998, Garden City, KS, 67846	620-276-1260	tyler.patterson@gardencityks.us
Andy Herman	Assistant Solid Waste Superintendent	City of Garden City	City of Garden City	P.O. Box 998, Garden City, KS, 67846	620-276-1260	andy.herman@gardencityks.us
Carmen Rhodes	District Manager	Unincorporated Area	Finney County Conservation District	2106 E. Spruce Street, Garden City, KS, 67846	620-805-3922	carmen.rhodes@ks.nacdnet.net
Kevin Reush	District Manager	Private Member	Waste Connections, Inc.	1250 S. Raceway Rd, Garden City, KS, 67846	620-275-4421	kevin.reusch@wasteconnections.com
Tony Forsen	City Superintendent	Third Class Party	City of Holcomb	P.O. Box 69, Holcomb, Kansas, 67851	620-277-2265	cityshop@holcombks.com

Finney County Solid Waste Management Committee January 2023

Tyler Patterson
Public Works Operational Manager
City of Garden City
P.O. Box 998
Garden City, Kansas 67846
Ph: 620-276-1260
tyler.patterson@gardencityks.us

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Solid Waste Superintendent
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Third Class City
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djones220@cox.net

Curtis Logsdon
Public Works Director
Finney County
101 W. Maple St.
Garden City, Kansas 67846
Ph: 620-272-3564
clogsdon@finneycounty.org

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Tracey M. Barton, Executive Director KNRC
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Kansas Natural Resource Coalition (KNRC) Membership

DISCUSSION:

The Board is asked to consider renewal of membership to the The Kansas National Resource Coalition (KNRC) for the 2024 year. The annual membership fee is \$5,000 which is a 0% increase from prior years.

BACKGROUND:

The Kansas National Resource Coalition (KNRC) is a coalition of counties, led by commissioners, who monitors and when appropriate intervenes to reduce the impact of the federal government's overreach on member counties and their citizens in the areas of human environment, natural resources, and land use.

Finney County has been a member of the KNRC since 2022.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Approve membership to the Kansas Natural Resource Coalition (KNRC) for 2024
2. Decline to approve membership to the Kansas Natural Resource Coalition (KNRC) for 2024

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff has no recommendation.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Invoice and Newsletter



INVOICE

KANSAS NATURAL RESOURCE COALITION

P.O. Box 22
Garden City, KS 67846

tbarton@knrcoffice.org

Invoice No : 1805
Date : 1/25/23

Finney County Board of Commissioners Attn: Dori Munyan
311 N. 9th Street / P.O. Box M
Garden City, KS 67846

Terms

Due upon receipt.

2023 Membership Dues - The Kansas Natural Resource Coalition	\$5,000.00
TOTAL	\$ 5,000.00

Make checks payable and remit to:

KANSAS NATURAL RESOURCE COALITION
P.O. Box 22
Garden City, KS 67846

Tracey Barton - Executive Director (620) 393-0007
Marcus Rogge - Treasurer (620) 277-5109

THANKS!

Steering Committee Members

*Gary Hayzlett, President (Kearny) | Bob Rein, Vice President (Pawnee) | Marcus Rogge, Treasurer (Haskell) | Cameron Edwards (Logan)
Jim Daily (Clark) | Larry Townsend (Wallace)*

The Kansas Natural Resource Coalition (KNRC) is an association of counties who maintain collective and participatory involvement in administrative government on behalf of its citizenry. The Coalition serves as a conduit between local, state and federal governments to promote balanced, necessary and effective administrative policymaking through the mechanism of government-to-government coordination. Our mission is to monitor, analyze, understand, communicate, and participate in those initiatives that materially affect the natural or human systems governed by individual member counties.

KNRC 2022 Accomplishments

- Membership and Related Activities
 - Increased membership from 12 counties to 30 counties (60% increase)
 - Increased budget from \$60,000 to \$150,000 based on membership increase
 - Hosted 2 webinars, 1 in-person workshop, and an Annual Policy Meeting
- 30x30, “America the Beautiful”
 - Provided expert level, written and verbal testimony to a Special Legislative Committee in Topeka
 - KNRC was represented at the Stop 30x30 Summit in Lincoln, Nebraska
 - Continued monitoring and reporting
- National Heritage Areas (NHAs)
 - Monitored Kansas-Nebraska NHA
- Lesser Prairie-chicken (LPC) Listing
 - Submitted comments on Oil & Gas Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), March 2022
 - Researched grant application opportunity for possible HCP concept development
 - Hosted in-person LPC Workshop with Kansas Department of Wildlife Parks and Tourism
 - Current Listing status: The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) announced a “threatened” listing of the LPC in the state of Kansas including a 4(d) rule, effective January 24, 2023. Recently, they delayed the listing to March 27, 2023.
 - 2023 Update: KNRC is working with a public-interest law firm on potential lawsuit against U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) related to the 4(d) rule. The rule imposes restrictions on private landowners by requiring grazing plans and preventing conversion of grazing lands to tillable farmland within the LPC range.
- ESA 10(j) Historical Range Rule Change
 - Problem: the proposed rule change would provide FWS freedom to place endangered species in any location. Once moved and established, a future “critical habitat” may be established, which would likely have a negative impact on private landowners and personal property rights.
 - Submitted joint comments with Montana Natural Resource Coalition
 - KNRC presented information on the 10(j) historical range rule change and conservation easements at a public meeting hosted by Logan County commissioners.

Steering Committee Members

Gary Hayzlett, President (Kearny) | Bob Rein, Vice President (Pawnee) | Marcus Rogge, Treasurer (Haskell) | Jim Daily (Clark)
Cameron Edwards (Logan) | Larry Townsend (Wallace)

- KNRC was represented at Montana Natural Resource Coalition to provide information for their startup initiative.
 - Having Natural Resource Coalitions (county members) in multiple states brings an even stronger voice when joined together to submit comments into the public record and to work collaboratively across state lines when appropriate.

2023 Goals & Challenges

Challenges

- As we grow to the east, monitoring coverage by our analysts will be critical.
- Connecting directly with commissioners to ensure all are informed on the issues.

Goals

- Increase membership by 15 counties, expanding further into central and eastern Kansas.
- Continue monitoring and reporting on issues that affect natural resources and property rights.
- Explore and develop methods and/or tools for counties to prevent and stop 30x30 overreach.
- Increase our analyst bench strength as needed.
- Develop marketing videos.
- Overhaul and update KNRC website.
- Utilize a group texting service to push messages directly to commissioners (i.e. LPC listing).
- Technology Update:
 - A Facebook Group has been established for commissioners. To join, enter “KNRC Member Counties” in your Facebook Search function.

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Robert Reece
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Electrical Engineer Agreement

DISCUSSION:

On March 4th the Board of County Commissioners approved waving the policy requirement and contract with OSE electrical Engineers to perform design work for electrical upgrades to the Fair Grounds "Big Building".

County Counselor has reviewed the agreement.

County Staff is requesting the approval by the Board for this project.

ALTERNATIVES:

1. Approve Contract and authorize signature.
2. Disapprove Contract.
3. Offer other options.

RECOMMENDATION:

County Staff recommends the approval of the contract.

FISCAL And/Or POLICY IMPACT:

Cost of services is estimated at \$15,200. to be paid from Fairgrounds CIP Fund.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Electrical Engineer Contract

February 27, 2024

Ms. Jenny Newberry Hamill, CPA
Finney County ("Client")
311 N. 9th Street
Garden City, Kansas 67846

Re: Finney County Fairgrounds Building – Electrical Design

Dear Jenny,

Orazem and Scalora Engineering ("OSE") is pleased to submit this proposal for Electrical system engineering design services for the referenced project. Anticipated scope of work is as follows:

1. The Electrical design scope will include:
 - A. Modifications to the existing electrical system to provide new power to floor receptacles in the exposition space. This design will include a new panelboard to serve the added floor receptacles.
 - B. Review of peak electrical loads and the existing distribution panel for connection of the new panelboard.
 - C. Design of conduit, pathways, cables, and cable terminations for data and phone systems, based on Owner input. Design of hardware, and other appurtenances for a complete data system are excluded from this proposal.
2. OSE will contract Dudley Williams and Associates to provide the structural design for the replacement of the concrete floors after cutting for the new floor boxes and circuitry.

BASIC SERVICES

1. Design Phase:
 - A. OSE will prepare Construction Documents in accordance with Client-approved criteria. The Construction Documents will include PDF drawings with written specifications.
 - B. All design drawings, including Construction Documents, are subject to Client's review and approval. If any drawings fail to comply with the agreed-upon scope listed above, OSE shall revise and correct at its own cost. OSE is not required to make any modification, change and/or revision outside of the above-described scope at its own cost. Issuance of Construction Documents for bidding or code review shall be deemed as Client approval.
2. Bidding Phase:
 - A. OSE will assist the Owner in advertising the project. Publishing costs for advertising will be paid by the Client.
 - B. OSE will distribute bid documents to potential bidders.
 - C. OSE will answer Contractors' questions regarding Electrical systems designed by OSE.
 - D. OSE will prepare addenda, as necessary.
 - E. OSE attendance at a pre-bid conference is included in this proposal.
3. Construction Administration Phase:
 - A. OSE will review equipment submittals for systems designed and specified by OSE.
 - B. OSE will assist with interpretation of the drawings.
 - C. OSE will answer the Architects'/Contractors'/Subcontractors' questions.
 - D. OSE attendance at a pre-construction meeting is included in this proposal.

- E. OSE will provide site (2) visits as to attend construction progress meetings and observe the construction. These site visits are not intended to be an exhaustive check or a detailed inspection of the Contractor's work. They allow OSE to become generally familiar with the work in progress and to determine, in general, if the work is proceeding in accordance with the Construction Documents. Based on this general observation, OSE shall inform the Client about the progress of the work and shall advise the Client about observed deficiencies in the work.

ADDITIONAL SERVICES

- 1. The following services are excluded from Basic Services. If requested, these services will be provided as additional services:
 - A. Any significant revisions to the documents after Client approval or any work excluded from or not included in this proposal.
 - B. Service related to pursuing LEED certification for this project.
 - C. Detailed evaluation of first cost, operating cost or life cycle cost of alternate electrical designs.
 - D. Design of site (including green roof) irrigation or landscape lighting systems.
 - E. Design of Audio/Visual systems.
 - F. Energy studies.
 - G. Participation in value engineering.
 - H. Travel outside of Manhattan, KS, except as described above.
 - I. Preparation of separate bid packages.
 - J. Participation in a project constructability review.
 - K. Services related to systems commissioning.
 - L. Contract Administration for construction over multiple phases.

COMPENSATION

- 1. BASIC SERVICES PHASE 1: Will be performed for the lump sum fees as follows:

Design Phase Services	\$	5,400.00
Bid/Pricing Phase Services	\$	3,300.00
Construction Administration Phase Services	\$	6,500.00
Total Basic Services	\$	<u>15,200.00</u>
- 2. ADDITIONAL SERVICES: Will be billed on a basis of the hours worked in accordance with our standard rate schedule at the time that the services are provided. Our current standard rate schedule is:

Principal Engineer	\$	150.00	to	\$	205.00	per hour
Staff Engineer	\$	110.00	to	\$	140.00	per hour
Drafting	\$	75.00	to	\$	95.00	per hour
Clerical	\$	65.00	to	\$	75.00	per hour
- 3. REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES: No reimbursable are anticipated. Any reimbursable expenses authorized by the Client will be billed to the Client at our cost plus ten percent.
- 4. BILLINGS: We propose to invoice for our services on a monthly basis based on the percentage completion of our services, plus any authorized additional services and reimbursable expenses. Payments to OSE shall be within five days of the Owner's payment to Client.
- 5. PROJECT ABANDONED OR SUSPENDED: If the project is suspended for more than three (3) months or abandoned in whole or in part, OSE shall be paid his compensation for services performed prior to receipt of written notice from you of such suspension or abandonment, together with reimbursable expenses then due. If the project is resumed after being suspended for more than three (3) months, OSE's compensation shall be subject to renegotiation.

EXCLUSIONS

1. OSE cannot and does not guarantee that bids or actual project construction cost will not vary from opinions of probable cost prepared or expressed by them.
2. OSE shall not be responsible for construction means, methods, techniques, sequences or procedures, or for safety precautions and programs in connection with the work, and shall not be responsible or liable for the Contractor's failure to perform or carry out the work for this part of the project in accordance with the Contract Documents.

ADDITIONAL TERMS

1. Pursuant to the scope of Services described herein, OSE shall perform the agreed services subject to Client's review and approval, which will not be unreasonably withheld, and which OSE shall perform and prepare within the fee terms described herein. If the Client requests and if same is within the scope of agreed services, OSE shall make the Client's requested revisions to the services, without additional compensation to OSE, such that OSE performs the agreed services in accordance with this Agreement.
2. OSE agrees to indemnify and hold Client, its directors, shareholders, employees, and assigns harmless from and against all claims, damages, causes of actions, and fines to the extent such claims, damages, causes of action and fines are based on or arise out of OSE's negligent acts or negligent omissions.
3. Client agrees to indemnify and hold OSE, its partners, members, directors, shareholders, employees, and assigns harmless from and against all claims, damages, causes of actions, and fines to the extent such claims, damages, causes of action and fines are based on or arise out of Client's negligent acts or negligent omissions.
4. The Engineer shall have the right to include photographic or artistic representations of the design of the Project among the Engineer's promotional and professional materials. The Engineer shall be given reasonable access to the completed Project to make such representations. However, the Engineer's materials shall not include the Client's confidential or proprietary information if the Client has previously advised the Engineer in writing of the specific information considered by the Client to be confidential or proprietary. The Client shall provide professional credit for the Engineer in the Client's promotional materials for the Project. The Engineer shall provide professional credit for the Client in the Engineer's promotional materials for the Project. This clause shall survive the termination of this Agreement unless the Client terminates this Agreement for cause.
5. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas.

If this proposal is acceptable and you wish it to serve as our agreement, please sign one copy and return it to us for our file. We appreciate the opportunity to submit this proposal, and we look forward to working with you on this project and on future projects.

Sincerely,

 **ORAZEM & SCALORA**
ENGINEERING, P.A.



Bradley K. Ross, P.E.

ACCEPTED BY CLIENT:

FINNEY COUNTY

BY: _____

DATE: _____

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU: Erin Stillwagon
FROM: Jon Irsik, Fire Chief
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: GCFD | Monthly Incidents Report

DISCUSSION:

Monthly report of incidents from Garden City Fire Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

Informational report; no action is required.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

GCFD Incident Statistics



JON IRSIK
FIRE CHIEF

ERIN STILLWAGON
PUBLIC SAFETY
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

KENNY SMITH
TRAINING CHIEF

GENE ROBERTSON
FIRE MARSHAL

SEAN MCENTEE
BATTALION CHIEF

JEREMY MOORE
BATTALION CHIEF

JAMES SOUTHERN
BATTALION CHIEF

GARDEN CITY FIRE
DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL STATION
302 N. NINTH STREET
P.O. Box 998
GARDEN CITY, KS
67846-0998
620.276.1140
FAX 620.276.1142
WWW.GARDEN-CITY.ORG



Memorandum

To: Board of County Commissioners

From: Jon Irsik, Fire Chief

Date: 3/18/2024

Re: February 2024 Incident Statistics

Issue

Presentation of the February 2024 Incident Statistics

Background

Attached are the Garden City Fire Department incident statistics for February 2024.

Alternatives

None.

Recommendation

None.

Fiscal Note

None.

Garden City Fire Department

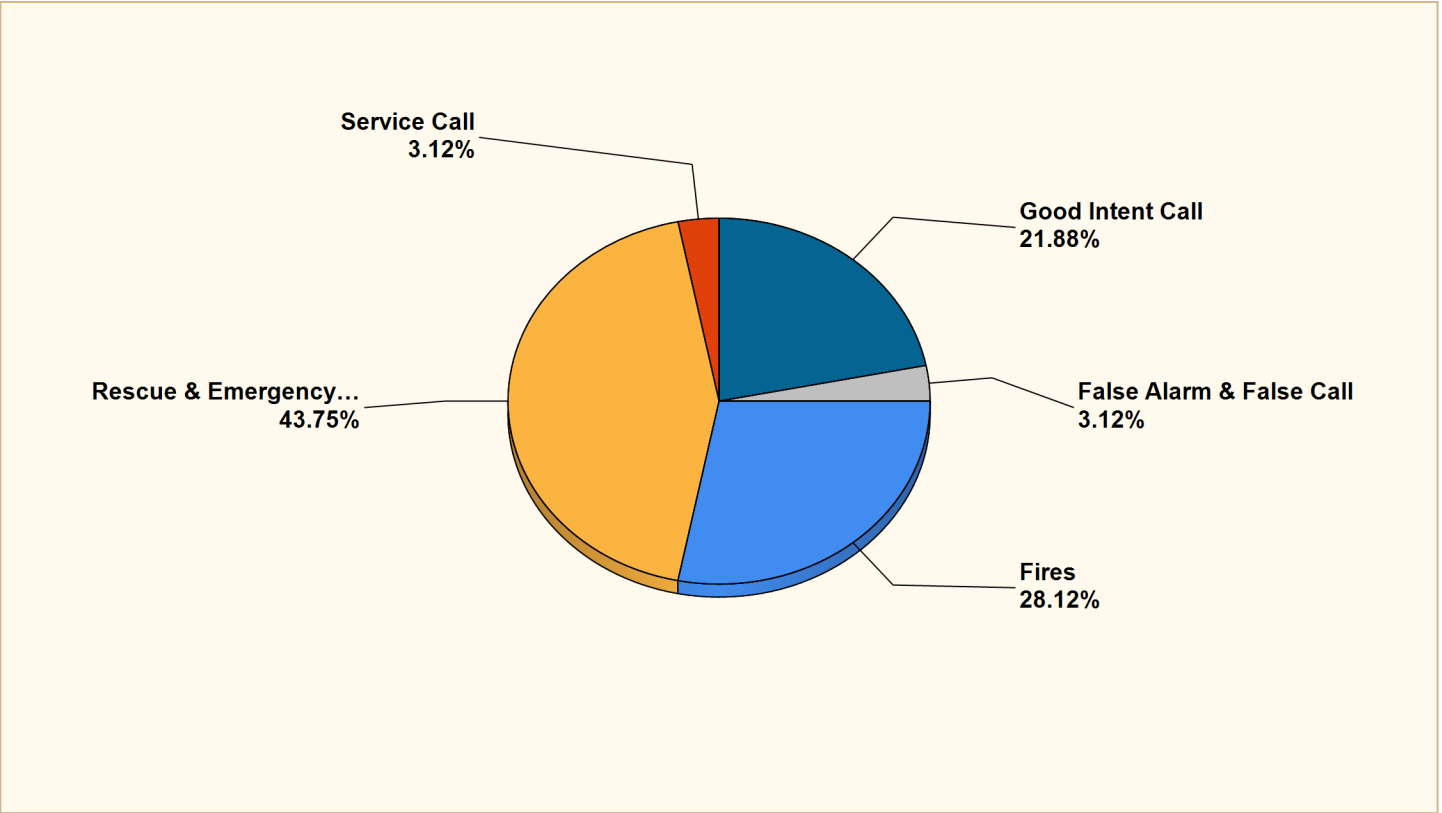
Garden City, KS

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Breakdown by Major Incident Types for Date Range

Zone(s): Garfield - Garfield Township, GCT - Garden City Township, Ivanhoe - Ivanhoe Township, Pierceville - Pierceville Township, Pleasant Valley - Pleasant Valley Township and 2 more | Start Date: 02/01/2024 | End Date: 02/29/2024



MAJOR INCIDENT TYPE	# INCIDENTS	% of TOTAL
Fires	9	28.12%
Rescue & Emergency Medical Service	14	43.75%
Service Call	1	3.12%
Good Intent Call	7	21.88%
False Alarm & False Call	1	3.12%
TOTAL	32	100%

Only REVIEWED and/or LOCKED IMPORTED incidents are included. Summary results for a major incident type are not displayed if the count is zero.

Detailed Breakdown by Incident Type

INCIDENT TYPE	# INCIDENTS	% of TOTAL
111 - Building fire	2	6.25%
143 - Grass fire	4	12.5%
151 - Outside rubbish, trash or waste fire	2	6.25%
155 - Outside stationary compactor/compacted trash fire	1	3.12%
311 - Medical assist, assist EMS crew	6	18.75%
321 - EMS call, excluding vehicle accident with injury	1	3.12%
322 - Motor vehicle accident with injuries	3	9.38%
324 - Motor vehicle accident with no injuries.	4	12.5%
561 - Unauthorized burning	1	3.12%
611 - Dispatched & cancelled en route	4	12.5%
622 - No incident found on arrival at dispatch address	2	6.25%
651 - Smoke scare, odor of smoke	1	3.12%
745 - Alarm system activation, no fire - unintentional	1	3.12%
TOTAL INCIDENTS:	32	100%

Only REVIEWED and/or LOCKED IMPORTED incidents are included. Summary results for a major incident type are not displayed if the count is zero.



Garden City Fire Department

Garden City, KS

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Incident Count for Zone for Date Range

Zone: All Zones | Start Date: 02/01/2024 | End Date: 02/29/2024

ZONE	NUMBER OF CALLS
Garfield - Garfield Township	1
GCT - Garden City Township	21
Ivanhoe - Ivanhoe Township	1
Pierceville - Pierceville Township	2
Pleasant Valley - Pleasant Valley Township	1
Sherlock - Sherlock Township	4
Terry - Terry Township	2
TOTAL:	32

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Mackenzie Phillips, Development & Administrative Coordinator
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Development Update

DISCUSSION:

Development & Administrative Coordinator, Mackenzie Phillips, will give a development update.

RECOMMENDATION:

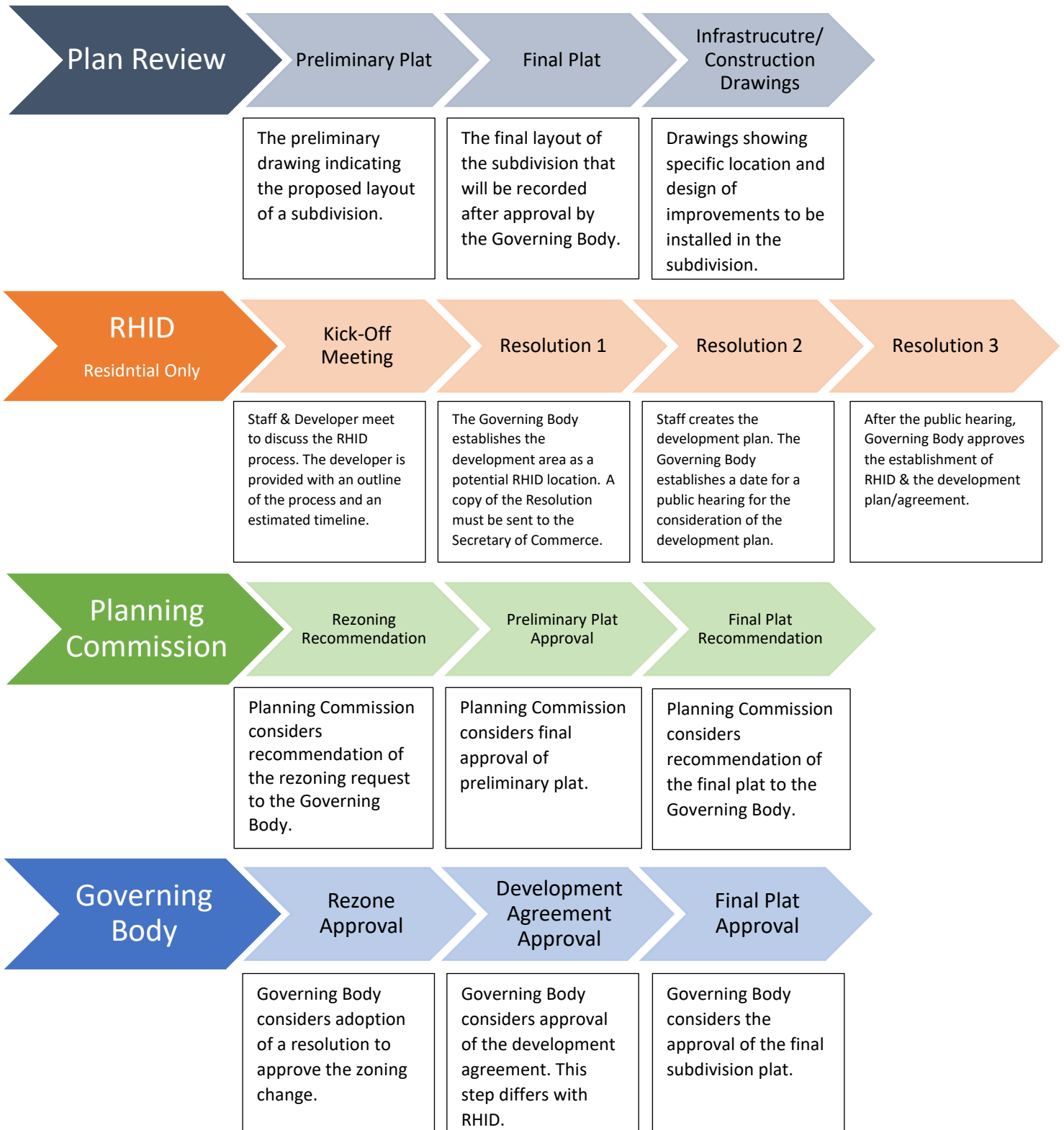
N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

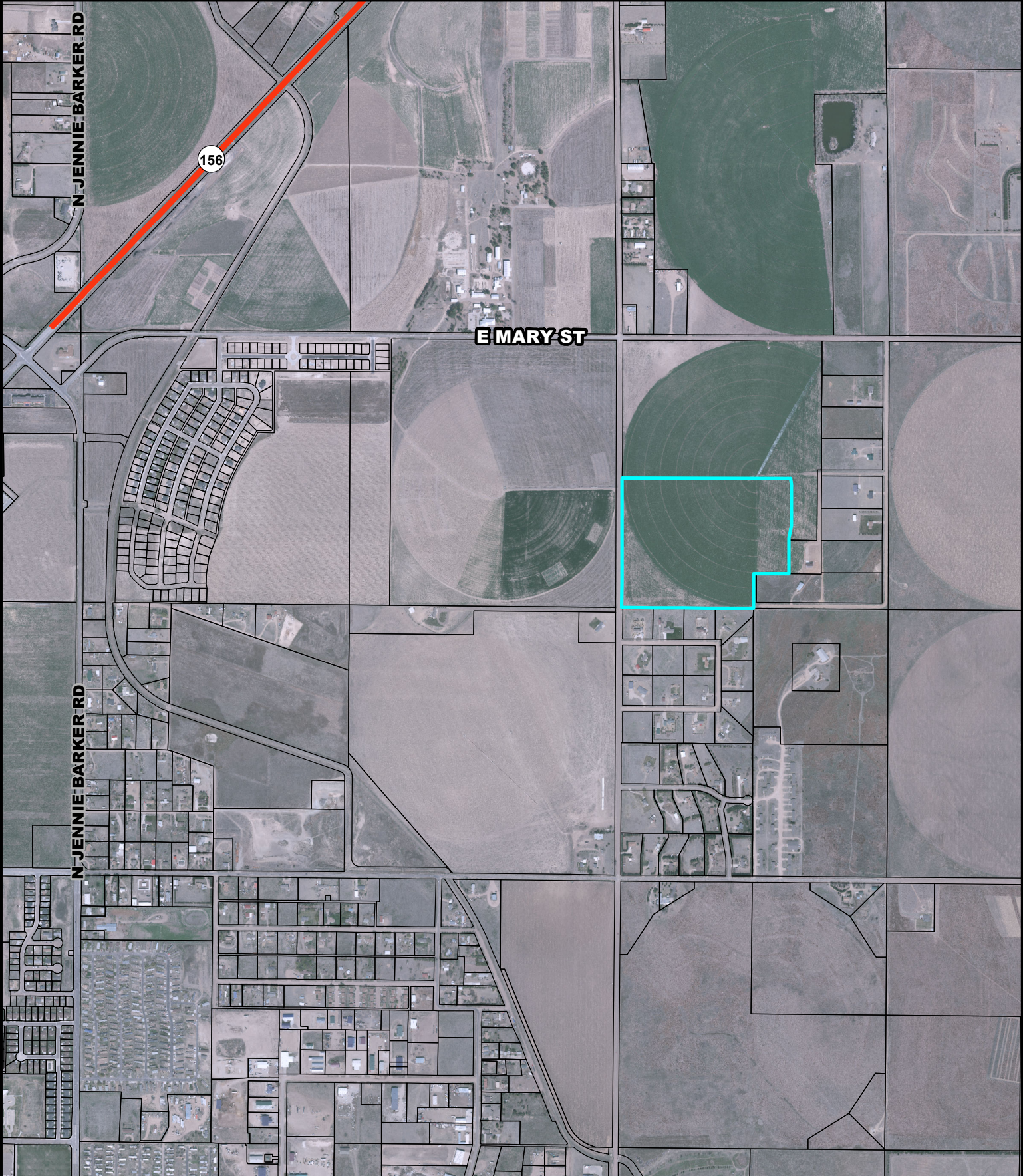
Description

Development Update

Development Process



Country Acres Phase 1

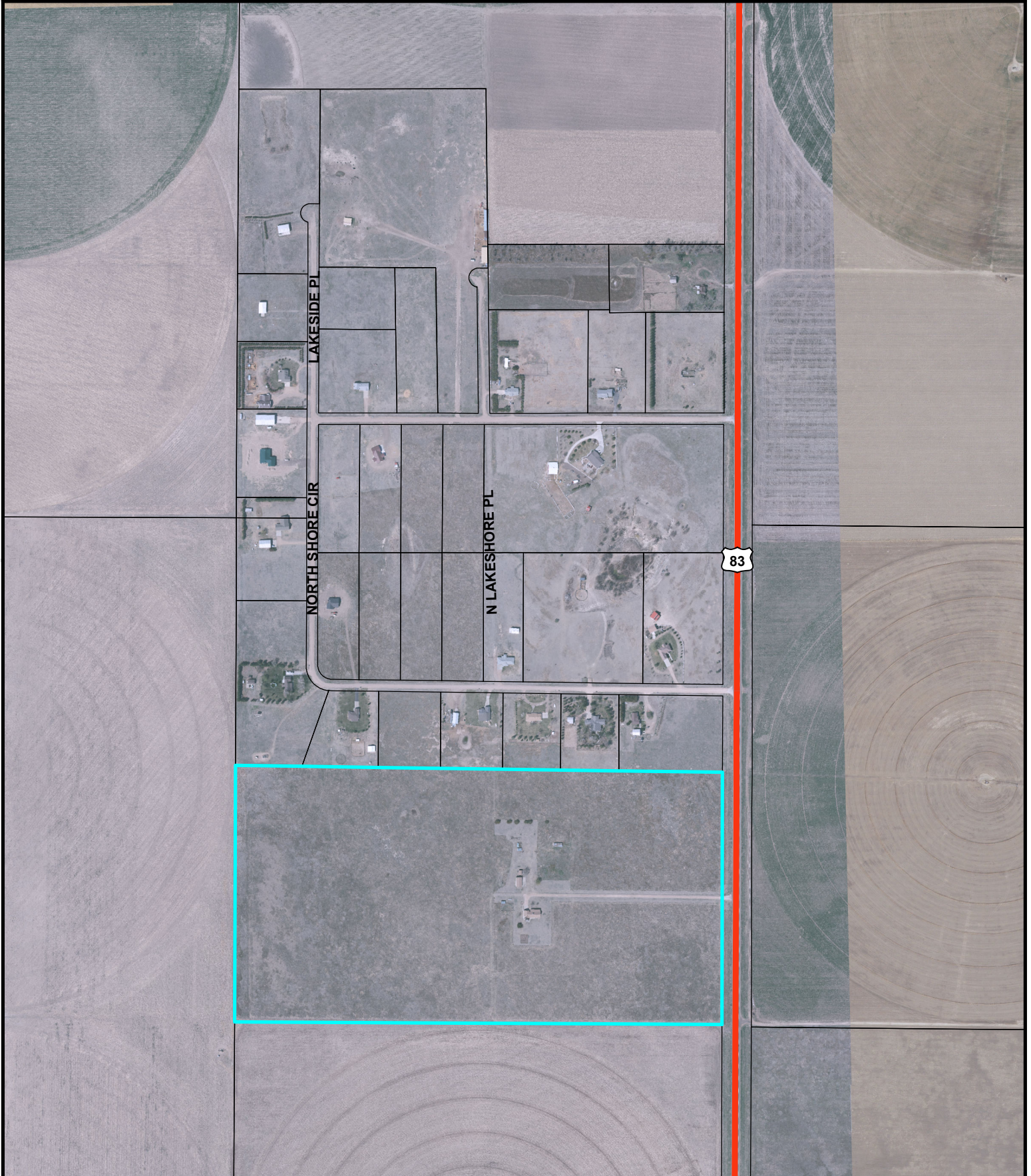


0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

Country Acres Phase 1



Randall Estates

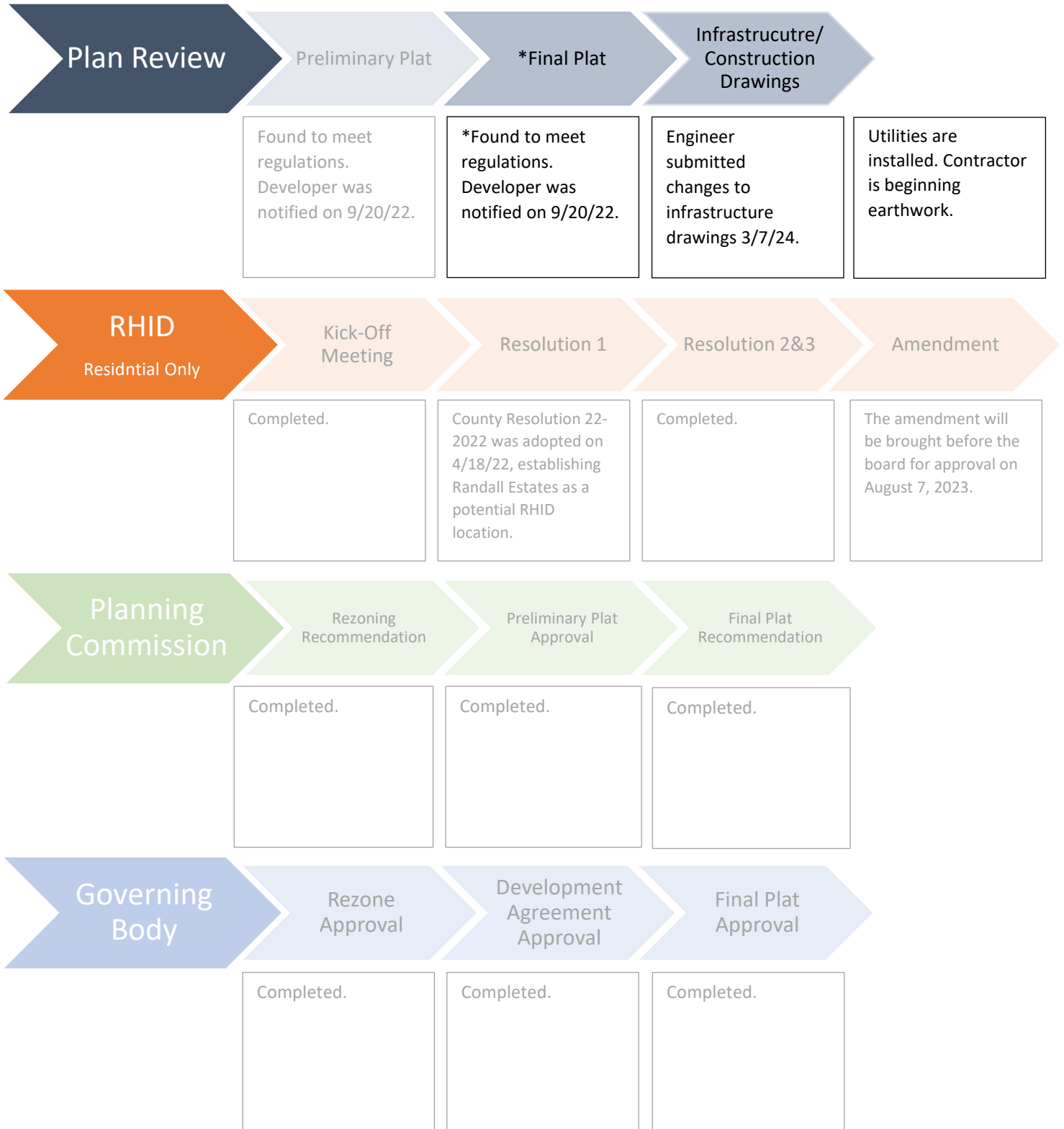


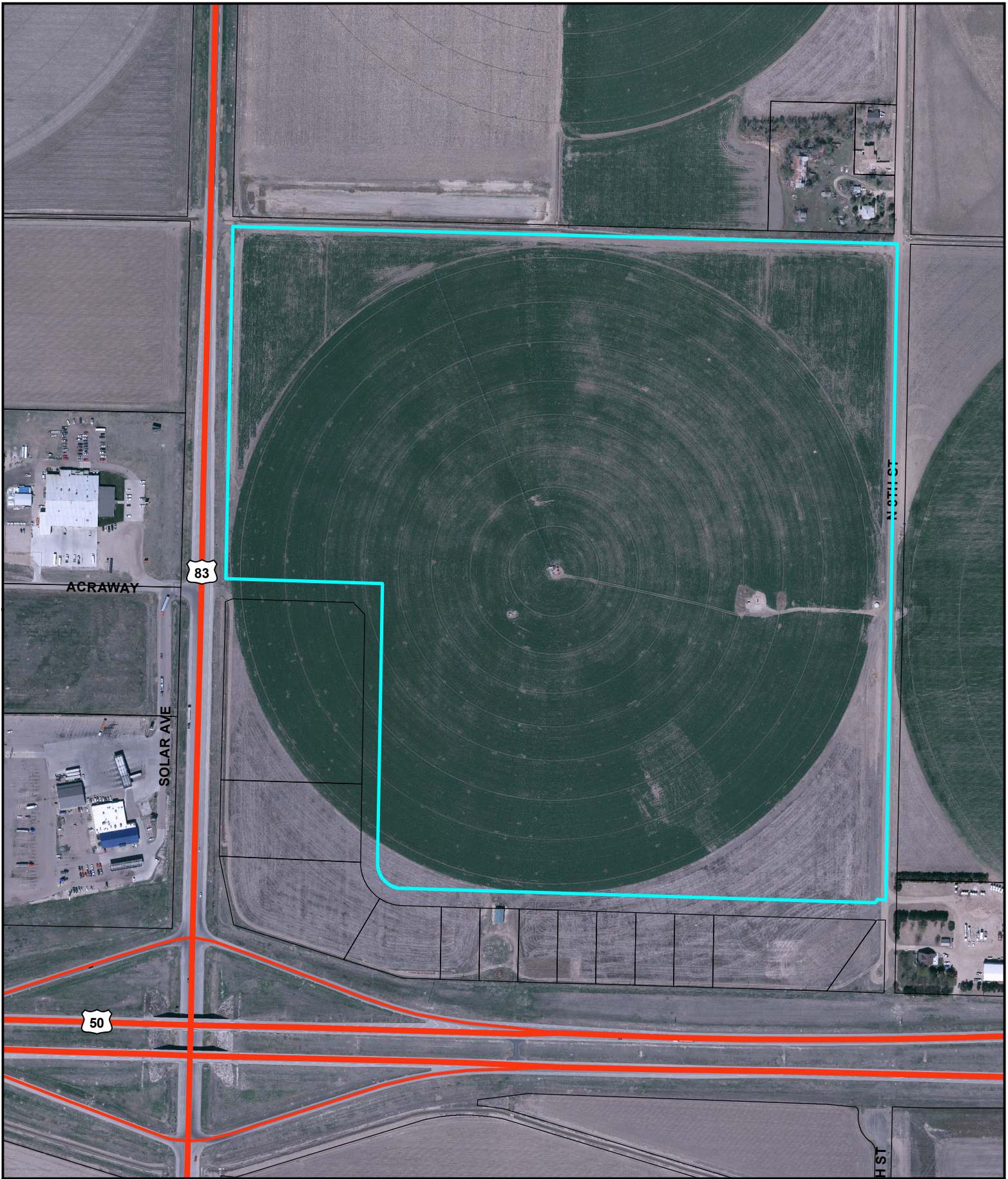
0 400 800 1,600 Feet

Randall Estates



* The developer is contemplating changing the lot boundaries in Block 2 of the recorded Final Plat. This will require a replat.





0 250 500 1,000 Feet



FINNEY COUNTY
KANSAS

Western Kansas Corridor Phase 2&3



MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Robert Reece, County Administrator
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Department Monthly Reports

DISCUSSION:

Monthly reports as submitted by department heads.

RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Monthly Department Reports

Commercial, Residential, and Ag Real Estate:

- Residential, Ag and Commercial 2024 certified Value Notices go out March 1st.
- Informal hearings will start here in March.
- Cross Training of all employees on a continuous basis.
- Field work on sales and building permits.

Oil & Gas Field Appraiser:

- Checking royalty owners' changes on oil leases.
- Helping with PP data entry
- Monthly bills sent for payment.
- Coordinate with IT, PVD, and Orion on updates.

PP Appraiser:

- Personal property Data Entry for tax roll 2024.
- Personal Property holding hearings for 2023.
- Answering taxpayer questions and calls daily. This is most of our foot traffic.

GIS Cartographer:

- Making mapping changes to GIS/Ownership changes/Checking deeds/Answering Taxpayer questions on deeds etc.
- Working on non-sale deeds and checking SVQs. Cleaning up Orion parcel records and party records.
- Takes care of our address changes in Orion and coordinates with GIS for address changes on map.

Field Appraiser staff:

- Working on Sales, and upload March sales to PVD by tenth of March.
- Answering questions as taxpayers.
- Also helping value Personal Property
- Apex 7 sketches are being updated. We have now updated to Apex 7 from Apex 6.

Administration:

- Working PVD's compliance for March 15th.
- Have one open position, was fully staffed until one moved away.
- Working on budgets for 2025 and reconciliation of 2023.
- Working on a 5-year business plan for county administrator
- Working on getting staff signed up for classes with PVD.

FINNEY COUNTY

FAIRGROUNDS



February 2024 Report

Revenue: Compared with the last 4 years revenue totals

Revenue Generated from Facility Rentals						
	Month	Total Revenue 2020	Total Revenue 2021	Total Revenue 2022	Total Revenue 2023	Total Revenue 2024
	January	\$3,275.00	\$425.00	\$3,977.00	\$5,935.00	\$4,292.76
	February	\$8,287.00	\$1,333.00	\$6,375.50	\$13,024.50	\$9,247.50
	March	\$7,095.00	\$8,348.00	\$15,726.00	\$16,943.75	
1st Quarter Totals		\$18,657.00	\$10,106.00	\$26,078.50	\$35,903.25	\$13,540.26
	April	-\$165.00	\$13,196.50	\$11,901.26	\$11,977.50	
	May	\$0.00	\$4,551.00	\$11,398.10	\$16,593.60	
	June	\$120.00	\$3,415.70	\$5,232.29	\$6,027.50	
2nd Quarter Totals		-\$45.00	\$21,163.20	\$28,531.65	\$34,598.60	\$0.00
	July	\$238.00	\$4,823.00	\$5,415.00	\$3,184.96	
	August	\$6,965.00	\$5,771.00	\$3,544.51	\$5,372.50	
	September	\$10,059.50	\$10,655.00	\$10,312.00	\$21,382.60	
3rd Quarter Totals		\$17,262.50	\$21,249.00	\$19,271.51	\$29,940.06	\$0.00
	October	\$5,052.50	\$16,958.00	\$8,830.00	\$12,821.00	
	November	\$2,780.00	\$9,245.00	\$9,235.00	\$6,321.98	
	December	\$4,410.00	\$12,273.02	\$1,780.00	\$2,045.00	
4th Quarter Totals		\$12,242.50	\$38,476.02	\$19,845.00	\$21,187.98	\$0.00
Year to Date Total		\$48,117.00	\$90,994.22	\$93,726.66	\$121,629.89	\$13,540.26

Event Staff:

- Set up & tear down for events that occurred during the month
- Inventoried supplies for reorder
- Completed routine building checks
- Replaced bad outlets in the West Pavilion & 4-H Building
- Deep cleaning done by new custodian in buildings
- Quarterly Tile Floor Buffing completed
- Began working on arena ground
- Began painting handrails on the plaza

Coordinator:

- Completed February Follow Ups for upcoming events
- Check over time for Fairgrounds
- Bank Reconciling for January
- Met with upcoming event holders to discuss their events/complete checklists

FINNEY COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS



- Beef Empire Days event line up & needs
- Promoted Public Events on the Fairground's Facebook page
- Created Daily Task Lists (DTL's) for Fairground's staff
- Met with Electrical Engineer & local Electric companies for the Exhibition Upgrades
- Continued working on new/updated Fairground's Policies and Fee's
- Continued attending CPM classes
- Attended Fairboard Meeting
- Attended CPR/First Aid Recertification
- Began working on Fairgrounds Master/Business Plan

February Facility Usage: 39 Events Total

- **Multiple 4-H/Extension Events: 21 Total**
 - **Finney Flyers Monthly Meeting** (2/4/2024)
 - **Happy Hustlers Monthly Meeting** (2/4/2024)
 - **Wide Awake Monthly Meeting** (2/12/2024)
 - **Kourageous Kids Monthly Meeting** (2/11/2024)
 - **Cloverbuds Monthly Meeting** (2/26/2024)
 - **Beacon Booster's Monthly Meeting** (2/26/2024)
 - **Walk With Ease** (3x week for 8 weeks)
 - **4-H Project Class** (2/13/2024)
 - **Livestock Superintendents Meeting** (2/15/2024)
 - **West Plain Extension District Program Development Committee Meeting**
- **GC Kennel Club Monthly Meeting**
- **GC Kennel Club Obedience Classes** (every Thursday) 5
- **Healthcare Showcase**
- **Fairboard Monthly Meeting** (1/17/2024)
- **(2) Johnston Auctions**
- **CPM Class**
- **Firearm Frenzy**
- **Kennel Club Seminar**
- **Finney County Conservation District's Local Work Group**
- **Sand & Sage Collector's Show**
- **Southwest Boxing Club Tournament**
- **Kansas Grain & Feed-Grain Grading Workshop**
- **Kansas Rural Water Association-Water/Waste Water Continuing Education**
- **RV Guests** (not with an event)
 - 3 Guests
 - Total Revenue \$120.00
- **Stall Guests** (not with an event)
 - 5 Guest- 28 Stalls
 - Total Revenue: \$420.00

FINNEY COUNTY

FAIRGROUNDS

The logo for Finney County Fairgrounds features a stylized 'F' composed of several blue and light blue squares of varying sizes, arranged in a grid-like pattern to the right of the text.

Upcoming Events in March:

- Various 4-H Club Meetings
- Various Extension Events
 - Walk With Ease (3x Week for 8 weeks)
 - 4-H YQCA Training
 - 4-H Project Class
 - Rabbit Club Meeting
- Garden City Kennel Club's Monthly Meeting
- Garden City Kennel Club Winter Obedience Classes (every Thursday)
- (2) Johnston Auctions
- Essential Services Showcase
- Midwest Custom Ag & Aviation Customer Appreciation Luncheon
- Fairboard Meeting (3/14/2024)
- (2) Birthday Parties
- Boothill Model Railroad Show
- 49th Annual Better Home & Living Show
- Noxious Weed District Meeting
- All Aboard Kid's Consignment Sale
- (1) Baptism
- (1) Quinceanera



FINNEY COUNTY
KANSAS

HUMAN RESOURCES OFFICE

MONTHLY REPORT – FEBRUARY 2024

HUMAN RESOURCES

ACTIVITIES/UPDATES

- 1095C'S WERE PROCESSED AND MAILED TIMELY
- WORKING WITH PW, MAINTENANCE AND FAIRGROUNDS ON TEMPORARY, SUMMER HELP
- SEEKING SUPERVISOR INTEREST FOR SUPERVISOR TRAINING TO HOPEFULLY BE BROUGHT TO SW KANSAS BY KU SCHOOL OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT
- MET WITH AUDITORS AND PROVIDED REQUESTED INFORMATION FOR YEAR-END AUDIT FROM PAYROLL AND HR
- COMMUNICATED NEW POLICIES TO ALL STAFF AND THEIR ELIGIBLE DEPENDENTS, IMPLEMENTED BY GROW WELL, REGARDING WORKERS COMPENSATION VISITS AND TO ADDRESS LATE ARRIVALS TO APPOINTMENTS
- RECOGNIZED EMPLOYEES FOR YEARS OF SERVICE TO INCLUDE 20-YEAR RECOGNITION
- ATTENDED COUNTY DAY AT THE CAPITOL
- CONTINUED 401(A) PLAN PRESENTATIONS AT DEPARTMENTS; TO DATE, 63 EMPLOYEES HAVE ENROLLED AND ARE RECEIVING THE 401A MATCH
- RECEIVED A SAFETY CONCERN AND CONTACTED RISK MANAGEMENT WITH IRON INSURANCE AND SCHEDULED AND ONSITE REVIEW AND TRAINING FOR INVOLVED STAFF
- EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK REQUESTED AMENDMENTS HAVE BEEN SENT BACK TO LEGAL FOR REVIEW
- SECURED A KEYNOTE SPEAKER, BREAKOUT SPEAKERS AND CATERERS FOR THE 2024 ALL EMPLOYEE IN-SERVICE TAKING PLACE OCTOBER 14, 2024. WORKING WITH THE COMMITTEE ON GETTING DONATIONS AND GIFT IDEAS.
- WORKING ON ADDITIONAL JOB ADVERTISING PLATFORM IDEAS, CURRENTLY WORKING ON DEPARTMENT PICTURES AND NEW GRAPHICS FOR JOB POSTINGS
- FINALIZED PLANNING OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE SHOWCASE EVENT THAT WILL TAKE PLACE IN MARCH 2024. HR WORKED WITH CITY COUNTERPART AND WE WILL PROVIDE NOT ONLY HR JOB DEFINITION BUT ALSO RESUME TIPS AND INTERVIEW ETIQUETTE
- CONTINUING TO BUILD IN AUTOMATION OF TASKS WITHIN UKG FOR EFFICIENCY
 - ADJUSTING PAYROLL PROCESSES FOR EFFICIENCY
 - WORKING ON CONTINGENCY PLANS FOR ALL OFFICE PROCESSES
- WILL CONTINUE POLICY UPDATES THIS YEAR (SAFETY, CELL, ACCIDENT/INCIDENT, ETC.) WITH ASSISTANCE FROM OTHER DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS
- HAVE ONLY RECEIVED TWO DEPARTMENTS EVALUATIONS BACK AT THIS TIME; EVALUATIONS WERE SENT TO DIRECTORS FOR EVALUATIONS OF ALL COUNTY EMPLOYEES IN DECEMBER WITH A DUE DATE OF END OF FEBRUARY

- STILL CONSISTENTLY INTERVIEWING WITH DEPARTMENTS; IMPLEMENTED ADDITIONAL COMMUNICATION WITH CANDIDATES LEADING UP TO THE INTERVIEW AND ALSO POST OFFERS; NO CALL, NO SHOWS HAVE SLOWED

CURRENT OPENINGS

THIS IS THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF **BUDGETED** OPENINGS FINNEY COUNTY HAS IN 2023.

TOTAL OPENINGS: **59** (DOES **NOT** INCLUDE EMS RESERVE OPENINGS)

- COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER
 - INTENSIVE SUPERVISION OFFICER I
 - SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELOR
- BUILDING MAINTENANCE
 - MAINTENANCE TECHNICIANS X2
 - BUILDING MAINTENANCE DIRECTOR
- COUNTY APPRAISER
 - FIELD APPRAISER
- COUNTY ATTORNEY
 - ASSISTANT COUNTY ATTORNEY
 - LEGAL ASSISTANT
 - INTERN (PT/TEMP) X3
- INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
 - SYSTEMS ADMINISTRATOR
- EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
 - ASSISTANT EMERGENCY MANAGER / SAFETY COORDINATOR
- FAIRGROUNDS
 - FAIRGROUNDS FACILITY TECHNICIAN
- HEALTH DEPARTMENT
 - REGISTERED NURSE
 - ADVANCED PRACTICED REGISTERED NURSE
 - CLINICAL ASSISTANT
- JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER
 - DETENTION OFFICER X7 (1 PT)
 - DETENTION SUPERVISOR
- NOXIOUS WEEDS
 - NOXIOUS WEED TECHNICIAN
- PUBLIC WORKS
 - EQUIPMENT OPERATOR
 - DIESEL MECHANIC X2
 - LIGHT VEHICLE MECHANIC
 - RIGHT OF WAY TECHNICIAN
 - PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR
 - DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST
- COUNTY TREASURER
 - CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE
- YOUTH SERVICES

- JUVENILE INTAKE & ASSESSMENT OFFICER X3 (2 PART-TIME)
- RECEPTIONIST
- SHERIFF'S OFFICE
 - INVESTIGATOR X2
 - EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN
 - JAIL DEPUTY X10 (2 PART-TIME)
 - ROAD PATROL DEPUTY X3
 - SENIOR WARRANTS OFFICE DEPUTY
- EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES
 - EMT/AEMT/PARAMEDIC X 3
 - ASSISTANT EMS DIRECTOR

INTERVIEWS*

- TOTAL SCHEDULED: **16**
 - CANCELED: 0
 - NO CALL NO SHOW: 4
 - PUBLIC WORKS
 - COUNTY TREASURER
 - JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER X2
 - OFFERED POSITION: 5
 - YOUTH SERVICES; OFFER ACCEPTED
 - YOUTH SERVICES; OFFER RESCINDED
 - JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER; OFFER ACCEPTED
 - EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES; OFFER ACCEPTED
 - COUNTY TREASURER; OFFER ACCEPTED
 - NOT A FIT: 5
 - FAIRGROUNDS
 - COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER X2
 - COUNTY TREASURER X2
 - DECISION PENDING: 2
 - PUBLIC WORKS X2

THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED BY THE SHERIFF'S OR ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

NEW HIRES

- TOTAL NEW EMPLOYEES: 4
 - SHERIFF'S OFFICE
 - FOOD SERVICE WORKER
 - JAIL DEPUTY
 - BUILDING MAINTENANCE
 - BUILDING MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN I
 - JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER
 - ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (PART-TIME)

TERMINATIONS/RETIREMENTS

- TOTAL TERMINATIONS/RESIGNATIONS: 3
 - LIGHT VEHICLE MECHANIC
 - SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELOR
 - CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE
- TOTAL RETIREMENTS: 0

TURNOVER RATE

- FEBRUARY
 - COUNTY WIDE: 1.00%
- JANUARY - FEBRUARY
 - COUNTY WIDE: 3.00%

REPORTED WORK COMP CLAIMS

- TOTAL REPORTED CLAIMS: 1
 - MEDICAL NEEDED: 0
- INCIDENT TYPES
 - CONTUSION

PAYROLL & BENEFITS

PAYROLL PERIODS

- TOTAL PAYROLL YTD
 - \$3,043,582.95
- TOTAL JANUARY PAYROLL
 - FEBRUARY 02: \$624,375.98
 - FEBRUARY 16: \$579,139.42
- TOTAL OVERTIME
 - FEBRUARY 02: \$38,717.51 (6.20%)
 - FEBRUARY 16: \$35,938.99 (6.21%)

**OVERTIME AMOUNT IS INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL PAYROLL ABOVE.*

FLEX MEDICAL (UNREIMBURSED MEDICAL)

- EE CONTRIBUTIONS YTD
 - \$33,446.42
- DISTRIBUTIONS YTD
 - \$41,385.54

FLEX DDC (DEPENDENT DAYCARE)

- EE CONTRIBUTIONS YTD
 - \$3,653.85
- DISTRIBUTIONS YTD
 - \$1,369.20

KPERS

- ER WORKING AFTER RETIREMENT (WAR) YTD
 - \$319.47
- CONTRIBUTIONS YTD
 - EMPLOYEE: \$144,773.14
 - EMPLOYER: \$223,433.54
- BASIC LIFE YTD
 - \$24,128.74

KP&F

- CONTRIBUTIONS YTD (STARTED 01/19/2024)
 - EMPLOYEE: \$40,931.12
 - EMPLOYER: \$131,269.84

MEDICAL/DENTAL ENROLLMENT

- OPTION A (\$500/\$1000)
 - EMPLOYEE ONLY: 40
 - EMPLOYEE/CHILD: 17
 - EMPLOYEE/SPOUSE: 12
 - EMPLOYEE/FAMILY: 19
- OPTION B (\$1500/\$3000)
 - EMPLOYEE ONLY: 39
 - EMPLOYEE/CHILD: 17
 - EMPLOYEE/SPOUSE: 16
 - EMPLOYEE/FAMILY: 27
- OPTION C (\$3500/\$7000)
 - EMPLOYEE ONLY: 14
 - EMPLOYEE/CHILD: 6
 - EMPLOYEE/SPOUSE: 1
 - EMPLOYEE/FAMILY: 9
- DENTAL
 - EMPLOYEE ONLY: 87
 - EMPLOYEE/CHILD: 35
 - EMPLOYEE/SPOUSE: 29
 - EMPLOYEE/FAMILY: 51

GROW WELL USAGE

- 5,805 VISITS SINCE INCEPTION (NOV 2021)
 - FEBRUARY VISITS 248



Finney County Public Works

Monthly Commissioner's Report

February 2024

Public Works Department

On February 5th, the Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) recognized Gilberto Carrillo (8 years) and Gerry Hahn (16) for their years of service to Finney County along with other Finney County employees.

On February 20th, there was a work session with the BoCC to discuss department priorities, the Finney County governance model, and updates to the employee handbook.

Administration

The implementation of the new public works software continued through February. Staff attended weekly training on how to use the software. The implementation of the first module for fleet and inventory is almost complete.

There were three interviews for the Right of Way Technician position in February, and one applicant was extended an offer and accepted.

Development

Staff had multiple meetings with the City of Garden City to discuss changes to the agreement for services provided by the Neighborhood & Development Department.

The following is an overview of each development's progress in February 2024:

1. Country Acres Phase 1:

- Construction continued on finishing the road and ditch infrastructure.

2. Randall Estates:

- No update.

3. Western Kansas Corridor:

- No update.

Road & Bridge Division

In February 2024, the Road & Bridge Division focused on maintaining county roads, employee evaluations, work orders submitted by citizens, grading roads, mowing the right of way, and doing site work at the Bruno Pit.

Seven hundred and three (703) miles of County roads were bladed in February.

We are currently hiring for an Equipment Operator II and a Heavy Equipment Technician.

February 2024 Materials Hauled							
Sand/Gravel	Dirt/Sweetner	Water	Millings	Salt/ Sand	1 ½ Rock	White Rock	Cold-Mix
15 yds	605 yds	9,000 gallons	135 yds	0 yds	0 yds	60 yds	3 yds

Right of Way Division

In February 2024, the ROW Division had 11 right-of-way permits.

The 2024 Crack Seal Bid was advertised on February 8th and will be opened on March 11th at 11:00 a.m.

The ROW Division staff is working on the 2024 CM-A Bid and the 2024 Chip Sealing Bid.

Public Works ROW is hiring for a ROW Technician.

Traffic

The table below indicates the number of signs and posts that were replaced:

February 2024 Sign Maintenance		
Signs Replaced/Installed	Posts Replaced/Installed	Posts Ordered
12	19	0

Utilities

In February 2024, Public Works inspected three septic tanks, did lift station checks, and prepared for the 2024 Asphalt Maintenance Program. The entrance to County Acres was causing safety issues but was corrected and completed on February 15th. Below is the number of utility locates that were completed this month per district:

February 2024 Utility Locates		
Sewer District #1	Sewer District #2	Sewer District #3
9	12	6

Sewer District #1

The lift station ran normally.

Sewer District #2

The lift station ran normally.

Sewer District #3

The lift station at Towns Riverview was shortening out after Wheatland Electric had fuses tripping, so the pump was removed and taken to Great Bend for repairs. The pump was fixed and returned on February 27th. Otherwise, it ran normally.

Northwest Industrial District Lift Station

The lift station is running normally.

Noxious Weed

The Noxious Weed Division treated and checked locations for Prairie Dogs, installed a new sprayer tank for Unit 391, and published a Chemical Bid in February's telegram.

Both Noxious Weed employees attended training and meetings in February.

The Noxious Weed Department is currently hiring a Noxious Weed Technician I.

Fleet Services

In February, the Fleet Division performed work ranging from preventative maintenance and minor repairs to component repairs (including reconstruction or welding). This work included units from other County departments and service calls performed in the field.

There was a disruption in the Fuel Master Program in January due to Winter storms, so January's fuel usage report is included with February's.

Below is an overview of the services provided in February 2024:

February 2024 Fleet Services/Repairs								
Heavy Equipment	Trucks	Trailers	Tractors	Mowers	Pickups	Sherriff's Office	Other Departments	Sewer Districts
32	15	0	21	13	16	4	2	4

January / February 2024 Fuel Usage		
(Jan)Unleaded / (Feb) Unleaded	(Jan)Clear Diesel / (Feb) Clear Diesel	(Jan)Dyed Diesel / (Feb)Dyed Diesel
789.05Gal / 969.22Gal	927.28Gal / 515.91Gal	5,626.02Gal / 5,607.79Gal
February 2024 Fuel Purchased		
Unleaded	Clear Diesel	Dyed Diesel
6,094 gallons	1,618 gallons	6,057 gallons
Total Cost: \$14,732.25	Total Cost: \$4,963.49	Total Cost: \$17,916.72

Budget

The Road & Bridge budget for 2024 is \$5,992,100.00. The department has used 5.82% of the annual budget so far.

The Noxious Weed budget for 2024 is \$451,919.00. The department has used 5.09% of its annual budget so far.

2024 Remaining Budget	
Road & Bridge	Noxious Weed
\$5,643,451.06	\$428,899.72

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Robert Reece, County Administrator
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: County Administrator Report

DISCUSSION:

County Administrator Robert Reece will discuss recent engagements and activities.

RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Fund Balance Report 2/29/2024

2024 ARPA Fund Report YTD

Finney County Unaudited Fund Status Report

YTD For the Period Ended 2/29/2024

	1/1/2024 Begining Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	2/29/2024 Ending Balance	Prior Year Encumbrance	2/29/2024 Uncumbered Cash Balance
001 - COUNTY GENERAL	8,721,842.40	4,826,678.37	(1,956,793.41)	11,591,727.36	(219,452.19)	11,372,275.17
002 - ROAD AND BRIDGE	1,343,800.35	2,775,856.75	(439,614.05)	3,680,043.05	(26,625.34)	3,653,417.71
005 - AGING	26,647.62	203,064.12	(229,711.74)	0.00	0.00	0.00
011 - AMBULANCE	1,385,249.16	1,052,413.14	(324,532.62)	2,113,129.68	(254,104.00)	1,859,025.68
015 - EMPLOYEE BENEFIT	11,804,777.43	3,219,995.00	(1,631,889.35)	13,392,883.08	0.00	13,392,883.08
022 - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	19,577.52	88,090.53	(107,668.05)	0.00	0.00	0.00
023 - ECONOMIC DEV-INCENTIVES	924,229.63	0.00	0.00	924,229.63	0.00	924,229.63
025 - FAIR/FAIRGROUNDS	387,587.05	317,536.74	(97,949.09)	607,174.70	0.00	607,174.70
027 - GIS	114,632.46	2,434.35	70,191.29	187,258.10	0.00	187,258.10
030 - COUNTY HEALTH	1,101,064.91	802,169.11	(292,743.93)	1,610,490.09	(9,200.00)	1,601,290.09
031 - HISTORICAL MUSEUM	17,373.81	118,322.26	(135,696.07)	0.00	0.00	0.00
036 - ARPA GRANT	428,350.61	14,307.23	0.00	442,657.84	0.00	442,657.84
040 - LIBRARY	83,860.41	568,213.42	(652,073.83)	0.00	0.00	0.00
046 - INTELLECTUAL DISAB SRVCS	17,107.08	112,862.02	(105,305.80)	24,663.30	0.00	24,663.30
050 - NOXIOUS WEED	299,118.74	148,941.05	(72,754.44)	375,305.35	0.00	375,305.35
051 - NOXIOUS WEED CAP OUTLAY	125,653.82	0.00	0.00	125,653.82	0.00	125,653.82
069 - LAW ENFORCEMENT	1,748,605.02	5,264,582.57	(1,515,002.93)	5,498,184.66	0.00	5,498,184.66
070 - JAIL COMMISSARY	42,450.21	3,485.72	(18,057.02)	27,878.91	0.00	27,878.91
071 - JAIL TELEPHONE	203,887.04	8,811.00	(80,000.00)	132,698.04	0.00	132,698.04
073 - OPIOID SETTLEMENT	97,024.53	0.00	0.00	97,024.53	0.00	97,024.53
075 - COMM CORRECT/ADULT	334,259.76	269,116.56	(99,234.60)	504,141.72	0.00	504,141.72
078 - YOUTH SERVICES	524,862.25	107,997.70	(66,968.78)	565,891.17	0.00	565,891.17
080 - DETENTION CENTER	689,005.51	559,798.29	136,219.74	1,385,023.54	0.00	1,385,023.54
110 - PARK & RECREATION	9,979.58	0.00	0.00	9,979.58	0.00	9,979.58
115 - ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE	28,313.82	0.00	0.00	28,313.82	0.00	28,313.82
165 - SPECIAL HIGHWAY	6,670,028.87	0.00	0.00	6,670,028.87	(100,000.00)	6,570,028.87
166 - SPECIAL EQUIPMENT	2,006,716.07	0.00	0.00	2,006,716.07	0.00	2,006,716.07

169 - BRMP/SALES TAX/CIP	3,169,735.42	248,938.00	(68,000.00)	3,350,673.42	0.00	3,350,673.42
171 - CAPITAL RESERVE	3,033,602.20	0.00	0.00	3,033,602.20	0.00	3,033,602.20
172 - EQUIPMENT RESERVE	3,413,694.84	0.00	0.00	3,413,694.84	0.00	3,413,694.84
175 - COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER	422,837.45	0.00	(3,591.19)	419,246.26	0.00	419,246.26
188 - EASTSIDE SEWER RESERVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
189 - SEWER DISTRICT NO 2 RESERVE	20,000.00	0.00	0.00	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00
190 - SEWER DISTRICT NO 3 RESERVE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
216 - O/G VAL DEPLETION TRUST	3,226,360.66	0.00	0.00	3,226,360.66	0.00	3,226,360.66
855 - CO ATTY TRAINING FUND	24,800.53	226.18	0.00	25,026.71	0.00	25,026.71
858 - CO CLERK TECHNOLOGY FUND	62,990.48	1,330.50	0.00	64,320.98	0.00	64,320.98
859 - CO TREASURER TECH FUND	66,491.53	1,330.50	0.00	67,822.03	0.00	67,822.03
863 - FEDERAL STATE DRUG	8,503.23	0.00	0.00	8,503.23	0.00	8,503.23
864 - DRUG FORFEITURE	3,515.02	0.00	0.00	3,515.02	0.00	3,515.02
865 - DRUG TAX ASSESSMENT	33,823.42	2,641.05	(11,761.43)	24,703.04	0.00	24,703.04
158 - LEC CONSTRUCTION/RENOVATION	1,350,000.00	0.00	0.00	1,350,000.00	0.00	1,350,000.00
159 - INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS	1,878,053.38	248,938.00	(154.56)	2,126,836.82	0.00	2,126,836.82
162 - PROJECT CONSTRUCTION	4,006,849.09	0.00	0.00	4,006,849.09	0.00	4,006,849.09
164 - DETENTION CTR BLDG FUND	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	50,000.00
168 - JB ROAD SALES TAX	0.00	298,725.60	(298,725.60)	0.00	0.00	0.00
174 - CORRECTION SERVICES BLDG	1,042,683.34	0.00	0.00	1,042,683.34	0.00	1,042,683.34
004 - BOND & INTEREST	474,512.27	0.21	68,000.00	542,512.48	0.00	542,512.48
003 - SEWER DISTRICT #3 BOND	83,110.83	22,757.34	0.00	105,868.17	0.00	105,868.17
180 - LANDFILL	902,036.59	0.00	0.00	902,036.59	0.00	902,036.59
185 - EASTSIDE SEWER DISTRICT	233,439.95	25,133.18	(25,121.59)	233,451.54	0.00	233,451.54
186 - SEWER DISTRICT NO. 2	42,275.75	23,533.80	(2,475.74)	63,333.81	0.00	63,333.81
187 - SEWER DISTRICT NO. 3	170,105.61	35,582.26	(31,961.31)	173,726.56	0.00	173,726.56
890 - REVOLVING LOAN	356,848.21	1,000.00	(276.45)	357,571.76	0.00	357,571.76
066 - SPECIAL ALCOHOL & DRUG	90.71	0.00	0.00	90.71	0.00	90.71
173 - SD #3 CONSTRUCTION	32.32	0.00	0.00	32.32	0.00	32.32
210 - IN LIEU OF TAXES	723,592.77	0.00	(723,592.77)	0.00	0.00	0.00
215 - MINERAL TAX	64,939.69	0.00	(64,939.69)	0.00	0.00	0.00
220 - DELINQUENT PERSONAL TAX	48,073.24	24,117.94	(48,073.24)	24,117.94	0.00	24,117.94
240 - REAL ESTATE REDEMPTIONS	838,553.10	308,021.33	(838,553.10)	308,021.33	0.00	308,021.33

260 - ADVANCE PAID TAX	24,610.39	5,494.13	0.00	30,104.52	0.00	30,104.52
270 - 16/20M TAGGED VEHICLES	59,466.20	8,183.76	(59,466.20)	8,183.76	0.00	8,183.76
271 - WATERCRAFT TAX	4,978,389.49	597,223.68	(5,041,030.28)	534,582.89	0.00	534,582.89
275 - RECREATIONAL VEHICLE TAX	14,597.39	5,425.71	(14,629.47)	5,393.63	0.00	5,393.63
280 - MTR VEH RENTAL EXCISE TAX	55,113.14	0.00	(55,113.14)	0.00	0.00	0.00
285 - MOTOR VEHICLE TAX	1,325,292.72	588,951.63	(1,341,876.10)	572,368.25	0.00	572,368.25
298 - TAX ACCOUNT	44,835,123.80	1,975,269.49	(44,835,123.80)	1,975,269.49	0.00	1,975,269.49
310 - GARDEN CITY-GENERAL	0.00	3,719,361.13	(3,719,361.13)	0.00	0.00	0.00
311 - GARDEN CITY-AIRPORT	0.00	845,438.31	(845,438.31)	0.00	0.00	0.00
313 - GARDEN CITY-BOND	0.00	1,755,117.98	(1,755,117.98)	0.00	0.00	0.00
317 - GARDEN CITY RECREATION	0.00	26,579.15	(26,579.15)	0.00	0.00	0.00
318 - GARDEN CITY REC EMPLOY BEN	0.00	1,097.30	(1,097.30)	0.00	0.00	0.00
323 - GARDEN CITY SPEC ASSESS	0.00	5,480.83	(5,480.83)	0.00	0.00	0.00
325 - GARDEN CITY EMP BENEFIT	0.00	7.23	(7.23)	0.00	0.00	0.00
329 - GARDEN CITY TIF/RHID	0.00	1,968,775.76	(1,968,775.76)	0.00	0.00	0.00
330 - HOLCOMB-GENERAL	0.00	211,859.03	(211,859.03)	0.00	0.00	0.00
331 - HOLCOMB-BOND	0.00	16.59	(16.59)	0.00	0.00	0.00
333 - HOLCOMB-POLICE	0.00	115,205.93	(115,205.93)	0.00	0.00	0.00
334 - HOLCOMB-FIRE	0.00	21,218.23	(21,218.23)	0.00	0.00	0.00
400 - GARDEN CITY CC-GENERAL	0.00	8,816,652.99	(8,816,652.99)	0.00	0.00	0.00
402 - GARDEN CITY CC-CAP OUTLAY	0.00	271,802.75	(271,802.75)	0.00	0.00	0.00
407 - GARDEN CITY CC-ADULT ED	0.00	0.59	(0.59)	0.00	0.00	0.00
410 - USD 457-GENERAL	0.00	5,291,065.64	(5,291,065.64)	0.00	0.00	0.00
412 - USD 457-BOND	0.00	1,836,609.54	(1,836,609.54)	0.00	0.00	0.00
413 - USD 457-CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	2,078,170.05	(2,078,170.05)	0.00	0.00	0.00
414 - USD 457-SUPP GENERAL	0.00	3,758,658.12	(3,758,658.12)	0.00	0.00	0.00
430 - USD 363-GENERAL	0.00	1,364,399.06	(1,364,399.06)	0.00	0.00	0.00
431 - USD 363-BOND	0.00	191,606.39	(191,606.39)	0.00	0.00	0.00
432 - USD 363-CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	566,431.03	(566,431.03)	0.00	0.00	0.00
440 - USD 363-RECREATION	0.00	255,489.62	(255,489.62)	0.00	0.00	0.00
441 - USD 363-SUPP GENERAL	0.00	1,245,936.61	(1,245,936.61)	0.00	0.00	0.00
445 - USD 363-REC EMP BENEFIT	0.00	70,988.72	(70,988.72)	0.00	0.00	0.00
450 - USD 102-GENERAL	0.00	66,170.97	(66,170.97)	0.00	0.00	0.00

451 - USD 102-BOND	0.00	15,069.83	(15,069.83)	0.00	0.00	0.00
452 - USD 102-SUPP GENERAL	0.00	56,722.48	(56,722.48)	0.00	0.00	0.00
454 - USD 102-CAPITAL OUTLAY	0.00	15,473.18	(15,473.18)	0.00	0.00	0.00
480 - WEST PLAINS EXTENSION DISTRICT	0.00	307,467.30	(307,467.30)	0.00	0.00	0.00
501 - GARDEN CITY TWP-FIRE	70,554.43	56,363.00	(70,564.01)	56,353.42	0.00	56,353.42
506 - GARFIELD TWP-FIRE	783.81	12,529.34	0.00	13,313.15	0.00	13,313.15
511 - IVANHOE TWP-FIRE	0.00	7,261.33	(0.22)	7,261.11	0.00	7,261.11
515 - PIERCEVILLE TWP-GENERAL	20,364.54	898.51	(26.46)	21,236.59	0.00	21,236.59
516 - PIERCEVILLE TWP-FIRE	2,501.48	9,020.21	(15.32)	11,506.37	0.00	11,506.37
521 - PL VALLEY TWP-FIRE	0.00	3,187.95	(0.23)	3,187.72	0.00	3,187.72
526 - SHERLOCK TWP-FIRE	65,876.42	38,535.43	0.00	104,411.85	0.00	104,411.85
531 - TERRY TWP-FIRE	8,796.48	6,642.85	(15,439.33)	0.00	0.00	0.00
800 - COUNTY PAYROLL	2,575.09	671,978.40	(671,990.40)	2,563.09	0.00	2,563.09
806 - ADVANCE/ESCROW TAX	146,856.58	43,932.03	0.00	190,788.61	0.00	190,788.61
808 - NEIGHBOR REVITAL PROGRAM	0.00	149,731.09	(149,731.09)	0.00	0.00	0.00
810 - ST EDUCATION BLDG	0.00	374,005.71	(374,005.71)	0.00	0.00	0.00
811 - ST INSTITUTIONS BLDG	0.00	187,002.72	(187,002.72)	0.00	0.00	0.00
815 - STATE VEHICLE	0.00	378,293.73	(378,278.73)	15.00	0.00	15.00
816 - STATE VEHICLE SALES TAX	160,316.28	381,287.74	(160,315.78)	381,288.24	0.00	381,288.24
817 - COMMERCIAL VEHICLE	18,072.20	450,371.91	(362,215.77)	106,228.34	0.00	106,228.34
818 - MOTOR VEHICLE OPERATING	240,377.71	42,599.50	(17,697.69)	265,279.52	0.00	265,279.52
820 - DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO 1	479,543.68	67,075.01	(5,114.02)	541,504.67	0.00	541,504.67
821 - DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO 2	602,655.02	51,141.48	(3,446.00)	650,350.50	0.00	650,350.50
823 - PAWNEE WATERSHED	0.00	31,169.94	(31,169.94)	0.00	0.00	0.00
824 - GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT	0.00	86,308.37	(86,308.37)	0.00	0.00	0.00
827 - NORTHWEST INDUSTRIAL	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02
850 - STRAY ANIMAL COLLECTIONS	393.18	0.00	0.00	393.18	0.00	393.18
857 - HERITAGE TRUST FUND	2,951.00	2,661.00	(4,268.00)	1,344.00	0.00	1,344.00
860 - ROD SPECIAL FEE ACCOUNT	257,331.53	5,322.00	(12,186.33)	250,467.20	0.00	250,467.20
866 - PROSECUTORS FORFEITURE	24,145.95	0.00	0.00	24,145.95	0.00	24,145.95
867 - CA - DEA ASSET FORFEITURE	8,459.20	0.00	0.00	8,459.20	0.00	8,459.20
870 - TRANSIENT GUEST TAX	125,812.74	255,490.39	(381,303.13)	0.00	0.00	0.00

Total	\$ 118,438,517.76	\$ 63,079,182.20	\$ (98,806,001.93)	\$ 82,711,698.03	\$ (609,381.53)	\$ 82,102,316.50
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As of 3/11/2024

\$	442,657.84000
\$	99,175.34

Encumbrance Detail				
2022	General Fund	1,500,000.00		
11/6/2023	General Fund to Sewer Districts	(200,000.00)	200,000.00	
2022	Sewer District Improvements (all 4)		3,500,000.00	
11/6/2023	Sewer District Improvements bid		550,000.00	
2023	Historical Museum			10,000.00
2023	LEC Assessment		50,000.00	
11/6/2023	LEC Assessment - reappropriated to SD project		(50,000.00)	50,000.00
2023	CSC Prevention	26,000.00		
2023	Professional Services - iParameters	60,000.00		
2023	Sewer District Operations 2024 Budget		49,450.00	
2023	Showcase Grant			50,000.00
2023	IdeaTek Grant match (April 2023)	400,000.00		
2023	IdeaTek Grant match (June 2023)	35,000.00		

6,230,450.00

Grant Detail		
2023 Showcase project		50,000.00
2023 Historical Museum roof project		10,000.00
2022 GCCC		225,000.00
2022 Finney Co Childcare & Early Learning		600,000.00
Total		885,000.00

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Kara Scharz
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: County Counselor Report

DISCUSSION:

County Counselor Kara L. Scharz will discuss recent engagements and activities.

RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU: Dori J. Munyan, County Clerk
FROM:
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Executive Session - Attorney-Client

DISCUSSION:

Executive Session for consultation with an attorney for the public body or agency which would be deemed privileged in the attorney-client relationship pursuant to K.S.A. 75-4319(b)(2).

RECOMMENDATION:

Recess into an Executive Session for consultation with an attorney for the public body or agency which would be deemed privileged in the attorney-client relationship pursuant to K.S.A. 75-4319(b)(2).

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

K.S.A. 75-4319

75-4319. Closed or executive meetings; conditions; authorized subjects for discussion; binding action prohibited; certain documents identified in meetings not subject to disclosure. (a) Upon formal motion made, seconded and carried, all public bodies and agencies subject to the open meetings act may recess, but not adjourn, open meetings for closed or executive meetings. Any motion to recess for a closed or executive meeting shall include: (1) A statement describing the subjects to be discussed during the closed or executive meeting; (2) the justification listed in subsection (b) for closing the meeting; and (3) the time and place at which the open meeting shall resume. The complete motion shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting and shall be maintained as a part of the permanent records of the public body or agency. Discussion during the closed or executive meeting shall be limited to those subjects stated in the motion.

(b) Justifications for recess to a closed or executive meeting may only include the following, the need:

(1) To discuss personnel matters of nonelected personnel;

(2) for consultation with an attorney for the public body or agency which would be deemed privileged in the attorney-client relationship;

(3) to discuss employer-employee negotiations whether or not in consultation with the representative or representatives of the public body or agency;

(4) to discuss data relating to financial affairs or trade secrets of corporations, partnerships, trusts, and individual proprietorships;

(5) to discuss matters relating to actions adversely or favorably affecting a person as a student, patient or resident of a public institution, except that any such person shall have the right to a public hearing if requested by the person;

(6) for the preliminary discussion of the acquisition of real property;

(7) to discuss matters relating to parimutuel racing permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to K.S.A. [74-8804](#), and amendments thereto;

(8) to discuss matters relating to the care of children permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to K.S.A. [38-2212](#)(d)(1) or [38-2213](#)(e), and amendments thereto;

(9) to discuss matters relating to the investigation of child deaths permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to K.S.A. [22a-243](#)(j), and amendments thereto;

(10) to discuss matters relating to patients and providers permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to K.S.A. [39-7,119](#)(g), and amendments thereto;

(11) to discuss matters required to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to a tribal-state gaming compact;

(12) to discuss matters relating to security measures, if the discussion of such matters at an open meeting would jeopardize such security measures, that protect: (A) Systems, facilities or equipment used in the production, transmission or distribution of energy, water or communications services; (B) transportation and sewer or wastewater treatment systems, facilities or equipment; (C) a public body or agency, public building or facility or the information system of a public body or agency; or (D) private property or persons, if the matter is submitted to the public body or agency for purposes of this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, security means measures that protect against criminal acts intended to intimidate or coerce the civilian population, influence government policy by intimidation or coercion or to affect the operation of government by disruption of public services, mass destruction, assassination or kidnapping. Security measures include, but are not limited to, intelligence information, tactical plans, resource deployment and vulnerability assessments;

(13) to discuss matters relating to maternity centers and child care facilities permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to K.S.A. [65-525](#)(d), and amendments thereto;

(14) to discuss matters relating to the office of inspector general permitted to be discussed in a closed or executive meeting pursuant to K.S.A. [75-7427](#), and amendments thereto; and

(15) for the governor's domestic violence fatality review board to conduct case reviews.

(c) No binding action shall be taken during closed or executive recesses, and such recesses shall not be used as a subterfuge to defeat the purposes of this act.

(d) Any confidential records or information relating to security measures provided or received under the provisions of subsection (b)(12), shall not be subject to subpoena, discovery or other demand in any administrative, criminal or civil action.

History: L. 1972, ch. 319, § 3; L. 1977, ch. 301, § 3; L. 1981, ch. 344, § 1; L. 1988, ch. 315, § 4; L. 1992, ch. 318, § 9; L. 1993, ch. 286, § 75; L. 1994, ch. 254, § 3; L. 1996, ch. 256, § 23; L. 1999, ch. 96, § 2; L. 2001, ch. 190, § 2; L. 2004, ch. 177, § 2; L. 2005, ch. 126, § 4; L. 2007, ch. 177, § 16; L. 2009, ch. 132, § 14; L. 2012, ch. 16, § 33; L. 2015, ch. 68, § 16; L. 2017, ch. 73, § 4; July 1.

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM: Dori J Munyan, County Clerk
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Upcoming Meetings & Events

DISCUSSION:

Schedule of upcoming meetings and events

RECOMMENDATION:

Informational report only; no action required.

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM:
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Commissioner Reports

DISCUSSION:

Discussion of recent liaison engagements and activities from members of the Board:

- Chairman Gerry Schultz
- Commissioner Larry Jones
- Commissioner Lon Pishny
- Commissioner Duane Drees
- Commissioner Dave Jones

RECOMMENDATION:

N/A

MEMORANDUM

TO: County Commission
THRU:
FROM:
DATE: March 18, 2024
RE: Next Commission Meetings - March 25, April 1 & 15

DISCUSSION:

Upcoming Meetings

- Special Session Monday March 25 at 8:30 AM (Election Canvass)
- Regular Session Monday April 1 at 8:30 AM
- Regular Session Monday April 15 at 8:30 AM

RECOMMENDATION:

No action is required.