

**CENTRAL TEXAS COUNCIL
OF GOVERNMENTS**



**REGIONAL SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT PLAN
2002-2022**

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2002-2022

ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON
AUGUST 22, 2002

This plan was funded through a solid waste management grant provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality through the Central Texas Council of Governments. This funding does not necessarily indicate endorsement of support or the plan findings and recommendations.

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Section

1

Introduction

Purpose

In accordance with §363.062(e) of the Texas Health and Safety Code, and Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission's (TNRCC) 30 TAC §330.566(e), the TNRCC determined that the regional solid waste management plans prepared by the state's 24 regional councils of governments must be amended to comply with the latest state solid waste management plan, *Solid Waste Management in Texas—Strategic Plan 2001-2005, SFR-042/01*.

In order to comply with this mandate, the Central Texas Council of Governments (CTCOG) and its Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), revised *The 20-Year Regional Solid Waste Management Plan for The Central Texas Council of Governments Planning Region* per TNRCC guidelines. This revised Plan was submitted to and approved by CTCOG's Executive Committee on August 22, 2002.

Please note, that on September 1, 2002, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) formally changed its name and begin doing business as the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The name change is required by House Bill 2912.

Although this document was adopted and approved before September 1, 2002, for the sake of clarity, any future reference to the state agency has been made using the new name, or TCEQ.

The C.T.C.O.G. Region

The Central Texas Council of Governments (CTCOG) is a voluntary association of governments formed under Texas law. CTCOG was established as a sub region in 1968 and gained full regional status in 1974. Membership in CTCOG includes the counties of Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Lampasas, Milam, Mills, and San Saba; and the cities, school districts, and special districts within each county.

Today, CTCOG is the regional focal point for the Area Agency on Aging, Division of Housing, Division of Planning and Regional Services, and Division of Workforce

Development. CTCOG is governed by an executive committee responsible for policy formulation and disbursement of funds.

Established in 1989, the Division of Planning and Regional Services is committed to the professional provision of planning and related services to the members of the Central Texas Council of Governments. This division is capable of providing a complete range of planning services for everything from comprehensive and community plans to transportation to resource conservation.

The Resource Conservation Program of CTCOG serves as an informational and funding source for the seven counties that are within CTCOG's jurisdiction. Although able to provide a wide array of environmental information to the public at large, the Resource Conservation Program's main function is to provide funding for eligible local and regional solid waste management projects that will ultimately serve to reduce the solid waste stream. Funding for this program is provided through a grant from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

Part of CTCOG's Resource Conservation Program entails the formation of a Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC). This Committee is comprised of individuals representing various aspects of the seven county CTCOG region. Members range from elected officials to private citizens, but they all share an interest and commitment to reducing the regional municipal solid waste stream. Voting members are appointed by their respective county judge or city mayor, and one of their main tasks is determining how CTCOG's solid waste funds will be allocated each fiscal year. A list of current SWAC members can be found in Appendix I.

A Regional Solid Waste Plan Committee, made up of SWAC volunteers, was formed in order to assist CTCOG in revising the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. A Committee listing can be found in Appendix II. CTCOG and the Plan Committee presented the revised Solid Waste Management Plan to the SWAC in a meeting open to the public on August 14, 2002. The Plan was approved and adopted on this date.

Executive Summary

This Plan was developed in order to satisfy the requirements of §363.062 of the Texas Health and Safety Code which stipulates that each COG develop a regional solid waste management plan that conforms to the state solid waste management plan. The revised state plan outlines policy goals, objectives, priorities, and recommendations for action.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has dictated that the Regional Plan must serve as guidelines for four primary purposes:

1. **Permitting Decisions:** The Plan should clearly explain the factors and priorities that will be used by CTCOG in order to determine whether a proposed permit application or registration conforms to the Regional Plan.

2. **Establishing Grant Funds:** Funding provided under the Regional Solid Waste Grants Program is to be used in a manner consistent with the approved Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. The Plan should establish priorities for which the grant funds will be utilized and include an action plan and a detailed funding plan identifying the key projects and priorities for use of the grant funds. The Plan should identify a limited number of needs and problems that can reasonably be addressed over the short-term planning period through use of the grant funds.
3. **Local and Subregional Planning:** The Plan should identify any local solid waste management plans that have been adopted within the region. If a local plan is determined to not be current or valid, CTCOG will need to decide whether grant funds should be dedicated to amend that local plan.
4. **Directing Regional Activities:** The Plan should provide direction for future CTCOG regional coordination activities, whether those activities are supported by the regional solid waste grant funds or through other resources.

Regional Analysis

Population and Growth Patterns

On average, the Central Texas population has experienced steady growth throughout the years. The regional population more than doubled in 50 years from almost 151,000 in 1950 to nearly 377,000 in 2000. During the same period, the State's population grew nearly three fold. Based on the 2000 Census, the population of the CTCOG region was an estimated 376,518 persons—an increase of 65,095 persons since the 1990 Census was conducted. All seven counties witnessed a gain in population within the last decade. Bell and Lampasas Counties grew faster, 24.5% and 31.4% respectively, than the state as a whole at 22.8%. A wide range of population disparity exists among CTCOG's seven counties with Bell County, the most populous, containing approximately 38 times the population of Mills County, the least populous.

Results of the 2000 Census were utilized to develop the base year population estimates for the seven county CTCOG region. Current population information can be found below in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Current Population

| Entity | 1990 | 2000 | Percent Change |
|--------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| Bell | 191,088 | 237,974 | 24.50% |
| Coryell | 64,213 | 74,978 | 16.80% |
| Hamilton | 7,733 | 8,229 | 6.40% |
| Lampasas | 13,521 | 17,762 | 31.40% |
| Milam | 22,946 | 24,238 | 5.60% |
| Mills | 4,531 | 5,151 | 13.70% |
| San Saba | 5,401 | 6,186 | 14.50% |
| CTCOG Region | 311,423 | 376,518 | 20.90% |
| Texas | 16,986,510 | 20,851,820 | 22.80% |

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 2000.

Population Projections

The Texas State Data Center projects the population in the region will grow by almost 50% in the next 20 years. The suggested growth pattern would generate approximately 491,000 persons in the region by 2020.

Projections were based on the growth scenario 0.5 and the 2000 Census. According to the Texas State Data Center, growth scenario 0.5 assumes a net migration of one-half that of the 1990s because many counties in the state are unlikely to experience the overall levels of extensive growth that were seen in the 1990s. A scenario that projects rates of population growth that are the approximate average of the zero and 1990-2000 scenarios is one that suggests a growth that is slower than that seen during 1990-2000, but still steady. Population projections can be found below in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Population Projections

| Area | 2000 | 2005* | 2010* | 2015* | 2020* | 2025* | 2030* |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bell | 237,974 | 259,610 | 279,313 | 297,868 | 315,766 | 333,814 | 351,336 |
| Coryell | 74,978 | 82,187 | 89,607 | 97,306 | 105,154 | 112,838 | 119,944 |
| Hamilton | 8,229 | 8,214 | 8,320 | 8,473 | 8,619 | 8,704 | 8,733 |
| Lampasas | 17,762 | 18,854 | 20,114 | 21,395 | 22,596 | 23,584 | 24,396 |
| Milam | 24,238 | 24,790 | 25,456 | 26,155 | 26,820 | 27,314 | 27,699 |
| Mills | 5,151 | 5,093 | 5,137 | 5,263 | 5,414 | 5,498 | 5,476 |
| San Saba | 6,186 | 6,240 | 6,387 | 6,583 | 6,746 | 6,883 | 7,059 |
| CTCOG | 376,518 | 404,988 | 434,334 | 463,043 | 491,115 | 518,635 | 44,643 |
| Region | | | | | | | |

Source: Texas State Data Center Projections, December 2001.

*Projections based on the scenario 0.5 and the 2000 Census.

http://txsdc.tamu.edu/tpepp/2001_txpopprj_cntytotnum.php

Economic Activity

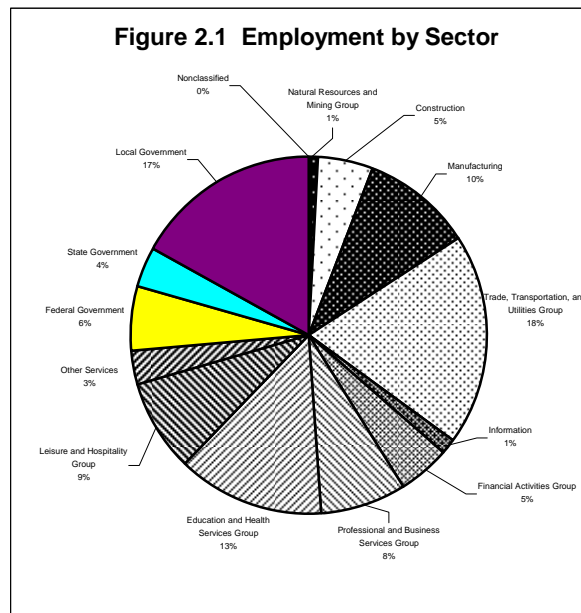
The Central Texas Council of Governments is an area of diverse industry. The largest industries are health services, food and drinking establishments, business services, general merchandise, food stores, nondurable goods-wholesale trade, special trade contractors, and rubber and miscellaneous plastic products manufacturing.¹

There are vast differences in the available resources and the dominant industry from county to county within the Central Texas region. Bell County is home to Scott & White Memorial Hospital and Medical Center, a nationally known medical teaching facility, as well as several other top medical facilities. The Fort Hood U.S. military installation is also partly in Bell County. Coryell County is largely rural, with the major industry being Fort Hood, which

¹ "Central Texas Workforce Development Area Texas Regional Profile." January 2002. Texas Workforce Commission.

covers 31% of the land area in Coryell County. The coal mines in Milam County are the basis for the development of Texas Utilities (TXU) and Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa), the largest industry in Milam County today. Four units of the power plant are located in the City of Rockdale. Three are owned by Alcoa and one is owned by TXU. All four generate power to operate the smelter and the excess power is sold to citizens by TXU. Lampasas County, Hamilton County, and Mills County are primarily agricultural and ranching areas. . There is a wide diversity of employers in the Central Texas area. Communications and technology, education, medical services, a wide variety of manufacturing, and government are represented. Employment percentages by sector are illustrated in Figure 2.1. Table 2.3 lists the major employers in the CTCOG region.

The employment distribution for the first quarter of 2001 demonstrates that the largest sectors of employment within CTCOG are Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Group followed by Local Government then Education and Health Services Group.



Source: Central Texas Workforce Development Area Texas Regional Profile, January 2002, Texas Workforce Commission.

Table 2.3 Major Employers within the CTCOG Region

| Employer | Product | Number of Employees | Location |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------|
| Nextel Communications | In-bound customer service call center | 750 | Temple |
| Wal-Mart Distribution Center | Warehouse/distribution | 750 | Temple |
| PACTIV | Disposable plastic packaging | 1,200 | Temple |
| Temple ISD | Education | 1,380 | Temple |
| McLane Company/ McLane SW | Corporate headquarters, distribution ctr. | 1,500 | Temple |

Table 2.3 continued

| Employer | Product | Number of Employees | Location |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Wilsonart International | Plastic laminates/adhesives mfg./headquarters | 2,000 | Temple |
| Veteran's Medical Center | Healthcare/medical services/research | 2,850 | Temple |
| Scott & White Medical Center | Healthcare/medical services | 6,000 | Temple |
| First National Bank | Bank | 700 | Killeen |
| Sallie Mae | Loan servicing | 705 | Killeen |
| Dyncorp | Government contractor | 805 | Killeen |
| Metroplex Hospital | Healthcare/medical services | 900 | Killeen |
| Convergys | Customer service center | 1,200 | Killeen |
| Central Texas College | Education | 2,043 | Killeen |
| Killeen ISD | Education | 4,200 | Killeen |
| Fort Hood | Civilian/federal/contract | 14,500 | Fort Hood |
| Fort Hood | Military Soldiers | 42,000 | Fort Hood |
| Odell Geer Construction | Building and construction | 200 | Belton |
| Custom Printing | Advertising specialties | 263 | Belton |
| University of Mary Hardin Baylor | Education | 278 | Belton |
| Belton ISD | Education | 780 | Belton |
| Bell County | Government | 900 | Belton |
| City of Copperas Cove | Government | 264 | Copperas Cove |
| Copperas Cove ISD | Education | 1,256 | Copperas Cove |
| GC Services | Credit collection agency | 712 | Copperas Cove |
| Metroplex Hospital | Medical | 900 | Copperas Cove |
| Wal-Mart Supercenter | Retail | 400 | Copperas Cove |
| Gatesville ISD | Education | 324 | Gatesville |
| Kayln/Siebert Inc | Truck trailers | 200 | Gatesville |
| M.A.T.E.S. | National guard | 250 | Gatesville |
| Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice | State prison | 2,800 | Gatesville |
| Cameron ISD | Education | 260 | Cameron |
| Royal Seating | School and computer furniture | 250 | Cameron |
| Aluminum Company of America | Aluminum smelting | 1,400 | Rockdale |
| Rockdale ISD | Education | 250 | Rockdale |
| Texas Youth Commission | Correctional Facility | 300 | San Saba |

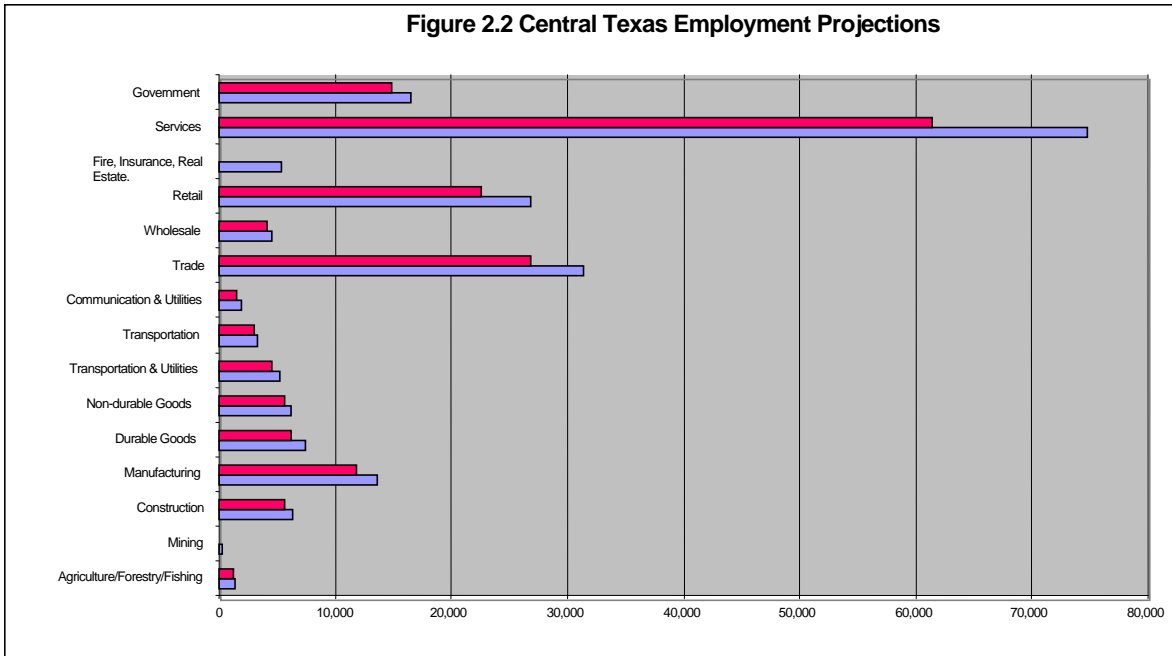
Source: TXU Electric & Gas Economic Development Dept. & Texas Water Development Board, 2002

Economic Overview:

The Central Texas region has experienced sustained economic growth for the past ten years. The increase in troop numbers at Fort Hood between 1992 and 1994 sparked expansion in related employment areas such as services and civilian government. The agricultural sector is also important to the region, with livestock enterprises, such as cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry making up 62% of annual cash receipts. However, agriculture/forestry/fishing/mining lost the most ground from 1980 to 1998, with employment dropping by more than 72%.

Economic growth is expected to level off to a more moderate expansion rate by 2008. Projections by the Texas Workforce Commission show a growth rate more in line with the rest of Texas. The average growth rate per year is projected to slow down to a modest 1.8% by 2008 for the Central Texas region. The industry sectors with the largest growth rates will be mining, communications and utilities, and services. The explosive growth seen in services and government from 1990 to 1998 should diminish to a rate corresponding with the rest of the state.

Figure 2.2 illustrates the region’s employment projections from 1998 (red line) to 2008 (lavender line).



Source: Texas Workforce Commission, 2000

Waste Generation and Characterization

Waste Generation:

The TCEQ’s Solid Waste Management in Texas Strategic Plan 2001-2005 states that the average per capita landfill disposal rate for the State of Texas is 6.45 pounds/person/day. Applying this rate and the State’s recycling rate of 35% to CTCOG’s year 2000 population would result in a waste generation rate of 1.2 billion pounds or approximately six hundred thousand tons. This figure was derived by adding CTCOG’s yearly waste generation rate to the 35% State average recycling rate.

In order to get a true account of the amount of waste generated within the CTCOG region, the following formula must be utilized: *Waste Generation = Waste Disposal + Net Imports and/or Net Exports + Recycling*. Because these specific figures were not available from every entity and every service provider within the region, CTCOG’s waste generation rate was determined using State averages.

Table 2.4 illustrates the estimated amount of waste that will be generated by the region in the future. Please note that the figures in the chart assume an unchanging landfill disposal rate and recycling rate (6.45 pounds/person/day and 35% respectively), and the actual figures could be higher or lower depending upon future conservation initiatives.

| Table 2.4 Future Waste Generation | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Year | Population | Waste Generated in Tons | Waste Recycled in Tons |
| 2000 | 376,518 | 598,331.81 | 155,123.06 |
| 2001 | 382,212 | 607,380.26 | 157,468.96 |
| 2002 | 387,906 | 616,428.70 | 159,814.85 |
| 2003 | 393,600 | 625,477.14 | 162,160.74 |
| 2004 | 399,294 | 634,525.58 | 164,506.63 |
| 2005 | 404,988 | 643,574.02 | 166,852.52 |
| 2006 | 410,857 | 652,900.88 | 169,270.60 |
| 2007 | 416,726 | 662,227.74 | 171,688.67 |
| 2008 | 422,596 | 671,554.59 | 174,106.75 |
| 2009 | 428,465 | 680,881.45 | 176,524.82 |
| 2010 | 434,334 | 690,208.30 | 178,942.89 |
| 2011 | 440,076 | 699,332.71 | 181,308.48 |
| 2012 | 445,818 | 708,457.11 | 183,674.06 |
| 2013 | 451,559 | 717,581.51 | 186,039.65 |
| 2014 | 457,301 | 726,705.91 | 188,405.24 |
| 2015 | 463,043 | 735,830.31 | 190,770.82 |
| 2016 | 468,657 | 744,752.26 | 193,083.92 |
| 2017 | 474,272 | 753,674.21 | 195,397.02 |
| 2018 | 479,886 | 762,596.16 | 197,710.12 |
| 2019 | 485,501 | 771,518.11 | 200,023.21 |
| 2020 | 491,115 | 780,440.05 | 202,336.31 |
| 2021 | 496,619 | 789,186.56 | 204,603.92 |
| 2022 | 501,022 | 796,183.77 | 206,418.02 |

Waste Characterization:

The purpose of this section is to provide a general overview of the types of waste that are generated within the CTCOG region and the sources of those wastes. An understanding of both waste sources and characterization will enable the region to develop a waste management plan that will target the most prevalent wastes and determine which wastes can be managed in a cost effective manner.

The types of waste (waste characterization) that are managed within the region are detailed below.

Paper:

Cardboard, Newsprint, Computer, White ledger, Color ledger, Magazines, Mixed paper, Other paper.

Plastic:

PETE (polyethylene terephthalate), HDPE (high density polyethylene), Vinyl, LDPE (low density polyethylene), Polypropylene, Polystyrene, All other resins including layered plastics of a combination material.

Yard Waste:

Wood, Grass clippings (brush, leaves, tree limbs, etc.)

Metals:

Ferrous (iron, steel, bimetal), Aluminum, Copper, Silver, Nickel, Lead

Glass:

Clear, Brown, Green, Other

Other:

Food, Textiles, Organics (rubber, leather, sludge, etc.), Batteries, Used oil, Appliances, Tires, Medical wastes, Household hazardous waste, Transmission fluid, Antifreeze, Used oil filters, Soil, Inorganics (concrete, rock, brick, etc.), Miscellaneous

This waste is normally generated from just a few principal sources:

- 1). Residential areas
- 2). Commercial and industrial facilities
- 3). Recreational facilities
- 4). Wastewater treatment plant facilities
- 5). Vacuum truck waste and grease and grit traps
- 6). Military reservations and installations
- 7). Mining operations

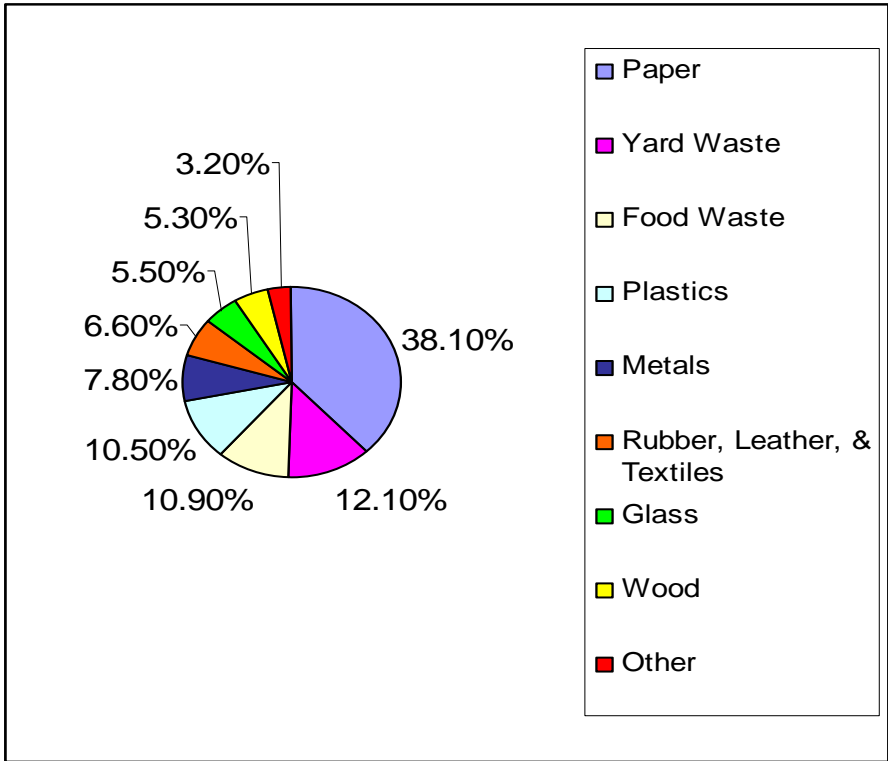
The necessary figures were not available to determine the percentage of waste that each source and category contributes to the waste stream within the CTCOG region, so national averages were utilized in order to provide this information.

Figure 2.3 depicts the types of wastes and the percentage of each waste as it contributes to the waste stream within the United States. These figures were taken from the Environmental Protection Agency's Municipal Solid Waste in the U.S.—1999 Final Report. Because this data represents the national average, it can safely be assumed that the waste characterization of CTCOG will be fairly similar.

According to Figure 2.3, the majority of waste that is being produced is made up of paper, yard waste, food waste, and metals. These four categories make up an astonishing 71.6% of the waste stream. These items are also, for the most part, highly recyclable.

National averages have also been utilized in order to demonstrate the amounts of waste derived from the primary waste producers. Figure 2.4 was derived from the TCEQ's Annual Reporting Program for MSW Facilities: 1999 Data Report. It clearly states that the residential, commercial, and construction/demolition sectors contribute heavily to the waste stream—an impressive 86.4% of waste comes from these three areas.

Figure 2.3 Waste Characterization in the United States—1999



Source: Municipal Solid Waste in the U.S.—1999 Final Report, EPA

Waste Management Systems

Roles, Responsibilities, and Institutional Arrangements:

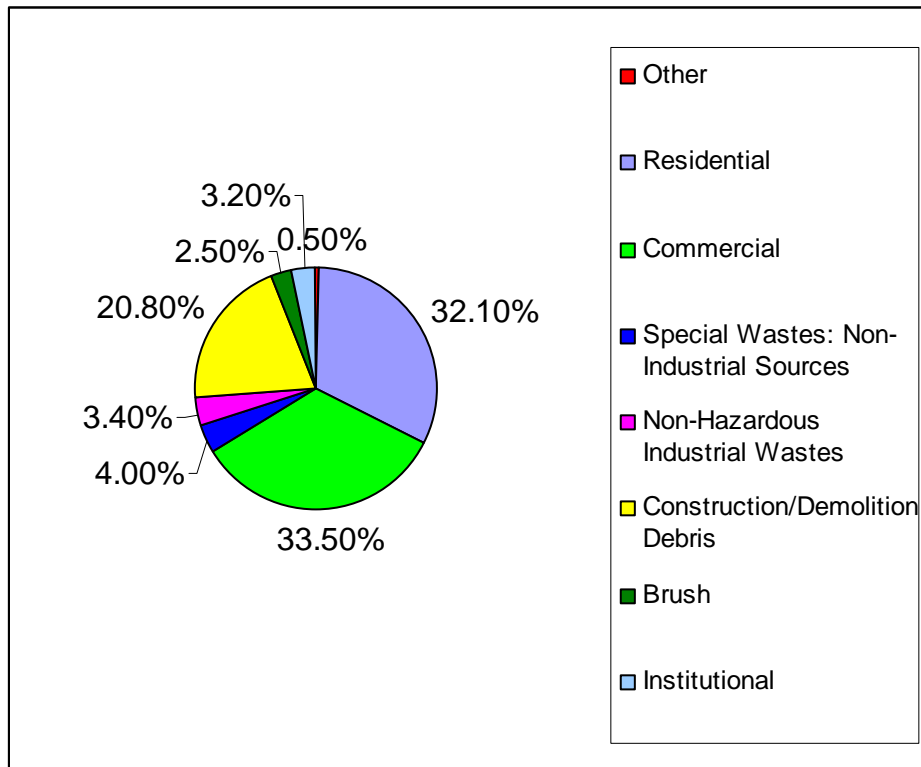
Several public agencies at the federal, state, and local levels share responsibility for solid waste management within the CTCOG region. The duties of the governmental agencies vary as to whether or not they have a policy, regulatory, or fiscal orientation, but they all have an impact on the region's overall waste management system.

Federal and State Legislation

The primary federal legislation for solid waste management is in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). First enacted in 1976, the objectives of RCRA are to protect the public health and the environment while preserving material and energy resources.

Other federal legislation which affects solid waste management includes the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA/Superfund), the Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), the Safe Drinking Water Act, the Energy Policy and Conservation Act and the Clean Air Act.

Figure 2.4: Municipal Solid Waste Generation in Texas 1999



Source: Annual Reporting Program for MSW Facilities: 1999 Data Report, TCEQ

The Texas Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1969 is the state legislation for solid waste management. The act established the regulatory programs for solid waste collection, handling, storage and disposal, giving responsibility for implementation and enforcement to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The Act also enabled counties to exercise licensing, planning, and management authority for solid waste disposal.

Federal and State Agencies

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for developing the regulations to implement RCRA and most other solid waste related legislation.

For the most part, the EPA does not directly permit or regulate individual facilities. Instead, it delegates its permitting and enforcement authority to the appropriate state agencies. To receive this delegated authority, states' requirements must be at least as stringent as the EPA's national standards.

Another role of the EPA in waste management is that of policy and research. The agency conducts extensive research on the nation's waste stream and on special wastes and other management issues. It has developed procurement policies for recycled goods and created guidelines for the purchase of paper, oil, tires, concrete, and insulation material by entities that receive federal funds. The EPA also works to educate school-age children about recycling through a teacher's roundtable program and other educational materials including an Internet site devoted to youth education.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) is the lead environmental agency for the State of Texas, and the agency responsible for solid waste management. The TCEQ is responsible for data assessment and planning for the management of the state's hazardous, nonhazardous, and municipal solid waste. Additionally, the agency prepares a state solid waste management strategic plan every four years.

The Office of Permitting, Remediation, and Registration is responsible for implementing the federal and state laws and regulations governing all aspects of permitting for waste programs. It is responsible for permitting and enforcement of landfills, transfer stations, incinerators, and disposal facilities for grease, sludge, and special wastes. The division also develops regulations that must meet or exceed EPA standards in order to maintain the state's delegated regulated authority.

The Strategic Environmental Analysis and Assessment Division of the Office of Environmental Policy, Analysis, and Assessment serves as the lead office for the development of solid waste planning. As part of its waste planning efforts, the TCEQ administers the Regional Solid Waste Grants Programs. The grants program supports regional solid waste management planning by the state's 24 Regional Councils of Governments (COGs), as well as a pass-through grant program administered by the COGs to fund regional and local solid waste management projects. The COGs also use these funds to develop the Closed Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Inventories. The division is responsible for collecting and administering the funds for the program generated through waste disposal fees. It also maintains a database on landfills from which waste generation and disposal capacity information can be obtained. The TCEQ has numerous technical assistance programs as well.

Regional Agencies

The Central Texas Council of Governments (CTCOG) is a voluntary association of governments serving the counties of Bell, Coryell, Hamilton, Lampasas, Milam, Mills, and San Saba. The Planning and Regional Services Division is instrumental in managing the solid waste grant funds provided by the TCEQ. Its Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) oversees the distribution of these funds. CTCOG, along with the SWAC, are responsible for the implementation of the region's Solid Waste Management Plan.

The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) is a conservation and reclamation district serving Central Texas. LCRA has a 58-county service area and includes 124 incorporated cities. The Central Texas Recycling Association (CTRA) is a non-profit recycling marketing cooperative created by LCRA in 1995, and the Authority is also active in providing HHW collections in their service area.

Waste Disposal and Capacity

The seven county region of the Central Texas Council of Governments is home to only three landfills: the City of Temple landfill, the City of Copperas Cove landfill, and the Fort Hood landfill. It is important to note however, that the Fort Hood landfill serves only that military installation. Table 2.5 lists these landfills.

Table 2.5—Landfills within the CTCOG Region

| Facility | County | Physical Location | Permit Number | Permit Holder | Type | Tons Accepted In 2000 | Remaining Capacity in Tons | Remaining Years |
|-----------------------|---------|---|---------------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| City of Temple | Bell | 706 Landfill Rd. Temple, TX 76501 | 692-A | City of Temple | I | 221,115 | 9,561,030 | 43.2 |
| City of Copperas Cove | Coryell | 2819 Boys Ranch Rd. Copperas Cove, TX 76522 | 1003 | City of Copperas Cove | I | 0 | 257,955 | 12.4 |
| U.S. Army Fort Hood | Coryell | Bldg. 5653 Turkey Run Rd. Fort Hood, TX 76544 | 1866 | U.S. Army | I | 31,563 | 31,563 | 68.9 |

City of Temple

The City of Temple houses one Type I sanitary landfill (permit # 692-A). A Type I landfill is permitted to accept municipal solid waste. Although the service area of the Temple landfill includes all seven counties within the CTCOG region, it predominately accepts waste from Bell County. In fact, of the 221,000 tons the landfill accepted in the year 2000, only eight percent came from outside of Bell County.

According to the TCEQ, if the year 2000 waste acceptance rate is utilized the Temple landfill has the capability to accept 9,561,030 more tons before it reaches capacity. This figure translates to just over 43 years. While this available capacity could meet the needs of Bell County in the near future, it would not be adequate to meet CTCOG’s regional needs should the remaining counties begin consistently utilizing the Temple landfill. The City of Temple is currently looking at the options available for expanding the landfill, but has no concrete plans at this time.

City of Copperas Cove

The landfill within the City of Copperas Cove was set up to serve Copperas Cove and the surrounding area and received waste until 1998. The landfill was closed once the city's transfer station was built, and it currently retains an inactive status. The landfill has 78 acres of usable land available; and according to the TCEQ, this translates into approximately 257,955 tons available before the landfill reaches capacity. The TCEQ estimates that this landfill has a lifespan of about 12 years. The City, however, has no future plans to reopen the site.

Fort Hood

The Fort Hood landfill serves only the Fort Hood military installation—no waste outside of Fort Hood is accepted. TCEQ figures show the landfill having a remaining capacity of 2,176,787 tons or just over 68 years if the 2000 waste acceptance rate of 31,563 tons is utilized. Because the site will remain viable for the next several decades, Fort Hood has no plans for expanding the current facility or building a new one.

Landfill Analysis

According to Table 2.5, the CTCOG region has ability to dispose of 11,995,772 tons of municipal solid waste before the landfills are filled to capacity. This translates into enough landfill space to meet our regions' needs for the next 47.5 years. This figure is derived by taking the available regional capacity and dividing it by the tons accepted at the landfills in the year 2000. By all accounts this figure should lay to rest any concerns one might have for our region's ability to manage its municipal solid waste stream in the near future. These figures, however, are deceiving. Of the existing 11,995,772 tons of landfill capacity, only a portion of this space, 9,561,030, is actually available for use. As mentioned in the paragraphs above, the City of Copperas Cove has no plans to reopen their landfill, while the landfill at Fort Hood can only be utilized by the Fort Hood military. In reality, the City of Temple landfill is the only true landfill within the CTCOG region.

A regional landfill with a 43 year capacity may seem sufficient for any long term planning. One must keep in mind, however, that this lifespan is based on an unchanging population and waste disposal. If population and waste disposal increases are considered, the picture changes dramatically as is illustrated in Table 2.6.

In the year 2000 Bell County had a population of 237,974. With a waste disposal rate of 221,115 tons, this translates into .93 tons or a little less than one ton per person per year. Utilizing the Census Bureau's population projections and the .93 tons of waste per capita, the 43 years of capacity that was available in 2000 decreases to just 15 years in 20 years' time. Keep in mind that these figures represent Bell County only. If other entities within the CTCOG region begin relying more heavily on the Temple landfill, the available capacity would decrease even more.

Clearly, provisions will need to be made to manage the region's increasing waste generation. Currently, no entity within the CTCOG jurisdiction has plans to build a new landfill, and as landfill capacity decreases, the cost to dispose of waste will, more than likely, increase. Recycling and composting are two options which could greatly increase landfill capacity and

lifespan. In order for these options to be beneficial, facilities and educational know-how must be readily available to the public and the brokers must find the region's recyclables to be an economic asset.

Table 2.6 City of Temple Landfill

| Year | Population | Waste Disposal in tons | Remaining Capacity in tons | Remaining Years |
|------|------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 2000 | 237,974 | 221,115 | 9,561,030 | 43 |
| 2001 | 242,108 | 225,160 | 9,335,870 | 41 |
| 2002 | 246,242 | 229,005 | 9,106,865 | 40 |
| 2003 | 250,376 | 232,849 | 8,874,015 | 38 |
| 2004 | 254,510 | 236,694 | 8,637,321 | 36 |
| 2005 | 258,644 | 240,538 | 8,396,783 | 35 |
| 2006 | 262,777 | 244,383 | 8,152,400 | 33 |
| 2007 | 266,911 | 248,228 | 7,904,173 | 32 |
| 2008 | 271,045 | 252,072 | 7,652,100 | 30 |
| 2009 | 275,179 | 255,917 | 7,396,184 | 29 |
| 2010 | 279,313 | 259,761 | 7,136,423 | 27 |
| 2011 | 282,958 | 263,151 | 6,873,272 | 26 |
| 2012 | 286,604 | 266,541 | 6,606,730 | 25 |
| 2013 | 290,249 | 269,931 | 6,336,799 | 23 |
| 2014 | 293,894 | 273,322 | 6,063,477 | 22 |
| 2015 | 297,540 | 276,712 | 5,786,765 | 21 |
| 2016 | 301,185 | 280,102 | 5,506,664 | 20 |
| 2017 | 304,830 | 283,492 | 5,223,172 | 18 |
| 2018 | 308,475 | 286,882 | 4,936,289 | 17 |
| 2019 | 312,121 | 290,272 | 4,646,017 | 16 |
| 2020 | 315,766 | 293,662 | 4,352,355 | 15 |
| 2021 | 319,323 | 296,970 | 4,055,385 | 14 |
| 2022 | 322,880 | 300,278 | 3,755,106 | 13 |

Waste Transfer, Storage, Treatment, and Processing

The TCEQ has identified six sites within CTCOG's seven county region that possess permits for waste transfer and processing facilities; however, only four of the sites are active. Information about each individual facility is provided below in Table 2.7. Those sites listed in italics are no longer operational.

Table 2.7 Transfer Stations within the CTCOG Region

| Location | Permit Number | Permittee |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Bell County | 40043 | City of Killeen |
| Coryell County | 40145 | City of CopperasCove |
| Hamilton County | 4004 | City of Hico |
| San Saba County | 40160 | City of San Saba |
| <i>Coryell County</i> | <i>2210</i> | <i>City of Copperas Cove</i> |
| <i>Bell County</i> | <i>2213</i> | <i>Centex Waste Management</i> |

City of Killeen Transfer Station—Permit 40043

The City of Killeen Transfer Station services the City of Killeen and all seven counties within the CTCOG region. It is located at 90648 State Highway 195 in Killeen. Fees are charged depending on the material and where in the region the material originated. The current capacity of the transfer station is inadequate for projected population and tonnage, and plans to expand the facility are underway. Specific figures for the expansion are unavailable at this time. Presently, the facility is operating at 90% of its maximum capacity.

City of Copperas Cove Transfer Station—Permit 40145

This transfer station services the City of Copperas Cove within Coryell County, Bell County, Coryell County, and Lampasas County. It is located at 2605 S. FM 116 in Copperas Cove. The facility charges \$42.00 per ton with a \$5.00 minimum (plus applicable sales tax). Currently, there are no plans for facility expansion.

City of Hico Transfer Station—Permit 4004

The City of Hico's transfer station is located at 300 Utility Street in Hico and serves that City. Approximately 4,940 cubic yards of waste was managed there in 2000. Fees are as follows: \$9.00 per cubic yard of loose trash, \$16.00 per cubic yard of building material, \$16.00 per cubic yard of non-compactable trash, and \$20.00 per appliance. Currently, there are no plans for facility expansion.

City of San Saba's Transfer Station—Permit 40160

Encompassing 6.76 acres out of a 70.82 acre track, the City of San Saba's transfer station handled an estimated 3,120 tons of solid waste for the year 2000. The City reports that it has no expansions planned for the facility. The transfer station is located adjacent to the City's waste water treatment plant.

City of Copperas Cove—Permit 2210

The City of Copperas Cove originally requested a permit for the construction and operation of a municipal solid waste landfill in 1993. Since that time, plans for construction have been cancelled and the City has requested revocation of the permit. In July of 2000, the TNRCC officially revoked the permit. These letters can be found in Appendix III. At this time, the City has no plans to reinstate the permit.

Centex Waste Management—Permit 2213

Located at 400 Lookout Ridge Boulevard in Harker Heights, this facility was originally designed and permitted to be used as a transfer station. Because of its proximity to the City of Temple landfill, the City of Copperas Cove transfer station, and the City of Killeen transfer station, the decision was made that it was not a viable option to operate a transfer station at the Lookout Ridge location. The facility is currently utilized as a satellite office and hauling station. The company runs 14 residential and four commercial front loaders and two brush truck routes from this site. There are no immediate plans to change the use of the facility.

Waste Collection and Transportation Services

The TCEQ does not require registration requirements for transporters and/or haulers of municipal solid waste. As a result, Table 2.8 listing the region’s known public and private waste haulers and transporters can not be considered definitive. The information was obtained from the best available sources (i.e. phone book, city solid waste administrators, local officials, CTCOG’s Solid Waste Advisory Committee). The entities punctuated with an asterisk are not physically located within the CTCOG region, but may serve entities within the region.

Table 2.8 Waste Haulers/Transporters in the CTCOG region

| Transporter/Hauler | Public/Private | Service Area |
|---|----------------|--|
| City of Bartlett | Public | City of Bartlett |
| CenTex Waste Management/Waste Management* | Private | Cities of Belton, Harker Heights, Holland, Little River/Academy, Morgan’s Point Resort, Rogers, Troy, Gatesville, Oglesby, Hamilton, Kempner, Lampasas, Cameron, Rockdale, Goldthwaite |
| City of Killeen | Public | City of Killeen |
| IESI* | Private | City of Nolanville |
| City of Temple | Public | City of Temple |
| BFI | Private | City of Thorndale, Temple-Belton area |
| Texas Environmental Solutions | Private | 75 mile radius around Temple |
| City of Copperas Cove | Public | City of Copperas Cove |
| West Bell Disposal/Recycling | Private | 75 mile radius around Temple, including Bell, Coryell, and Williamson Counties |
| State Disposal Systems | Private | Cities of Evant, Lometa |
| Duncan Disposal* | Private | City of Hico |
| City of Richland Springs | Public | City of Richland Springs |
| City of San Saba | Public | City of San Saba |
| Your Garbage Man* | Private | Unavailable |
| Texas Waste Haulers* | Private | Unavailable |
| Mile’s Pick Up Service* | Private | Unavailable |
| Ireland Trash Service* | Private | Unavailable |
| Inland Service Corporation* | Private | Fort Hood |

CTCOG’s member municipalities are well served by both public and private municipal solid waste transporters and haulers—the cities simply provide their own service or contract with a private provider to ensure that their citizens have this solid waste service. Counties do not provide such services, and residents must take it upon themselves to either hire a private provider or properly dispose of the waste. This is easier said than done. County residents often find the expense of a private provider or the expense of the trip to the nearest landfill or transfer station (coupled with disposal fees) to be too costly or inconvenient. Without the option of nearby citizens’ collection stations, it is no wonder that many counties are facing an increasing illegal dumping problem.

Recycling Services

The seven county region of CTCOG is home to various recycling services. Table 2.9 lists both public and private recycling facilities. As with Table 2.8, the list is not purported to be definitive. The information was obtained from the best available sources (i.e. phone book, city solid waste and recycling administrators, local officials, CTCOG's Solid Waste Advisory Committee).

Table 2.9 Recycling Facilities within the CTCOG Region

| Recycling Facility | Public/ Private | Service Area | Materials Accepted | Location |
|--|-----------------|---|---|--|
| Killeen Recycling Center | Public | Bell, Coryell, Lampasas Counties | Motor oil, oil filters, antifreeze, lead-acid batteries, tires, OCC, ONP, OWP, OMG, OPB, CPO, SWL, PET, HDPE, glass bottles and jars, aluminum and steel cans, scrap metal | 111 Ave. F, Killeen |
| Temple Recycling Center | Public | Temple city limits and surrounding area | Clear #2 plastic, clear glass, brown glass, white paper, newspaper, magazines, aluminum cans, cardboard | 1508 West Ave. J, Temple and 3015 Momma Dog Lane, Temple |
| Harker Heights Recycling Center | Private | City of Harker Heights/CenTex Waste Management | Paper, plastic, aluminum, and oil | 401 Lookout Ridge, Harker Heights |
| Gatesville Recycling Center | Public | Gatesville and Coryell County | Newspaper | 110 North 8 th St., Gatesville |
| Copperas Cove Recycling Center | Public | Copperas Cove, Bell, Coryell, Lampasas Counties | Newspaper, cardboard, aluminum cans, steel cans, plastics #1 & #2, office paper, scrap metal | 2605 S. FM 116, Copperas Cove |
| City of San Saba Recycling Center | Public | San Saba County | Cardboard, glass, plastics #1 & #2, computer paper, white ledger paper, sorted office paper, mixed paper, newspaper, metal, aluminum, oil filters, used motor oil, batteries | 303 E. Clear Street, San Saba |
| Hamilton County Recycling Center | Public | Hamilton County | Cardboard, feed sacks, #1 and #2 plastics, aluminum cans, tin cans, newspaper, magazines, junk mail, sorted office paper, white ledger paper, computer paper, brown and clear glass, used motor oil | HWY 281, Hamilton (South from courthouse) |
| Morgan's Point Resort Recycling Center | Public | Morgan's Point Resort | Waste oil, metals | City maintenance shop at Thistle and Lake Forest Roads |

**Table 2.9
Continued**

| Recycling Facility | Public/Private | Service Area | Materials Accepted | Location |
|--|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Fort Hood Recycling Center | Public | Fort Hood | Newspaper, white paper, office paper, plastic, aluminum cans, steel cans, pallets, ink cartridges, CDs, milk/water jugs, phone books, computer paper, maps, 5 gallon plastic paint buckets | Bldg. 4621, 72 nd St., Fort Hood |
| City of Belton Recycling Center | Public | City of Belton | Newspaper, inserts, magazines, junk mail, cardboard, plastic, brown/clear glass, tin and aluminum cans | 1001 West Ave. D, Belton |
| Vista Fibers | Private | Cities of Waco, Salado, Gatesville; Bell, Lampasas and Mills Counties | Aluminum, metals | 2400 E Bus. 190 Veterans Memorial Blvd., Killeen |
| Rockdale Metal | Private | Cities of La Grange, Smithville, Llano; Burnet and Milam Counties | Iron, brass, copper, aluminum, metals | West Hwy 79, Rockdale |
| Topsey Road Recycling Center | Private | Cities of Copperas Cove, Gatesville, Killeen | Aluminum cans, brass, radiators, cardboard, lead, aluminum scrap, copper, newspaper, white paper | 207 North 5 th Street, Copperas Cove |
| Resource Recycling Service/Temple Iron and Metal | Private | Cities of Temple, Belton, Troy, Rosebud, Killeen | Paper, aluminum, OCC, steel, copper, brass | 815 North 14 th Street, Temple |
| East Gate Recycling Center | Private | Cities of Killeen and Harker Heights | Appliances, cans, copper, scrap metal, aluminum | 517 W. Rancier Ave., Killeen |
| Gidden Distributing Inc. | Private | Open to the public | Aluminum beverage cans | 3010 Lucius McCelvey Dr., Temple |
| Holland Scrap and Recycling | Private | Central Texas area | Aluminum cans, scrap metal | HW 95 North Holland |

Curbside Recycling:

In addition to the facilities listed in the chart above, several entities provide curbside recycling collection for residential and/or commercial customers:

Bell County

1. The City of Killeen began a pilot curbside recycling program in July 2000 for approximately 4,400 homes. This program ended May 1, 1002. A subscription

- service for the curbside collection of recyclables began in June 2002. This pilot program provides curbside service for commercial facilities and residents. Paper, cardboard, metal cans, plastics #1 and #2, and glass are collected. In the year 2000, the City picked up about 40 tons per month from July 2000 to May 2001.
2. The City of Troy contracts with CenTex Waste Management for their curbside recycling program of mixed paper, tin, aluminum, steel, and plastics #1 and #2.
 3. BFI picks up cardboard for commercial facilities and multi-family dwellings within the Temple/Belton area. A reported 2,400 tons was picked up in 2000.

Coryell County:

1. Copperas Cove provides curbside collection of recyclables for residents. Newspaper, aluminum cans, cardboard, plastics #1 and #2 (the plastics are part of pilot program and are only collected in certain areas of town). This curbside program generated an estimated 307 tons of recyclables in the year 2000.

Fort Hood:

1. Fort Hood provides mandatory curbside collection for commercial facilities and residents. Accepted items include newspaper, aluminum cans, plastic bottles, steel cans, cardboard, mixed plastics, glass bottles, old appliances, old furniture, mixed paper, white/office paper, and old bicycles. Approximately 2,500 tons was collected in 2000.

Composting:

Composting and/or chipping programs are fairly widespread throughout the region. These programs take yard and brush trimmings and chip them into mulch or incorporate the wood chips into a composting program. Bulky brushy items that would normally be deposited in a landfill are turned into something with beneficial use. Examples of these programs follow.

Bell County:

1. The Brazos River Authority (BRA) located at 2405 East 6th Street in Belton accepts brush from the cities of Belton and Temple and also landscape businesses and commercial tree trimmers from the area. The brush is either composted or mulched and is available to citizens, cities, schools, and churches. For the year 2000, the BRA produced approximately 4,000 yards of compost.
2. The City of Belton picks up brush and tree trimmings within the city limits from commercial customers and residents. This organic matter is then composted at Brazos River Authority—chips are mixed with biosolids and the compost is used in the local parks and available to citizens. The City estimates that it picked up 2,623 tons of brush and tree trimmings in the year 2000.
3. The City of Morgan's Point Resort utilizes a chipping program to clear right-of-ways and dispose of brush, grass, leaves, and tree trimmings for its residents. Trimmings

- are collected at curbside for residents and commercial customers. The City chips trimmings into mulch and it is used for landscaping by citizens and the city.
4. A chipping program is also utilized by the City of Troy. Commercial and residential trimmings are picked up at curbside within the city limits, and the mulch is available for citizens to use.
 5. The City of Harker Heights also has chipping program. Residential and commercial trimmings are picked up, and the mulch is made available to citizens and is also used for local government projects. A reported 75.6 tons was collected in 2000.
 6. The City of Killeen picks up residential and commercial yard trimmings and turns them into mulch. The City diverted 61,000 cubic yards of brush in 2000. Mulch is applied to the landfill as final cover and is also available to citizens.

Coryell County:

1. Coryell County utilizes a chipping program to clear the county road right-of-ways. The wood chips are left to improve the soil or are spread in pasture areas (with the landowner's consent).
2. The City of Gatesville has composting program for its city limits. Compost/mulch is available for citizens and is used for local government projects.
3. A composting facility (registration number 42017) is located at Boys Ranch Road in the City of Copperas Cove and serves Copperas Cove within Coryell County. Trimmings are collected at curbside from residents and commercial facilities. For the year 2000, 817 tons of brush was diverted. Mulch and compost is used on city facilities and available to citizens.

Fort Hood:

1. Fort Hood picks up trimmings and brush from residents and commercial facilities—approximately 1,992 tons was collected in 2000. The material is composted and is used as landfill cover.

Milam County:

1. Brush and yard trimmings are collected at curbside and at a designated drop off point within the City of Rockdale. The mulch is available to citizens or used in city projects.

Lampasas County:

1. Lampasas County also utilizes a chipping program for road way trimmings and right of way trimmings. The County leaves the wood chips on the ground as soil enrichment or gives away the chips as mulch.
2. The City of Lampasas implemented a chipping program for right of way trimmings. Citizens can bring brush to be chipped twice a year and the City also chips Christmas trees. The mulch is available to citizens or utilized as landfill cover.
3. The City of Kempner picks up residential and commercial yard trimmings and brush; however no processing of these materials takes place. The City would like to establish a community clean-up event to collect more material.

Automotive Waste:

There are many facilities within the CTCOG region that collect automotive wastes. For example:

1. In the year 2000, the City of Morgan’s Point Resort’s automotive waste center collected 100 gallons of oil, 100 gallons of anti freeze, and 100 tires. The center accepts waste oil, transmission fluid, tires, and batteries.
2. The Fort Hood Hazmat building collects all automotive wastes. In 2000 it collected 230,000 gallons of oil, 26,610 gallons of antifreeze, and 1,642 batteries. Fort Hood also has a storage facility for used oil filters (registration number A85378). It is located at the Fort Hood Army Base—Bldg. 1348.
3. The Copperas Cove facility accepts waste from Copperas Cove and Bell, Coryell, Lampasas Counties. Used oil, oil filters, and scrap tires are accepted. In 2000 it collected 400 gallons of oil, 455 tires, and 20 oil filters.
4. The City of Temple has an automotive waste facility for within the city limits. It accepts used oil, oil filters, antifreeze, and scrap tires. Approximately 900 gallons of oil, 250 gallons of antifreeze, and 1,500 tires were collected for the year 2000.
5. Killeen’s Recycling Center accepts automotive waste and has several used oil collection stations. The service area includes all of Bell County. Used oil is accepted at all Killeen operated sites. Oil filters are accepted at three Killeen sites. Antifreeze is accepted at the Recycling Center. Tires and batteries are accepted at the Recycling Center and the transfer station. In the year 2000 an estimated 8,560 gallons of oil, 110 gallons of antifreeze, 9,000 tires, 367 batteries, and 300 oil filters were collected.

Table 2.10 and Table 2.11 list the known used oil collection facilities and scrap tire processors/recycling facilities. The TCEQ registration number, if known, is provided. This listing represents the most current information available from CTCOG and the TCEQ, as a result, it cannot be considered definitive.

Table 2.10 Used Oil Collection Centers

| Registration Number | Collection Center | Location | City | County | Phone Number |
|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------|--------------|
| C80018 | Chief Auto Parts | 103 E Rancier | Killeen | Bell | 254-634-1400 |
| C80706 | Wal-Mart Stores, Texas LP | US 190 & 2002 Central Expy. | Killeen | Bell | 254-526-4102 |
| C80734 | Wal-Mart Stores, Texas | 3401 S. 31 st Street | Temple | Bell | 254-778-9235 |
| C80900 | Kwik Kar Oil & Lube | 3609 s 31 st Street | Temple | Bell | 254-774-9255 |
| C81036 | Temple Grinding Co. Inc. | 2408 Wilson Pl. | Temple | Bell | 254-773-5219 |
| C81041 | Moore’s Service Center | Hwy 84 W | Star | Mills | 915-948-3595 |
| C81042 | Agro Tech Service Inc. | 1752 N US Hwy 281 | Lampasas | Lampasas | 512-556-5489 |
| C81043 | City of Hico | 300 Utility Street | Hico | Hamilton | 254-796-4620 |
| C81100 | Carver Auto Supply Inc. | 502 E Leon Street | Gatesville | Coryell | 254-865-5316 |

**Table 2.10
continued**

| Registration Number | Collection Center | Location | City | County | Phone Number |
|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| C81149 | City of Killeen Transfer Station | 4 miles south of the City of Killeen | Killeen | Bell | 254-554-7572 |
| C81150 | City of Killeen Solid Waste Dept | 2003 Little Nolan Rd. | Killeen | Bell | 254-554-7572 |
| C81151 | Kwik Kar Lube & Tune | 1214 E Hwy 190 | Copperas Cove | Coryell | 254-547-7887 |
| C81629 | Milano Water Supply Corp | 6 FM 3242 | Milano | Milam | 512-455-6451 |
| C82316 | Sam's Club | 1414 Marlanwood Road | Temple | Bell | 254-774-8402 |
| C82593 | The Oil Exchange | 2212 S 57 th Street | Temple | Bell | 254-778-5195 |
| C82667 | Auto Zone | 1001 S 31 st Street | Temple | Bell | 254-771-0156 |
| C82744 | Auto Zone | 502 E Hwy 190 | Killeen | Bell | 254-526-8785 |
| C82745 | Auto Zone | 101 US Hwy 190 W | Copperas Cove | Coryell | 254-542-5230 |
| C82999 | Cameron Tire Store | 1407 N Travis | Cameron | Milam | 254-697-2971 |
| C86193 | Killeen Recycling Center | 111 E Ave. F | Killeen | Bell | 254-554-7572 |
| C86256 | Minit Man Oil Change Co. | 1702 N Main | Belton | Bell | 254-933-0526 |
| C86279 | Tractor Supply Co of Texas, LP | RR 2 Box 358 A | Temple | Bell | 254-771-0314 |
| C86486 | Killeen Municipal Airport | 1505 Airport Drive | Killeen | Bell | 254-953-3274 |
| C86749 | Hamilton Recycling Center | 1108 S Rice Street | Hamilton | Hamilton | 254-386-3815 |
| C86807 | Steven Cooley Inc. DBA Minit Man Oil of Killeen | 3007 E Rancier | Killeen | Bell | 254-554-5556 |
| C86958 | Wal-Mart Stores Texas, LP | 2720 E Hwy 190 | Copperas Cove | Coryell | 254-542-7600 |
| C87064 | Big Chief Distributing Co. Inc. | 209 N 2 nd Street | Killeen | Bell | 254-634-5421 |
| C87065 | Solid Waste Recycling Center | 2605 S FM 116 | Copperas Cove | Coryell | 254-547-4242 |
| C87071 | Advance Auto Parts | 3010 S 31 st Street | Temple | Bell | 254-773-8008 |
| C87072 | Advance Auto Parts | 2102 SW South Young Drive | Killeen | Bell | 254-690-5533 |
| C87151 | Tractor Supply Co. of Texas, LP | 2002 Central Texas Expressway | Killeen | Bell | 254-200-0654 |
| C87203 | Advance Auto Parts | 1600 Fort Hood Street | Killeen | Bell | 254-554-5300 |
| C87209 | Advance Auto Parts | 111 S 31 st Street | Temple | Bell | 254-742-2419 |
| C81161 | City of Nolanville | 100 North Main | Nolanville | Bell | 254-698-6335 |
| NA | Steglich Feed and Supply | 142 S. Dalton | Bartlett | Bell | 254-527-4433 |

**Table 2.10
continued**

| Registration Number | Collection Center | Location | City | County | Phone Number |
|---------------------|---|---|-----------------|----------|---------------|
| NA | City of Temple Recycling Centers | 3219 Mama Dog Lane and 620 S. 31 st . Street | Temple | Bell | 254-298-5180 |
| C81039 | City of Copperas Cove Recycling Center | 2605 South FM 116 | Copperas Cove | Coryell | 254-547-4242 |
| A85653* | City of Harker Heights/CenTex Waste Management* | 401 Lookout Ridge* | Harker Heights* | Bell* | 254-840-5518* |
| NA | City of Rockdale | City Barn, 300 Mill Street | Rockdale | Milam | 512-446-2511 |
| NA | City of Gatesville | City Shop—106 South 23 rd | Gatesville | Coryell | 254-865-8951 |
| NA | City of San Saba | 303 East Clear Street | San Saba | San Saba | 915-372-51344 |

*The Used Oil Collection Center in Harker Heights is managed by CenTex Waste Management out of McGregor, TX. However, CenTex Waste Management contracts with Resource Recycling Service (PO Box 539, Ingleside, TX 78362) for oil collection at this site. The number listed in the Registration Number column is the TCEQ site number. CenTex Waste Management’s phone number is provided in the last column.

Table 2.11 Scrap Tire Processors/Recycling Facilities

| Registration Number | Company | Location | City | County | Phone Number |
|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------|--------------|
| 6200028 | A Better Buy Tire Company | 1617 South Main Street | Belton | Bell | 254-939-8035 |
| 79559 | Camie’s Tire Company | 10870 FM 1783 | Gatesville | Coryell | 254-248-0530 |

Although a wide array of recycling services are in CTCOG’s seven county region, the recycling facilities and services are mainly located within incorporated areas leaving rural residents with no convenient opportunity to recycle. The establishment of several citizens’ collection stations would help to alleviate this problem as they would provide a proper and convenient outlet for recycling. If rural residents had the chance to recycle, it would not only reduce the solid waste stream, but it would also reduce the frequency of garbage burns or any fees they would have to pay if they transported their garbage to a transfer station or landfill.

Household Hazardous Waste Services

Household hazardous waste (HHW) services are one of the greatest needs within the CTCOG jurisdiction. Permanent HHW facilities are nonexistent, and collection events are sporadic at best. Fort Hood does own one permanent collection facility; however this service is only available to the military installation and the residents of military housing. For this reason, it

would not be conducive to this analysis to consider the Fort Hood facility as a component of the CTCOG region’s HHW services.

The overwhelming public response to the region’s most recent HHW collection events demonstrates the tremendous need for such services. The City of Temple hosted an event in May of 2002, and within the three hour event 330 vehicles (representing 395 households) brought in 44,574 pounds of hazardous material for disposal. In 2003, CTCOG hosted six HHW collection events throughout the seven county region. The events were tremendously successful with over 1,200 cars participating and 139,126 pounds of hazardous waste collected. Examples of HHW that was collected include: paints, flammable liquids, pesticides, herbicides, lead acid batteries, used oil, and mercury.

While the need and desire for a permanent facility or annual event is evident, funding limitations have hindered any type of progress in this area.

Other Solid Waste Services

Sludge:

The EPA defines sludge (biosolids) as a “semi-solid residue from any number of air or water treatment processes...” According to the Texas Environmental Profiles website (a joint project of Environmental Defense and the Texas Center for Policy Studies), approximately eight million tons of wet sludge from municipal water and wastewater treatment plants and septic tanks is generated in Texas each year.

The TCEQ reports that, as of the year 2000, there were 26 liquid waste and sludge transporters within the CTCOG jurisdiction. A listing of these active transporters can be found in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12—Liquid Waste and Sludge Transporters

| Transportation Identification Number | Company Name | County |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 20089 | S & M Vacuum & Waste, Ltd. | Bell |
| 20327 | Billy Brown’s Backhoe Service | Bell |
| 20471 | Blount’s Speedy Rooter | Bell |
| 20569 | Lackey’s Septic Tank Service | Bell |
| 20865 | Smith Romey Septic Service | Bell |
| 21843 | Bell County WCID No. 1 | Bell |
| 22078 | City of Temple | Bell |
| 22195 | Brazos River Authority | Bell |
| 22203 | Bell County WCID No. 2 | Bell |
| 22245 | City of Troy | Bell |
| 22628 | J.L. Backhoe Service | Bell |
| 22654 | City of Rogers | Bell |
| 22672 | Yount Septic Service | Bell |
| 22745 | Temple Iron & Metal Co. | Bell |
| 21949 | City of Copperas Cove | Coryell |

Table 2.12 Continued

| Transportation Identification Number | Company Name | County |
|---|---|---------------|
| 21975 | City of Gatesville | Coryell |
| 22518 | G&W Pumping Service | Coryell |
| 22758 | K & S Backhoe Service | Coryell |
| 20414 | Brumbalow Septic Tank | Hamilton |
| 23036 | A & D Plumbing | Hamilton |
| 20394 | Rubio's Septic Tank Service | Milam |
| 22497 | City of Thorndale | Milam |
| 22167 | City of Cameron | Milam |
| 22212 | Auldridge Building Center, Inc. | Mills |
| 21250* | CenTex Waste Management/Waste Management* | McLennan* |

*Even though CenTex Waste Management is based in McGregor, TX within McLennan County, it was listed in Table 2.11 due to the fact that CenTex Waste Management provides a great deal of service within the CTCOG region.

Sludge can be disposed of in municipal solid waste landfills if it has been dried. It can also be applied to land for beneficial use or co-composted (composted with brush and yard trimmings). Sludge is divided into two classifications—Class A or Class B. Class A sludge has received pretreatment (a process by which pollutants such as metals are prevented from entering the sewer drains) and treatment at a wastewater facility, and its pathogen levels are monitored by the EPA. A landowner wishing to land apply Class A sludge is not required to register his or her land. Class B sludge standards are less stringent and their use is more regulated. Class B land application sites are required to be registered by the TCEQ. Table 2.13 lists the active registered sludge land application sites within the region.

Table 2.13—Registered Sludge Land Application Sites

| Registration Number | Owner | Land Applied Acreage | County |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 710847 | Glen and Loise Grandy | 108 | Bell |
| 730053 | John Messer | 92 | Bell |
| 710052 | Glen Grandy | 80 | Bell |
| 710069 | Leta Bess Pate | 70 | Bell |
| 710699 | WCID #2 | 3 | Bell |
| 710712 | WCID #1 | 260.2 | Bell |
| 710756 | Glen Grandy, Jr. | 120 | Bell |
| 710779 | James Haas | 7.25 | Bell |
| 710780 | McKay Rice, Jr. | 39 | Bell |
| 730004 | City of Temple | 1 | Bell |
| 710412 | City of Gatesville | 22 | Coryell |
| 710795 | Joe Bob Williams | 71 | Coryell |
| 710720 | City of Cameron | 43.24 | Milam |
| 710742 | William J.Hornby | 54 | Milam |
| 710798 | Glen Miller | 50 | Mills |

Table 2.13 Con't.

| Permit Number | Owner | Land Applied Acreage | County |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 70847 | S&M Vacuum and Waste, Ltd. | 150 mile radius around Belton | Bell |
| 70052 | S&M Vacuum and Waste, Ltd. | 150 mile radius around Belton | Bell |
| 70756 | S&M Vacuum and Waste, Ltd. | 150 mile radius around Belton | Bell |

Due to recent legislation changes, these registrations will only be valid until August 31, 2003. After this date, a new individual permit will be required under new rules now being finalized by the TCEQ. According to the TCEQ, “an individual permit will specify the amount of sludge that may be applied at the site and may stipulate monitoring and reporting requirements.” Permits will be issued for up to six years.

Litter and Illegal Dumping

Very few entities within CTCOG’s jurisdiction report having no illegal dumping and/or littering problems. Illegal dumping and littering is a major concern for the majority of the member cities and counties, and with no designated litter abatement officers within the region, the problems continue to intensify.

Entities report that isolated city and county roads experience the most severe littering and illegal dumping. Other areas include vacant lots, abandoned buildings, turn-arounds, alleys, back-streets, trailer park properties, low water crossings/streams/creeks, and commercial customer dumpsters. A wide variety of items are being disposed of illegally. Examples include tires (the most prevalent), household/commercial trash, construction and demolition debris, white goods, and automobile parts.

Programs aimed at alleviating illegal dumping and littering are entity specific—there are no region-wide programs, and only a few entities within CTCOG report having these types of programs.

Program Examples:

1. The City of Harker Heights relies on code enforcement officers as does the City of Temple. In fact, Temple has just hired two officers with plans to initiate some type of abatement program. The City of Morgan’s Point Resort makes use of city ordinances, code enforcement officers, and educational articles in their city newsletter in order to alleviate their illegal dumping/litter problem. For the year 2000, Morgan’s Point estimates that two tons of material was cleaned up at illegal dumping/littering sites. No criminal enforcement action was taken.

2. Coryell County has set up a camera surveillance system in order to alleviate their illegal dumping/littering problem. The cameras were purchased with a fiscal year 2000 TCEQ solid waste grant issued through CTCOG. Between May 2000 and June 2001, the County investigated 160 sites and cleaned up approximately 4,035 pounds of material. The County Sheriff's Department is now in charge of the surveillance program.

4. Milam County also received a fiscal year 2000 grant to purchase a camera surveillance system. The system is still being utilized, and the County investigated 11 illegal sites between May 2000 and June 2001. In 2000 alone, a total of 10 tons was estimated to have been dumped within the County. The County also uses a media campaign to inform the public of dumping problems, potential dangers of dumping, and what illegal dumping/littering can cost the tax payer.

Analysis of Illegal Dumping Programs:

These few programs are not enough to combat illegal dumping/littering. Even the entities who sponsor programs agree that more needs to be done. The reasons for the continued problems are many, but the most common ones include: no convenient location to properly dispose of waste, societal attitudes (not wanting to pay additional fees to dispose of items properly), not enough city-wide clean-up events, a lack of participation (and knowledge of laws) from local law enforcement, and lenient fines and punishments for violators.

CTCOG entities are more than willing to work together to mitigate the illegal dumping/littering problem. In fact, of those entities surveyed that reported having an illegal dumping/littering problem, all of them believed that cooperation among the local governments would be most effective in addressing this problem.

Facility Siting

Information on the status/location of the permitted municipal solid waste landfills for the CTCOG region can be found on page 14.

Currently, there are no plans for any new municipal solid waste landfills within the region.

Closed Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Inventory

Under §363.064(a)(10) of the Texas Health & Safety Code, as amended by Senate Bill 1447, 76th Texas Legislature, all Councils of Governments are required to compile an inventory of

closed municipal solid waste landfill units. Per the statutory provisions, the inventory is to include:

- a. landfill units no longer in operation
- b. the exact boundaries of each former landfill unit or, if the exact boundaries are now known, the best approximation of each unit's boundaries
- c. a map showing the approximate boundaries of each former landfill unit, if the exact boundaries are not known
- d. the current owners of the land on which the former landfill units were located
- e. the current use of the land

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee met on April 19, 2002 and approved the Inventory and formally adopted the document as an amendment to this Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. The Executive Committee of CTCOG officially accepted this approval and adoption on April 25, 2002. The Inventory is currently being reviewed by the TCEQ.

A total of 90 sites were identified and mapped for the Inventory. All maps and supporting information are derived from the best available public records—many times they are only estimations. No claims are made as to the positional accuracy or completeness of the data or its suitability for a particular purpose. Based on the available data, these documented closed landfills seem to present no immediate threat to human health or the surrounding environment.

A summary of the Closed Landfill Inventory can be found in Appendix VI.

Local Solid Waste Management Plans

The City of Killeen and Fort Hood were the only two entities within the CTCOG region that reported having a local solid waste management plan. However, only the Fort Hood plan was approved by the TCEQ. This approval took place in 2000, and the Army is currently in the process of revising their plan in order to better fit the needs of the military base.

The fate of the City of Killeen's plan is still in question. In 2000, the city council formed a solid waste subcommittee to pen a long range solid waste plan for the City. The plan was close to completion when an election in May of 2001 caused the subcommittee to disband and abandon the solid waste plan development process.

The City's solid waste staff does still make attempts to follow the aspects of the plan (i.e. improving the solid waste department, broadening the pay-as-you-throw program, establishing a composting site and new transfer station, expanding the recycling program); however, because the plan has not been formally adopted by the council any requested changes to the solid waste program are extremely difficult to get approved.

It is recommended that member entities within the CTCOG region develop their own local solid waste management plans using this plan as a guidance document. The development of any local plan must be guided by CTCOG, the SWAC, and by the priorities established within this regional plan. CTCOG and the SWAC will continue to encourage the development of local plans throughout the planning periods referenced within this document.

Regional Goals, Objectives, and Action Plan

Summary of Needs and Problems

Based on the Regional Analysis section of the Plan and comments obtained from member entities during the data gathering process, the CTCOG region has several specific needs and problems. The following list describes these concerns in detail. Please note that this listing is in random order.

1. Waste Generation

- Concern for the inevitable increase of waste generation as the population grows and the fact that the region has only one usable landfill with no known plans for a new facility
- Concern that as the landfill disposal capacity decreases, costs for disposing and managing waste will increase

2. Automotive Waste/Tires

- Concern for the great numbers of tires that are being illegal dumped in the region
- Need to develop a way to properly dispose of waste tires
- Concern that tire programs are not cost effective
- Concern that the automotive waste recycling facilities are not adequate for the region

3. HHW

- Concern that there is no permanent HHW facility or no annual collection events within the region
- Need to develop a method to properly dispose of household hazardous waste
- Need to increase public education on the dangers of improperly disposing of HHW

4. Illegal Dumping

- Need for litter abatement officers
- Need for training for peace officers, prosecutors, and judges
- Concern that the limited waste and recycling services for rural residents increases dumping problems
- Concern that as landfill capacity decreases, waste disposal costs will increase, thereby causing an increase in dumping
- Need to increase public education on the drawbacks of dumping

5. Recycling/Composting

- Concern that curbside recycling is only found in a few communities within the region and that those program that are in place are in need of better equipment and better trained staff
- Need to develop greater recycling opportunities for rural residents
- Need to increase public education on the benefits of recycling and composting
- Concern that current recycling facilities and equipment will not be adequate for the future
- Need to expand and develop composting programs and not just brush chipping programs
- Concern for the lack of markets for recycled products
- Concern for the added cost of recycling versus landfilling

6. Sludge

- Concern that facilities that manage sludge will not be adequate for the region's future
- Concern that the facilities that manage sludge are inadequate for the region

Goals and Objectives

The following goals have been established in order to meet the needs and concerns of the CTCOG region. Objectives of each goal are listed and the timeframe for accomplishing each goal is noted in parentheses. The timeframes have been divided into three planning periods: short range (one to five years), intermediate range (six to 10 years), and long range (11 to 20 years or longer).

Goal 1: Promote the proper and safe disposal of household hazardous waste and scrap tires

(Short, Intermediate Range)

Objectives:

- Encourage the establishment of a permanent regional HHW collection facility. **Timeframe: 2002—2022**
- Develop and implement on-going public education programs about the importance of properly disposing of HHW and scrap tires. **Timeframe: 2002—2022**
- Encourage the development of local and/or regional HHW and scrap tire collection events. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**
- Encourage the establishment of a HHW collection facility with mobile capability within the region. **Timeframe: 2008—2022**

Goal 2: Promote recycling and composting programs as viable ways to reduce the waste stream and increase landfill longevity

(Short, Intermediate, and Long Range)

Objectives:

- Encourage the establishment of new recycling and composting facilities. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**
- Encourage the expansion of existing recycling and composting facilities. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**
- Develop and implement on-going public education programs about the importance of recycling and composting. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**
- Develop and implement on-going public education programs about the proper ways to recycle and compost. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**
- Encourage the expansion and development of curbside recycling. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**

Goal 3: Increase awareness of the harmful effects of illegal dumping and promote proper waste disposal

(Short, Intermediate and Long Range)

Objectives:

- Establish a long-term public educational campaign about the importance of the proper disposal of waste and scrap tires. **Timeframe: 2002—2022**
- Support the establishment of citizens' collection stations for rural residents. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**
- Encourage the use of litter abatement officers to manage illegal dumping. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**
- Encourage training and education of peace officers, judges, and prosecutors. **Timeframe: 2004—2022**

Goal 4: Promote the development of local solid waste management plans.

(Intermediate and Long Range)

Objectives:

- Encourage CTCOG member entities to develop their own local solid waste management plans based on their more immediate local needs. **Timeframe: 2008—2022**
- Encourage the use of the CTCOG Solid Waste Regional Plan as a model for the format and content of the local solid waste management plan. **Timeframe: 2008—2022**
- Encourage member entities to update their local plans on a regular basis. It is suggested that local plans be updated on a schedule similar to the Regional Plan updates. **Timeframe: 2008--2022**

Action Plan

Process of Review of MSW Facility Applications:

According to §363.066 of the Texas Health and Safety Code and 30 TAC §330.556, state municipal solid waste regulatory activity must conform to the COGs' adopted regional solid waste management plan. In other words, all applicants seeking a Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) facility permit or registration within CTCOG's region are required to demonstrate conformance to its Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. Under current policy, the COGs are asked to provide a recommendation to the TCEQ regarding the conformance of a municipal solid waste permit or registration application with the regional plan. This recommendation is considered by the TCEQ in making a decision on the application. Per 30 TAC §330.563(a)(4), the regional plan may not prohibit, in fact or by effect, the importation or exportation of waste from one political subdivision into another. The need for a MSW facility will not be considered as part of the conformance review, including the need for additional capacity.

CTCOG and its Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC) will review permit and registration applications filed with the TCEQ to assess their conformance to the Regional Plan. All applicants must complete a checklist, provided by CTCOG, which also covers TCEQ requirements. This checklist can be obtained from CTCOG's Planning and Regional Services Department. Please submit requests for copies of the checklist to CTCOG, Attn: Resource Conservation Program, PO Box 729, Belton, TX 76513..

Impacts of a Facility Site on Residents and the Community

The Regional Plan and the SWAC's conformance review of a permit or registration application will be of assistance to the TCEQ in considering the possible impacts of a proposed facility site on a city, community, group of property owners, or individuals, as directed under TCEQ regulations §330.53(b)(8), by beginning the discussion among stakeholders earlier in the permit application process. Conforming facilities within CTCOG's region provide opportunities toward achieving regional goals along with the opportunity for early coordination and communication to express concerns of a local nature.

The SWAC will consider the following factors when reviewing permits and registration applications:

1. Conformance to the goals and objectives of the Regional Plan
2. Proposed method of operation
3. Compliance history of the company
4. General compatibility of the proposed facility with surrounding land use

The SWAC will review and comment on the appropriateness of the proposed facility in relation to surrounding land use. A primary concern is that the use of any land for a municipal solid waste site not adversely impact human health or the environment. The impact of the site upon a city, community, group of property owners, or individuals shall be considered in terms of compatibility of land use, zoning in the vicinity, community growth patterns, and other

factors associated with public interest. In considering the facility's compatibility with existing and proposed land use, the following factors will be examined:

- a. Compliance with zoning or siting ordinances in the vicinity. If the site requires approval as a nonconforming use or a special permit from the local government having jurisdiction, a copy of such approval shall be submitted;
- b. Character of surrounding land uses within one mile of the proposed facility;
- c. Growth trends of the nearest community and directions of major development;
- d. Proximity to residences and other uses. Give the approximate number of residences and business establishments within one mile of the proposed facility including the distances and directions to the nearest residences and businesses;
- e. Description and discussion of all known wells within 500 feet of the proposed site
- f. Impact of proposed facility on traffic patterns;
- g. Proposed fill height and its impact on the appearance of the surrounding area;
- h. The measures that will be taken, if necessary, to blend the appearance and operation of the proposed facility in with its surroundings

The SWAC reserves the right to solicit comments from individuals, organizations, and local governments located within the proposed facility's impact area when considering the general land used compatibility factor.

Conformance with Local Solid Waste Management Plans

The review for conformance with the Regional Plan will need to include consideration of any applicable local plans.

Voluntary Pre-Application Review

A potential permit or registration applicant may request a meeting with the Central Texas Council of Governments' staff to discuss an impending application, its conformance with the Regional Plan, and steps that may be taken to meet the region's solid waste planning goals. Staff will provide a copy of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan, will review plans for proposed facilities, and will explain the review process. This pre-application meeting is recommended but not required.

Process of Review of MSW Facility Applications

Subchapter E of the TCEQ's permitting procedures (§330.51 (b)(10) states that it is the responsibility of the applicant to demonstrate compliance with the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. Applicants shall request a conformance review of their registration or permit application by submitting the following information to CTCOG:

1. A copy of the Application to the TCEQ for Permit or Registration, Parts 1 and 2.
2. Solid Waste Plan Conformance Checklist. The applicant will complete the form to the best of his or her ability to indicate how the proposed facility will help in promoting the goals and objectives of the Regional Plan. The chief administrative officer of the applicant organization must sign the form to attest to the accuracy and truthfulness of the information presented.

3. Complete compliance history of the applicant and its owner(s), including all facilities owned or operated by the applicant in the State of Texas.
4. A cover letter with contact information for the applicant, the applicant's engineer and the TCEQ staff person to whom all review-related correspondence should be sent. Contact information should include name, phone number, mailing address, and the email address (if available).
5. A map showing the physical location of the proposed or existing facility.
6. Any additional information the applicant wishes to provide to facilitate the SWAC/CTCOG review process.

Requests for permit or registration review shall be submitted to:

Central Texas Council of Governments
Attn: Resource Conservation Program
PO Box 729
Belton, TX 76513

The review and comment period will not begin until all required information has been submitted in its completed form. Once it has been determined that the information has been properly filed, CTCOG will confirm its receipt in writing to the applicant and schedule a meeting of the SWAC to review the application at the earliest possible date. Applicants will be notified in writing of the application review date and are strongly encouraged to attend the SWAC review meeting in order to present their application to the Committee.

Plan Conformance and Recommendations

The SWAC will determine whether the proposed facility conforms to the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan and recommend a course of action to the TCEQ. The Committee does not approve or deny applications. Instead, it provides a means for the TCEQ to obtain qualified opinions from local governments in the affected region.

Once the application has been reviewed, the SWAC will offer one of the following recommendations:

1. The permit or registration conforms to the Plan.
 - a) The Committee recommends approval of the permit or registration
 - b) The Committee recommends approval with specific conditions attached
 - c) The Committee requires additional information before making a final recommendation
2. The permit or registration does not conform to the Plan.
 - a) The Committee recommends denial of the permit or registration
 - b) The Committee recommends withholding approval until specified deficiencies are corrected
 - c) The Committee recommends additional action by the TCEQ before making a determination on the permit or registration
 - d) The committee has no objection to the permit or registration

3. The Committee lacks sufficient information to make a qualified conformance determination.

Report on SWAC Review Findings

CTCOG will be responsible for communicating the SWAC's findings in writing to all affected parties. Within 10 days of the review meeting, CTCOG will send a letter signed by the SWAC chairperson or its designee to the TCEQ relating the SWAC's findings, recommendation, and concerns. Copies of the letter will be sent to the applicant.

Appeals Process

An applicant may appeal the SWAC recommendations if the application review is not processed and treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section. Appeals must be submitted to the CTCOG Executive Director in writing, including the specific alleged procedural violation(s). The Executive Director will investigate the allegation, forward it to the Executive Committee, and place the appeal on the agenda of the Executive Committee.

SWAC members will receive copies of the appeal and select a representative to attend the Executive Committee meeting. The protesting applicant will be notified of the time and date for consideration of the appeal.

An appeal can be filed at any time during the 10-day period following the SWAC's review meeting and decision. Any appeal received after that date will not be considered and the SWAC recommendation letter will be immediately forwarded to the TCEQ.

Grants Funding Plan

As directed in §361.014 of the TX. Health & Safety Code, one-half of the Municipal Solid Waste fee revenue collected by the TCEQ is dedicated to grants to support regional programs and local projects consistent with the regional solid waste management plans prepared by the Councils of Governments.

The following information will dictate how these grant funds will be allocated for the CTCOG region. It is important to note that in accordance with Section 361.014(b) of the TX. Health & Safety Code, a project or service funded under this program must promote cooperation between public and private entities and may not be otherwise readily available or create a competitive advantage over a private industry that provides recycling or solid waste services.

In accordance with Section 361.014(b) of the TX. Health & Safety Code, the grant funds are authorized for use by local governments and regional planning commissions. Accordingly, the following types of entities located in Texas are eligible to receive grant funding:

1. Cities
2. Counties
3. Public schools and school districts (not including universities or post-secondary education institutions)

4. Other general and special law districts with the authority and responsibility for water quality protection or MSW management, to include river authorities
5. Councils of Governments

Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Priorities

In order to meet the most pressing concerns of the CTCOG region, the Regional Plan Committee has prioritized the goals and objectives listed on page 40. This section outlines those goal and objectives in priority order. Future solid waste grant funding allocations will take into account the goals with the greatest priority.

Priority #1—Goal 1: Promote the proper and safe disposal of household hazardous waste and scrap tires.

Objectives:

1. Encourage the establishment of a permanent regional HHW collection facility
2. Develop and implement on-going public education programs about the importance of properly disposing of HHW and scrap tires
3. Encourage the development of local and/or regional HHW and tire collection events
4. Encourage the establishment of a HHW collection unit with mobile capability within the region

Priority #2—Goal 3: Increase awareness of the harmful effects of illegal dumping and promote proper waste disposal.

Objectives:

1. Establish a long-term public educational campaign about the importance of the proper disposal of waste and scrap tires
2. Support the establishment of citizens' collection stations for rural residents
3. Encourage the use of litter abatement officers to manage illegal dumping
4. Encourage the training and education of peace officers, judges, and prosecutors

Priority #3—Goal 2: Promote recycling and composting programs as viable ways to reduce the waste stream and increase landfill longevity.

Objectives:

1. Develop and implement on-going public education programs about the importance of recycling and composting
2. Develop and implement on-going public education programs about the proper ways to recycle and compost

3. Encourage the expansion of existing recycling and composting facilities
4. Encourage the establishment of new recycling and composting facilities
5. Encourage the expansion and development of curbside recycling

Priority #4--Goal 4: Promote the development of local solid waste management plans.

Objectives:

1. Encourage CTCOG member entities to develop their own local solid waste management plans based on their more immediate local needs.
2. Encourage the use of the CTCOG Solid Waste Regional Plan as a model for the format and content of local solid waste management plans.
3. Encourage member entities to update their local plans on a regular basis. It is suggested that local plans be updated on a schedule similar to the Regional Plan updates.

Project Categories:

The following project categories may be eligible for grant funding through CTCOG's solid waste grant program for the short term (fiscal year 2000-2005), intermediate term (fiscal year 2005-2010) and long term (fiscal year 2010-2020). These categories may be adjusted should the Solid Waste Advisory Committee revise its priorities. This listing is not all-inclusive and may be expanded.

Household Hazardous Waste Management: Funds may be used for projects which provide a means for the collection, recycling or reuse, and/or proper disposal of household hazardous waste, including household chemicals, used oil and oil filters, antifreeze, lead-acid batteries, and other materials. This category does not include programs and facilities for collecting, recycling, or disposing of scrap tires, except as may be an ancillary part of the overall program or facility. Funded activities may include: collection events, consolidation and transportation costs associated with collection activities; recycling or reuse of materials; proper disposal of materials; permanent collection facilities, and education and public awareness programs. Funds may also be used to support Texas County Cleanup events, conducted in conjunction with the TCEQ.

Educational and Training Projects: Educational components are encouraged under the other categories in order to better ensure public participation in projects. Those types of educational components should be funded as part of those projects and not separately under this category. Funds may also be used for "stand alone" educational projects dealing with a variety of solid waste management topics. Projects may include funding for information exchange activities.

Citizens' Collection Stations and "Small" Registered Transfer Stations: Funds may be used for projects to construct and equip citizens' collection stations, as these facilities are defined under 30 TAC §3302, TCEQ rules. Municipal solid waste transfer stations that

qualify for registration under §330.4(d)(1)-3 or §330.4(r) of the TCEQ rules may also be funded. Projects funded for these types of facilities shall include consideration of an integrated approach to solid waste management, to include providing recycling services at the site, if appropriate to the management system in place.

Source Reduction and Recycling: Funds may be used for projects which provide a direct and measurable effect on reducing the amount of solid waste going into landfills, by diverting various materials from the municipal solid waste stream for reuse or recycling, or by reducing waste generation at the source. This category does not include the collection, processing, and/or recycling of scrap tires. Funded activities may include: diversion from the waste stream and/or collection, processing for transport, and transportation of materials for reuse and/or recycling; implementation of efficiency improvements in order to increase source reduction and recycling, to include full-cost accounting systems and cost-based rate structures, establishment of a solid waste services enterprise fund, and mechanisms to track and assess the level of recycling activity in the community on a regular basis; and educational and promotional activities to increase source reduction and recycling.

Local Enforcement: Funds may be used for projects which contribute to the prevention of illegal dumping of municipal solid waste, including liquid wastes. Funding recipients may investigate illegal dumping problems; enforce laws and regulations pertaining to the illegal dumping of municipal solid waste, including liquid waste; establish a program to monitor the collection and transportation of municipal liquid waste, through administration of a manifesting system; and educate the public on illegal dumping laws and regulations.

Litter and Illegal Dumping Cleanup and Community Collection Events: Funds may be used for ongoing and periodic activities to clean up litter and illegal dumping of municipal solid waste, excluding clean up of scrap tire dumping sites. Projects may include support for Lake and River Cleanup events, conducted in conjunction with the TCEQ's and Keep Texas Beautiful's Lake and River Cleanup Program. Funded activities may include: waste removal; disposal or recycling of removed materials; fencing and barriers; and signage. Placement of trash collection receptacles in public areas with chronic littering problems may also be funded. Reuse or recycling options should be considered for managing the materials cleaned up under this program, to the extent feasible. Funds may also be used for periodic community collection events, held not more frequently than four times per year, to provide for collection of residential waste materials for which there is not a readily available collection alternative, such as large and bulky items that are not picked up under the regular collection system.

Local Solid Waste Management Plans: This category includes projects to develop and/or amend local solid waste management plans by local governments, in accordance with Subchapter D, Chapter 363, TX Health & Safety Code, as implemented by state rule, Subchapter O, 30 TAC Chapter 330.

Technical Studies: This category includes projects for the collection of pertinent data, analysis of issues and needs, evaluation of alternative solutions, and identification of recommended actions to assist in making solid waste management decisions at the local or regional level. Projects under this category may include research and investigations to

determine the location, boundaries, and contents of closed old abandoned MSW landfills, and to assess the possible risks to human health or the environment associated with those landfills or sites.

Other Types of Projects (may be considered by TCEQ on case by case basis):

Scrap Tire Management: Projects addressing scrap tire management issues are encouraged to be considered by grant applicants. Projects may include, but are not limited to illegal dumping of scrap tires, illegal piles of scrap tires, scrap tire disposal, scrap tire recycling, scrap tire collection events, and equipment associated with the management of scrap tires.

Other types of projects, not specifically prohibited from funding may be proposed and considered for authorization by the TCEQ on a case by case basis.

Allocation and Priorities

Specific Projects:

In fiscal year 2003, the SWAC voted to allocate all grant funds, except for \$1,000, to CTCOG for the implementation of six, one-day HHW collection events throughout the region. The \$1,000 was earmarked for Hamilton County in order for them to repair the baler at the Hamilton County recycling center.

The success of the six collection events prompted the SWAC to award CTCOG with the implementation project grant funds from fiscal year 2004 in order to fund additional collection events within CTCOG's jurisdiction. At this time, the number and location of these events has not yet been determined.

These three projects meet the following goals and objectives of this Regional Plan:

Project #1: Set up six one day HHW and scrap tire collection events throughout the CTCOG region. (Timeframe—Fiscal Year 2003)

Goal 1: Promote the proper and safe disposal of household hazardous waste.

- Objective 2: Develop and implement on-going public education programs about the importance of properly disposing of HHW and scrap tires
- Objective 3: Encourage the development of local and/or regional HHW and tire collection events

Project #2: Repair baler at the Hamilton County Recycling Center. (Timeframe—Fiscal Year 2003)

Goal 2: Promote recycling and composting programs as viable ways to reduce the waste stream and increase landfill longevity.

- Objective 3: Encourage the expansion of existing recycling and composting facilities

Project #3: Set up several one-day HHW and scrap tire collection events throughout the CTCOG region. (Timeframe—Fiscal Year 2004)

Goal 1: Promote the proper and safe disposal of household hazardous waste.

- Objective 2: Develop and implement on-going public education programs about the importance of properly disposing of HHW and scrap tires
- Objective 3: Encourage the development of local and/or regional HHW and tire collection events

Specific projects for the remainder of the short range planning period (2005) will be determined by the SWAC on an as needed basis. These projects will focus on the four primary goals found on page 46.

Budget: FY 2002/2003

Total Fiscal Year State Allocation for 2002/2003: \$363,870.00

FY 2002: \$181,935.00

FY 2003: \$163,741.00

| <u>Budget Category</u> | <u>FY 2002 Funding</u> | <u>Total FY 2002/2003 Funding</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Personnel/Salaries | \$46,250.00 | \$50,192.50 |
| Fringe Benefits | \$26,544.00 | \$30,295.00 |
| Travel | \$1,550.00 | \$2,041.00 |
| Supplies | \$2,700.00 | \$5,000.00 |
| Equipment | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Contractual | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Implementation Projects | \$57,599.00 | \$135,861.55 |
| Other | \$16,056.00 | \$88,895.45 |
| Total Direct Costs | \$150,699.00 | \$312,285.50 |
| Indirect Costs | \$31,236.00 | \$33,391.00 |
| Total Costs | \$181,935.00 | \$345,676.00 |

Budget: FY 2004/2005

Total Fiscal Year State Allocation for 2004/2005: \$363,870.00

FY 2004: \$181,935.00

FY 2005: \$181,935.00

| <u>Budget Category</u> | <u>FY 2004 Funding</u> | <u>Total FY 2004/2005 Funding</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| Personnel/Salaries | \$42,000.00 | \$65,000.00 |
| Fringe Benefits | \$25,381.00 | \$39,280.00 |
| Travel | \$1,550.00 | \$2,200.00 |
| Supplies | \$1,500.00 | \$3,000.00 |
| Equipment | \$1,000.00 | \$1,500.00 |
| Contractual | \$1,500.00 | \$3,000.00 |
| Implementation Projects | \$73,432.00 | \$196,350.00 |
| Other | \$5,500.00 | \$7,000.00 |
| Total Direct Costs | \$151,863.00 | \$317,330.00 |
| Indirect Costs | \$30,072.00 | \$46,540.00 |
| Total Costs | \$181,935.00 | \$363,870.00 |

Please note that this FY 2004/2005 budget may be revised at any time during the biennium.

Project Selection Process

Notices of solid waste application availability and deadlines are published in the Public Notice section of local newspapers and are directly mailed to all interested individuals, city mayors, county judges, county sheriff's offices, school districts, and private industries at least one month prior to the availability of the application.

Applicants are allowed 60 days to complete the application.

The voting members of the SWAC will screen, score, and rank the applications in the following manner:

- No changes may be made to the application after the due date
- Scoring SWAC members will receive copies of the applications within one week after the due date deadline
- Each applicant has the option of doing a brief presentation on his or her project
- Presentation may be done by anyone associated with the project
- Voting SWAC members must be present at the presentation and scoring to rank applications
- SWAC members may not vote on his or her application
- Personnel will not be funded
- Scoring will be based on the 100 point system made up of four 25 point categories

- Each category will have specific questions worth a specific number of points—each question will be scored between one and the maximum number of points allowable. These questions and their point values can be found in Appendix VIII.
- Final scores will be determined by CTCOG staff—the high and low score will be thrown out and the average of the remaining scores will be taken
- The top ranking projects in order from highest score to lowest score will be accepted for funding until the allotted funds run out
- Remaining funds will be allocated at the SWAC’s discretion
- Unofficial scores will be posted/available the next working day
- Acceptance of the unofficial scores will be an agenda item at the next Executive Committee (CTCOG’s governing body)
- Executive Committee approval of the unofficial scores enables the projects to be sent to the TCEQ for final approval
- TCEQ approves and notifies CTCOG within 10 working days that scores and projects are official
- CTCOG and grantee sign contract agreement
- Grant funded expenditures are approved

Local Solid Waste Management Plans

It is recommended that member entities within the CTCOG region develop their own local solid waste management plans using this plan as a guidance document. The development of any local plan must be guided by CTCOG, the SWAC, and by the priorities established within this regional plan. CTCOG and the SWAC will continue to encourage the development of local plans throughout the planning periods referenced within this document.

Regional Coordination and Planning

CTCOG will continue to provide educational opportunities for its member entities throughout the timeframe of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. In keeping with the priorities found within the Plan, educational outreach efforts will focus mainly upon household hazardous waste, illegal dumping, composting, and recycling issues. CTCOG will also endeavor to manage any unfunded mandates from the TCEQ and continue to provide the Solid Waste Advisory Committee members with educational opportunities.

CTCOG will retain its role as serving as the central point of contact for solid waste management outreach, education, and training programs conducted by the TCEQ, and will provide technical assistance regarding the solid waste management plan, solid waste rules and regulations, and other issues as needed to entities and residents within the region.

In order to ensure that the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan and Closed Landfill Inventory remain current working documents, CTCOG will provide an assessment of and, if necessary, updates to these documents as new information becomes available or as requested by the TCEQ.

Local and Subregional Recommendations

Local entities are encouraged to support this Plan at the regional level and develop an education outreach program in order to promote and support the Plan at the local level.

Recommendations for State-Level Action

In order to assist the CTCOG region in achieving the goals and objectives outlined within this plan, it is recommended that the State take the following actions:

- Continue to provide technical assistance and support for the regional solid waste grant program
- Develop a statewide used tire recycling program which should include, but not be limited to, a state supported take-back program and funding for research of alternative uses for scrap tires
- Reestablish a used oil grant program similar to the regional solid waste grant program

Appendix I

Fiscal Year 2004 SWAC Members

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Harker Heights, TX 76548
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CITY OF KILLEEN

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cityofnol@vvm.com

Appendix II

Regional Solid Waste Plan Committee

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REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLAN
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BELL COUNTY

Appendix III

Revocation of Municipal Solid Waste Permit Number MSW-2210

Appendix IV

Contact Information for Solid Waste Haulers/Transporters

PUBLIC

City of Bartlett
PO Drawer H
Bartlett, TX 76511
(254)-527-3219

City of Killeen
PO Box 1329
Killeen, TX 76540
(254)-526-2697

City of Temple
2 North Main
Temple, TX 76501
(254)-298-5725

City of Copperas Cove
PO Drawer 1449
Copperas Cove, TX 76522
(254)-547-4242

City of Richland Springs
PO Box 27
Richland Springs, TX 76871
(915)-452-3475

City of San Saba
PO Box 778
San Saba, TX 76877
(915)-372-5144

PRIVATE

BFI
PO Box 924
Temple, TX 76502
(254)-933-9448

Texas Environmental Solutions
2100 North General Bruce Drive
Temple, TX 76504
(254)-791-2145

West Bell Disposal/Recycling
PO Box 10519
Killeen, TX 76547
(254)-634-8769

OUTSIDE OF CTCOG REGION

CenTex Waste Management
PO Box 475
McGregor, TX 76657
(254)-840-5518

IESI
PO Box 255
McGregor, TX 76657
(254)-840-4060

Duncan Disposal
1212 Harrison Ave.
Arlington, TX 76011
(817)-860-0330

Your Garbage Man
11724 S. White Hall Rd.
Moody, TX 76557
(254)-986-8138

Texas Waste Haulers
PO Box 5277
Laguna Park, TX 76744
(888)-958-7274

Mike's Pick Up Service
(512)-267-3659

Ireland Trash Service
Rt. 1, Box 65
Jonesboro, TX 76538
(254)-386-5557

Inland Service Corporation
415 S.W. 11th Street
Lawton, OK 73501
(580)-353-4566

Brazos Environmental Waste
Management Inc.
4923 Franklin
Waco, TX 76710
(254)-770-0592

Medical Waste

American Medical Waste Management
PO Box 1050
Copperas Cove, TX 76522-1050
(254)-547-7020

High Horizon, Inc.
PO Box 1052
Temple, TX 76502
(254)-938-2508

Tejas Medical Waste, Inc.
PO Box 1547
Copperas Cove, TX 76522
(254)-518-1932

Liquid Waste/Sludge Transporters

S&M Vacuum and Waste Removal
PO Box 817
Killeen, TX 76540
(254)-526-5541

Billy Brown's Backhoe Service
3592 Collie Street
Belton, TX 76513
(254)-939-6931

Blount's Speedy Rooter
6814 Lower Troy Road
Temple, TX 76501
(254)-774-7211

Lackey's Septic Tank Service
8311 Old Howard Road
Temple, TX 76504
(254)-778-2571

Smith Romey Septic Service
3198 W. US Hwy 190
Belton, TX 76513
(254)-939-5938

J.L. Backhoe Service
5801 Duck Hollow Lane
Temple, TX 76502
(254)-986-2314

Yount Septic Service
8401 Amity School Road
Belton, TX 76513
(254)-773-8032

Ace Septic and Plumbing
5813 Mary Francis
Houston, TX 77039
(281)-444-4808

G&W Pumping Service
2181 Old Georgetown Road
Gatesville, TX 76528
(254)-865-9146

K&S Backhoe Service
1035 FM 215
Gatesville, TX 76528
(254)-865-1600

Brumbalow Septic Service
508 W. Boynton
Hamilton, TX 76531
(254)-386-5028

Rubio's Septic Tank Service
709 Scarbrough
Rockdale, TX 76567
(512)-446-3986

CenTex Waste Management
PO Box 475
McGregor, TX 76657
(254)-840-5518

Appendix V

Contact Information for Recycling Facilities

Killeen Recycling Center
PO Box 1329
Killeen, TX 76540
(254)-554-7572

City of Morgan's Point Resort
8 Morgan's Point Blvd.
Morgan's Point Resort, TX 76513
(254)-780-1334

Temple Recycling Centers
2 North Main Street
Temple, TX 76501
(254)-298-5725

Fort Hood Recycling Center
4219, 77th Street
Fort Hood, TX 76544
(254)-287-2336

Gatesville Recycling Center
110 North 8th Street
Gatesville, TX 76528
(254)-865-8951

Belton Recycling Center
PO Box 120
Belton, TX 76513
(254)-933-5824

Harker Heights Recycling Center
C/O CenTex Waste Management
PO Box 475
McGregor, TX 76657
(800)-234-7478

Holland Scrap and Recycling
PO Box 396
Holland, TX 76534
(254)-657-8146

City of Copperas Cove Recycling Center
PO Drawer 1449
Copperas Cove, TX 76522
(254)-547-4242

Vista Fibers
2400 E. Veterans Memorial Blvd.
Killeen, TX 76543
(254)-699-5050

San Saba Recycling Center
PO Box 778
San Saba, TX 76877
(915)-372-5144

Rockdale Metal
PO Box 1676
Rockdale, TX 76567
(512)-446-2411

Hamilton County Recycling Center
Route 3, Box 63
Hamilton, TX 76531

Or

Route 3, Box 52
Hamilton, TX 76531
Topsey Road Recycling Center

207 North 5th St.
Copperas Cove, TX 76522
(254)-547-5631

Resource Recycling Service
PO Box 805
Temple, TX 76503
(254)-773-2700

East Gate Recycling Center
517 W. Rancier Ave.
(254)-773-9933
(254)-634-8313
Killeen, TX 76591

Gidden Distributing Inc.
3010 Lucius McCelvey Dr.
Temple, TX 76540

Not in CTCOG Region but provides service

Sunbright Waste Paper Company
PO Box 21302
Waco, TX 76702-1302
(254)-776-1977

Appendix VI

Closed Landfill Inventory

According to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission's (TNRCC) Municipal Solid Waste regulations (31 TAC §330.951), the definition of a closed municipal solid waste landfill is as follows:

A discreet area of land or an excavation that has received only municipal solid waste or municipal solid waste combined with other solid wastes, including but not limited to construction/demolition waste, commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, conditionally exempt small-quantity generator hazardous waste, and industrial solid waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pit as those terms are now defined by 40 CFR §257.2 (EPA Regulations).

Under §363.064(a)(10) of the Texas Health & Safety Code, as amended by Senate Bill 1447, 76th Texas Legislature, all Councils of Governments are required to compile an inventory of closed municipal solid waste landfill units. Per the statutory provisions, the inventory is to include:

- a. landfill units no longer in operation
- b. the exact boundaries of each former landfill unit or, if the exact boundaries are not known, the best approximation of each unit's boundaries
- c. a map showing the approximate boundaries of each former landfill unit, if the exact boundaries are not known
- d. the current owners of the land on which the former landfill units were located
- e. the current use of the land

In compiling this inventory, the Central Texas Council of Governments (CTCOG) entered into a partnership with the Bell County Network for Education Technology (BellNET) in December of 1999. Working with a grant from the TNRCC and a School-to-Work grant from the Texas Workforce Commission, CTCOG and BellNET set out to establish a multidisciplinary approach to completing the inventory with a goal of finishing the project within the fiscal year 2002 timeframe.

Students from area colleges and universities were recruited by BellNET in June of 2000 to assist in gathering and organizing the landfill data. In exchange for their work, each student was awarded a small scholarship to the institution of their choice. Initial data collection was completed in November of 2000.

The data collection was analyzed and reviewed by CTCOG staff. Based on this data (written and verbal directions, previously drawn maps, deeds, inspection records, etc.), a map depicting

each landfill and its boundaries was produced using DOQQ photographs. The site history, ownership information, current land use, and a narrative description of the location of each landfill were also included in the inventory. All maps and supporting information are derived from the best available public records—many times they are only estimations. No claims are made as to the positional accuracy or completeness of the data or its suitability for a particular purpose.

Once the initial compilation of the Inventory was complete, public meetings were held on May 10, 2001 at the Commissioner’s Courtroom in Belton, Texas and on May 17, 2001 at the Commissioner’s Courtroom in Lampasas, Texas. No public comment was received at either meeting. A public hearing was held on May 25, 2001 at the Commissioner’s Courtroom in Belton, Texas to allow the public one final time of viewing and commenting on the Inventory before being adopted by CTCOG’s governing body. No public comment was received.

The initial draft was sent to the TNRCC for comments in June of 2001, and the agency provided a list of recommended changes by December of the same year. These suggested changes were minor in nature and dealt primarily with formatting issues. The final revision of the inventory was complete in April of 2002.

The Solid Waste Advisory Committee met on April 19, 2002 and approved the Inventory and formally adopted the document as an amendment to the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. The Executive Committee of CTCOG officially accepted this approval on April 25, 2002.

The Inventory is divided by county, however, Fort Hood is further divided into its own section despite the fact that it falls within Bell and Coryell counties. All landfills are in numerical order with the unpermitted sites listed first. Unpermitted sites are identified with a “U” number while permitted sites are identified by a “P” number. Reference attachments are listed chronologically. Please note that some of the Fort Hood site attachments are referenced by three different numbering systems—TNRCC, the Resource Conservation and Recover Act (RCRA), and Fort Hood’s own numerical assignment. For example, site U2568 is a TNRCC designation, but the RCRA and Fort Hood numbers for this site are FH-003 and Site 4, respectively. In keeping with the rest of the Inventory, Fort Hood sites were arranged according to the TNRCC designation.

Two Appendices are included in the Inventory. Appendix I consists of landfill sites that were removed from the Inventory. Each of these sites is an unpermitted site with a corresponding permit number. In other words, both a permitted site and an unpermitted site had been found to encompass the same land area. For example, site U441 was found to be the same site as P1139. In all cases, the unpermitted site was removed. The corresponding permitted site remains listed in the appropriate county.

Appendix II lists landfill sites that were added to the Inventory. These sites have not been documented by the TNRCC and were discovered during the research for this Inventory. Each of these additional sites is located within Fort Hood. A temporary number has been assigned

to each site. This number consists of the State assigned COG number (CTCOG is 23), T (for Temporary), and a three digit unit number beginning with 001.

The Closed Landfill Inventory is located in a separate binder from this Regional Plan.

Please call (254)-933-7075 for more information.

Appendix VII

Selection Criteria Categories, Questions, and Points

Category 1—Project Description (25 Points)

1. Are all aspects of the proposed project described in sufficient detail to ensure its overall feasibility or workability? (15 points)
2. Are the expected benefits of the proposed project adequately described? (5 points)
3. To what extent is the population affected by the program in proportion to the population of the geographic area served? (5 points)

Category 2—Work Program (25 Points)

1. Are all of the major steps or tasks involved in the proposed project clearly presented and adequately described? (15 points)
2. Are responsible entities and a specific timeframe for accomplishing and completing each step or task provided? (5 points)
3. Is each step or task described in terms of its effect on the total project budget? (5 points)

Category 3—Project Cost Evaluation (25 Points)

1. Are the total related costs of the proposed project (not just grant expenditures) adequately considered? (10 points)
2. Are the costs of the proposed project presented in unit terms, such as cost per ton, cost per customer, or cost per capita, as applicable? (5 points)
3. Are the costs of the proposed project compared to any established averages, or to normal costs for similar projects? (4 points)
4. Will the proposed project result in a measurable cost savings? (3 points)
5. Are the costs of the proposed project otherwise reasonably justified? (3 points)

Category 4—Level of Commitment of the Applicant (25 Points)

1. At what level is the applicant providing any matching funds or in-kind services? (50% or more = 15 points)
2. If an ongoing service is proposed, to what extent has the applicant demonstrated the ability to sustain the program beyond the term of the grant? (3 points)
3. Has the applicant previously demonstrated a commitment to preferred solid waste management practices, such as implementing other solid waste management projects, being involved in a local or subregional solid waste management plan or study, or other conservation methods including education? (2 points)
4. Has the project applicant received any letters of support or resolutions from the appropriate authorities? (Yes = 5 points/No = 0 points)