

PANHANDLE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLAN

2002 - 2022

Adopted by the PRPC Board
August 29, 2002

This plan was funded through a solid waste management grant provided by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality through the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission. This funding does not necessarily indicate an endorsement of support of the plan findings and recommendations.

RESOLUTION

02-08-29-02

A RESOLUTION BY THE PANHANDLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION'S (PRPC) BOARD OF DIRECTORS FORMALLY ADOPTING THE 2002 PANHANDLE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT AND AUTHORIZING THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR TO SUBMIT THE AMENDMENT TO THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY FOR REVIEW AND FINAL APPROVAL THROUGH THE STATE OF TEXAS RULE-MAKING PROCESS.

WHEREAS, Texas Senate Bill 1519 (SB 1519), enacted during the 71st Session of the Texas Legislature, called for the development of regional solid waste management plans and assigned the primary responsibility for the regional planning process to the states Councils of Governments (COGs), and

WHEREAS, SB 1519 also required that the regional planning processes adhere to the guidelines established in Subchapter O of the Municipal Solid Waste Management Regulations and the Comprehensive Solid Waste Management, Resources, Recover, and Conservation Act (§363, Health & Safety Code) and that the regional plans be consistent with the State of Texas Solid Waste Management Plan, and

WHEREAS, the PRPC Board of Directors did adopt such a plan on January 28, 1992, which subsequently was subsequently approved by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (now, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality or TCEQ) on October 11, 1995, and

WHEREAS, the TCEQ is requiring that all the all the state's COGs update and amend their plans in 2002 essentially following the same guidelines used to create the original regional solid waste management plans, and

WHEREAS, the PRPC has amended its regional solid waste management plan in accordance with the TCEQ's regional solid waste management planning requirements.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Directors of the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission:

1. That the 2002 Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Plan Amendment has been developed in accordance with the Subchapter O Planning Guidelines and other applicable statutes as required by the TCEQ.

2. That to the extent economically and technologically feasible, the 2002 Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Amendment does give preference to the state's established hierarchy(ies) for the management of solid waste and municipal sludge.

3. That during the development of this amendment, due diligence has been given to ensure participation in the process by the public and other parties involved with or interested in the Panhandle's solid waste management system.

4. That this amendment is intended to serve as a guidance document in assisting the region's local governments in addressing their solid waste management needs during the next 20 years.

5. That the PRPC Board of Directors does hereby designate and adopt the attached plan as the Panhandle's 2002 Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Amendment and authorizes the Executive Director to submit the amendment to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for review and final consideration of approval.

CONSIDERED AND APPROVED THIS 29TH DAY OF AUGUST, 2002.

Skip Huskey, Chairman
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission
Board of Directors

ATTEST:

Jack Hall, Secretary/Treasurer
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission
Board of Directors

Table of Contents

Plan Overview/Executive Summary 1

Regional Analysis 3
- Population and Growth Patterns 3
- Economic Activity 9

Waste Generation and Characterization 11
- Waste Generation 11
- Waste Characterization 24

Waste Management Systems 26
- Roles, Responsibilities and Institutional Arrangements 26
- Waste Disposal and Capacity 27
- Waste Transfer, Storage, Treatment, and Processing 31
- Waste Collection and Transportation Services 35
- Recycling Services 37
- Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Services 46
- Other Solid Waste Services 47
- Litter and Illegal Dumping 47
- Facility Siting 48
- Closed MSW Landfill Inventory 50
- Local Solid Waste Management Plans 51

Regional Goals, Objectives, and Action Plan 51
- Summary of Needs and Problems 51
- Goals and Objectives 53

Action Plan 56
- Short-Ranged Plan (2002-2006) 56
- Plan Conformance/Permit Review 57
- Grants Funding Plan 61
  - Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Priorities 61
  - Specific Projects 61
  - Project Categories 61
  - Allocation and Priorities 65
  - Project Selection Process 66
- Local Solid Waste Management 67
- Regional Coordination and Planning 68
- Local and Subregional Recommendations 68
- Recommended for State-Level Action 69
- Other Recommendations 69
- Medium-Ranged Plan (2007-2012) 69
- Long-Ranged Plan (2007-2012) 72

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Status and Location of Permitted MSW Landfills
Appendix 2: Inventory of Closed MSW Landfills
Appendix 3: Other Data and Information
Exhibit A: Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Plan Conformance Checklist

List of Tables, Charts, and Maps

TABLES

		Page No.
Table 1.	Population Trends and Projects: By City, County, Subregion and Region	4
Table 2.	Retail Sales 1990 – 2000 Texas Panhandle Region & Amarillo MSA	9
Table 3.	City of Amarillo Building Permits 1999 - 2000	10
Table 4.	Landfill Disposal in the Texas Panhandle from 1998 – 2000	12
Table 5.	Solid Waste Management Service Providers in the Panhandle	13
Table 6.	Estimate of the Region's 2000 Landfill Disposal Activity by Landfill	16
Table 7.	Estimated Regional Composition of Landfilled Waste	25
Table 8.	Estimate of the Region's 2000 Remaining Disposal Capacity by Subregion	27
Table 9.	Panhandle's Projected Landfill Consumption by 2010	29
Table 10.	Municipal Solid Waste Tipping Fees: 1998 - 2002	30
Table 11.	Registered Transfer Facilities Operating in the Panhandle in 2000	31
Table 12.	Registered Storage & Treatment Facilities Operating in the Panhandle	31
Table 13.	Panhandle's Sludge Transporter Information	32
Table 14.	Panhandle's Private Solid Waste Haulers	35
Table 15.	Panhandle's Citizens' Convenience Centers and Waste Drop-offs	36
Table 16.	Panhandle's Medical Waste Haulers	36
Table 17.	TCEQ-Funded Waste Reduction Projects: 1996 – 2001	37
Table 18.	Local Government Public Used Oil Collection Center Operators	39
Table 19.	Recycling Markets Available to the Panhandle	40
Table 20.	TCEQ's Listed Recycling Markets for the Panhandle	41

CHARTS

Regional Population Change 2000 – 2020	3
Panhandle Landfill Disposal Activity in 2000 by Subregion	11
Approximate Composition of Panhandle Wastestream	24

MAPS

Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Subregional Planning Areas	2
Panhandle Regional Wastestream Flow Map	15
Panhandle Region's Local Government Recycling System	44
Location of Landfills and Transfer Stations in the Texas Panhandle	48

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The PRPC acknowledges the efforts of the following groups who made the development of the 2002 Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Amendment possible.

The Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (RSWMAC) who gave voluntarily of their time to direct the development of this plan for the benefit of the Panhandle region.

Chris Coffman, City Manager, City of Panhandle, who chaired the RSWMAC throughout the development of the 2002 Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Amendment.

All the local governments and private sector service providers in the region who contributed the data and information serving as the basis for this plan.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality which provided the funding to support the costs of developing the 2002 Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Amendment.

B. PLAN OVERVIEW/EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Plan was first developed in 1992 and then approved by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) {formerly, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC)} in 1995. Subsequently, the plan was updated in 1996 and then again, in 1998. Prior to this most current update process, the TCEQ required that the regional solid waste plans be updated every two years. From this point forward, the plan will now be updated or amended on a four-year cycle.

Since its creation, and even during its initial development, the regional plan has been directed and overseen by the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (RSWMAC). An explanation of the composition of the RSWMAC and a description of the committee's duties is shown as an attachment to this plan.

For the purpose of planning regional and localized waste management initiatives, the Panhandle has been subdivided into 6 subregional planning areas. The map on the following page depicts these smaller unit planning divisions.

Several significant changes to the original regional solid waste management plan are being made with this plan amendment. Firstly, as required by the TCEQ, an inventory of all closed MSW landfills in the Panhandle has been appended to this planning document. In the future, this inventory will be maintained on the PRPC's public-access website and over time the information will be updated to reflect any new information found on one or more of the closed sites.

Secondly, from this point forward, the RSWMAC's involvement in the TCEQ's MSW facility permitting process will be strengthened. This planning document details the enhanced role that the RSWMAC will fill in that process.

Thirdly, the goals of this amended plan have been slightly modified from the way the appeared in the original solid waste management plan. This was done to reflect the changes that have occurred in this region since those goals were first authored.

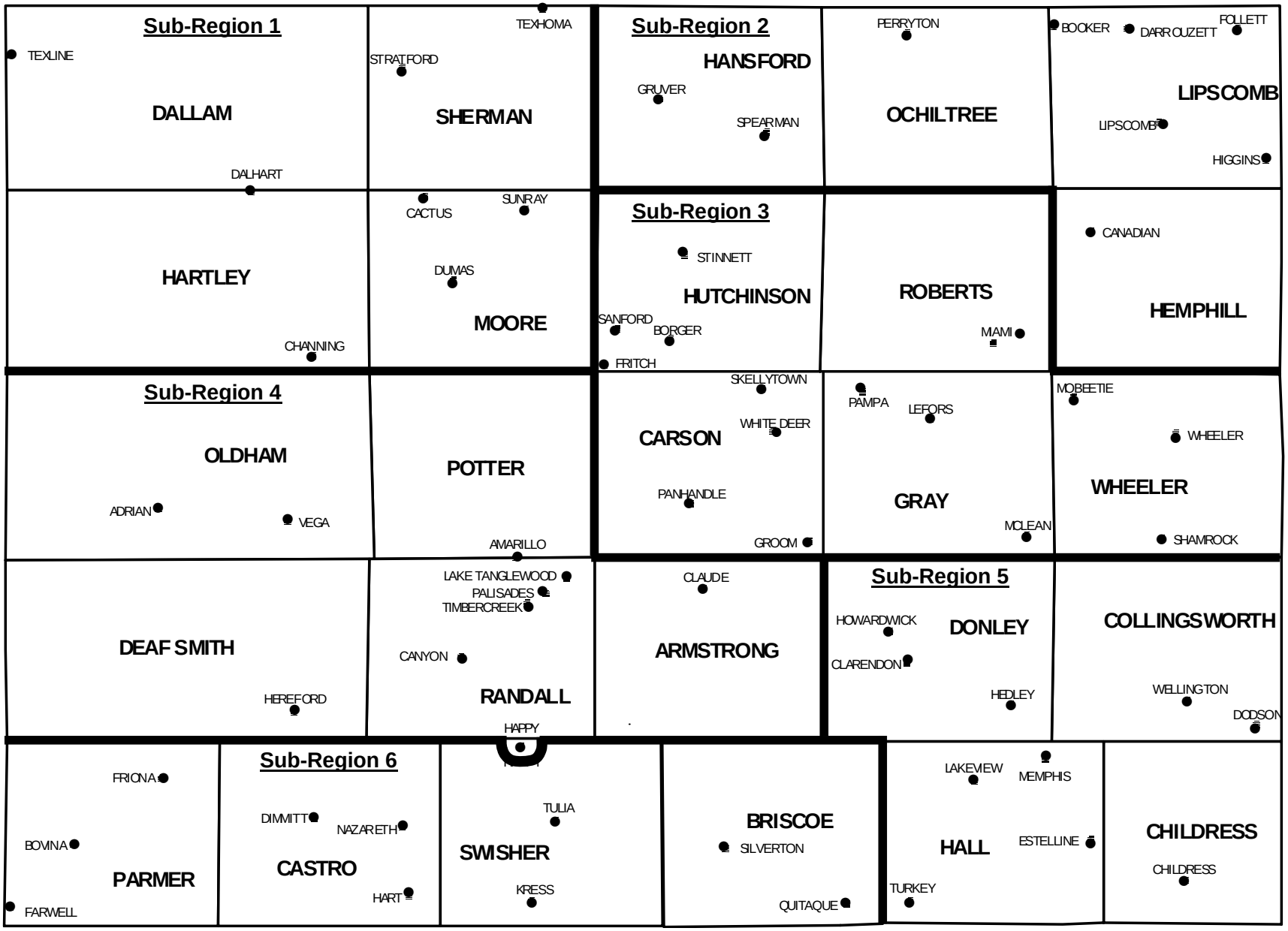
Finally, the life of the original regional plan ran through the year 2015. With this plan amendment, the life of the regional plan has now been extended to the year 2022. However, this particular plan amendment will only be in force until the year 2006 when it will again have to be updated in conformance with the TCEQ's regional solid waste planning requirements.

During the next four years, the region will concentrate on addressing two key solid waste management issues in the Panhandle. Those are the need to improve and enhance the region's recycling and waste reduction efforts and the need to control and minimize illegal dumping and improper disposal practices in the Panhandle.

The goals and strategies listed in the back of this document were designed to address the critical needs areas of the Panhandle's solid waste management system. The goals and strategies have been categorized into three different groups to reflect the short-term, intermediate, and long-ranged goals of this plan.

The overall purpose of this plan is help the region maintain a direction that will lead to an improved access to solid waste services in the region and ensure the continued protection of the Panhandle's environmental resources.

Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Sub-Regional Planning Areas



C. REGIONAL ANALYSIS

This portion of the plan is dedicated to describing the Panhandle region in terms of current and projected population, economic activity, waste generation, and waste composition. All of this information is important in not only forecasting future needs but also in identifying potential opportunities for furthering the goals and objectives of this plan.

1. Population and Growth Patterns

The tables on the pages immediately following detail the population changes which have occurred and that are projected to occur in the Panhandle between the years 1990 – 2020. The population projections are based upon data developed by the Texas State Data Center at the conclusion of the 2000 Census. In accordance with the requirements affecting regional solid waste management plans, the data is provided at the city level, county level, subregional level and the regional level. Although this planning document runs through 2022, the population projects have been cut off at 2020 to maintain consistency with the way in which the State Data Center reports its projections.

Overall, the Panhandle's population is expected to grow by 17.8% by the year 2020. However, this growth is not expected to be consistent across the region. Subregions 1 and 4 are expected to experience the greatest growth during that period with each area's population growing by approximately 23%. The populations of Subregions 2 and 6 will grow at a moderate pace with each area's population increasing by roughly 12%. Subregions 3 and 5 will experience either a negligible or negative population growth.

Graphically, the region's 20-year population projections can be summarized as follows.

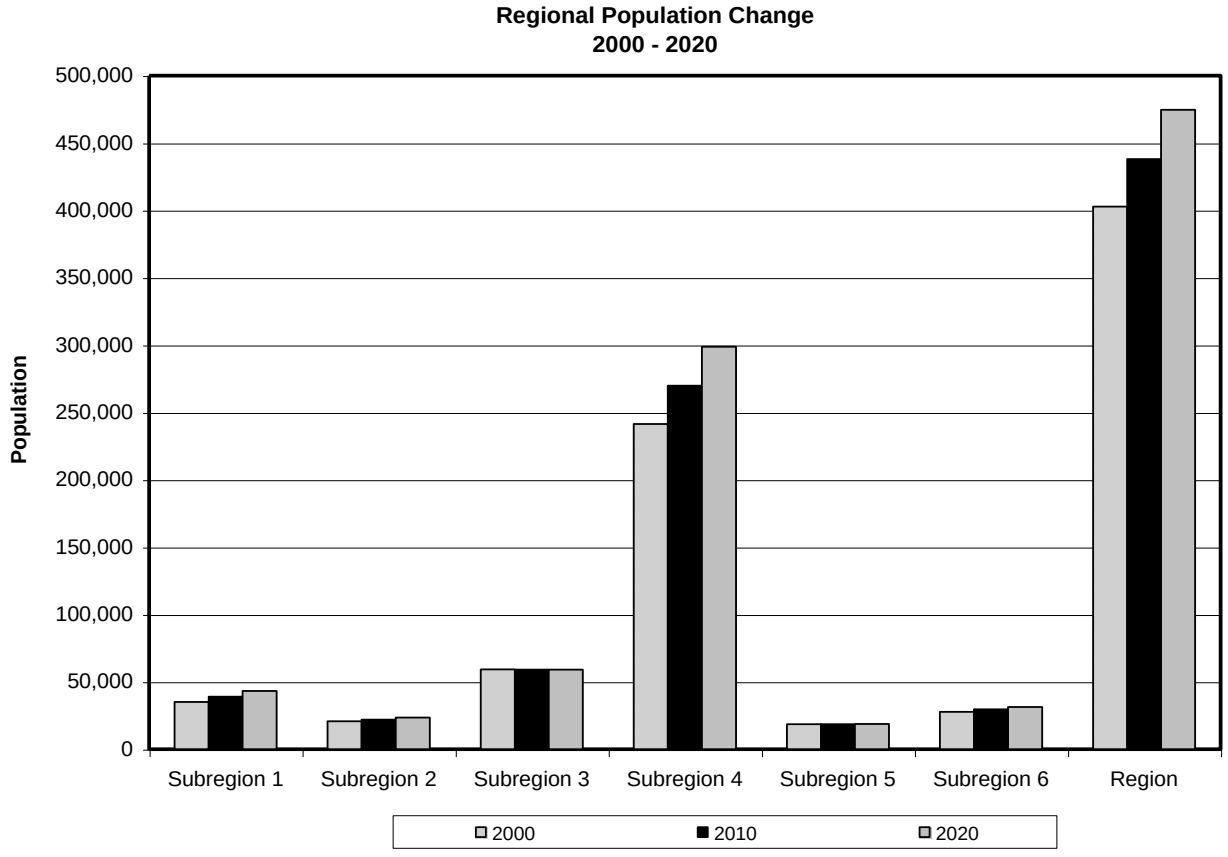


Table 1. Population Trends and Projections: By City, County, Subregion and Region

SUBREGION 1:	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Projection	2010 Projection	2020 Projection	% Change 90-00	% Change 00-05	% Change 00-10	% Change 00-20
Dallam County	1,048	1,224	1,191	1,254	1,300	16.8%	-2.7%	2.4%	6.2%
City of Dalhart (pt.)	4,001	4,487	4,867	5,138	5,614	12.1%	8.5%	14.5%	25.1%
City of Texline	412	511	484	459	473	24.0%	-5.3%	-10.2%	-7.5%
Hartley County	1,127	2,431	2,493	2,541	2,594	115.7%	2.5%	4.5%	6.7%
City of Channing	262	356	376	399	421	35.9%	5.7%	12.0%	18.3%
City of Dalhart (pt.)	2,245	2,750	2,745	2,757	2,874	22.5%	-0.2%	0.3%	4.5%
Moore County	1,736	1,886	1,917	2,167	2,354	8.6%	1.6%	14.9%	24.8%
City of Cactus	1,529	2,538	2,649	2,766	3,254	66.0%	4.4%	9.0%	28.2%
City of Dumas	12,871	13,747	14,947	16,019	18,237	6.8%	8.7%	16.5%	32.7%
City of Sunray	1,729	1,950	2,024	2,097	2,396	12.8%	3.8%	7.6%	22.9%
Sherman County	720	824	840	885	950	14.4%	2.0%	7.4%	15.3%
City of Stratford	1,781	1,991	2,119	2,220	2,432	11.8%	6.5%	11.5%	22.1%
City of Texhoma	357	371	362	364	388	3.9%	-2.4%	-1.8%	4.7%
SUBREGION 1 TOTALS	29,818	35,066	37,015	39,066	**43,287**	17.6%	5.6%	11.4%	**23.4%**

SUBREGION 2:	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Projection	2010 Projection	2020 Projection	% Change 90-00	% Change 00-05	% Change 00-10	% Change 00-20
Hansford County	1,479	1,186	1,156	1,197	1,285	-19.8%	-2.5%	0.9%	8.3%
City of Gruver	1,172	1,162	1,235	1,282	1,389	-0.9%	6.2%	10.4%	19.6%
City of Spearman	3,197	3,021	3,103	3,220	3,474	-5.5%	2.7%	6.6%	15.0%
Hemphill County	1,300	1,118	1,079	1,119	1,113	-14.0%	-3.5%	0.1%	-0.4%
City of Canadian	2,420	2,233	2,326	2,377	2,398	-7.7%	4.1%	6.5%	7.4%
Lipscomb County	634	602	586	598	611	-5.0%	-2.7%	-0.6%	1.5%

SUBREGION 2 (continued):	**1990 Census**	**2000 Census**	**2005 Projection**	**2010 Projection**	**2020 Projection**	**% Change 90-00**	**% Change 00-05**	**% Change 00-10**	**% Change 00-20**
City of Booker	1,259	1,315	1,339	1,357	1,386	4.4%	1.9%	3.2%	5.4%
City of Darrouzett	370	303	292	293	299	-18.1%	-3.6%	-3.3%	-1.3%
City of Follett	429	412	408	413	422	-4.0%	-1.0%	0.3%	2.4%
City of Higgins	451	425	419	423	431	-5.8%	-1.5%	-0.6%	1.5%
Ochiltree County	1,521	1,232	1,215	1,266	1,349	-19.0%	-1.4%	2.7%	9.5%
City of Perryton	7,607	7,774	8,130	8,469	9,276	2.2%	4.6%	8.9%	19.3%
SUBREGION 2 TOTALS	21,839	20,783	21,288	22,014	**23,433**	-4.8%	2.4%	5.9%	**12.8%**

SUBREGION 3:	**1990 Census**	**2000 Census**	**2005 Projection**	**2010 Projection**	**2020 Projection**	**% Change 90-00**	**% Change 00-05**	**% Change 00-10**	**% Change 00-20**
Carson County	1,821	1,670	1,652	1,648	1,613	-8.3%	-1.1%	-1.3%	-3.4%
City of Groom	603	587	580	582	595	-2.7%	-1.2%	-0.8%	1.3%
City of Panhandle	2,353	2,589	2,617	2,643	2,743	10.0%	1.1%	2.1%	6.0%
City of Skellytown	674	610	587	582	549	-9.5%	-3.8%	-4.6%	-10.1%
City of White Deer	1,125	1,060	1,082	1,086	1,110	-5.8%	2.1%	2.4%	4.8%
Gray County	2,503	3,468	3,356	3,324	3,283	38.6%	-3.2%	-4.1%	-5.3%
City of Lefors	647	559	537	532	517	-13.6%	-3.9%	-4.8%	-7.6%
City of McLean	858	830	828	820	820	-3.3%	-0.3%	-1.2%	-1.2%
City of Pampa	19,959	17,887	17,655	17,487	17,368	-10.4%	-1.3%	-2.2%	-2.9%
Hutchinson County	5,293	5,181	5,125	5,350	5,375	-2.1%	-1.1%	3.3%	3.7%
City of Borger	15,675	14,302	14,319	14,324	14,527	-8.8%	0.1%	0.2%	1.6%
City of Fritch	2,335	2,235	2,354	2,383	2,441	-4.3%	5.3%	6.6%	9.2%
City of Sanford	220	203	193	195	192	-7.7%	-4.7%	-4.2%	-5.3%
City of Stinnett	2,166	1,936	2,030	2,067	2,120	-10.6%	4.8%	6.8%	9.5%

SUBREGION 3 (continued):	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Projection	2010 Projection	2020 Projection	% Change 90-00	% Change 00-05	% Change 00-10	% Change 00-20
Roberts County	346	299	305	316	323	-13.6%	2.1%	5.8%	8.0%
City of Miami	679	588	593	614	632	-13.4%	0.8%	4.4%	7.5%
Wheeler County	2,046	1,770	1,625	1,565	1,494	-13.5%	-8.2%	-11.6%	-15.6%
City of Mobeetie	169	107	97	91	88	-36.7%	-9.0%	-15.1%	-18.0%
City of Shamrock	2,286	2,029	2,092	2,105	2,095	-11.2%	3.1%	3.7%	3.2%
City of Wheeler	1,378	1,378	1,313	1,287	1,252	0.0%	-4.8%	-6.6%	-9.1%
SUBREGION 3 TOTALS	63,136	59,288	58,939	59,002	**59,137**	-6.1%	-0.6%	-0.5%	**-0.3%**

SUBREGION 4:	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Projection	2010 Projection	2020 Projection	% Change 90-00	% Change 00-05	% Change 00-10	% Change 00-20
Armstrong County	790	835	813	803	820	5.7%	-2.7%	-3.8%	-1.8%
City of Claude	1,231	1,313	1,343	1,368	1,420	6.7%	2.3%	4.2%	8.2%
Deaf Smith County	4,408	3,964	4,390	4,620	5,218	-10.1%	10.8%	16.5%	31.6%
City of Hereford	14,745	14,597	15,123	15,913	17,467	-1.0%	3.6%	9.0%	19.7%
Oldham County	1,203	1,090	1,131	1,182	1,227	-9.4%	3.8%	8.4%	12.6%
City of Adrian	248	159	166	172	179	-35.9%	4.3%	8.5%	12.5%
City of Vega	827	936	974	1,014	1,061	13.2%	4.1%	8.3%	13.3%
Potter County	8,034	10,009	11,094	11,766	13,118	24.6%	10.8%	17.6%	31.1%
City of Amarillo (pt.)	89,840	103,327	109,261	115,887	129,829	15.0%	5.7%	12.2%	25.6%
City of Bishop Hills	NA	210	229	243	274	NA	9.1%	15.7%	30.3%
Randall County	9,619	19,554	20,849	21,951	23,858	103.3%	6.6%	12.3%	22.0%
City of Amarillo (pt.)	67,775	70,300	73,977	77,884	85,522	3.7%	5.2%	10.8%	21.7%
City of Canyon	11,365	12,875	13,789	14,518	16,125	13.3%	7.1%	12.8%	25.2%
City of Lake Tanglewood	637	825	871	918	1,008	29.5%	5.6%	11.2%	22.2%

SUBREGION 4 (continued):	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Projection	2010 Projection	2020 Projection	% Change 90-00	% Change 00-05	% Change 00-10	% Change 00-20
Village of Palisades	NA	352	397	418	456	NA	12.8%	18.8%	29.6%
Timbercreek Canyon	277	406	430	453	504	46.6%	6.0%	11.6%	24.0%
Swisher County									
City of Happy	579	647	653	658	679	11.7%	0.9%	1.7%	4.9%
SUBREGION 4 TOTALS	211,578	241,399	255,491	269,767	**298,765**	14.1%	5.8%	11.8%	**23.8%**

SUBREGION 5:	**1990 Census**	**2000 Census**	**2005 Projection**	**2010 Projection**	**2020 Projection**	**% Change 90-00**	**% Change 00-05**	**% Change 00-10**	**% Change 00-20**
Childress County	907	900	844	793	803	-0.8%	-6.2%	-11.9%	-10.7%
City of Childress	5,046	6,788	6,902	7,054	7,174	34.5%	1.7%	3.9%	5.7%
Collingsworth County	1,026	816	776	767	767	-20.5%	-4.9%	-6.0%	-5.9%
City of Dodson	129	115	109	110	108	-10.9%	-5.3%	-4.6%	-5.8%
City of Wellington	2,418	2,275	2,270	2,255	2,263	-5.9%	-0.2%	-0.9%	-0.5%
Donley County	1,033	1,038	1,025	1,016	996	0.5%	-1.2%	-2.1%	-4.0%
City of Clarendon	2,043	1,974	1,969	1,961	1,939	-3.4%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-1.8%
City of Hedley	415	379	372	365	353	-8.7%	-2.0%	-3.7%	-6.9%
City of Howardwick	205	437	425	422	406	113.2%	-2.8%	-3.5%	-7.0%
Hall County	568	489	465	470	466	-13.9%	-5.0%	-3.8%	-4.8%
City of Estelline	177	168	154	150	146	-5.1%	-8.6%	-10.7%	-13.3%
City of Lakeview	195	152	144	143	140	-22.1%	-5.4%	-6.0%	-8.0%
City of Memphis	2,451	2,479	2,515	2,520	2,629	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%	6.0%
City of Turkey	514	494	468	467	452	-3.9%	-5.2%	-5.5%	-8.5%
SUBREGION 5 TOTALS	17,127	18,504	18,437	18,493	**18,642**	8.0%	-0.4%	-0.1%	**0.7%**

Table 1. Population Trends and Projections: By City, County, Subregion and Region

SUBREGION 6:	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Projection	2010 Projection	2020 Projection	% Change 90-00	% Change 00-05	% Change 00-10	% Change 00-20
Briscoe County	671	587	571	587	611	-12.5%	-2.6%	-0.1%	4.2%
City of Quitaque	506	432	435	447	448	-14.6%	0.7%	3.4%	3.7%
City of Silverton	794	771	806	828	839	-2.9%	4.6%	7.4%	8.9%
Castro County	3,148	2,356	2,454	2,567	2,743	-25.2%	4.1%	8.9%	16.4%
City of Dimmitt	4,403	4,375	4,621	4,834	5,223	-0.6%	5.6%	10.5%	19.4%
City of Hart	1,221	1,198	1,214	1,270	1,367	-1.9%	1.3%	6.0%	14.1%
City of Nazareth	298	356	381	399	430	19.5%	7.2%	12.1%	20.7%
Parmer County	3,253	2,924	2,895	2,979	3,131	-10.1%	-1.0%	1.9%	7.1%
City of Bovina	1,549	1,874	1,899	2,022	2,147	21.0%	1.3%	7.9%	14.6%
City of Farwell	1,373	1,364	1,417	1,490	1,616	-0.7%	3.9%	9.2%	18.5%
City of Friona	3,688	3,854	4,055	4,150	4,408	4.5%	5.2%	7.7%	14.4%
Swisher County	2,102	1,788	1,748	1,662	1,460	-14.9%	-2.2%	-7.0%	-18.3%
City of Kress	753	826	846	855	865	9.7%	2.4%	3.5%	4.7%
City of Tulia	4,699	5,117	5,299	5,597	6,099	8.9%	3.5%	9.4%	19.2%
SUBREGION 5 TOTALS	28,458	27,822	28,641	29,687	**31,387**	-2.2%	2.9%	6.7%	**12.8%**

REGIONAL TOTALS	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Projection	2010 Projection	2020 Projection	% Change 90-00	% Change 00-05	% Change 00-10	% Change 00-20
	371,956	402,862	419,811	438,029	**474,651**	8.3%	4.2%	8.7%	**17.8%**

Source of Census Data:
U.S. Census Bureau
Source of Projections:
Texas State Data Center, Dept of Rural Sociology Texas A&M University
Based On:
Table 1 - Race/Ethnicity by Migration Scenario for 2000-2040 in 5 year increments (SCENARIO 0.0)

2. Economic Activity

Despite recent signs of recession elsewhere in the state, the Panhandle economy remains fairly stable. Currently, the regional unemployment rate is hovering at about 3.5%.

In simple terms, the region is basically divided into two primary economic zones; that within the Amarillo MSA (Subregion 4) and that which exists outside of the Amarillo MSA. To a certain extent both economies are intertwined and dependent upon one another and yet, have distinctly different characters. Nevertheless, the economy of the Amarillo MSA is the more dominant of the two.

The economy of the Amarillo MSA is more retail and manufacturing based while outside the MSA, the economy is more reliant on agriculture. Albeit, much of the MSA's retail activity can be attributed to Panhandle residents from outside the MSA who travel to Amarillo to make purchases.

The table below describes the level of retail activity that took place in the Panhandle region between 1990 and 2000. As can be seen, the Amarillo MSA share of that activity has grown by 5% during that period and now commands nearly 70% of the region's retail trade. During the report period, the amount of retail activity within the MSA grew by 62.87%. At the same time, the level of retail sales outside the MSA increased by 27.94%. Overall, the region's retail trade grew by 50.2% during the past ten years.

Table 2. Retail Sales 1990 - 2000 Texas Panhandle Region & Amarillo MSA

Report Year [1]	Total Panhandle Region	Amarillo MSA Only	Amarillo MSA %
1990	$ 2,797,574,030	$ 1,783,049,215	**64%**
1991	$ 2,934,299,988	$ 1,928,061,149	**66%**
1992	$ 3,063,931,634	$ 1,901,734,526	**62%**
1993	$ 3,185,270,872	$ 2,059,227,303	**65%**
1994	$ 3,443,278,420	$ 2,277,316,851	**66%**
1995	$ 3,555,911,041	$ 2,386,614,252	**67%**
1996	$ 3,692,203,484	$ 2,459,887,553	**67%**
1997	$ 3,761,284,459	$ 2,500,777,471	**66%**
1998	$ 3,783,557,499	$ 2,560,790,842	**68%**
1999	$ 3,957,583,910	$ 2,717,231,479	**69%**
2000	$ 4,201,980,281	$ 2,904,047,800	**69%**

Amarillo continues to aggressively pursue diverse economic growth and was recently designated as a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ). The FTZ benefits local companies conducting business internationally and allows import/export activity more expediently and at a reduced expense. This should open the door for even more manufacture/production activity in the future.

[1] Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts

The Amarillo construction market continues to be strong, fueled by population increases and hail storms that have struck the area in recent years. The table below indicates the amount of construction activity that took place in Amarillo alone during 1999 - 2000.

Table 3. City of Amarillo Building Permits 1999 - 2000

Report Year [2]	Total Value of all Permits	# of Resident Permits	Total Value of Resident Permits	# of Non-Resident Permits	Total Value of Non-Residential Permits
1999	$264,506,279	515	$69,771,199	62	$69,010,888
2000	$244,017,916	521	$69,320,155	126	$43,772,809

NOTE: The Total Value of all Permits column contains the total value of all building permits whether for new buildings, additions, remodeling, roofing or whatever. The other columns contain information on new buildings only and exclude all other permits.

Outside of Amarillo, since 1998 new construction starts have been somewhat of an infrequent event. However, wide portions of the region have recently been affected by damaging hail storms and tornadic activity. Dalhart and Spearman reported dramatic increases in their landfill disposal rates during 2000. In both instances, the cause was attributed to an influx of C&D material created by spring storms.

Outside the MSA, the most visible area of economic growth has been in livestock production. Large dairy and swine operations are becoming more numerous in the region, particularly in the northern Panhandle counties. These new production facilities are creating new jobs and contributing to the local economies.

The office of the Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts is responsible for forecasting economic activity in Texas. Based on the agency's new 13-region economic model of Texas, employment in the High Plains region (which covers a 41-county area including the Amarillo and Lubbock MSAs) is projected to grow at a 1.7 percent annual rate, up somewhat from the 1.2 percent rate seen from 1995 to 2000. Based on historical data maintained since 1970, the Comptroller projects improving economic growth for the region. The next five years should see growth in line with that seen during the early 1990s. [3]

In the context of solid waste management, the region's landfill operators can expect to see increases in the annual amounts of waste disposed of during the next five years. The landfills operated by Amarillo and BFI are two prime examples. Since the last regional plan update was completed, these two facilities have combined to accept 101,897 more tons of waste in 2000 than what they collectively accepted in 1998.

If this trend continues, the life expectancies of some of the region's landfills may be cut much shorter than currently expected. In some instances, it can take up to five years to permit and construct a new landfill facility. Local government officials would do well to monitor population and economic projections and changes, checking that information against their current year disposal rates to determine if and when a new facility is warranted and how that new facility, if needed, should be sized.

[2] Source: City of Amarillo
[3] Source: Texas Comptroller of Public Accounts; Texas Regional Outlook

3. Waste Generation and Characterization

a. WASTE GENERATION

This section begins by providing an overview of waste generation patterns in the Panhandle based upon (1) the landfill disposal rates reported by the region's landfill operators to the TCEQ and (2) the sources of waste being accepted by those landfills. An attempt is also made to assign a per capital daily (PCD) disposal rate to each entity in the region

The Panhandle's waste management system is somewhat self-contained. There is only a minimal amount of waste importation and exportation occurring in the region. Generally speaking, the amount of waste being exported from the region is off-set by the amount of waste being imported into the region.

As was done with the 2000 plan update, the region's local governments were surveyed to determine where their wastes were being landfilled. A user population was identified for each landfill and then, a PCD rate was derived for each entity using the landfill. The PCD rate equation factored the total amount of waste disposed of at a facility versus the number of residents generating the wastes going into the landfill. Innate knowledge of the areas being served was used to refine the final PCD projections.

One factor complicating a more accurate determination of the individual PCD rates is the fact that landfills such as BFI accept wastes from across the region. Also, in certain cases (e.g., Hereford and Shamrock) some communities use multiple landfills to meet their disposal needs. Because of that, it is difficult to accurately attribute volumes of wastes to the responsible generators. Some assumptions had to be made in order align all of the region's waste generating entities for the sake of comparison and to begin developing observations regarding the impact of the region's waste reduction efforts. These assumptions will be explained in further detail using the tables found on the following pages.

The first step taken to define the Panhandle's updated disposal rates was to quantify the total amounts of waste being deposited into each of the landfills in the region. This information was obtained through the regional survey and is listed on table shown on the following page. The chart below basically summarizes where the region's waste was landfilled during 2000.

Panhandle Landfill Disposal Activity in 2000 by Subregion

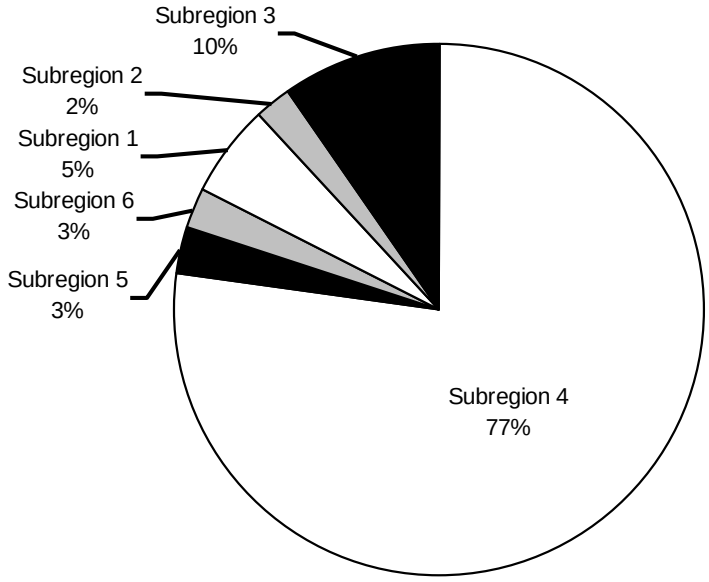


Table 4. Landfill Disposal in the Panhandle from 1998 - 2000

	Entity Name	Entity Type	Permit No.	Sub-region	Landfill Type	1998 Tons	2000 Tons	Difference	% Change
1.	Dalhart	City of	**1038**	**1**	1AE	10,414	15,881	5,467	52.5%
2.	Dumas	City of	**211**	**1**	1	15,391	13,340	-2,051	-13.3%
3.	Hartley	County of	**787**	**1**	4AE	43	93	50	116.3%
4.	Boy's Ranch	Non-Profit [1]	**791**	**1**	4AE	100	100	0	0.0%
5.	Booker	City of	**1943**	**2**	1AE	1,943	1,709	-234	-12.0%
6.	Perryton	City of	**876**	**2**	1AE	5,895	5,765	-130	-2.2%
7.	Spearman	City of	**338**	**2**	1AE	3,323	5,104	1,781	53.6%
8.	McLean	City of	**570**	**3**	1AE	849	849	0	0.0%
9.	Pampa	City of	**589**	**3**	1	0	390	390	NA
	Pampa	City of	**2238**	**3**	1	53,928	48,388	-5,540	-10.3%
10.	Panhandle	City of	**1164**	**3**	1AE	2,353	2,353	0	0.0%
11.	Shamrock	City of	**244**	**3**	4AE	1,899	250	-1,649	-86.8%
12.	Amarillo	City of	**73**	**4**	1	208,848	239,991	31,143	14.9%
13.	Armstrong	County of	**414**	**4**	4AE	150	150	0	0.0%
14.	Southwest	BFI Landfill	**1663**	**4**	1	100,418	171,172	70,754	70.5%
15.	Hereford	City of	**215**	**4**	4AE	5,599	5,023	-576	-10.3%
16.	Childress	City of	**2263**	**5**	1AE	4,686	5,445	759	16.2%
17.	Memphis	City of	**2266**	**5**	1AE	4,290	4,810	520	12.1%
18.	Wellington	City of	**955**	**5**	1AE	5,080	4,052	-1,028	-20.2%
19.	Dimmitt	City of	**445**	**6**	1AE	7,856	7,335	-521	-6.6%
20.	Tulia	City of	**749**	**6**	1AE	0	0	0	NA
	Tulia	City of	**1009**	**6**	1AE	6,658	7,107	449	6.7%
				Two-Year Disposal Summary:		**439,623**	**539,207**	**99,584**	**22.7%**

[1] – The Cal Farley Boy's Ranch landfill is shown here only to provide a complete listing of all permitted facilities in the region. However, since it is only used for limited disposal purposes, the facility is not recognized in this plan for generation/disposal purposes.

The next step in the process was to determine where the waste being deposited into each landfill was coming from. Again, the recent regional solid waste survey was able to provide this information. The following table shows where each entity's waste is being landfilled and identifies who is responsible for getting the waste to the landfill.

Table 5. Solid Waste Management Service Providers in the Panhandle

	Sub-region	Collection Provider	Landfill Used	Transfer Station Used
City of Cactus	1	BFI	BFI	City of Cactus
City of Channing	1	Tri-State Recycling	Amarillo	Direct hauled
City of Dalhart	1	City of Dalhart	Dalhart	Direct hauled
City of Dumas	1	City of Dumas	Dumas	Direct hauled
City of Stratford	1	BFI	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Sunray	1	City of Sunray	Dumas	Direct hauled
City of Texhoma	1	Texhoma, OK	Guymon	Direct hauled
City of Texline	1	Tri-State Recycling	Amarillo	Direct hauled
City of Booker	2	City of Booker	Booker	Direct hauled
City of Canadian	2	City of Canadian	Pampa	City of Canadian
City of Darrouzett	2	City of Darrouzett	Booker	Direct hauled
City of Follett	2	City of Follett	Booker	Canadian (occas.)
City of Gruver	2	City of Gruver	Spearman	Direct hauled
City of Higgins	2	City of Higgins	Pampa	Canadian (occas.)
City of Perryton	2	City of Perryton	Perryton	Direct hauled
City of Spearman	2	City of Spearman	Spearman	Direct hauled
City of Borger	3	City of Borger	Pampa	City of Borger
City of Fritch	3	BFI	Pampa	Direct hauled
City of Groom	3	BFI	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Lefors	3	City of Lefors	Pampa	Direct hauled
City of McLean	3	City of McLean	McLean	Direct hauled
City of Miami *	3	Self-hauled	BFI	Compact Station
City of Mobeetie	3	BFI	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Pampa	3	City of Pampa	Pampa	Direct hauled
City of Panhandle	3	City of Panhandle	Panhandle	Direct hauled
City of Sanford	3	BFI	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Shamrock	3	City of Shamrock	City	Direct hauled
City of Skellytown	3	City of Skellytown	Pampa	Direct hauled
City of Stinnett	3	City of Stinnett	Pampa	City of Borger
City of Wheeler	3	BFI	Pampa	Direct hauled
City of White Deer	3	City of White Deer	Pampa	Direct hauled

Table 5 (continued)

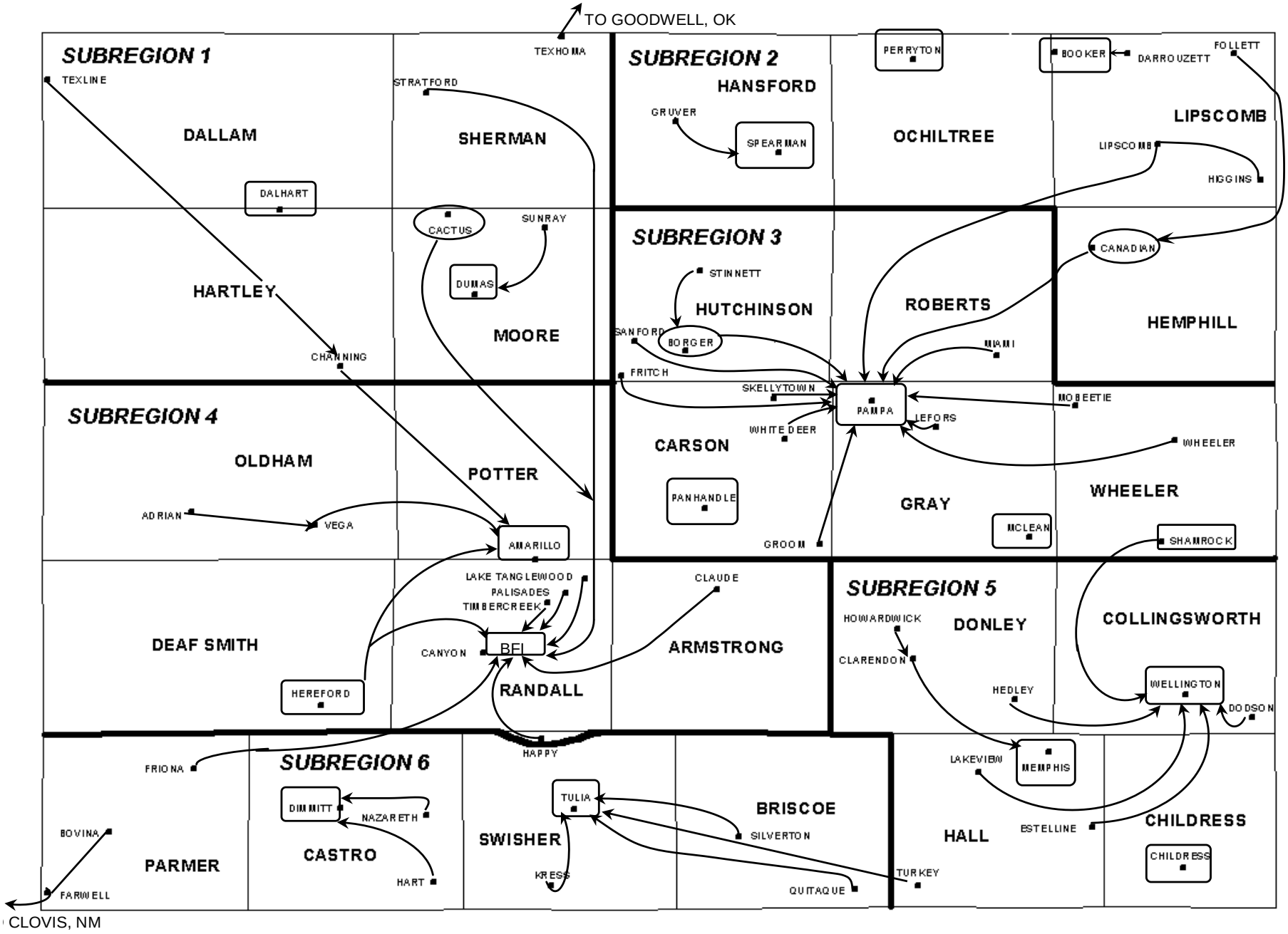
	Sub-region	Collection Provider	Landfill Used	Transfer Station Used
City of Adrian	4	BFI	Amarillo	Direct hauled
City of Amarillo	4	City of Amarillo	Amarillo	City of Amarillo
City of Bishop Hills	4	Individual Contract	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Canyon	4	City of Canyon	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Claude	4	BFI	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Happy	4	BFI	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Hereford	4	City of Hereford	City/BFI	Direct hauled
Lake Tanglewood	4	Individual Contract	BFI	Direct hauled
Timbercreek Canyon	4	Individual Contract	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Vega	4	City of Vega	Amarillo	Direct hauled
City of Childress	5	City of Childress	Childress	Direct hauled
City of Clarendon	5	City of Clarendon	Memphis	Direct hauled
City of Dodson	5	City of Wellington	Wellington	Direct hauled
City of Estelline	5	Self-hauled	Wellington	Direct hauled
City of Hedley	5	City of Hedley	Wellington	Direct hauled
City of Howardwick	5	City of Clarendon	Pampa	Direct hauled
City of Lakeview	5	City of Memphis	Wellington	Direct hauled
City of Memphis	5	City of Memphis	Memphis	Direct hauled
City of Turkey	5	Superior Sanitation	Tulia	Direct hauled
City of Wellington	5	City of Wellington	Wellington	Direct hauled
City of Bovina	6	Duncan Disposal	Clovis	Direct hauled
City of Dimmitt	6	City of Dimmitt	Dimmitt	Direct hauled
City of Farwell	6	Duncan Disposal	Clovis	Direct hauled
City of Friona	6	BFI	BFI	Direct hauled
City of Hart	6	City of Hart	Dimmitt	Direct hauled
City of Kress	6	Superior Sanitation	Tulia	Direct hauled
City of Nazareth	6	City of Nazareth	Dimmitt	Direct hauled
City of Quitaque	6	Superior Sanitation	Tulia	Direct hauled
City of Silverton	6	City of Silverton	Tulia	Direct hauled
City of Tulia	6	City of Tulia	Tulia	Direct hauled

***** - The City of Miami operates a compactor leased from BFI. Residents self-haul to the station.

The map on the following page depicts the Panhandle's current wastestream flow and illustrates where each of the region's local government's solid waste is currently being landfilled.

The next step in the process was to assign an appropriate share of each landfill's waste back to the cities and counties that reportedly disposed of their waste in the facility.

Panhandle Regional Wastestream Flow Map



LEGEND: TRANSFER STATION LANDFILL WASTE FLOW LINE

Some assumptions were made regarding the amount of waste being contributed by each entity to their respective landfill based on PRPC staff's understanding of the area being served by each facility. These per city PCD rates may be somewhat imprecise. However, when the PCD rates for each entity are converted into annual disposal tons and totaled with the annual disposal tons from each other entity using the landfill, the total approximates the total annual landfilled tons reported by the landfill operator.

Where county resident numbers are reported, only a percentage of the county's residents are actually included in the count. It's assumed that many county residents still burn their trash so this waste is not making it into the waste stream. In recent years however, more county residents are showing a greater inclination toward having their waste properly disposed of. In counties where a landfill is located, the percentage of residents accounted for in the PCD evaluation was greater than the percentage used for counties that do not have a landfill. Wherever possible, the numbers assigned to the individual entities was cross-referenced with information provided on the regional solid waste surveys.

Table 6. Estimate of the Region's 2000 Landfill Disposal Activity by Landfill

CITY OF AMARILLO TYPE 1 LANDFILL **Permit No. 73**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
1	City of Channing	356	356	325	5.0
1	City of Texline	511	511	465	5.0
1	Dallam County (pt)	1,224	408	410	5.5
1	Hartley County (pt)	2,431	608	550	5.0
3	Carson County (pt)	1,670	557	555	5.5
3	Hutchinson County (pt)	5,181	1,036	1,035	5.5
4	City of Amarillo	173,627	173,627	223,859	7.1
4	Clements Prison Unit[4]	3,589	3,589	3,930	6.0
4	Neal Prison Unit[5]	1,344	1,344	1,472	6.0
4	Village of Bishop Hills	208	208	210	5.5
4	City of Vega	936	936	935	5.5
4	Armstrong County (pt)	835	835	755	5.0
4	Deaf Smith County (pt)	3,964	991	990	5.5
4	Oldham County (pt)	1,090	545	550	5.5
4	Potter County (pt)	10,009	2,002	2,000	5.5
4	Randall County (pt)	19,554	1,955	1,950	5.5
	TOTALS	**226,529**	**189,508**	**239,991**	

[4] Source. Texas Department of Criminal Justice.
[5] Source. Ibid.

BFI SOUTHWEST TYPE 1 LANDFILL **Permit No. 1663**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
1	City of Cactus	2,538	2,538	2700	5.8
1	City of Stratford	1,991	1,991	1,990	5.5
1	City of Sunray (pt)	1,950	1,950	450	1.3
1	Dallam County (pt)	1,224	408	410	5.5
1	Hartley County (pt)	2,431	1,580	1,450	5.0
1	Sherman County (pt)	824	412	415	5.5
1	Moore County (pt)	1,886	1,320	1,250	5.2
3	City of Sanford	203	203	205	5.5
3	Carson County (pt)	1,670	557	560	5.5
3	Hutchinson County (pt)	5,181	1,554	1,550	5.5
4	City of Adrian	159	159	160	5.5
4	City of Canyon	12,875	12,875	14,200	6.0
4	City of Claude	1,313	1,313	1,325	5.5
4	City of Hereford (pt)	14,597	14,597	11,880	4.5
4	City of Happy	647	647	650	5.5
4	Lake Tanglewood	825	825	830	5.5
4	Village of Palisades	352	352	355	5.5
4	Timbercreek Canyon	406	406	410	5.5
4	WTA&MU [6]	3,375	3,375	3,700	6.0
4	Deaf Smith County (pt)	3,964	2,973	2,990	5.5
4	Oldham County (pt)	1,090	545	550	5.5
4	Potter County (pt)	10,009	8,007	8,100	5.5
4	Randall County (pt)	19,554	17,599	17,800	5.5
5	Donley County (pt)	1,038	519	525	5.5
6	City of Friona	3,854	3,854	3,900	5.5
6	Parmer County (pt)	2,924	2,047	2,050	5.5
OR	NM/OK Imports	NA	NA	5,000	NA
All	Regional Commercial/ Industrial Waste	402,842	402,842	85,767	1.1
	TOTALS	**100,180**	**85,906**	**171,172**	

OR – Out-of-Region

[6] Source. WEST TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY - 1999-2001 (Total Student Body: 6,750)

CITY OF BOOKER TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 1943**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
2	City of Booker	1,315	1,315	1,126	4.7
2	City of Darrouzett	303	303	225	4.1
2	City of Follett	412	412	320	4.3
2	Lipscomb County (pt)	602	50	38	4.2
	TOTALS	**2,632**	**2,080**	**1,709**	

CITY OF CHILDRESS TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 2263**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
5	City of Childress	6,788	6,788	3,500	2.8
5	Childress County (pt)	900	90	75	4.6
5	Roach Prison Unit [7]	1,708	1,708	1,870	6.0
	TOTALS	**9,396**	**8,586**	**5,445**	

CITY OF DIMMITT TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 445**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
6	City of Dimmit	4,375	4,375	4,275	5.4
6	City of Hart	1,198	1,198	1,190	5.4
6	City of Nazareth	356	356	350	5.4
6	Castro County (pt)	2,336	1,635	1,520	5.1
	TOTALS	**8,265**	**7,564**	**7,335**	

CITY OF DUMAS TYPE 1 LANDFILL **Permit No. 211**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
1	City of Dumas	13,747	13,747	12,015	4.8
1	City of Sunray	1,950	1,950	1,200	3.4

[7] Source. Ibid.

CITY OF DUMAS TYPE 1 LANDFILL (continued)

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
1	Moore County (pt)	1,886	189	125	3.6
	TOTALS	**17,583**	**15,886**	**13,340**	

CITY OF CLOVIS LANDFILL

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
6	City of Bovina	1,874	1,874	1,725	5.0
6	City of Farwell	1,364	1,364	1,250	5.0
6	Parmer County (pt)	2,924	731	625	4.7
	TOTALS	**6,162**	**3,969**	**3,600**	

CITY OF DALHART TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 1038**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
1	City of Dalhart	7,237	7,237	13,461	10.2
1	Dalhart Prison Unit [8]	1,332	1,332	1,450	6.0
1	Dallam County (pt)	1,224	408	375	5.0
1	Hartley County (pt)	2,431	243	220	5.0
1	Sherman County (pt)	824	412	375	5.0
	TOTALS	**13,048**	**9,632**	**15,881**	

CITY OF GOODWELL, OK LANDFILL

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
1	City of Texhoma	371	371	340	5.0
	TOTALS	**371**	**371**	**340**	

[8] Source. Ibid.

CITY OF HEREFORD TYPE 4AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 215**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
4	City of Hereford	14,597	14,597	4,550	1.7
4	Deaf Smith County (pt)	3,964	1,982	473	1.3
	TOTALS	**18,561**	**16,579**	**5,023**	

CITY OF McLEAN TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 570**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
3	City of McLean	830	830	750	5.0
3	Gray County	3,468	347	99	1.6
	TOTALS	**4,298**	**1,177**	**849**	

CITY OF MEMPHIS TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 2266**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
5	City of Clarendon	1,974	1,974	1,860	5.2
5	City of Howardwick	437	437	400	5.0
5	City of Lakeview	152	152	110	4.0
5	City of Memphis	2,479	2,479	2,335	5.2
5	Hall County (pt)	489	147	105	3.9
	TOTALS	**5,531**	**5,189**	**4,810**	

CITY OF PAMPA TYPE 1 LANDFILL **Permit No. 589 & 2238**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/day
2	City of Canadian	2,233	2,233	2,305	5.7
2	City of Darrouzett	303	303	178	3.2
2	City of Follett	412	412	412	5.5
2	City of Higgins	425	425	167	2.2
2	Hemphill County (pt)	1,118	559	450	4.4
2	Lipscomb County (pt)	602	50	25	2.7

CITY OF PAMPA TYPE 1 LANDFILL (continued)

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
3	City of Borger	14,302	14,302	16,000	6.1
3	City of Fritch	2,235	2,235	2,200	5.4
3	City of Groom	587	587	505	4.7
3	City of Lefors	559	559	261	2.6
3	City of Miami	588	588	275	2.6
3	City of Mobeetie	107	107	75	3.8
3	City of Pampa	17,887	17,887	20,289	6.2
3	Jordan Prison Unit [9]	994	994	1,088	6.0
3	City of Skellytown	610	610	646	5.8
3	City of Stinnett	1,936	1,936	1,325	3.8
3	City of Wheeler	1,378	1,378	1,250	5.0
3	City of White Deer	1,060	1,060	577	3.0
3	Gray County (pt)	3,468	347	250	4.0
3	Hutchinson Co. (pt)	5,181	518	250	2.6
3	Roberts County (pt)	299	150	90	3.3
3	Wheeler County (pt)	1,770	266	160	3.3
	TOTALS	**58,054**	**47,505**	**48,778**	

CITY OF PANHANDLE TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 1164**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
3	City of Panhandle	2,589	2,589	2,260	4.8
3	Carson County (pt)	1,670	167	93	3.1
	TOTALS	**4,259**	**2,756**	**2,353**	

CITY OF PERRYTON TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 876**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
2	City of Perryton	7,774	7,774	5,675	4.0

[9] Source. Ibid.

CITY OF PERRYTON TYPE 1AE LANDFILL (continued)

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
2	Ochiltree County (pt)	1,232	123	90	4.0
	TOTALS	**9,006**	**7,897**	**5,765**	

CITY OF SHAMROCK **Permit No.** **244**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
3	City of Shamrock	2,029	2,029	220	0.6
3	Wheeler County	1,770	177	30	0.9
		3799	**2206**	**250**	

CITY OF SPEARMAN TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No.** **338**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
2	City of Gruver	1,162	1,162	1,130	5.3
2	City of Spearman	3,021	3,021	3,090	5.6
2	Hansford County (pt)	1,186	890	960	5.9
	TOTALS	**5,369**	**5,073**	**5,180**	

CITY OF TULIA TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No.** **749 & 1009**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
5	City of Turkey	494	494	265	2.9
6	City of Kress	826	826	430	2.9
6	City of Quitaque	432	432	225	2.9
6	City of Silverton	771	771	501	3.6
6	City of Tulia	5,117	5,117	4,736	5.1
6	Tulia Transfer Prison [10]	513	513	562	6.0
6	Briscoe County (pt)	587	117	70	3.3
6	Swisher County (pt)	1,788	268	155	3.2

[10] Source. Ibid.

CITY OF TULIA TYPE 1AE LANDFILL (continued)

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
OR	Hale County (pt)	7,902	277	163	3.2
	TOTALS	**18,430**	**8,815**	**7,107**	

OR – Out-of-Region

CITY OF WELLINGTON TYPE 1AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 955**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
3	City of Shamrock	2,029	2,029	1,652	4.5
5	City of Dodson	115	115	65	3.1
5	City of Estelline	168	168	100	3.3
5	City of Hedley	379	379	300	4.3
5	City of Wellington	2,275	2,275	1,695	4.1
5	Collingsworth Co. (pt)	816	408	240	3.2
	TOTALS	**5,782**	**5,374**	**4,052**	

ARMSTRONG COUNTY TYPE 4AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 414**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
4	Armstrong County	835	418	150	2.0
	TOTALS	**835**	**418**	**150**	

HARTLEY COUNTY TYPE 4AE LANDFILL **Permit No. 787**

Sub-region	User Name	2000 Population	Estimated User Pop.	2000 Disp. Amount	LBs/person/ day
1	City of Channing	356	356	63	1.0
1	Hartley County (pt)	2,431	122	30	1.4
	TOTALS	**2,787**	**478**	**93**	
	2000 REGIONAL TOTALS:	**427,042**	**543,223**	**7.0**	

Several other assumptions were made in deriving this regional breakdown. BFI and other private collection haulers pick up much of the commercial/industrial waste being generated across the region and a large percentage of the waste is eventually deposited into the BFI landfill. There is no way of accurately determining where this waste is coming from so it is assumed that the region is equally responsible for this material. Therefore, the 85,767 tons of Regional Commercial/ Industrial Waste associated with the BFI Southwest Landfill has, for the purpose of establishing an equitable region-wide PCD rate, been allocated back equally to the entire regional population.

Also, the wards of the region's state prison units and university are listed as separate populations to distinguish them from the Panhandle's permanent residents. Fifty percent of the 2000 WTA&MU student body population is considered to be non-resident.

b. WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

Listed on the following page is an approximate break-down of the composition of the Panhandle's wastestream. No actual waste composition studies have been conducted in the Panhandle as they are extremely costly and time consuming. This break-down represents a composite of various relevant waste composition analyses. It draws from actual waste studies conducted by the state of California, by Franklin Associates and R.W. Beck and Associates. Graphically, the region's waste stream can be summarized as follows.

APPROXIMATE COMPOSITION OF PANHANDLE WASTESTREAM

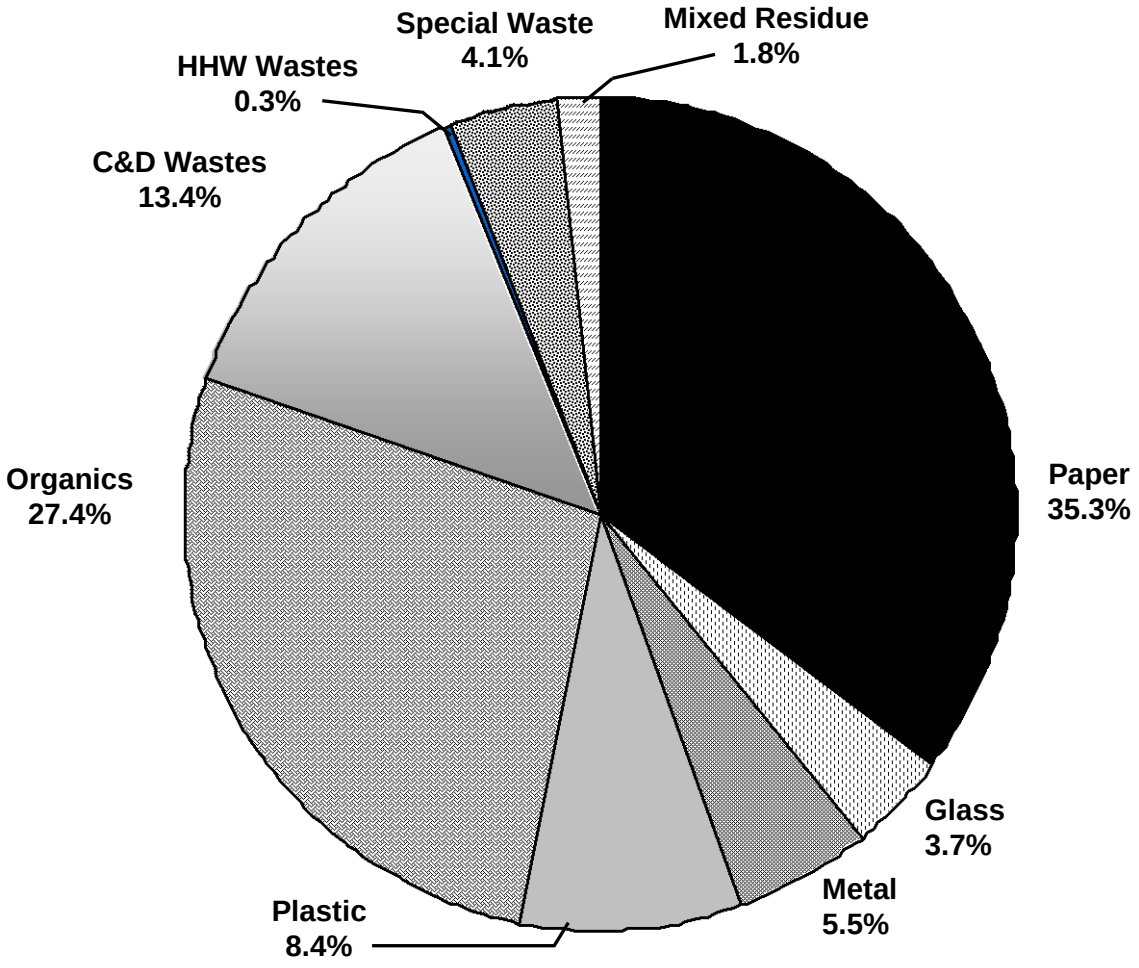


Table 7. Estimated Regional Composition of Landfilled Waste: Averaged Representation by Weight

Paper		
Uncoated Corrugated Cardboard	7.10%	
Paper Bags	0.70%	
Newspaper	6.60%	
White Ledger Paper	2.30%	
Colored Ledger Paper	0.20%	
Computer Paper	0.40%	
Other Office Paper	1.70%	
Magazines and Catalogs	1.90%	
Phone Books and Directories	0.40%	
Other Miscellaneous Paper	4.40%	
Other Paper	9.60%	
Total Paper Wastes		35.3%
Glass		
Clear Glass Bottles & Containers	1.40%	
Green Glass Bottles & Containers	0.40%	
Brown Glass Bottles & Containers	1.40%	
Other Colored Glass Bottles & Containers	0.05%	
Flat Glass	0.10%	
Mixed Glass	0.40%	
Total Glass Wastes		3.75%
Metal		
Tin/Steel Cans	1.70%	
Major Appliances	0.10%	
Other Ferrous Metal	2.40%	
Aluminum Cans	0.70%	
Other Non-Ferrous Metal	0.40%	
Other Metals	0.20%	
Total Metal Wastes		5.50%
Plastic		
HDPE Containers	0.80%	
PETE Containers	0.50%	
Miscellaneous Plastic Containers	0.70%	
Film Plastic	2.40%	
Durable Plastic Items	1.80%	
Other Plastics	2.20%	
Total Plastic Wastes		8.40%
Other Organic		
Food	7.90%	
Leaves & Grass	8.70%	
Prunings & Trimmings	2.20%	
Branches & Stumps	0.20%	
Textiles	1.50%	
Other Organics	6.90%	
Total Other Organics		27.40%
Construction & Demolition		
Concrete	1.20%	
Asphalt Paving	0.10%	
Asphalt Roofing	2.40%	
Lumber	4.90%	
Gypsum Board	1.10%	
Rock, Soil & Fines	1.30%	
Other Construction & Demolition	2.40%	
Total C&D Wastes		13.40%
Household Hazardous Waste		
Paint	0.11%	
Vehicle & Equipment Fluids	0.01%	
Used Oil	0.01%	
Batteries	0.10%	
Other HHW	0.10%	
Total HHW Wastes		0.33%
Special Waste		
Ash	0.10%	
Sewage Solids	1.00%	
Industrial Sludge	0.01%	
Treated Medical Waste	0.01%	
Bulky Items	1.80%	
Tires	0.40%	
Other Special Waste	0.80%	
Total Special Wastes		4.12%
Mixed Residue	1.80%	1.80%
COMPOSITION TOTALS		100.00%

Source. California 1999 Statewide Composition Study and 1993 R.W. Beck & Associate' regional analysis of the Panhandle wastestream.

4. Waste Management System

Table 5 above supplies a summary of the various entities providing the region's solid waste management services. The information on the table represents a vast improvement over the conditions that prevailed at the time the original regional solid waste management plan was developed. In 1993, seven Panhandle communities made no provisions for the collection of solid waste. Residents in very small rural communities and many in the counties relied on burn barrels as the chief means for eliminating their household wastes. Today, whether provided by a municipality or by a private hauler, each community in the Panhandle now has access to collection services on at least a once per week basis.

a. ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The management of solid waste in the region involves a cooperative effort among a variety of federal state, regional and local entities.

At the Federal level, solid waste activities in the region are regulated by several different entities including:

- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency** (federal MSW management policies, regulation, potential grant funding)
- **Federal Aviation Administration** (siting of solid waste activities in close proximity to airports)
- **U.S. Army Corp of Engineers** (construction of facilities in flood plains and wetlands)
- **Fish and Wildlife Service** (habitats of threatened or endangered species)
- **Soil Conservation Service** (rural solid waste management)

At the State level, agencies involved in regulating and tracking solid waste management activities in the Panhandle include:

- **Texas Department of Transportation** (waste transportation)
- **Texas Historical Commission** (activities impacting archeological resources)
- **Texas Railroad Commission** (oil and gas waste management)
- **Texas Commission on Environmental Quality** (MSW and industrial waste management)

At the Local level, solid waste management activities are regulated or coordinated by:

- **City and County governments** (providing or contracting for solid waste services, enacting and enforcing local solid waste regulations)
- **Panhandle Regional Planning Commission** (regional solid waste planning, administration of the regional solid waste grants program)

b. WASTE DISPOSAL AND CAPACITY

The following tables provide a view of the remaining capacity available in the region's landfill benchmarked from the base year of 2000. The capacity information is presented by subregion.

Table 8. Estimate of the Region's 2000 Remaining Disposal Capacity by Subregion

SUBREGION 1 LANDFILL FACILITIES [1]	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
Hartley County (Type 4AE)	24,230 tons	260.5 years
City of Dalhart	273,399 tons	17.2 years
City of Dumas [2]	41,207 tons	3.1 years
City of Dumas	840,000 tons	60.0 years
Cal Farley's Boys Ranch (Type 4AE)	31,300 tons	313.0 years
TOTALS:	**1,210,136 tons**	**39.5 years**

[1] - Total Years Available calculation only considers Type 1 or Type 1AE landfill capacity.

[2] - The City of Dumas recently received a permit to construct a new Type 1AE facility. Once built, the facility will have an estimated 60 years of capacity.

SUBREGION 2 LANDFILL FACILITIES	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of Booker	72,669 tons	42.5 years
City of Perryton	85,141 tons	14.8 years
City of Spearman	183,695 tons	36.0 years
TOTALS	**341,505 tons**	**27.2 years**

SUBREGION 3 LANDFILL FACILITIES [1]	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of McLean	215,249 tons	253.5 years
City of Pampa (#589)	212,798 tons	4.4 years
City of Pampa (#2238)	4,436,200 tons	91.7 years
City of Panhandle	174,009 tons	74.0 years
City of Shamrock (Type 4AE) [1]	7,610 tons	30.4 years
City of Shamrock [2]	108,000 tons	60.0 years
TOTALS	**5,153,866 tons**	**95.9 years**

[1] - Total Years Available calculation only considers Type 1 or Type 1AE landfill capacity.

[2] - The City of Shamrock recently received a permit to construct a new Type 1AE facility. Once built, the facility will have an estimated 60 years of capacity.

Table 8 (continued)

SUBREGION 4 LANDFILL FACILITIES [1]	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of Amarillo	12,744,030 tons	53.1 years
BFI Southwest Landfill	3,467,883 tons	20.3 years
Armstrong County (Type 4AE)	82,050 tons	547.0 years
City of Hereford (Type 4AE)	170,896 tons	34.0 years
TOTALS:	**16,464,859 tons**	**39.4 years**

[1] - Total Years Available calculation only considers Type 1 or Type 1AE landfill capacity.

SUBREGION 5 LANDFILL FACILITIES	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of Childress	1,040,592 tons	191.1 years
City of Memphis	508,273 tons	105.7 years
City of Wellington	263,082 tons	64.9 years
TOTALS	**1,811,947 tons**	**126.6 years**

SUBREGION 6 LANDFILL FACILITIES	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of Dimmitt	522,373 tons	71.2 years
City of Tulia (#1009)	800 tons	0.1 years
City of Tulia (#749)	405,800 tons	57.1 years
TOTALS	**928,973 tons**	**64.3 years**

It should be noted that the remaining capacities for each listed facility is based upon the estimated tonnage space available in that landfill in 2000 divided by the number of tons reportedly placed into the facility that same year. Given the limitations on the types of waste that can be put in Type 4 landfills, the subregional totals only consider the space available in the subregion's Type 1 or Type 1AE facilities. The subregional Total Years available was calculated by dividing the Type 1 or Type 1AE Tons Available by the total number of tons placed in those landfills in 2000.

Listed on the following page is a projection of the amount of landfill space that will be consumed by each landfill by the year 2010. The projection assumes that each landfill will continue to be used by the same entities during the next decade but considers the population increases expected to occur during that timeframe. Some assumptions, based on current waste reductions efforts in each contributing entity, is made about the per capita waste generation rates that will be in affect in the year 2010.

Table 9. Panhandle's Projected Landfill Consumption by 2010

	Landfill Type	2,000 User Population	2,000 Disposal Amount	Estimated Lbs/Person Per Day	Current Years Remaining	Estimated 2010 User Population	2,010 Disposal Amount	Estimated Lbs/Person Per Day	2010 Years Remaining	Estimated 10-Year Reduction
City of Amarillo	Type 1	189,508	239,991	6.9	53.0	210,658	266,775	6.9	37.3	15.7
BFI Southwest Landfill	Type 1	85,906	171,172	10.9	20.0	91,300	173,288	10.4	9.0	11.0
City of Booker	Type 1AE	2,080	1,709	4.5	42.5	2,122	1,665	4.3	32.5	10.0
City of Childress	Type 1AE	8,586	5,445	3.5	191.1	8,923	5,700	3.5	171.8	19.3
City of Dimmitt	Type 1AE	7,564	7,335	5.3	71.2	8,300	7,876	5.2	55.7	15.5
City of Dumas	Type 1	15,886	13,340	4.6	63.0	18,333	15,390	4.6	51.1	11.9
City of Dalhart	Type 1AE	9,632	15,881	9.0	17.2	10,839	16,418	8.3	6.2	11.0
City of Hereford	Type 4AE	16,579	5,023	1.7	34.0	18,223	5,986	1.8	18.4	15.7
City of McLean	Type 1AE	1,177	849	4.0	253.5	1,152	841	4.0	244.8	8.7
City of Pampa	Type 1	47,505	48,778	5.6	95.3	45,473	45,644	5.5	90.1	5.2
City of Panhandle	Type 1AE	2,756	2,353	4.7	74.0	2,808	2,357	4.6	62.8	11.1
City of Perryton	Type 1AE	7,897	5,765	4.0	14.8	8,627	6,298	4.0	2.9	11.8
City of Shamrock	Type 1AE	2,206	1,788	4.4	60.0	2,250	1,807	4.4	47.9	12.1
City of Spearman	Type 1AE	5,073	5,180	5.6	36.0	5,400	4,852	4.9	26.5	9.5
City of Tulia	Type 1AE	8,815	7,107	4.4	57.1	9,267	7,441	4.4	43.8	13.3
City of Wellington	Type 1AE	5,374	4,052	4.1	64.9	3,264	2,442	4.1	95.3	-30.4
Armstrong County	Type 4AE	418	150	2.0	547.0	402	147	2.0	547.0	0.0
Hartley County	Type 4AE	478	93	1.1	260.5	527	133.4	1.4	170.8	89.7

NOTES:

1 - Assumes the City of Dumas will build its 60-year Type 1 facility, already permitted by the TCEQ, within the next three years.

2 - Assumes the combined capacity available between permitted facilities # 589 and #2238.

3 - Assumes the 60-year life span available with the Type 1 facility constructed in 2002.

4 - Assumes the combined capacity available between permitted facilities #1009 and #749.

5 - Assumes that the City of Shamrock will no longer be using Wellington's landfill beginning in 2002.

As can be seen from the projection model above, some of the region's landfill facilities (e.g., City of Amarillo) will begin to consume more landfill space, per annum, in the future as the user population of those facilities increases. In these cases, the life expectancy of the landfill may be cut shorter than what is currently being projected in 2000.

Conversely, some of the region's facilities (e.g., City of Pampa) may actually see a decline in the annual amounts of waste being landfilled. This will in affect increase the current life expectancy of those facilities.

It should also be noted that there are two other permitted disposal facilities in the region; a waste incinerator and a waste-to-energy facility. The permit for the incinerator (Permit #790) is held by Cal Farley's Boys Ranch. The permit for the waste-to-energy facility (Permit # 1678) is held by Baptist St. Anthony's Hospital. At most, these two facilities negligibly impact the region's disposal system and are mentioned here only as a means of providing a complete view of the existing disposal facilities in the region.

The table below provides a listing of the tipping fee rates charged by the Panhandle's landfill operators in 2002.

Table 10. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Tipping Fees: 1998 - 2002

Landfill Operator	**Permit #**	**1998 Tipping Fees**	**2002 Tipping Fees**	**% of Change**
City of Amarillo	# 73	$ 19.00 a ton	$ 19.00 a ton	0.00%
BFI Southwest	# 1663	$ 19.00 a ton	$ 19.00 a ton	0.00%
City of Booker	# 1943	$ 40.00 a ton	$ 40.00 a ton	0.00%
City of Childress	# 2263	$ 3.00 a cu. Yd.	$ 3.00 a cu. yd.	0.00%
City of Dalhart	# 1038	$ 3.00 a cu. yd.	$ 20.00 a ton	+ 11.0%
City of Dimmitt	# 445	$ 35.00 a ton	$ 35.00 a ton	0.00%
City of Dumas	# 211	$ 28.00 a ton	$ 28.00 a ton	0.00%
City of Hereford	# 215	$ 1.54 a cu. yd.	$ 7.00 a cu. yd.	+ 354.0%
City of McLean	# 570	$ 4.50 a cu. yd.	$ 4.50 a cu. yd.	0.00%
City of Memphis	# 2266	$ 7.00 a cu. yd.	$ 7.00 a cu. yd.	0.00%
City of Pampa	# 2238 & # 598	$ 22.50 a ton	$ 23.50 a ton	4.4%
City of Panhandle	# 1164	$ 10.00 minimum	$ 21.00 a ton	0.00%
City of Perryton	# 867	$ 16.85 a ton	$ 16.85 a ton	0.00%
City of Shamrock	# 244	$ 2.00 a cu. yd.	$ 5.00 a cu. yd.	+ 150.0%
City of Spearman	# 338	$ 25.00 a ton	$ 25.00 a ton	0.00%
City of Tulia	# 1009 & # 749	$ 25.00 a ton	$ 25.00 a ton	0.00%
City of Wellington	# 955	$ 25.00 a ton	$ 25.00 a ton	0.00%
Regional Averages		$ 24.47 a ton	$ 24.90 a ton	+ 1.7%

Assessment of Regional Waste Disposal Capacity: As it currently appears, the amount and distribution of the Panhandle's landfill capacity is adequate to meet the needs of the region for at least the next 15 years. The one proviso being that BFI may have to consider starting the permitting process for a new landfill facility sometime within that timeframe.
Regionally, with the few exceptions being some of the smaller Type 1AE facilities, landfill tipping fees remain reasonable and somewhat competitive.

c. WASTE TRANSFER, STORAGE, TREATMENT AND PROCESSING

Below is a table listing the registered solid waste transfer facilities that are located in the Panhandle in 2002.

Table 11. Registered Transfer Facilities Operating in the Panhandle

Owner	**Permit #**	**Type**	**Service/Service Area**
City of Silverton	40022	5TS	Solid waste transfer (currently inactive)
City of Canadian	40026	5TS	Solid waste transfer serving Hemphill Co.
City of Borger	40015	5TS	Solid waste transfer serving Hutchinson Co.
Raymond Weis	40037	5TS	Solid waste transfer serving the City of Higgins
City of Cactus	40031	5TS	Solid waste transfer serving the City of Cactus
City of Sunray	40041	5TS	Solid waste transfer serving the City of Sunray
Safety Kleen of Amarillo	40120	5TL	Mobile liquid waste facility serving the region
Golden Spread Pumping	61004	5GM	Mobile liquid waste processor serving the region
City of Stratford	40109	5TS	Solid waste transfer serving the City of Stratford
City of Amarillo	76	5TS	Solid waste transfer serving the City of Amarillo

Assessment of Regional Waste Transfer Capacity: The transfer facilities in the Panhandle appear to be more than adequate to meet the current and projected future needs of the region. Most of the region's waste generating entities are either directly hauling or contracting to have wastes directly hauled to a permitted disposal site. These arrangements seem to be financially satisfactory to these generators.

Table 12. Registered Storage & Treatment Facilities Operating in the Panhandle

Operator/Address	**EPA ID**	**Permit #**	**Type of Operation**
Thomas Disposal Company P.O. Box 952 Perryton, TX 79070	DW311	WDW311	Class 1 Waste - Injection Well
Safety Kleen Corp. 3811 I-40 East Amarillo, TX 79104	61018	50252	Hazardous Waste - Solvent Recycling, Storage and Transfer

Assessment of the Region's Registered Storage and Transfer Capacities: Table 12 above lists the various registered storage and treatment facilities that are operating in the Panhandle in 2000. Based on the lack of survey comments to the contrary and the lack of any reported illegal disposal activity, it appears as if the availability of storage and treatment facilities in the Panhandle is adequate to meet the current and future needs of the region.

Table 13 below provides a list of the known registered haulers of wastewater sludge, grease and grit trap waste, and septic wastes operating in the Panhandle region in 2002.

Table 13. Panhandle's Sludge Transporter Information [11]

OPERATOR NAME	TNRCC ID #	SITE ADDRESS	WASTE TYPE(S)
Golden Spread Septic Tank & Pumping	20172	106 Rendezvous Amarillo, TX 79108	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste
TCB Enterprises	20272	711 Moody St Borger, TX 79007	Septic Tank Waste
Allens Tri State Mechanical Inc	20289	404 S Hayden Amarillo, TX 79101	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste OT
Hereford Septic Tank Service	20331	334 Avenue J Hereford, TX 79045	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste
B&B Septic Systems	20338	9001 S Osage St. Amarillo, TX 79118	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
Jess Pumping Service Inc.	20619	530 Lisa Lane Canyon, TX 79105	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste
Pete Watts Septic Service	20691	1219 E Francis Pampa, TX 79065	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste
Jack's Car Wash	20747	1815 Apache Dr Dalhart, TX 79022	Water Supply Treat. Plant Sludge
Greasetrap Services of Amarillo	20902	16800 FM 2186 Amarillo, TX 79119	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste
Panhandle Portable, Inc.	21331	719 Main St Stinnett, TX 79083	Septic Tank Waste Chemical Toilet Waste

[11] Source. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; current as of November 7, 2001.

Table 13 (continued)

OPERATOR NAME	TNRCC ID #	SITE ADDRESS	WASTE TYPE(S)
Boyd's Backhoe Service	21369	8711 State Hwy 136 Amarillo, TX 79108	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste
T&J Pumping	21374	228 Cheyenne Canadian, TX 79014	Septic Tank Waste
Williams, C. E.	21482	821 N 9th Canadian, TX 79014	Septic Tank Waste
Boyd, Daniel	21532	403 Airport Rd Spearman, TX 79081	Septic Tank Waste
A-1 Rocket Industries, Inc.	22032	2214 S. Buchanan St. Amarillo, TX 79109	Chemical Toilet Waste
City of Amarillo	22079	3700 SE Loop 335 Amarillo, TX 79118	Grit Trap Waste Water Supply Treat. Plant Sludge Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
Murrell and Sons Pumping Service	22193	Rd. X N. Hwy 87 Kress, TX 79052	Septic Tank Waste
Red River Authority of Texas	22236	412 7th St NE Childress, TX 79201	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
Champion Enterprises	22276	3101 Amarillo Blvd E Amarillo, TX 79107	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste
Blackie's Pump Service	22311	212 North James Spearman, TX 79081	Septic Tank Waste
Godfrey, Patrick C.	22327	1609 W Noel St Memphis, TX 79245	Septic Tank Waste
Borger, City of	22461	600 N. Main Borger, TX 79007	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge Water Supply Treat Plant Sludge
Dalhart, City of	22473	200 Olive Avenue Dalhart, TX 79022	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
Perryton, City of	22478	2 Nth Amherst Perryton, TX 79070	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
Waste Wranglers, Inc.	22519	500 McCafe Lane Amarillo, TX 79118	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste Chem. Toilet Waste Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge Water Supply Treat Plant Sludge

Table 13 (continued)

OPERATOR NAME	TNRCC ID #	SITE ADDRESS	WASTE TYPE(S)
B & J Pumping Service	22597	1301 S Barrett Pampa, TX 79065	Septic Tank Waste
City of Wheeler	22640	505 S Alan Bean Blvd Wheeler, TX 79096	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
City of Panhandle	22642	201 Euchlid Panhandle, TX 79068	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
C'S Portable Services	22698	600 Phillips Dr Dumas, TX 79029	Chemical Toilet Waste
Canadian, City of	22701	6 Main Street Canadian, TX 79014	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
NPS - Lake Meredith Rec Area	22733	419 E Broadway Fritch, TX 79036	Chemical Toilet Waste
City of Hereford	22756	15th St & Progressive Hereford, TX 79045	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
Bryer's Septic Tank Service	22792	Hwy 136 & Matador Fritch, TX 79036	Septic Tank Waste
Odom Cess Pool	22878	15683 FM 1062 Canyon, TX 79015	Septic Tank Waste
City of Darrouzett	23006	111 West Texas Ave Darrouzett, TX 79024	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
Dumas Pumping Service	23012	306 Bruce Dumas, TX 79029	Septic Tank Waste Grease Trap Waste Grit Trap Waste
City of Higgins	23024	201 North Main Street Higgins, TX 79046	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge
Llano-Permian Environmental	23067	4104 West 33rd Ave Amarillo, TX 79109	
Precision Pumping	23078	13301 S Osage St. Amarillo, TX 79118	Septic Tank Waste
Pam Tex Portables	23138	513 W Wilks Pampa, TX 79065	Septic Tank Waste Chem. Toilet Waste
City of Booker	23192	214 S Main Booker, TX 79005	Wastewater Treat. Plant Sludge

Assessment of the Region's Sludge, Grease/Grit Trap Waste, and Septic Waste Disposal Capacities: Based on the comments received through the recent regional survey, it appears that the region's capacity to manage these wastes is sufficient for the present and for the near-term future. All of the region's local governments that operate wastewater treatment plants have arrangements in place to dispose of their plant waste. In fact, many of those plants use a facultative system and in those instances, there is no need for sludge disposal.

Most Panhandle local governments however do not make provisions for the disposal of grease and grit trap waste and septic waste. Those services are for the most part being provided by the private sector. It is the responsibility of the business owner or homeowner to make the provisions necessary to ensure their wastes are being properly disposed of.

The collected septic waste is either dumped, at a fee, into any number of the region's municipally-operated wastewater treatment plants or some other registered processing facility outside the region. Much of the collected grease and grit trap waste is taken to the BFI landfill, solidified and then landfilled.

There have been no reports of the illegal dumping of these materials anywhere in the region. Based on the availability of registered haulers and the lack of any confirmed illegal dumping reports, it is assumed that the region's need for these services is being adequately met by the private sector. It is anticipated that if the need for these services were to increase in the future, the private sector will in turn increase its collection/management capacities.

d. WASTE COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Again, as can be seen by reviewing Table 5, for the most part, the region's municipal solid waste is being collected and managed by municipalities. There are however, a number of private haulers that do provide this service in addition to, providing much of the collection services required by the region's commercial and industrial waste generators.

Table 14. Panhandle's Private Solid Waste Haulers [12]

Service Provider	**Office Location**	**Contact Number**
BFI - Waste Services Sales & Service, Recycling Services	4831 East 25th Avenue Amarillo, TX 79103	(806) 376-5755
Duncan Disposal	2006 South Soncy Road Amarillo, TX 79124	(806) 358-7739
Panhandle Disposal & Recycling	617 North Buchanan St. Amarillo, TX 79107	(806) 342-4855
Waste Wranglers	2025 Hope Road Amarillo, TX 79124	(806) 354-2300
Starkeys Trash Service	Rockwell Place Canyon, TX 79015	(806) 655-1584
Superior Sanitation Service Inc	3012 Dimmitt Road, Plainview, TX 79072	(806) 293-9934
Wasteco Inc	North Highway 70 Pampa, TX 79065	(806) 665-7766
Tri State Recycling	P.O. Box 421 Texline, TX 79087	(806) 362-4828
Rural Waste Management Inc	RR 1 Box 38B Hooker, OK 73945	(580) 652-2577

[12] Source. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

To facilitate the collection process or to ensure that collection services can be affordably provided in the very rural areas of the region, some of the region's local governments have established citizens' convenience stations. These facilities basically serve as a staging area for household wastes. Residents will drop their wastes off at these facilities and the waste is then collected and hauled off to a landfill for disposal.

The table below lists the various convenience centers and waste drop-off facilities that are operating in the Panhandle region in 2002.

Table 15. Panhandle's Citizens' Convenience Centers and Waste Drop-offs

Operator	Facility Description	Materials Accepted	Residents Served
City of Clarendon	Convenience Center	Large bulky items	Clarendon residents
City of Friona	Convenience Center	Metal/Wood Wastes	Friona Residents
City of Fritch	Collection Station	Metal/Wood Wastes	Fritch & Surrounding Residents
City of Happy	Convenience Center	Metal/Wood Wastes	Happy Residents
City of Higgins	Collection Station	Household Wastes	Higgins Residents
City of Howardwick	Convenience Center	Metal/Wood Wastes	Howardwick Residents
City of Miami	Collection Station	Household Wastes	Rural Residents
City of Panhandle	Convenience Center	Metal/Wood Wastes	Panhandle Residents
City of Skellytown	Collection Station	Metal/Wood Wastes	Skellytown Residents
City of Stinnett	Convenience Center	Metal/Wood Wastes	Stinnett Residents
City of Sunray	Convenience Center	Large bulky items	Sunray Residents
City of Texline	Collection Station	Household Wastes	Texline Residents
Collingsworth Co.	Satellite Dumpsters	Household Wastes	Rural County Residents
Donley County	Compactor Station	Household Wastes	Rural County Residents
Parmer County	Convenience Center	Household Wastes	Rural County Residents

Table 14 provides a listing of the private solid waste haulers known to be operating in the Panhandle in 2002. In addition, there are private haulers in the area specifically permitted to provide medical waste hauling services. That list includes the following.

Table 16. Panhandle's Medical Waste Haulers [13]

Service Provider	Office Location	Contact Number
Stericycle, Inc.	6443 S. Western Amarillo, TX 79110	(806) 744-3449
MedClean Systems, Inc.	P. O. Box 7248 Amarillo, TX 79114-7248	(806) 352-5335

[13] Source. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality.

Overall Assessment of the Region's Waste Collection and Transportation Services: In summary, the Panhandle is currently being well serviced by the collection facilities and services available in the region. The recent local government survey detected no unusual deficiencies or inadequacies.

However, in an effort to improve access to disposal services in the very rural stretches of the region, some unserved Panhandle counties may want to consider the establishment of citizens' convenience centers for their residents. There is still a good deal of trash burning taking place in rural counties. The provision of additional convenience centers may help to reduce the level of burning that is occurring and improve waste management in those areas.

e. RECYCLING SERVICES

During the past five years, the Panhandle region has, as a whole, become more actively engaged in recycling and waste reduction. This increased involvement is being prompted by four major factors. Those are:

1. The availability of state grant funds to establish local recycling and waste reduction projects.
2. The availability of intermediate- and/or end-market buyers willing to accept and pay for the region's recyclable materials.
3. Improved transportation access to intermediate- and/or end-markets.
4. An improved efficiency in program operation which makes alternative waste management options comparable in cost to landfilling.

The table below identifies the region's local governments which have established recycling or waste reduction projects between 1996 and 2001 as a result of the TCEQ solid waste grant program.

Table 17. TCEQ-Funded Waste Reduction Projects: 1996 – 2001

RECYLING PROJECTS:

Year Est.	Project Operator	Project Description
1997	City of Amarillo	Commercial Waste Reduction
1999	City of Amarillo	Improvement to Recycling Program
1997	City of Canadian	Baling Program
1999	City of Canadian	Improvement to Baling Operation
1996	City of Childress	Community Recycling
1998	City of Childress	Baling Operation
2001	City of Childress	Baling Operation Enhancement
1999	City of Clarendon	Improvement to Baling Operation
2000	City of Dalhart	Baling Operation
1998	City of Dimmitt	Commercial Waste Reduction
1999	City of Dumas	Improvement to Baling Operation
1999	City of Friona	Metals/Wood Waste Reduction
2001	City of Friona	Metals/Wood Waste Program Enhancement

Table 17 (continued) **RECYLING PROJECTS:**

Year Est.	Project Operator	Project Description
1996	City of Fritch	Baling Operation
1997	City of Fritch	Recycling Program Improvements
2001	City of Fritch	Baling Operation Enhancement
1998	City of Fritch	Baling Operation
1996	City of Gruver	Baling Operation
1999	City of Gruver	Improvement to Baling Operation
2000	City of Gruver	Improvement to Baling Operation
1996	City of Hedley	Metals Recycling
1999	City of Howardwick	Metals/Wood Waste Reduction
1999	City of Panhandle	Baling Operation
2001	City of Panhandle	In-School Recycling Program
1997	City of Perryton	Baling/Collection Program
1999	City of Perryton	Regional Recycling Coordination
2001	City of Perryton	Baling/Collection Program Enhancement
1996	PRPC	Regional Commercial Waste Recyle
1998	PRPC	Recycling Market Development
1999	PRPC	Regional Transportation Program
2000	PRPC	Regional Transportation Program
2001	City of Quitaque	Metals/Wood Waste Reduction
2001	Sanford-Fritch ISD	In-School Recycling Program
1996	City of Shamrock	Baling Operation
2001	City of Shamrock	Baling Operation Enhancement/Metals Program
1997	City of Spearman	Baling Program
1999	City of Spearman	Improvement to Baling Operation
2000	City of Spearman	Improvement to Baling Operation
1998	City of Stratford	Baling Operation
2001	City of Stratford	Community Recycling/Yard Waste Reduction
1996	City of Sunray	Community Recycling
2001	City of White Deer	Community Recycling

WOOD WASTE REDUCTION/COMPOSTING PROJECTS:

Year Est.	Project Operator	Project Description
1996	City of Amarillo	Backyard Composting Program
2000	City of Borger	Regional Wood Waste Program
2001	City of Booker	Wood Chipping Program
2000	City of Canyon	Wood Chipping Program

Table 17 (continued) **WOOD WASTE REDUCTION/COMPOSTING PROJECTS:**

Year Est.	Project Operator	Project Description
1996	City of Dalhart	Yard Waste Reduction Program
2001	City of Dimmitt	Wood Chipping Program
1997	City of Happy	Wood Chipping Program
1998	City of Hereford	Wood Chipping Program
1999	City of McLean	Wood Chipping Program
2001	City of Memphis	Wood Chipping Program
1999	City of Pampa	Alley Limb/Brush Program
1999	City of Stratford	Wood/Yard Waste Reduction
1998	City of Wellington	Wood Chipping Program
1997	City of Wheeler	Wood Chipping Program
1996	City of White Deer	Wood Chipping Program

All of these programs are still in operation and contributing to local and regional waste reduction goals as of 2002.

In 1993, the PRPC implemented a regional used oil recycling program which resulted in the establishment of 75 local government public used oil collection centers. Most of these centers are still in operation in 2002. Public used oil collection centers can be found in the following locations.

Table 18. Local Government Public Used Oil Collection Center Operators

Operator	Subregion	Operator	Subregion
City of Cactus	1	City of Spearman	2
City of Dalhart	1	Hemphill County	2
City of Dumas	1	City of Borger	3
City of Sunray	1	City of Fritch	3
City of Texline	1	City of Groom	3
Dallam County	1	City of Lefors	3
Hartley County	1	City of McLean	3
Moore County	1	City of Miami	3
Sherman County	1	City of Pampa	3
City of Booker	2	City of Panhandle	3
City of Canadian	2	City of Shamrock	3
City of Darrouzett	2	City of Skellytown	3
City of Follett	2	City of Stinnett	3
City of Gruver	2	City of Wheeler	3
City of Higgins	2	City of White Deer	3
City of Perryton	2	Carson County	3

Table 18 (continued)

Operator	Subregion	Operator	Subregion
City of Adrian	4	Childress County	5
City of Amarillo	4	Collingsworth County	5
City of Claude	4	Donley County	5
City of Happy	4	Hall County	5
City of Hereford	4	City of Dimmitt	6
City of Vega	4	City of Farwell	6
Deaf Smith County	4	City of Friona	6
Oldham County	4	City of Hart	6
City of Childress	5	City of Kress	6
City of Clarendon	5	City of Nazareth	6
City of Hedley	5	City of Quitaque	6
City of Howardwick	5	City of Silverton	6
City of Memphis	5	City of Tulia	6
City of Turkey	5	Swisher County	6
City of Wellington	5		

In addition to used motor oil, most of these center operators also collect used automotive oil filters. E & E Environmental out of Brownfield, Texas, services most of the region's local government used oil centers. The oil is picked up at no charge. However, the center operators must pay $30 per 50-gallon drum to have their uncrushed oil filters recycled.

E & E also operates a permitted oil filter incinerator in Childress, Texas. The collected used oil is blended and used for heating oil. The filters are incinerated. The heat destroys the paper filament and residual oil. The remaining metal cartridges are then recycled as scrap metal.

The table below identifies the various recycling markets currently available directly to the Panhandle region.

Table 19. Recycling Markets Available to the Panhandle

Industry Name	Type of Materials	Address
Amarillo Metals Co.	Aluminum, scrap metals	415 N. Grand Amarillo, TX 79102
Amarillo Recycling Co., Inc.	Scrap metals	725 N. Grand Amarillo, TX 79102
Bell Group	OCC	P. O. Box 2604 Wichita Falls, TX 76307
BFI Recyclery	CPO, white ledger, ONP #8, OCC, SOW, PET, HDPE	803 S. Garfield Amarillo, TX 79102
Budco Recycling Center	Aluminum	100 South Philadelphia Street, Amarillo, TX 79104

Table 19 (continued)

Industry Name	Type of Materials	Address
Champion Recycling	ONP #8	Through CTRA contract: Located in Houston, TX
Commercial Metals	Steel cans, aerosol cans, paint cans, white gods, and scrap metal	Through CTRA contract: Located in Jacinto City, TX
Hereford Iron & Metal CO	Scrap metals	North Progressive Road, Hereford, TX 79045
Image Industries, Inc.	Clear and green PET containers	Route 1 Box 193-B Summerville, GA 30747
Ranco Recycling	Scrap metals	2700 South Lincoln Street, Amarillo, TX 79109
Scrap Processing	Aluminum, clear and brown glass, tin/steel cans, white goods, scrap metals, old appliances	95 Browning Street Amarillo, TX 79104
Strategic Materials	Glass: clear, amber, brown, green, mixed	Through CTRA contract: Located in Jacinto City, TX
TASCON, Inc.	ONP #6, junk mail, magazines, telephone books	Through CTRA contract: Located in Dallas, TX
Tri-State Metals	Scrap metals	4110 E. Amarillo Blvd. Amarillo, TX 79104
Vista Fibers	Aluminum, CPO, white ledger, ONP #6, ONP #8, OCC, SOW, PET, HDPE	Through CTRA contract: Located in Lubbock, TX
Western Fibers	ONP #8, CPO, SOW, OCC	Hollis, OK
E & E Enterprises	Used oil, used oil filters, anti-freeze	F M Road 164 Childress, TX 79201

The TCEQ's Recycle Texas Online Database indicates that the following companies are also willing to accept recyclable materials from the Panhandle region.

Table 20. TCEQ's Listed Recycling Markets for the Panhandle

Company Name	Materials Accepted	Company Location
Butts Recycling Inc.	Newspapers, magazines, OCC, computer paper, mixed office paper, white ledger, HDPE-natural bottles	615 W 11th St San Angelo, TX 76903-5271
Rock Tenn Recycling	card stock, phone books & directories	1100 NE 23rd Fort Worth, TX 76106
Halbert Mill Company	Kraft paper	FM 347 S Jacksonville, TX 75766
Pioneer Paper Stock Of Texas, Inc	Mixed paper	5000 Singleton Blvd. Dallas, TX 75212

Table 20 (continued)

Company Name	Materials Accepted	Company Location
Vista Fibers	Other ledger grades, phone books & directories	2828 Nagle St. Dallas, TX 75220
Smurfit-Stone Recycling	Phone books & directories	14950 Heathrow Forest Pkwy Ste 130 Houston, TX 77032
Heat Treatment Services	Mixed plastics, polystyrene (PS, #6), fluorescent bulbs	4460 Singleton Blvd Dallas, TX 75212
Recycle America - Non-Fiber Marketing	Mixed plastics, polystyrene (PS, #6)	6565 N MacArthur Ste 210 Irving, TX 75039
Civiera & Silver International	HDPE-natural bottles, LDPE-bottles, polyprolylene (PP, #5), polystyrene (PS, #6)	99 Reservoir St. Holden, MA 01520
Poly Resource Recycling, Inc	HDPE-natural bottles, LDPE-bottles, polyprolylene (PP, #5)	6406 Burleson Rd. 160 Austin, TX 78744
Envirosol, Onsite Service	Light bulbs & light fixtures without PCBs, fluorescent bulbs	212 S Mesquite Ste 1D Arlington, TX 76010

Used tire management is a problem for the region's local governments. Many of the region's landfill operators cite tires as being one of their key waste management issues.

In 2002, there is one registered scrap tire processor located in the region. That company is:

THOSHANOWASTI	Registration #79544	315 W Farmers Avenue Amarillo, TX 79118

The other registered tire handlers listed for the Panhandle region include:

Tejas Tire Company	Registration #26841	4602 S. Hughes Amarillo, TX 79110
Texas Tire & Tube, Inc.	Registration #26973	3001 S. Fillmore St. Amarillo, TX 79105

Assessment of the Panhandle region's recycling facilities and services:

SOLID WASTE RECYCLING EFFORTS

In 2002, the state of the region's recycling infrastructure is considerably better than it was in 1993 when the development of that network began. The local governments of the region have taken large strides in making recycling a viable element of the region's waste management program.

There are currently 13 municipally-run recyclable materials baling programs operating in the Panhandle and 1 (BFI Recyclery in Amarillo) privately run operation. The PRPC operates a Regional Transportation Program, funded through the TCEQ, which is responsible for moving baled materials from the municipally-run centers to various end-market buyers. This regional program has helped to overcome the distance problems that once plagued the Panhandle's recycling efforts.

Currently, most of the local projects concentrate on capturing and recycling materials that have the highest redemption value including cardboard, newsprint, office paper, aluminum, and scrap metals. For most local project operators, plastic recycling has been somewhat problematic because it takes so much plastic to produce a bale. Nevertheless, some communities are beginning to make the effort to add Type 1 and Type 2 plastics to their recycling stream.

The main problem in assessing the overall impact of recycling on the region is the lack of reliable information regarding private sector recycling efforts. Many of the region's chain retail stores are recycling their cardboard. Much of the Panhandle's scrap metal is already being captured through private recycling efforts. Many offices, particularly in the Amarillo area, are recycling their office waste paper. Unfortunately, there currently is no way of documenting how much waste is being recycled outside of the efforts of the region's local governments.

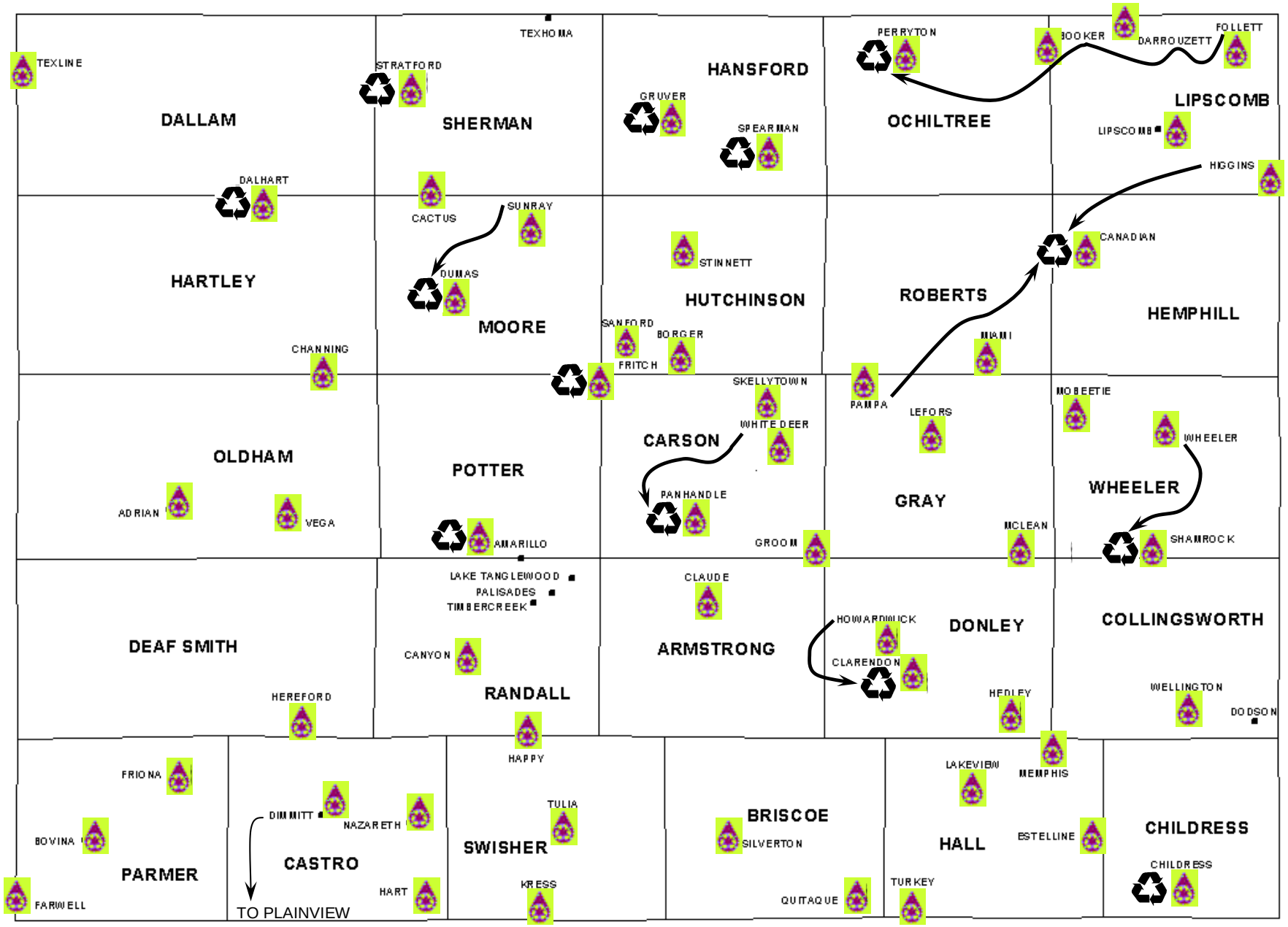
Based solely on local government efforts, it's estimated that the Panhandle region is now diverting between 5 and 10 percent of its waste through recycling. This is an extremely conservative estimate given that an even larger volume of waste is most likely being diverted through commercial sector efforts.

Regardless, recycling is making a valuable contribution to the region's waste reduction efforts and in the future, it's expected that more local governments will become involved in operating their own recycling program. The map on the following page depicts the various local government recycling programs in existence in the Panhandle in 2000.

Most of the region's local governments are currently marketing their baled materials through a regional contract between the PRPC and the Central Texas Recycling Association (CTRA). In most cases, the CTRA guarantees floor prices for the materials being recycled. In other words, regardless of market conditions elsewhere in the state, at no time will the redemption value of those guaranteed materials drop below the given floor price. This CTRA contract option is available to all local governments in the region. The BFI Recyclery in Amarillo also pays for most paper commodities, based on a daily market value. Although this option provides for a less predictable revenue stream, it at least gives the region's local governments another alternative for selling their recyclable commodities.

There is certainly sufficient capacity available to expand the region's recycling efforts. The region's 14 baling operations and the confirmed availability of recycling markets provide the framework for this growth.

Panhandle Region's Local Government Recycling System



WOOD AND YARD WASTE REDUCTION EFFORTS

It is estimated that the region's wood and yard waste reduction efforts are helping to reduce the load on Panhandle landfills by 10 – 15 percent. In 2002, two communities, Dalhart and Pampa, are operating citywide yard waste reduction programs. Others, such as Stratford are in the process on implementing citywide programs.

Most of the Panhandle's municipalities operate a wood waste reduction program, whether funded by a TCEQ grant or funded locally. In 2000, the City of Borger received grant funds to purchase a large tub grinder. The intent behind this project was that the City would make the equipment available to other communities across the Panhandle. In the future, it is anticipated that this grinder will make an impact on reducing the wood and construction/demolition (C&D) waste currently being landfilled in the region. The C&D waste will be diverted for use as daily cover material at some of the region's landfills.

AUTOMOTIVE WASTE REDUCTION EFFORTS

Most of the region's local governments operate used oil collection programs. To date, the collected oil has been recycled with relative ease. Few local governments operate used antifreeze programs, relying instead on local repair shops to management that component of the region's automotive waste stream. Given that it costs local government to have antifreeze recycled, this will probably continue to be the case in the future unless market conditions change.

As noted earlier, there is a need for more access to affordable tire recycling services in the Panhandle. Residents who are unwilling to or can not afford the cost of properly disposing of their tires simply place them covertly into dumpsters. When they arrive at the landfill, they then become a disposal problem for the local government. Consequently, the local government has to pay to have the tires properly disposed of.

The tire problem is much bigger than the Panhandle and its solution will likely require action on the part of the state. Tires can be disposed of in landfills if they are first quartered or shredded. However, the equipment needed to process the tires is expensive and costly to maintain. The region will continue to look for ways to cope with the issue until a longer term solution can be found.

Overall, the region's recycling and waste reduction efforts are currently achieving an approximate 20 – 25 percent reduction in the Panhandle's wastestream. The current goal is to reach and maintain a level of 40 percent waste reduction.

Even though the region has made vast improvements in recent years with its waste reduction efforts, there is still much room for improvement. Listed below is a description of the various different ways in which the region's waste reduction efforts can be elevated.

Paper Recycling: Paper constitutes approximately 35% of the region's wastestream. Newsprint, OCC, ledger, computer, magazines and office paper together represent 20.2% of the waste going into the region's landfill. Converted to tons, approximately 108,919 tons of this material went into the region's landfills in 2000. Currently, there are markets available for each one of these material types. Increased efforts to capture and recycle these materials will benefit the Panhandle's waste reduction efforts.

Metal Recycling: Although by weight, scrap metal only represents approximately 5.5% of the region's wastestream; scrap metal recycling does warrant greater attention in the Panhandle. There are several reasons why stepped up efforts will benefit the region. Firstly, metal is bulky and generally does not compact well. Therefore, it takes up more space in the landfill. Secondly, when it is landfilled, metal is generally the cause for much of the damage done to landfilling equipment. Thirdly, it can be captured fairly easily. Currently, and increasing number of the region's local governments are showing an inclination toward starting their own metal recycling program. As the number of programs grows, the benefits to the region will increase.

Yard Waste Composting: Leaves and grass makes up approximately 8.7% of the region's wastestream. Though the region is considered to be arid in climate, during the summer months, grass clippings can take up about 40% of the space inside the region's trash dumpsters. A number of the region's local governments have instituted large-scale yard waste composting programs. It is recommended that other local governments consider this as an option for their solid waste management programs. Additional residential yard waste reduction efforts will help the region in achieving its 40% waste reduction goal.

Wood Waste Reduction: Many of the region's local governments currently operate wood waste reduction programs. Like metal, it is a bulky waste that can be damaging to landfilling equipment. So, there are several different benefits to be gained by stepping up efforts to reduce the region's landfilled wood waste. With the Borger tub grinder now being available region-wide, hopefully this will provide an avenue for achieving further reductions in this area.

Regional Compliance with Statutory Recycling Requirements: As a result of Senate Bill 1340, local governments, school districts and universities are obliged to institute and maintain in-house recycling programs. A very small percentage of these covered entities are currently complying with these requirements in the Panhandle. Increased efforts in this regard are necessary not only to ensure compliance with the requirements but to assist the region in achieving its overall waste reduction goals. Studies show that students on the average generate about a pound of paper per day. Most of the waste being generated in city halls and county courthouses is also paper. There is a ready market for these materials and in school and office settings, it can be easily captured. More of the Panhandle's local governments, school districts, colleges and the university need to implement in-house recycling programs. In so doing, not only will they be abiding by statutory requirements, they will also be making a valuable contribution toward the region's recycling and waste reduction goals.

f. HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW) SERVICES

Currently, there is only one established household hazardous waste (HHW) program operating in the region; the City of Pampa's annual HHW collection event. Although HHW represents less than 1% of the Panhandle's wastestream, it can, in concentrations, pose a risk to the region's ground and surface water supplies. Therefore, greater efforts need to be made to reduce the amount of HHW being improperly disposed of in the region.

Given the cost of conducting periodic or permanent collection programs, most of the region's local governments have elected to avoid direct involvement in such programs. There is however an alternative. That is, to reduce the HHW waste at its source.

In the future, efforts will be made at the regional level to educate the public on the risks associated with HHW. The objective will be to encourage residents to buy and consume their HHW products with more forethought. If that objective is achieved, the amount of landfilled HHW in the region will decline through natural attrition.

g. OTHER SOLD WASTE SERVICES

The BFI Southwest Landfill is permitting a new landfill cell for the purpose of accepting Class 1 Non-Hazardous Wastes. Much of Class 1 waste generated in the region is currently being disposed of outside of the Panhandle. With this permitted facility being located in the Panhandle, most of region's Class 1 Non-Hazardous Waste will likely be disposed of in-region.

The BFI Landfill is also the only landfill in the region authorized by the TCEQ to accept liquid wastes for solidification.

There is one additional MSW landfill facility in the region which heretofore has not been mentioned. This is the Type 4AE landfill located at Cal Farley's Boys Ranch (Subregion 4). Since it is only intended for the use of the residents at the Boys Ranch, it has not been included in any of the regional analyses covered in this plan.

h. LITTER AND ILLEGAL DUMPING

The results of the recent local government survey indicate that while it is currently a negligible problem, illegal dumping is on the rise in the Panhandle. Several years ago, the PRPC implemented a training program to instruct local law enforcement officials on how to reduce illegal dumping within their jurisdictions. Some have taken this training to heart, others have not.

The problem is becoming more pronounced in the Panhandle's larger counties, particularly in Potter and Randall counties. Randall County will soon begin the implementation of local litter enforcement officer program. Potter County hopes to follow suit in the not too distant future. The urbanized counties of the region would benefit by following through with the establishment of local enforcement programs. Ideally, these enforcement programs should be coupled with other waste management programs (*i.e., recycling, citizen convenience centers*) to provide the public with a wider array of meaningful alternatives to illegal dumping.

In a number of smaller counties, the issue of illegal dumping is most visibly seen in what has become a traditional ranching practice. Dead cattle are routinely hauled by ranchers to drop points located adjacent to their property and generally along a county road. From there, the carcasses are theoretically picked up by a rendering company and hauled back to a plant for processing. However, too frequently, the dead cattle are simply left along the roadside until they rot completely or are consumed by scavenging coyotes or vultures. While some counties may agree that this practice is problematic, because of the political implications involved, they are hesitant to take any action that might adversely impact the largest tax-paying group in their jurisdiction. These smaller counties would benefit from the implementation of a program that would facilitate the safe and timely disposal of dead cattle. To ameliorate political concerns, the program(s) should be developed in consultation with the ranching community.

Overall, the region needs to give greater attention to this issue now before the problem gets out of hand. Options for addressing the problem can include efforts from the regional and local levels. At the regional level, programs for educating the public on the social costs of illegal dumping and littering should be considered. At the local level, more local governments may also have to consider the development of litter abatement officer programs.

i. FACILITY SITING

Appendix 1 provides complete current listing of all the permitted MSW landfill facilities in the Texas Panhandle. The map on the following page shows the location of these facilities. At least through the intermediate term (2002 – 2010) of this plan, the region has a sufficient supply of disposal capacity to meet its projected needs.

It appears that the Type 1 landfills of Subregion 4 will bear the brunt of any waste load increases resulting from the population growth expected to occur in the region by 2010. In 2010, over 50% of the Panhandle's population is projected to reside within this subregion. If the current landfill space consumption model holds true, these Type 1 operators may experience an accelerated life reduction in their landfills.

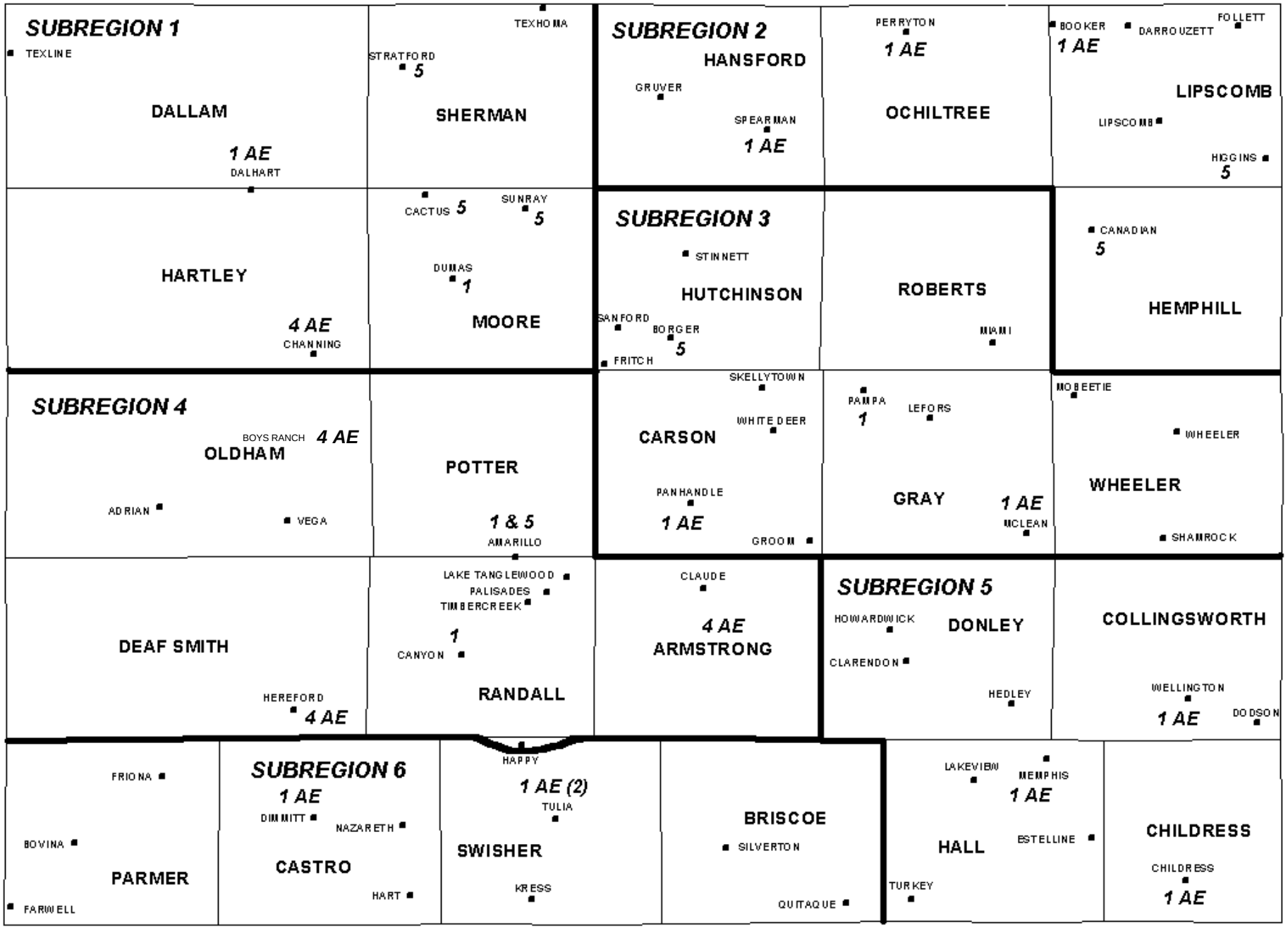
Whether new MSW facilities are needed in Subregion 4 or for that matter, in any part of the region, during the life of this plan, the permit applicant will have to design that facility in conformance with the plan. This is a requirement of the state.

To the extent possible, future permit applicants should consider the region's waste reduction goals when designing their new facility. Future MSW facilities are encouraged to take an integrated approach to waste management; using recycling or composting alternatives whenever those alternatives are economically feasible.

Future MSW facilities should also be designed and operated in a manner sensitive to their existing surroundings. The facility design and operating plan should consider the impact on the residents in close proximity to the facility at the time it is built and take appropriate measures to minimize that impact.

Further guidance regarding regional plan conformance can be found in Part D, Section 3(a) of this document.

LOCATION OF LANDFILLS AND TRANSFER STATIONS IN THE TEXAS PANHANDLE



LEGEND: ***1*** - Type I Landfill ***1AE*** - Type I AE Landfill ***4AE*** - Type IV Landfill (Brush/C&D) ***5*** - Type V (Transfer Station)

j. CLOSED MSW LANDFILL INVENTORY

Section 363.064(a)(10), of the Texas Health and Safety Code, as amended in 1999 by Senate Bill 1447, requires that the state's regional solid waste management plans include an inventory of all closed municipal solid waste landfill units. This inventory must include all suspect, unauthorized landfill units (of a quarter acre in size or larger) and known permitted landfill units.

Per the statutory requirements of Senate Bill 1447, the inventory must include either the exact boundaries of the landfill units or, if the exact boundaries are not known, the best approximation of those boundaries. For those sites where the exact boundaries are not known, a map showing the approximate boundaries must be included in the inventory.

Where exact boundaries have been identified, the PRPC is obliged to contact the county clerk in the county where the site has been identified. The clerk will also be notified that the unit boundary information needs to be deed recorded on the property where the unit is situated. The basic purpose of this inventory process is to make the public aware of where these units are located to prevent the possibility of someone unknowingly developing the property for habitation.

Appended to this plan is an inventory of all such landfill units in the Panhandle. The listing has been completed to the extent that the relevant information can presently be verified. There may be information gaps in the inventory and in the coming years, PRPC staff will work toward locating the data needed to refine the accuracy of the inventory.

As of this writing, all of the sites for which exact boundaries have been confirmed are former municipal/county sites and the sites are still under the control of the jurisdiction that originally operated the landfills. These sites are well-documented and have been recorded on the appropriate deed records. Most of the unverified sites are purportedly less than 1 acre in size and can generally be found in remote, sparsely populated areas of the region. A handful of these smaller, unverified sites can be found in and around the Amarillo area.

Based on the historical documents used to develop the region's closed landfill inventory, it would appear that in general, the closed facilities do not pose a significant risk to the public. Publicizing the approximate location of the facilities will help to deter future development over these sites and further minimize the public safety/health risk potential. Beginning in FY04, contingent upon the availability of resources to do so, PRPC will post the entire inventory on its website to make this information even more accessible to the public.

However, based on the reported locations of these unverified sites and on the historical records documenting the types of materials supposedly deposited into these facilities it appears that the risk to the public is relatively insignificant. Future developers should be wary when building over and around these sites. If buried waste is encountered during future construction activities; construction should stop and the regional TCEQ office contacted immediately. Unless future events dictate otherwise, it appears that no further assessments are needed of the risk posed by the closed landfills in the region.

The development and completion of the inventory is being done with the assistance and in coordination with the TCEQ.

k. LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

This section does not apply to the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. There are no formal subregional/local plans currently in existence.

In years past, particularly those immediately following the adoption of the original regional plan, several of the Panhandle's subregional planning areas set about the task of establishing subregional solid waste management plans. In each instance, after meeting on several occasions, the local planning committees decided to drop the planning effort. Reason being, the committees felt that the types of issues that could be addressed in the subregional plans would be better served if addressed on a regional basis.

In subsequent years, outside of planning for local logistical operations, the region has relied on the Panhandle-wide approach to solid waste planning. However that said, this statement does not preclude the possibility that at some point, some of the more populous areas of the region (i.e., City of Amarillo) would not benefit from more intensive, localized planning. Should areas such as the City of Amarillo deem it appropriate to develop a Subchapter O-conforming plan, then programs such as that would certainly be considered for support under the regional solid waste grants program.

At this writing, neither the City of Amarillo nor any other local government(s) in the region has indicated a need for the development of a local solid waste management plan.

D. REGIONAL GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTION PLAN

1. Summary of Needs and Problems

The following is a summary of the key needs and problems identified during the 2002 plan amendment process.

a. **Waste Minimization**: The region is currently not achieving the 40% waste reduction goal set in Senate Bill 1340 (SB 1340). The Panhandle's local governments and private sector waste generators should, whenever economically feasible, should consider increasing their efforts to minimize waste through recycling, composting and source reduction.

Priorities for addressing this problem or need:

- The region should continue to support local and shared programs designed to reduce waste through recycling or composting.
- The region should use an educational approach to encourage local governments and residents to employ source reduction options.
- The region should attempt to achieve and maintain a 40% waste reduction rate, using a 7 pounds per day rate as the benchmark rate, by the year 2015. The target per capita generation rate would then be 4.2 pounds per day per person.

b. **SB 1340 Recycling Programs**: Currently, many of the Panhandle's local units of government (counties, cities, schools, and universities) required by SB 1340 to maintain in-house recycling programs are not doing so. Moreover, as also required by SB 1340, many of these covered governmental units are not presently giving preference to products made of recycled materials when making routine purchases.

More efforts should be made to encourage and facilitate the region's local government's active participation with in-house recycling programs and preference purchasing as required by SB 1340.

Priorities for addressing this problem or need:

- The region should encourage more of the governmental units covered by SB 1340 to implement in-house recycling programs.
- The region should consider the possibility of implementing a cooperative purchasing program as a means of promoting the purchase of recycled content products.

c. **Marketing and Transportation of Recyclables**: Continued consolidation and marketing of recyclables will help to overcome the distance barriers in the region and increase the feasibility of recycling in the Panhandle.

Priorities for addressing this problem or need:

- The region should maintain the Regional Marketing & Transportation currently being used to market and transport the recyclable commodities being generated by the region's local governments.
- The region should continue to encourage local governments to work together to support shared recycling endeavors.

d. **Scrap Tire Management**: Illegal disposal of tires is increasing in the region because many landfill operators refuse to accept whole tires for cost, operations, and safety reasons. Recycling opportunities and cost-effective and safe opportunities to shred, split or quarter tires, as well as educational initiatives, are needed to increase the proper disposal, or ideally, recycling of scrap tires.

Priorities for addressing this problem or need:

- The region should increase its efforts to educate the public on the illegality of improperly disposing of scrap tires.
- If allowed by the TCEQ, the region should consider undertaking a shared program that will facilitate the proper disposal of scrap tires.
- The region should encourage the TCEQ and its legislators to introduce state-level programs that will make it easier to recycle and/or dispose of used tires at the local level.

e. **Waste Handling**: Local governments need to ensure there is reasonable access to collection services within their jurisdictions (either publicly or privately provided) as a means of controlling unauthorized burning and improper disposal.

Priorities for addressing this problem or need:

- Local governments should encourage their residents to take advantage of private sector collection services when those services are not being provided by the local government.
- Local governments should consider the use of citizens' convenience centers as a means of making waste collection more accessible to their residents.

f. **Illegal dumping and littering**: Though the problem is not yet pronounced in the region, illegal dumping and littering are on the rise. Efforts need to be made to control the problem before it gets out of hand.

Priorities for addressing this problem or need:

- Public education should be used to make residents aware of the social and environmental consequences associated with illegal dumping and littering.
- Where the problem is becoming persistent, local governments should consider undertaking law enforcement measures to control illegal dumping and littering within their jurisdictions.

g. **HHW Management**: Currently, there are nearly no programs or facilities in place to ensure the proper disposal of the household hazardous wastes being generated in the region.

Priorities for addressing this problem or need:

- The region should educate the public on the proper personal management of HHW so that the waste can be reduced at its source.
- When economically feasible, local governments should consider the possibility of working together to cooperatively implement periodic or permanent programs for the proper management of HHW Wastes.
- When economically feasible, individual local governments should consider the possibility of implementing a periodic or permanent program for the proper management of HHW wastes.

h. **Disposal**: Continued long-term disposal capacity needs to be ensured for all waste generators in the region.

Priorities for addressing this problem or need:

- Landfill operators in the region should monitor their annual disposal rates to determine when the state permitting process should be initiated.
- To the extent possible, landfill operators in the region should use an integrated waste management system to extend the life of their facility.
- Landfill operators in the region should consider the possibility of using Alternative Daily Cover materials as a means of extending the life of their facility.

2. Goals and Objectives

The goals and strategies outlined in this portion of the plan were identified as a means of addressing the needs of the region's waste management system and for meeting the state's waste reduction targets.

The following goals are listed in priority order to reflect their importance to achieving the critical objectives of the regional plan. This priority ordering of the goals will also be considered in the distribution of the Panhandle's regional solid waste grant funds.

GOAL 1: Develop programs to facilitate the development and maintenance of local source reduction, waste minimization, recycling, and composting programs with the region, thus, conserving disposal capacity and resources to the extent technically and economically feasible. (*NOTE: Recycling includes yard waste composting.)*

Region-Level Strategies:

1A. Implement subregional and local source reduction, waste minimization, reuse, and recycling strategies to meet the goals of the Regional Plan and any subsequent plan amendments.
1B. Develop education/information programs and technical assistance programs at the regional level to encourage source reduction, waste minimization, reuse, and recycling in the Panhandle.
1C. Coordinate with state efforts and develop programs as necessary at the regional level to monitor the success of source reduction, waste minimization, reuse, and recycling efforts in the Panhandle Region.
1D. Suggest minimum levels of recyclables and yard waste collection services to be provided in incorporated and unincorporated areas of the Panhandle Region.
1E. Develop programs at the regional level to facilitate cooperative and standardized approaches to recycling in the Panhandle Region.
1F. Maintain recyclables market development programs at the regional level that focus on ensuring "high quality and consistent volumes of recyclables", economic development; assisting subregions, local governments, businesses, and institutions in obtaining markets for their recyclables, and encouraging state-level market development actions.
1G. Develop programs at the regional level to support private and non-profit recycling programs in the Region.
1H. Regionally, achieve and maintain at least a 40% regional solid waste reduction level by the year 2015.

Role of Other Entities:

1I. Local Governments in the region should work toward establishing or enhancing locally-operated recycling and wood/yard waste reduction programs.
1J. Cities, counties, school districts, colleges, universities and the COG should all maintain active in-house recycling programs in accordance with statutory requirements.
1K. Cities, counties, school districts, colleges, universities and the COG should all work toward routinely purchasing recycled content products.
1L. For the near term, Local Governments recycling and waste reduction efforts should at least target the key components of waste disposal outlined in this plan including paper, metal, wood and yard waste.
1M. Local Government recycling and waste reduction program operators should work toward improving their ability to document and report the amounts of waste being diverted by their program.
1N. The TCEQ and other applicable state agencies should work cooperatively with the region in order to improve the Panhandle's recycling markets particularly, for waste tires and automotive wastes.

GOAL 2: Develop regional cost-effective, efficient and environmentally-suitable solid waste management systems.

Region-Level Strategies:

2A. Develop programs at the regional, subregional and local levels to facilitate effective communication among local government officials and private and non-profit entities involved in MSW management.

2B. Develop programs at the regional level to facilitate effective communication between the Panhandle Region and state officials on MSW management issues.
2C. Develop programs at the regional level to help local governments as well as private and non-profit entities pursue state and federal funding sources for MSW management programs.
2D. Develop education/awareness campaign at the regional level to increase awareness of integrated MSW management practices and associated costs.

Role of Other Entities:

2E. Local Governments, the TCEQ, and private sector service providers should work toward improving the cost effectiveness waste tire management in the Panhandle.
2F. MSW facility permit or registration applicants should consider an integrated waste management approach when designing their facilities to support the environmental suitability of the region's waste management system.

GOAL 3: Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices.

Region-Level Strategies:

3A. Develop education/awareness programs at the regional level to discourage open-burning, illegal dumping and other improper disposal practices.
3B. Support subregional and local strategies that intend to minimize open-burning, illegal dumping and other improper disposal practices.
3C. Develop education/awareness programs and technical assistance programs at the regional level to encourage proper management practices for special and problem wastes (particularly tires, bulky wastes, municipal sludge, household hazardous waste, and small quantity generator hazardous wastes).
3D. Identify preferred regional, subregional, and local strategies for managing special and problem wastes such as waste tires.
3E. Identify preferred regional, subregion, and local strategies for managing household hazardous wastes.

Role of Other Entities:

3F. More Local Governments should consider the establishment of citizens' convenience centers as a means of improving solid waste management service in the rural areas of the Panhandle.
3G. Local Governments that have not already done so should consider the passage of a litter control ordinance as of means of controlling litter and illegal dumping within their jurisdiction.
3H. Local Governments should consider the institution of local or multi-jurisdictional litter enforcement officer programs as a means of controlling illegal dumping in the Panhandle.
3I. The TCEQ and other applicable state agencies should work with the region in an effort to resolve the region's waste tire management issues.

GOAL 4: Maintain administrative structures that will ensure at least some measure of local control over future systems operations and provide an element of control over siting of future landfills in the Region.

Region-Level Strategies:

4A. Maintain the RSWMAC's Conformance Review process to ensure that all future MSW facilities located in the Panhandle are compatible with the goals and objectives of the regional solid waste management plan.
4B. Work with the TCEQ to ensure the RSWMAC's role in the MSW facility permitting process is clearly defined and understood by all concerned parties.

Role of Other Entities:

4C. MSW facility registration and/or permit applicants should work toward designing their facility to achieve the greatest possible conformance with the regional solid waste management plan.
4D. The RSWMAC should maintain an active role in ensuring that future MSW facilities sited in the Panhandle conform to the regional solid waste management plan.
4E. The TCEQ should actively heed the recommendations of the RSWMAC regarding the conformance of proposed MSW facilities to the regional solid waste management plan.

GOAL 5: Regionally, ensure continued, adequate disposal capability.

Region-Level Strategies:

5A. Where it is not currently provided or easily accessible, to encourage local governments to make MSW collection services more available in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of the Panhandle Region.
5B. Develop programs at the regional level to facilitate cooperative and standardized approaches to providing MSW collection and transportation services in rural areas of the Panhandle.

Role of Other Entities:

5E. Local Government and private landfill operators in the region should work toward achieving maximum feasible compaction of waste so as to extend the life of their landfill.
5F. Local Government and private landfill operators should consider extending the life of their MSW facility by implementing new integrated waste management alternatives.
5G. Local Government landfill operators should consider initiating the permitting process for a new facility when the expected life of their current landfill drops below 10 years.
5H. Local Governments should work toward encouraging their unserved residents to access the available waste collection services in the region, be they private or public services, to improve waste management in the rural areas of the Panhandle.

3. Action Plan:

ACTION PLAN - SHORT-RANGED PLAN (2002 – 2006)

The following briefly outlines the actions that will be taken during the life of the current plan amendment (2002 – 2006) to address the region's identified solid waste management needs and to help in achieving the goals described above.

a. PLAN CONFORMANCE/PERMIT REVIEW

All MSW facilities proposed for siting in the Panhandle must conform to the regional solid waste management plan. This is a condition of the TCEQ's MSW facility permitting requirements and other applicable state statutes (§363.066, Texas Health and Safety Code and §330.566 Subchapter O).

As such, one of the primary functions of the RSWMAC is to review permit and registration applications being filed from this region to assess their conformance to the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. The findings of the RSWMAC are then presented to the TCEQ Commission. The RSWMAC's comments or recommendations will be considered by the Commission when it decides whether or not to grant the permit or registration request.

In the Panhandle region, the following procedures will be followed by the RSWMAC when asked to review a permit or registration application for regional plan conformance.

Timing of a Review Request: Applicants may only request a conformance review of their registration or permit application after Part 1 and Part 2 of the filing forms have been fully completed. These documents will be submitted to the PRPC as part of the review process.

Additional Required Filing Information: In addition to submitting Part 1 and Part 2 of the permit application, applicants will also be required to submit a completed Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Plan Conformance Checklist (shown as Exhibit A to this planning document). Subchapter E of the TCEQ's permitting procedures (§ 330.51 (10)) states that it is the responsibility of the applicant to demonstrate conformance with the regional solid waste plan. This then is the purpose of the regional plan 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.

Requesting a Registration or Application Review: When requesting a review, applicants will submit the following documents to the PRPC:

1. Two (2) full copies of Part 1 and Part 2 of the application form
2. One (1) originally signed copy of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Plan Conformance Checklist
3. One (1) copy of any other information which the applicant may view as helping to facilitate the RSWMAC review process

This information must be submitted under a cover letter which lists the following information.

1. The chief contact person for the application
2. The contact information for that individual
3. The name of the engineer representing the applicant
4. The contact information for the applicant's engineer
5. The contact information for the TCEQ staff person to whom all review-related correspondence should be sent

The submission documents and cover letter must be addressed and delivered to the PRPC's Regional Solid Waste Management Coordinator at the following address:

Mailed Requests:	**Hand-Delivered Request:**
PRPC	PRPC
Attn: SW Program Coordinator	Attn: SW Program Coordinator
P.O. Box 9257	415 West Eighth Avenue
Amarillo, TX 79105	Amarillo, TX 79101

No RSWMAC review requests will be considered until all the required information has been submitted in its completed form.

Once it has been determined that the information has been properly filed, the PRPC Regional Solid Waste Coordinator, will confirm its receipt in writing to the applicant and schedule a meeting of the RSWMAC 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 that RSWMAC meeting in order to present their application to the committee.

RSWMAC's Conformance Review Considerations: The RSWMAC will consider the following factors when determining how a proposed facility will or will not conform to the regional solid waste plan.

1. The information provided on the applicant's Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Plan Conformance Checklist and
2. The general compatibility of the proposed facility to existing surrounding land use.

The second of these two factors is not intended to supercede or take the place of the land use compatibility determination that will ultimately be made by the TCEQ. The TCEQ requires that the RSWMAC make some judgment, outside that which will be made by the Commissioners, as to the appropriateness of the proposed facility in relation to the existing surrounding land use.

The types of information that will be considered with regard to general land use compatibility will include but may not be limited to:

For landfills: The proposed fill height of the facility and how it will eventually impact the existing appearance of the surrounding area.

For landfills: If the proposed facility is within an area covered by a set of local zoning requirements, applicant must demonstrate that the proposed facility will be conformance with those zoning standards.

For landfills: How the proposed facility will impact existing traffic patterns in and adjacent to the proposed facility.

For transfer facilities: The measures that will be taken, if necessary, to blend the appearance and operation of the proposed facility in with its surroundings.

For transfer facilities: If the proposed facility is within an area covered by a set of local zoning requirements, applicant must demonstrate that the proposed facility will be conformance with those zoning standards.

For transfer facilities: How the proposed facility will impact existing traffic patterns in and adjacent to the proposed facility.

For other MSW Facilities: The measures that will be taken, if necessary, to blend the appearance and operation of the proposed facility in with its surroundings.

For other MSW Facilities: If the proposed facility is within an area covered by a set of local zoning requirements, applicant must demonstrate that the proposed facility will be conformance with those zoning standards.

For other MSW Facilities: How the proposed facility will impact existing traffic patterns in and adjacent to the proposed facility.

Unless the property adjacent to the proposed facility site has been purchased, zoned and/or platted for future development at the time the permit/registration application is submitted for review, the RSWMAC will generally not consider future growth patterns as a factor of the conformance review. As a pre-existing facility, the RSWMAC would consider the rights of the MSW facility to hold precedence over the rights of the individual or entity that might elect to develop that adjacent property in the future.

The RSWMAC reserves the right to solicit letters of comment from individuals and organizations located within the proposed facility's impact area when considering the general land use compatibility factor.

RSWMAC's Conformance Review Findings: There are four responses the RSWMAC may consider when determining the conformance of a proposed facility to the regional solid waste management plan. Those are:

1. A finding that additional information will be required before a final recommendation can be rendered.
2. A finding of conformance with the plan prompting a recommendation to the TCEQ that the application be approved as presented.
3. A finding of non-support of the regional plan, prompting a recommendation letter from the RSWMAC to the applicant citing suggestions as to how the facility could be better aligned with the regional planning goals.
4. A finding of incompatibility with existing surrounding land use, prompting a recommendation to the TCEQ that a land use compatibility hearing be held before the granting of the permit or registration is considered.

It should be noted that this review is not an application approval or disapproval process. It is merely a means by which the RSWMAC can voice its qualified opinion of how the proposed facility conforms to the regional solid waste management plan to the body that will eventually approve or disapprove the application.

Communicating the RSWMAC's Conformance Review Findings: The PRPC's Regional Solid Waste Program Coordinator will be responsible for communicating the RSWMAC's findings in writing to all affected parties. Those findings will be communicated as follows.

An original copy of the RSWMAC's recommendation letter, signed by the current year RSWMAC chairperson, will be sent to the individual identified in the applicant's cover letter as being the appropriate TCEQ contact person. The letter will be mailed seven days following the meeting during which the RSWMAC recommendation was made allowing the applicant time, if necessary, to appeal the recommendation of the RSWMAC. In keeping with the desires of the TCEQ Commissioners, only that checklist information which pertains to Land Use Compatibility will be included in with the RSWMAC's recommendation letter.

A copy of the letter will be sent to the person identified in the applicant's cover letter as being the chief contact person for the application. The letter will be mailed immediately following the meeting during which the RSWMAC recommendation was made.

A copy of the letter will be sent to the person identified in the applicant's cover letter as being the engineer representing the applicant. The letter will be mailed immediately following the meeting during which the RSWMAC recommendation was made.

Appeals Process: The RSWMAC is an Advisory Committee to the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission's Board of Directors. The PRPC Board has vested the responsibility for MSW facility application review with the RSWMAC. In general, the recommendations of the RSMAC will be final.

An applicant may appeal the disposition of its application **only** if the application review is not processed and treated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this section.
All appeals, including the specific alleged procedural violation(s), must be submitted to the PRPC Executive Director in writing. The Executive Director may then take one of the following actions:

1. Investigate the allegation and determine that the appeal is not valid. In such case, the applicant will receive in writing the basis for the decision to reject the applicant's appeal. In such case, the decision of the Executive Director is final.

2. If there is some validity to the appeal, the Executive Director will place the appeal on the agenda of the PRPC Board of Directors. The protesting applicant will be notified of the time and date of the meeting during which the Board of Directors will consider the appeal. The applicant will be given the opportunity to present his/her case directly to the PRPC Board of Directors. The Board of Directors will then render a decision on the appeal of the protesting applicant. All decisions made by the PRPC Board of Directors will be final.

An appeal can be filed at any time during the seven calendar-day period following the date on which the RSWMAC developed its recommendation. The appeal must be received by the PRPC during that timeframe. Any appeals received after that date will not be considered and the RSWMAC recommendation letter will be immediately forwarded to the TCEQ.

Voluntary Pre-Application Review: A potential permit or registration applicant may, at their discretion, ask to meet with the PRPC Regional Solid Waste Program Coordinator to discuss their impending application. The PRPC Solid Waste Program Coordinator will provide the potential applicant with his/her observations of the proposed facility in relation to the regional solid waste management plan. In so doing, this may help to ensure the ultimate conformance of the proposed facility with the regional plan.

b. GRANTS FUNDING PLAN

Each year, the TCEQ provides the Panhandle region with funding to implement projects designed to address the priority needs identified in the regional solid waste management plan. Described below is the plan that will be followed to utilize these grant funds so as to fulfill this purpose.

It should be noted that the PRPC's Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (RSWMAC) will be responsible for implementing this funding plan and for determining how the region's annual allocations of TCEQ funding can best be used to meet the goals of the regional solid waste management plan.

(1) Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Priorities

The goals of the regional solid waste management plan have been prioritized by the RSWMAC in the following order. To the extent practicable, the RSWMAC will consider these prioritized goals when determining how the annual allocation of TCEQ grant funds should be utilized.

GOAL 1: Develop programs to facilitate the development and maintenance of local source reduction, waste minimization, recycling, and composting programs with the region, thus, conserving disposal capacity and resources to the extent technically and economically feasible. (*NOTE: Recycling includes yard waste composting.)*

GOAL 2: Develop regional cost-effective, efficient and environmentally-suitable solid waste management systems.

GOAL 3: Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices.

GOAL 4: Maintain administrative structures that will ensure at least some measure of local control over future systems operations and provide an element of control over siting of future landfills in the Region.

GOAL 5: Regionally, ensure continued, adequate disposal capability.

(2) Specific Projects

Because of the contribution it makes to sustaining and developing the region's recycling efforts, the Regional Marketing & Transportation Program administered by the PRPC will be an annual priority in the award of TCEQ grant funding.

To avoid limiting the potential for large-scale creative projects in the future, the Regional Marketing & Transportation Program is the only standing project being identified in the region's funding plan.

(3) Project Categories

The types of projects that will be considered under the region's funding plan will include the following. Listed below the project type is the planning goal(s) the project should be helping to promote.

Recycling and Waste Reduction Projects: Funds may be used for projects that provide a direct and measurable affect on reducing the amount of waste going into landfills, by diverting various materials from the municipal solid waste stream for beneficial reuse or recycling, or reducing waste generation at the source.

GOAL 1: Develop programs to facilitate the development and maintenance of local source reduction, waste minimization, recycling, and composting programs with the region, thus, conserving disposal capacity and resources to the extent technically and economically feasible. (*NOTE: Recycling includes yard waste composting.)*

GOAL 2: Develop regional cost-effective, efficient and environmentally-suitable solid waste management systems.

GOAL 5: Regionally, ensure continued, adequate disposal capability.

Examples of projects that could be considered within this project category include: new community recycling programs or expansions to existing community recycling programs, in-school recycling programs or in-school programs carried out in cooperation with community recycling programs, scrap metal recycling programs, programs that target the reduction or beneficial reuse of construction/demolition debris, programs that promote source reduction, projects that encourage the purchase of recycled-content products or materials and/or educational programs to promote all of the above.

Composting and Yard Waste Reduction Projects: Funds may be used for projects that provide a direct and measurable affect on reducing the amount of waste going into landfills, by diverting various organic materials from the municipal solid waste stream for beneficial reuse, composting, mulching, or reducing waste generation at the source.

GOAL 1: Develop programs to facilitate the development and maintenance of local source reduction, waste minimization, recycling, and composting programs with the region, thus, conserving disposal capacity and resources to the extent technically and economically feasible. (*NOTE: Recycling includes yard waste composting.)*

GOAL 2: Develop regional cost-effective, efficient and environmentally-suitable solid waste management systems.

GOAL 5: Regionally, ensure continued, adequate disposal capability.

Examples of projects that could be considered within this project category include: wood/brush diversion/composting projects, yard waste diversion/composting projects, source reduction projects such as the “Don’t Bag It” program and the Master Composting program, promotion and/or demonstration of xeriscaping techniques, and/or educational programs to promote all of the above.

HHW Projects: 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.

GOAL 2: Develop regional cost-effective, efficient and environmentally-suitable solid waste management systems.

GOAL 3: Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices.

Examples of projects that could be considered within this project category include: projects carried out in support of the TCEQ's Texas Country Clean-up Program, local/regional HHW collection events, electronic waste diversion/recycling programs, and/or educational programs to promote all of the above.

Law Enforcement Projects: Funds may be used for projects that 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 transport of municipal liquid wastes, through administration of a manifesting system; and educate the public on illegal dumping laws and regulations.

GOAL 3: Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices.

Examples of projects that could be considered within this project category include: the implementation of local/subregional/regional Environmental Officer programs, assisting with the development of local codes and ordinances to strengthen local attempts to inhibit illegal dumping, the purchase and distribution of training materials to better instruct local elected and law enforcement officials on the legal resources currently available to inhibit illegal dumping, and/or educational programs to promote all of the above.

Litter and Illegal Dumping Cleanup Projects: Funds may be used for ongoing and periodic activities to clean up litter and illegal dumping of municipal solid waste, excluding cleanup 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.

GOAL 3: Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices.

Examples of projects that could be considered within this project category include: support of city/county litter clean-up events, highway litter clean-up events, litter prevention programs and/or educational programs to promote all of the above.

Rural Waste Management Projects: Funds may be used for projects to construct and equip citizens' collection stations, as these facilities are defined under 30 TAC §330.2, TNRCC Rules. Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Stations that qualify for registration under § 330.4(d)(1) – (3) or § 330.4(r) of the TCEQ's 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. 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.

GOAL 3: Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices.

GOAL 5: Regionally, ensure continued, adequate disposal capability.

Examples of projects that could be considered within this project category are cited in the project caption above and may also include educational programs to promote any or all of the described activities.

Other Waste Management Projects: Funds may be used to support Education Only projects, projects for the Formation of Partnerships for the Utilization of Shared Solid Waste Services and other solid waste projects focusing primarily on waste reduction/recycling which because of the project's unique character, is not easily categorized under any other project category heading. Being a catch-all project category, projects funded under the category heading could potentially address any or all of the following.

GOAL 1: Develop programs to facilitate the development and maintenance of local source reduction, waste minimization, recycling, and composting programs with the region, thus, conserving disposal capacity and resources to the extent technically and economically feasible. (*NOTE: Recycling includes yard waste composting)*

GOAL 2: Develop regional cost-effective, efficient and environmentally-suitable solid waste management systems.

GOAL 3: Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices. (*NOTE: If permitted by the TCEQ, this goal under Other Waste Management Projects may be achieved with programs that target the proper recycling/disposal of waste tires*)

GOAL 4: Develop recommendations for administrative structures that will ensure at least some measure of local control over future systems operations and provide an element of control over siting of future landfills in the Region.

GOAL 5: Regionally, ensure continued, adequate disposal capability.

Examples of projects that could be considered within this project category include: stand alone public education projects on recycling/waste management issues, local/subregional/regional waste tire recycling/disposal projects, and developing administrative arrangements for the shared use of waste management systems.

Technical Studies and Local Sold Waste Management Plans: Funds may be used for projects that include the collection of pertinent data, analysis of issues and needs, evaluation of alternative solutions, public input, and recommended actions, to assist in making solid waste management decisions at the local level.

Any project funded under this category heading must conform to the TCEQ's requirements for technical studies and local plans. Also, in any given year, the funds available for projects in this category will be limited to no more than ten (10) percent of the total grant budget available.

Again, because this is a rather broad project category, projects funded under this category heading could potentially address any or all of the following.

GOAL 1: Develop programs to facilitate the development and maintenance of local source reduction, waste minimization, recycling, and composting programs with the region, thus, conserving disposal capacity and resources to the extent technically and economically feasible. (*NOTE: Recycling includes yard waste composting.)*

GOAL 2: Develop regional cost-effective, efficient and environmentally-suitable solid waste management systems.

GOAL 3: Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices.

GOAL 4: Develop recommendations for administrative structures that will ensure at least some measure of local control over future systems operations and provide an element of control over siting of future landfills in the Region.

GOAL 5: Regionally, ensure continued, adequate disposal capability.

Examples of projects that could be considered within this project category include: the development of local/subregional solid waste management plans and the development of local/ subregional feasibility studies for recycling/composting/waste reduction initiatives. Engineering designs for the development of new disposal facilities are specifically prohibited from consideration by the TCEQ program rules governing the regional solid waste grants program.

(4) Allocation and Priorities

During the life of this amendment, the RSWMAC will not place any priority or caps on any of these categories. Each year's grant program will allow for an open competition for all available funds. In that same regard, the RSWMAC will not allocate blocks of funds to any of the Panhandle's subregions, establish category funding limits or artificial award funding caps. Rather, each year's grant program will allow for an open competition for all available funds.

(5) Project Selection Process

The RSWMAC will be primarily responsible for recommending the Implementation Projects that will be selected for funding during any Regional Solid Waste Grant Program Year.

In accordance with the provisions of this funding plan, the RSWMAC may recommend projects for funding on a competitive basis, non-competitive basis, or a combination thereof.

All applications will be reviewed and prioritized by the RSWMAC with a final review for program conformance being conducted by the TCEQ. However, the decisions made by the RSWMAC will, if approved by the PRPC Board of Directors, for the most part be final.

The TCEQ's role will be one of ensuring project eligibility and will only intervene on specific cases where the eligibility of a particular project is called into question. Therefore, the responsibility of determining the use of the Panhandle's Regional Solid Waste Grant funds will remain at the local level.

The RSWMAC will consider the following criteria when reviewing and prioritizing the region's Solid Waste Grants applications.

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION (0-20 Points)

- Is the purpose of the project clearly defined?
- Are the goals and outcomes of the project clearly and realistically defined?
- Are the project's target groups clearly defined.
- Are the implementation steps and procedures clearly defined?
- Does the project meet one or more of the goals and objectives of the Regional Solid Waste Management Plan?

B. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM (0-20 Points)

- Are all program costs accurately defined and documented.
- Is the project's implementation timetable realistic?
- Is the person(s) responsible for ensuring the implementation of the project identified?
- Is that person(s) role in the project clearly defined?
- Are there adequate accountability controls to ensure the project is completed as proposed?
- Are program costs justifiable?

C. PROJECT IMPACT (0-30 Points)

- Does the project involve the cooperative efforts of multiple entities or organizations?
- Does the project involve effective public/private participation and if so, to what extent will the private participation benefit the program.
- How do the estimated per capita program costs compare to the estimated savings the project is anticipated to achieve.
- Will project income(s), if there are any generated, be used to further the applicant's solid waste management efforts.
- How will progress measures be made and reported.

D. LEVEL OF COMMITMENT (0-30 Points)

- Are any resources, other than the Solid Waste Grant funds, being committed toward the completion of this project?
- Who is committing these additional resources and have those commitments been documented.
- Who will be responsible for operating the program once the term of the project is complete?
- What are the estimated on-going maintenance costs for sustaining the project beyond the term of the project period?

- How will the on-going maintenance costs be funded?
- If the project involves waste reduction/recycling/diversion, will the applicant be able to continue generating and providing annual waste diversion reports to the PRPC.

The RSWMAC will use an averaged rank-based scoring system for determining the prioritization of the projects. The maximum number of points that any project can receive is 100. The numeric point values shown for each criterion being used by the RSWMAC will be used to score the applications. Then, each RSWMAC member's point scores for the proposals will be converted to an individualized ranking of how each member ranked the projects on his or her ballot. The individualized rankings of all the reviewing RSWMAC members will then be totaled and averaged based on the number of members evaluating each proposal, to create a prioritized listing of all the projects.

c. LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

To date, none of the region's local governments have shown a compelling interest in developing a local solid waste management plan. Many rely instead on the regional plan for local guidance. One key reason why this is so is because most of the local governments in the region are too small to support a plan. In those cases, a local plan would not be of great benefit.

However, that is not to say that at some point in the future, one or more of the region's local governments will see a need to develop a local plan. In such event, if the project is supported by Regional Solid Waste Grant funding, then the plan will have to follow the solid waste planning requirements as established by the TCEQ.

Briefly, the local plan will have to be written in conformance with this regional plan and with the state's solid waste management plan. Further, as directed by the TCEQ, local plan development in this region must be guided by the PRPC. In other words, the plan must be crafted with input from the RSWMAC to ensure the plan, when completed, is in conformance with the regional solid waste management plan.

d. REGIONAL COORDINATION AND PLANNING

The PRPC's Solid Waste division is responsible for carrying out regional solid waste coordination and planning activities in the Panhandle. The various duties of the Solid Waste division staff include but will not be limited to the following.

- The provision of support staffing to the Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (RSWMAC)
- The provision of Technical Assistance to eligible applicants in the development of applications for Regional Solid Waste Grant funding
- The provision of Technical Assistance to Regional Solid Waste Grant grantees in the implementation of their projects
- The provision of Technical Assistance to any party interested or involved in the region's solid waste management system on matters pertaining to municipal solid waste in the region
- The conduct of regional outreach, education and training activities as requested and directed by the TCEQ

- The maintenance of a regional information resource center on information related to MSW management
- Facilitating the RSWMAC Conformance Review and Comment on MSW Facility Permit applications originating from within the Texas Panhandle
- Providing Pre-Application Review consultation to potential applicants for MSW Facility Permits or Registrations from within the Texas Panhandle
- Performing data collection and analysis activities as needed or as requested and directed by the TCEQ
- Maintaining and updating the Panhandle region's Closed Landfill Inventory and responding to public requests for information regarding the Inventory on an as-needed basis
- Maintaining the Regional Marketing & Transportation Program to facilitate the marketing and transportation of recyclable materials being processed by the region's local governments
- Any other duties as may be assigned by the RSWMAC, the PRPC Board of Directors or the TCEQ in the future.

e. LOCAL AND SUBREGIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The following factors should be taken into consideration by local governments within the subregional areas described below.

Subregions 4 and 6: Currently, there is a relatively small amount of recycling and waste reduction taking place within these two subregional areas. Yet, the bulk of the region's population resides within these two planning subdivisions. If the region ever intends to hit a 40% waste reduction goal then the local governments within these two subregions will have to make a sizable contribution toward that effort.

If they have not already done so, the local governments within Subregion 4 and 6 should consider the possibility of starting their own recycling and/or waste reduction initiative. If they already have a program in place, they should consider the possibility of expanding upon that program(s).

Subregions 1, 3, 4, and 6: In the 2002 Local Government Survey response pool, some of the more serious comments regarding the illegal dumping issue came from local governments located within these three planning subdivisions.

Local governments in these areas should consider the implementation of programs that either facilitate proper disposal and/or control illegal disposal in order to contain the problem in the future.

Subregions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6: All the local governments, school districts, colleges and universities located within these subregional areas should consider the possibility of implementing in-house recycling programs in accordance with the requirements of Senate Bill 1340.

f. RECOMMENATIONS FOR STATE-LEVEL ACTION

The management of scrap tires continues to be a problem in the Texas Panhandle. Since the state's tire program was sunset several years ago, the problem has only worsened.

As it currently appears, at least for the near-term, the solution to this problem will not be market-driven. That assumption was made at the time tire program was rescinded and that outcome has yet to materialize.

The TCEQ and other applicable state agencies should consider measures that will make the management of scrap tires more effective across the state including, the Texas Panhandle.

g. OTHER

There are no further recommendations to be made at this time. Nevertheless, in the future as other solid waste needs are clarified or possible solutions to management issues are identified, recommendations for responsive actions will be made to the appropriate parties or agencies.

ACTION PLAN - MEDIUM-RANGED PLANNING PERIOD (2007 – 2012)

As the planning period extends outward, the specific recommendations become more generalized to account for accomplishments or regulation/legislative changes that might occur during preceding planning period. For the purpose of the Panhandle's medium-ranged plan, future initiatives will continue to focus primarily on supporting environmentally-safe, cost-effective waste reduction initiatives. This was the main purpose behind original creation of the Regional Solid Waste Management Program and remains central to goals of the region's local governments.

The medium-ranged planning objectives are set out as follows:

Assigned to: REGIONAL MSW COORDINATOR

On-Going Actions:

- Continue to arrange and facilitate quarterly RSWMAC meetings.

On-Going Actions: (continued)

- Continue to maintain the coordination of MSW management-related activities at the Regional level.
- Monitor implementation of regional plan.
- Continue to maintain regional resource center for MSW education/awareness programs.
- Continue to serve as a clearinghouse for laws, policies, and regulations affecting the Region's MSW system.
- Provide input to state officials on MSW management issues important to the Region.
- Maintain the Regional recyclables collection, transportation, processing and marketing program.
- On an annual basis, estimate the volumes of MSW being diverted through the Region's waste reduction and recycling programs and provide that data to the TCEQ.
- Continue to assist local governments in the planning, development, and implementation of local, TCEQ grant-funded programs and projects.
- Monitor need for additional disposal capacity in the Region.

Medium-Range Specific Actions:

- Administer the FY07 amendment to the Regional Plan.
- Develop additional education/awareness programs at regional level to support MSW management programs in the region and encourage proper management practices.
- As needed, assist in the development of more formal administrative structures for MSW management programs.

Assigned to: REGIONAL MSW COORDINATOR IN COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS

On-Going Actions:

- Educate local government officials, facility/service operators, and generators about changes in state MSW laws, regulations and policies.
- Identify and assist in development of recyclables/ compost markets and coordinate development efforts with other economic development efforts in Region.
- Provide MSW technical assistance to local governments, businesses, and institutions.

Assigned to: THE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

On-Going Actions:

- Meet at least quarterly.

On-Going Actions: (continued)

- Oversee, review, and provide input during the development of the regional plan amendment.
- Share information on local MSW plans and programs.
- Explore approaches to cooperatively providing MSW management services.
- Facilitate siting of MSW facilities in the Region.

As-Needed Actions:

- Communicate with State officials on MSW management matters important to the Region.
- Develop updates/modifications to the RSWMAC Operating Procedures/Bylaws.
- Provide Conformance Review Comments/Recommendations to the TCEQ regarding applications for new MSW facilities in the Region.
- Nominate new members to the RSWMAC.

Recommended For: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (CITY AND COUNTY)

On-Going Actions:

- Ensure that long-term disposal capacity, including disposal capacity for special wastes, is available for their jurisdiction.
- Ensure convenient collection service is provided in their jurisdiction at least weekly.
- Continue to support the maintenance and expansion of the region's waste reduction initiatives.

Medium-Range Specific Actions:

- Adopt internal source reduction, reuse, recycling, and recycled content procurement policies and programs.
- Establish waste reduction and recycling programs in areas which currently have none.
- Implement more aggressive programs as needed to meet the region's waste reduction goals to the extent technically and economically feasible.
- Implement programs to control and/or prevent illegal dumping and disposal.

Recommended For: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY OPERATORS

On-Going Actions:

- Monitor the need for additional disposal capacity.

On-Going Actions: (continued)

- Implement techniques/procedures to effectively and safely extend the life of the MSW facility.
- Operate in strict conformance with TCEQ rules and requirements.
- Support the regional plan amendment process by providing disposal data to the PRPC MSW Coordinator on an as-needed basis.

Medium-Range Specific Actions:

- Assess options for increasing convenience and cost-effectiveness of MSW management services.
- Support regional initiatives to manage problem wastes such as waste tires.

Assigned to: THE PRPC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On-Going Actions:

- Consider and act upon Regional Solid Waste Grant Program applications and RSWMAC funding recommendations.
- Appoint new members to RSWMAC.
- Approve regional plan amendments.

ACTION PLAN - LONG-RANGED PLANNING PERIOD (2013 – 2022)

Assigned to: REGIONAL MSW COORDINATOR

On-Going Actions:

Same as those listed under the Medium-Ranged Planning Period.

Long-Range Specific Actions:

- Complete or maintain those activities describe under the Medium-Ranged Planning Period.
- Develop programs at the regional level to facilitate standardized, cooperative approaches to managing problem and specials wastes.
- Establish a regional “dumpstoppers” hotline.

Assigned to: REGIONAL MSW COORDINATOR IN COOPERATION WITH STATE OFFICIALS

On-Going Actions:

Same as those listed under the Medium-Ranged Planning Period.

Assigned to: THE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

On-Going Actions:

Same as those listed under the Medium-Ranged Planning Period.

Recommended For: LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (CITY AND COUNTY)

On-Going Actions:

Same as those listed under the Medium-Ranged Planning Period.

Long-Range Specific Actions:

- Provide HHW waste collection.
- Implement more aggressive waste reduction programs to the extent technically and economically feasible.
- Implement more aggressive enforcement programs to the extent needed to control and deter illegal dumping and disposal.

Recommended For: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY OPERATORS

On-Going Actions:

Same as those listed under the Medium-Ranged Planning Period.

Long-Range Specific Actions:

- Implement more aggressive waste reduction programs to the extent technically and economically feasible.
- Minimize, reuse, or recycle special and problem wastes to the extent technically and economically feasible.

Assigned to: THE PRPC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On-Going Actions:

Same as those listed under the Medium-Ranged Planning Period.

APPENDIX 1.

STATUS AND LOCATION OF PERMITTED MSW LANDFILLS

Table 21. 2000 Status Report of the Panhandle Region's Permitted MSW Landfills

PERMITEE	SUB	PERMIT #	TYPE	2000 TONS	REMYDS	RATE	REMTONS	REMYRS
City of Dumas	1	211	1	13,340	123,745	666	41,207	3.1
County of Hartley	1	787	4AE	93	69,228	700	24,230	260.5
City of Dalhart	1	1038	1AE	15,881	780,853	700	273,299	17.2
Boys Ranch	1	791	4AE	100	156,500	400	31,300	313.0
City of Spearman	2	338	1AE	5,104	384,702	955	183,695	36.0
City of Perryton	2	876	1AE	5,765	227,044	750	85,142	14.8
City of Booker	2	1943	1AE	1,709	484,458	300	72,669	42.5
City of Shamrock	3	244	4AE	250	30,440	500	7,610	30.4
City of McLean	3	570	1AE	849	573,999	750	215,250	253.5
City of Pampa	3	589	1	390	500,700	850	212,798	545.6
City of Panhandle	3	1164	1AE	2,353	870,044	400	174,009	74.0
City of Pampa	3	2238	1	48,388	8,872,400	1,000	4,436,200	91.7
City of Amarillo	4	73	1	239,991	31,083,000	820	12,744,030	53.1
City of Hereford	4	215	4AE	5,023	427,241	800	170,896	34.0
County of Armstrong	4	414	4AE	150	328,200	500	82,050	547.0
BFI Southwest	4	1663	1	171,172	7,300,805	950	3,467,882	20.3
City of Wellington	5	955	1AE	4,052	657,704	800	263,082	64.9
City of Childress	5	2263	1AE	5,445	2,601,480	800	1,040,592	191.1
City of Memphis	5	2266	1AE	4,810	1,195,937	850	508,273	105.7
City of Dimmitt	6	445	1AE	7,335	1,392,994	750	522,373	71.2
City of Tulia	6	1009	1AE	7,101	1,778	100	89	0.01
City of Tulia	6	749	1 (inact.)	0.00	900,000	900	405,000	57.0
TOTALS	**22**			**539,301.00**	**58,963,252**		**24,961,674**	**46.3** [1]

[1] - Remaining Years based on Total Tons Landfilled in 2000 versus Remaining Landfill Capacity in Equivalent Tons

2000TONS - Total Tons Landfilled in 2000

REMYDS - Remaining Landfill Capacity in Cubic Yards

RATE - In-Landfill Comaction Rate in Pounds per Cubic Yard

APPENDIX 2.

INVENTORY OF CLOSED MSW LANDFILLS

APPENDIX 3.

OTHER DATA AND INFORMATION

	Appendix Page(s)
1. PRPC ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATION 31: DUTIES OF THE RSWMAC	1 - 2
2. CURRENT RSWMAC MEMBERSHIP	3
3. SUMMARIES OF THE SUBREGIONAL WASTE SYSEMS	4 - 15
4. CURRENT LISTING OF THE REGION'S RESIDENTIAL SOLID WASTE FEES	16 - 17

PANHANDLE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Administrative Regulation
Number 31

Adopted: July 26, 1990
Amended: December 13, 1990
October 24, 1991
October, 27, 1994

PANHANDLE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE PROCEDURES AND POLICIES

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this administrative regulation is to formally establish a Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee and to establish procedures necessary for its operation.

II. REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

A. Establishment and Scope of Authority

1. The Board of Directors of the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission hereby establishes the Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee to provide general guidance and policy direction in regard to solid waste management in the Texas Panhandle. The Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee's specific responsibilities shall include but not be limited to the following:

    a. The establishment of working rules and procedures for the Advisory Committee.[1]

    b. The development, review and approval of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

    c. The development, review and approval of updates and amendments to the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

    d. The coordination and promotion of the implementation of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan.

    e. The provision of solid waste management information to the local governments and general population of the Texas Panhandle.

    f. The provision of general direction to the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission staff regarding solid waste management issues in the Texas Panhandle.

    g. The provision of oversight and direction to foster the growth and development of the Panhandle Environmental Partnership.

[1] – The authority to establish working rules extends to developing protocols for complying with the SWAC's obligations under the TCEQ's Regional Solid Waste Program contract.

2. The responsibilities of the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission's Board of Directors and the Planning Commission's Executive Director shall include but not be limited to the following:
   a. Contracting matters;
   b. Budgeting;
   c. Financial reporting; and
   d. Personnel matters.

B. Membership

1. The Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee shall be composed as follows:

   a. Twenty-two (22) Panhandle area local government representatives (local government elected officials or local government professional staff).

   b. Four (4) Panhandle area private solid waste management service providers.

   c. Two (2) Panhandle area citizens representing solid waste management or environmental interest groups.

2. Members of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee shall be appointed by the Panhandle Regional Planning Commission's Board of Directors for staggered three-year terms beginning each August. One-third of the Advisory Committee members shall be reappointed or replaced each year, members may not serve more than two consecutive three-year terms.

3. A Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee shall be elected by vote of the Advisory Committee. The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson shall serve one-year terms beginning each August.

4. A representative of the state agency in Texas charged with municipal solid waste management oversight authority shall serve as a member of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee.

C. Meetings

1. Meetings of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee shall be held no less frequently than one meeting per quarter.

2. All Advisory Committee meetings shall be open to the public. Meetings shall be recorded on audio tape and minutes prepared.

3. A simple majority of those Advisory Committee members present and voting at any meeting is sufficient to approve any motion.

Members of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (Aug. 1, 2001)

Term Beginning August 1, 1999 - Expires July 31, 2002

Lynard Schafer	(1)	Hemphill County Commissioner
Arbie Taylor	(1)	Director of Public Works, City of Perryton
Billy Jack Land	(1)	Alderman, City of Clarendon
Gilbert Bailey	(1)	Sanitation Director, City of Childress
Paula Wilson	(1)	City Manager, City of Friona
David Moore	(1)	President, Compost Performance Systems
Jeremy Briant	Π	Manager, BFI Recycling
Greg Duggan	(2)	City Manager, City of Dalhart
Hoyt Manning	(1)	Sanitation Director, City of Canadian

Term Beginning August 1, 2000 - Expires July 31, 2003

Jon Sessions	(2)	City Manager, City of Wellington
Linda Weller	Π	City Manager, City of Gruver - **FY02 Vice Chairman**
Michael Rice	(2)	Asst. Director of Public Works, City of Amarillo
Randy Criswell	(1)	City Manager, City of Canyon
Jerry Patton	(1)	City Administrator, City of Silverton
Darcy Long	(1)	City Manager, City of Booker
Greg Dankworth	(2)	Owner, Scrap Processing
James Stroud	(2)	City Manager, City of Stinnett
Michael Kitten	(2)	Environmental Coordinator, AzTx Cattle Company

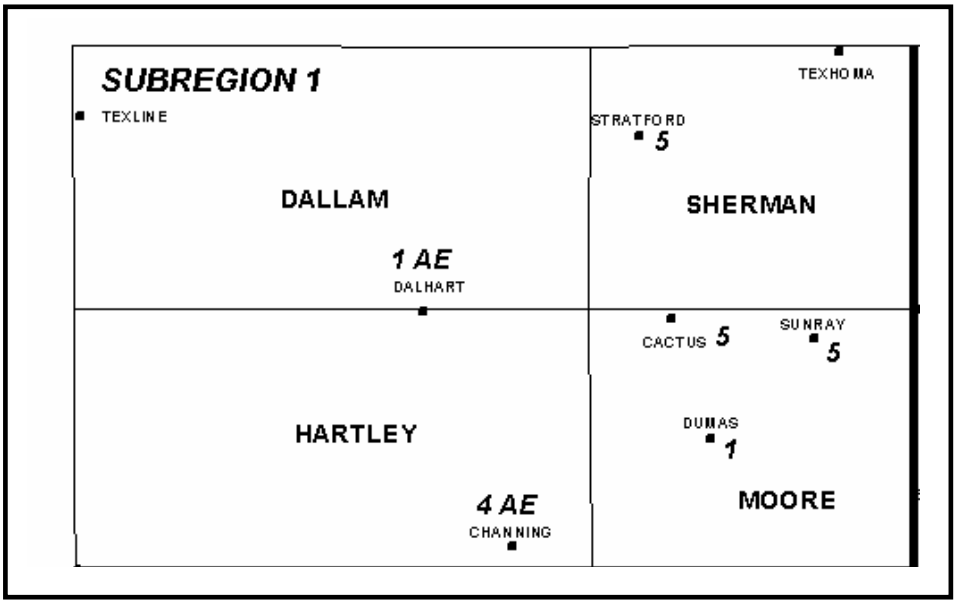
Term Beginning August 1, 2001 - Expires July 31, 2004

Matt Wood	(2)	District Manager, BFI Solid Waste Systems
Robert Patrick	(2)	City Manager, City of Spearman
Don Sheffey	(2)	City Manager, City of Dimmitt
Ken Fortham	(1)	Director of Public Works, City of Stratford
Ernie Johnston	(1)	Donley County Commissioner
Richard Morris	(2)	City Engineer, City of Pampa
Johnny Rhodes	(1)	City Manager, City of Shamrock
Chris Coffman	(2)	City Manager, City of Panhandle – **FY02 Chairman**
Dusty McGuire	(1)	Citizen Concerned with the Environment
Ric Walton	(2)	City Administrator, City of Fritch

TNRCC Field Representative: *Doug White*

Π - Serving a partial term, still eligible for 2 additional 3-year term(s).
(1) - Serving first full three-year term.
(2) - Serving second consecutive three-year term.

SUBREGION 1 SUMMARY



POPULATION OVERVIEW

2000 Census Population	2020 Population Projection	Net Anticipated 20-Year Change	20-Year Change as a %
35,066	43,287	+ 8,221	+ 23.4%

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE PROVIDERS

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}	Transfer Station Used
City of Dalhart	City of Dalhart	Dalhart (1AE) – {1}	Direct hauled
City of Texline	Tri-State Recycling	Amarillo (1) – {4}	Direct hauled
Dallam County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Dalhart (1AE) – {1} BFI (1) – {4}	Direct hauled
City of Stratford	BFI	BFI (1) – {4}	Direct hauled
City of Texhoma	City of Texhoma, OK	Guymon, Landfill {OK}	Direct hauled
Sherman County	BFI (pt)	BFI (1) – {4}	Direct hauled
City of Channing	Tri-State Recycling	Amarillo (1) – {4}	Direct hauled
Hartley County	BFI (pt) Tri-State Recycling (pt) Waste Wranglers (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	BFI (1) – {4} Amarillo (1) – {4} Hartley Co (4AE) – {1}	Direct hauled
City of Cactus	BFI	BFI (1) – {4}	Direct hauled

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}		Transfer Station Used
City of Dumas	City of Dumas	Dumas (1) –	{1}	Direct hauled
City of Sunray	City of Sunray	Dumas (1) –	{1}	Direct hauled
Moore County	BFI (pt) City of Sunray Residents self-haul (pt)	BFI (1) – Dumas (1) –	{4} {1}	Direct hauled

ESTIMATE OF WASTE GENERATION IN 2000 BY COUNTY

	Direct to Landfill(s)	Regional Comm./Industrial	Estimated Tons Generated
Dallam County	16,571	1,353	17,924
Sherman County	3,120	693	3,813
Hartley County	2,638	1,204	3,842
Moore County	19,730	4,377	24,107

TOTAL ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED IN 2000: 49,686

ESTIMATED REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY

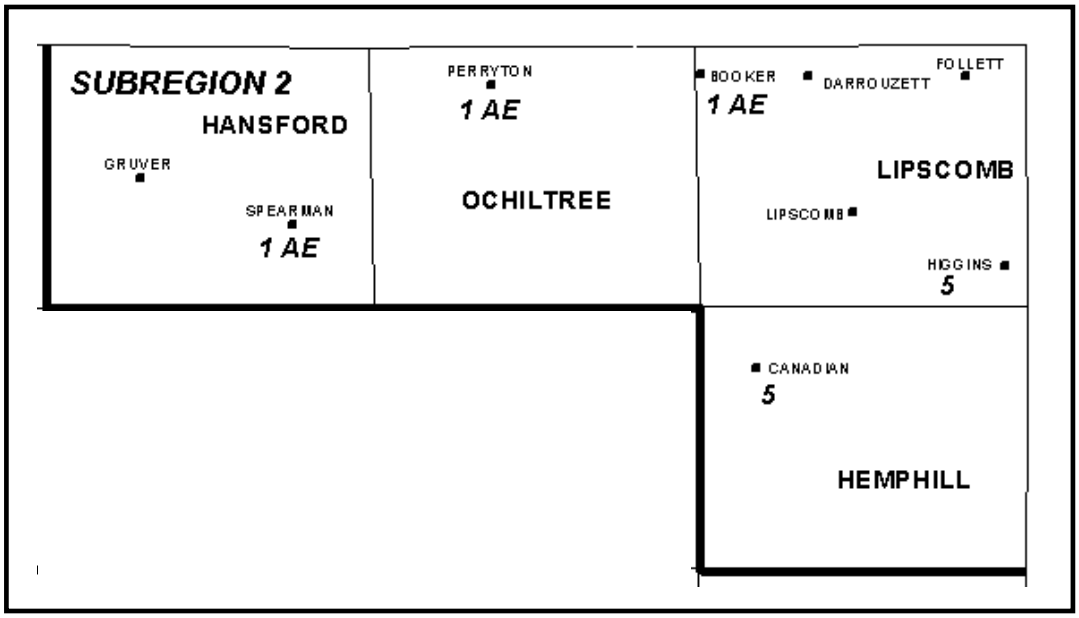
Subregional Landfill Facilities	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
Hartley County (Type 4AE) [1]	24,230 tons	260.0 years
City of Dalhart	273,399 tons	17.2 years
City of Dumas	41,207 tons	3.0 years
City of Dumas [2]	840,000 tons	60.0 years
TOTALS	**1,178,836 tons**	**39.5 years**

NOTE: The Total Remaining Years Capacity is based upon the estimated remaining Tons Capacity divided by the amount of waste deposited into the landfills during 2000.

[1] - Total Years Available calculation only considers Type 1 or Type 1AE landfill capacity.

[2] – The City of Dumas recently received a permit to construct a new Type 1AE facility. Once built, the facility will have an estimated 60 years of capacity. The City is currently working on permitting a new Type 4AE facility.

SUBREGION 2 SUMMARY



POPULATION OVERVIEW

2000 Census Population	2020 Population Projection	Net Anticipated 20-Year Change	20-Year Change as a %
20,783	23,433	+ 2,650	+ 12.8%

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE PROVIDERS

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}	Transfer Station Used
City of Gruver	City of Gruver	Spearman (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
City of Spearman	City of Spearman	Spearman (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
Hansford County	City of Gruver (pt) Rural Waste Mgmt. (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Spearman (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
City of Perryton	City of Perryton	Perryton (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
Ochiltree County	Residents self-haul	Perryton (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
City of Booker	City of Booker	Booker (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
City of Darrouzett	City of Darrouzett	Booker (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
City of Follett	City of Follett	Booker (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
City of Higgins	City of Higgins	Booker (1AE) – {2}	Direct hauled
Lipscomb County	City of Higgins (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Booker (1AE) – {2} Pampa (1) – {3}	Direct hauled (pt) Canadian TS (pt)

NOTE: For a brief period during 2001-2002, the City of Booker had to temporarily suspend its landfill operations until the facility was brought back into compliance with TCEQ regulations. In the interim, the cities that normally brought their wastes to the Booker landfill had to make temporary, alternate arrangements.

ESTIMATE OF WASTE GENERATION IN 2000 BY COUNTY

	Direct to Landfill(s)	Regional Comm./Industrial	Estimated Tons Generated
Hansford County	5,180	1,167	6,347
Ochiltree County	5,765	1,959	7,724
Lipscomb County	2,491	655	3,146
Hemphill County	2,755	729	3,484

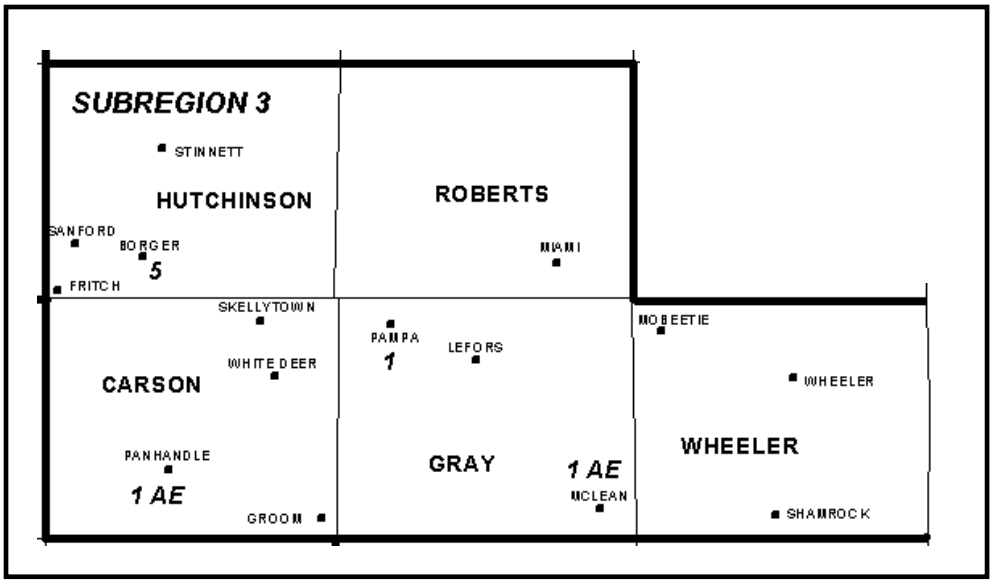
TOTAL ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED IN 2000: 20,701

ESTIMATED REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY

Subregional Landfill Facilities	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of Booker	72,669 tons	42.5 years
City of Perryton	85,141 tons	14.8 years
City of Spearman	183,695 tons	36.0 years
TOTALS	**341,505 tons**	**27.15 years**

NOTE: Remaining Years Capacity is based upon the estimated remaining Tons Capacity divided by the amount of waste deposited into the landfills during 2000.

SUBREGION 3 SUMMARY



POPULATION OVERVIEW

2000 Census Population	2020 Population Projection	Net Anticipated 20-Year Change	20-Year Change as a %
59,288	59,137	- 151	- 0.3%

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE PROVIDERS

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}		Transfer Station Used
City of Borger	City of Borger	Pampa (1) –	{3}	Borger TS
City of Fritch	BFI	Pampa (1) –	{3}	Direct hauled
City of Stinnett	City of Stinnett	Pampa (1) –	{3}	Borger TS
Hutchinson County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Pampa (1) –	{3}	Direct hauled Borger TS (pt)
City of Miami	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Pampa (1) –	{3}	Direct hauled
City of Groom	BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
City of Panhandle	City of Panhandle	Panhandle (1AE) –	{3}	Direct hauled
City of Skellytown	City of Skellytown	Pampa (1) –	{3}	Direct hauled
City of White Deer	City of White Deer	Pampa (1) –	{3}	Direct hauled
Carson County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Pampa (1) – Panhandle (1AE) –	{3} {3}	Direct hauled

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}	Transfer Station Used
City of Lefors	City of Lefors	Pampa (1) – {3}	Direct hauled
City of McLean	City of McLean	McLean (1AE) – {3}	Direct hauled
City of Pampa	City of Pampa	Pampa (1) – {3}	Direct hauled
Gray County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Pampa (1) – {3} McLean (1AE) – {3}	Direct hauled
City of Mobeetie	BFI	Pampa (1) – {3}	Direct hauled
City of Shamrock	City of Shamrock	Wellington (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Wheeler	BFI	Pampa (1) – {3}	Direct hauled
Wheeler County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Pampa (1) – {3} Shamrock (4AE) – {3}	Direct hauled

ESTIMATE OF WASTE GENERATION IN 2000 BY COUNTY

	Direct to Landfill(s)	Regional Comm./Industrial	Estimated Tons Generated
Hutchinson County	22,565	5,190	27,755
Roberts County	425	193	618
Carson County	5,196	1,417	6,613
Gray County	22,737	4,948	27,685
Wheeler County	1,457	1,149	2,606

TOTAL ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED IN 2000: 65,277

ESTIMATED REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY

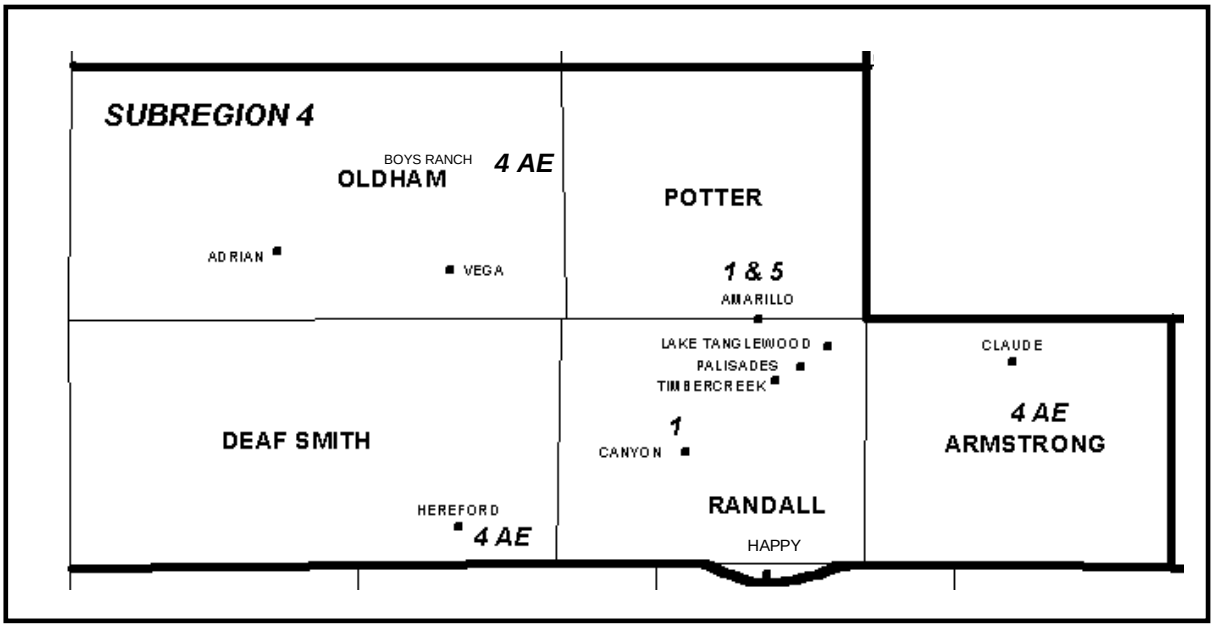
Subregional Landfill Facilities	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of McLean	215,249 tons	253.5 years
City of Pampa (#589)	212,798 tons	40.9 years
City of Pampa (#2238)	4,436,200 tons	91.7 years
City of Panhandle	174,009 tons	74.0 years
City of Shamrock (Type 4AE) [1]	7,610 tons	30.4 years
City of Shamrock [2]	108,000 tons	60.0 years
TOTALS	**5,153,866 tons**	**95.57 years**

NOTE: Remaining Years Capacity is based upon the estimated remaining Tons Capacity divided by the amount of waste deposited into the landfills during 2000.

[1] - Total Years Available calculation only considers Type 1 or Type 1AE landfill capacity.

[2] – The City of Shamrock recently received a permit to construct a new Type 1AE facility. Opened in 2002, the facility will have an estimated 60 years of capacity.

SUBREGION 4 SUMMARY



POPULATION OVERVIEW

2000 Census Population	2020 Population Projection	Net Anticipated 20-Year Change	20-Year Change as a %
241,399	298,765	+ 57,366	+ 23.8%

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE PROVIDERS

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}		Transfer Station Used
City of Adrian	BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
City of Vega	City of Vega	Amarillo (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
Oldham County	City of Vega (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Amarillo (1) – BFI (1) –	{4} {4}	Direct hauled
City of Amarillo	City of Amarillo	Amarillo (1) –	{4}	Amarillo TS (pt) Direct hauled (pt)
City of Bishop Hills	Ind. contracts w/ BFI	Amarillo (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
Potter County	BFI (pt) Waste Wranglers (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Amarillo (1) – BFI (1) –	{4} {4}	Direct hauled
City of Hereford	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	BFI (1) – Hereford (4AE) –	{4} {4}	Direct hauled
Deaf Smith County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	BFI (1) – Hereford (4AE) –	{4} {4}	Direct hauled

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) – {Subregion Location}		Transfer Station Used
City of Canyon	BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
City of Happy	BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
Lake Tanglewood	Ind. contracts w/ BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
Village of Palisades	Ind. contracts w/ BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
Timbercreek	Ind. contracts w/ BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
Randall County	BFI (pt) Waste Wranglers (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
City of Claude	BFI	Amarillo (1) –	{4}	Direct hauled
Armstrong County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	Amarillo (1) – Armstrong Co. (4AE) –	{4} {4}	Direct hauled

ESTIMATE OF WASTE GENERATION IN 2000 BY COUNTY

	Direct to Landfill(s)	Regional Comm./Industrial	Estimated Tons Generated
Oldham County	2,195	475	2,670
Potter County	148,933	24,701	173,634
Deaf Smith County	20,883	4,038	24,921
Randall County	132,983	22,692	155,675
Armstrong County	2,230	467	2,697
Swisher County	650	141	791

TOTAL ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED IN 2000: 360,388

ESTIMATED REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY

Subregional Landfill Facilities	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of Amarillo	12,744,030 tons	53.0 years
BFI Southwest Landfill [1]	3,467,883 tons	20.0 years
Armstrong County (Type 4AE) [2]	82,050 tons	547.0 years
City of Hereford (Type 4AE) [2]	170,896 tons	34.0 years
TOTALS	**16,464,859 tons**	**31.2 years**

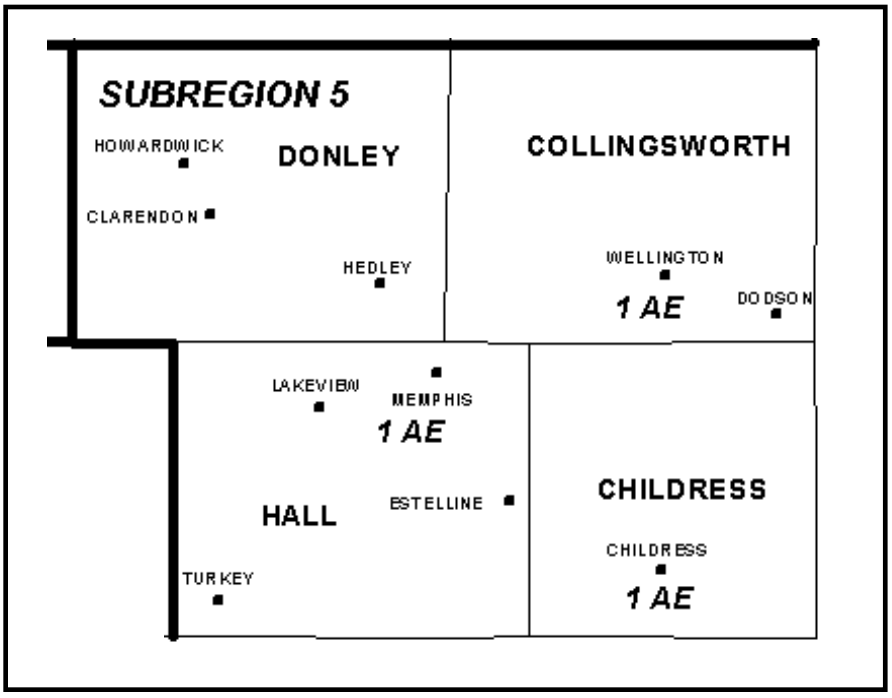
NOTE: Remaining Years Capacity is based upon the estimated remaining Tons Capacity divided by the amount of waste deposited into the landfills during 2000.

[1] – BFI Southwest Landfill recently permitted a new cell to accept Class 1 Non-Hazardous Industrial Waste.

[2] - Total Years Available calculation only considers Type 1 or Type 1AE landfill capacity.

[3] – The Boy's Ranch Type 4AE is not listed because it only serves ranch residents.

SUBREGION 5 SUMMARY



POPULATION OVERVIEW

2000 Census Population	2020 Population Projection	Net Anticipated 20-Year Change	20-Year Change as a %
18,504	18,642	+ 138	+ 0.7%

CURRENT SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE PROVIDERS

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}	Transfer Station Used
City of Clarendon	City of Clarendon	Memphis (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Hedley	City of Hedley	Wellington (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Howardwick	City of Clarendon	Memphis (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
Donley County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	BFI (1) – {4} Memphis (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Dodson	City of Wellington	Wellington (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Wellington	City of Wellington	Wellington (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
Collingsworth County	City of Wellington Residents self-haul (pt)	Wellington (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Estelline	Residents self-haul	Wellington (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}	Transfer Station Used
City of Lakeview	City of Memphis	Memphis (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Memphis	City of Memphis	Memphis (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Turkey	Superior Sanitation	Tulia (1AE) – {6}	Direct hauled
Hall County	Residents self-haul	Memphis (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
City of Childress	City of Childress	Childress (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled
Childress County	Residents self-haul	Childress (1AE) – {5}	Direct hauled

ESTIMATE OF WASTE GENERATION IN 2000 BY COUNTY

	Direct to Landfill(s)	Regional Comm./Industrial	Estimated Tons Generated
Donley County	3,085	833	3,918
Collingsworth County	2,000	697	2,697
Hall County	2,815	823	3,638
Childress	5,445	1,672	7,117

TOTAL ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED IN 2000: 17,370

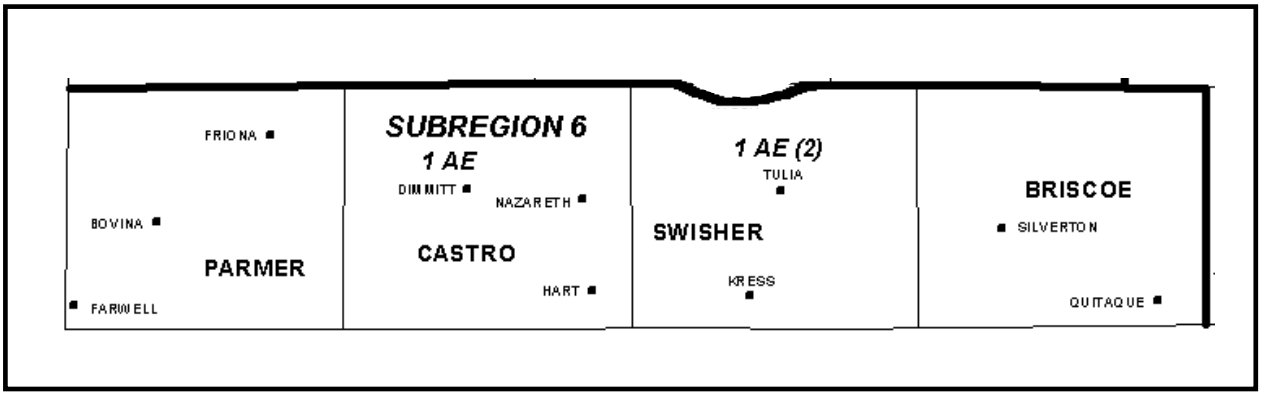
ESTIMATED REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY

Subregional Landfill Facilities	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of Childress	1,040,592 tons	191.1 years
City of Memphis	508,273 tons	106.0 years
City of Wellington	263,082 tons	65.0 years
TOTALS	**1,811,947 tons**	**126.65 years**

NOTE: Remaining Years Capacity is based upon the estimated remaining Tons Capacity divided by the amount of waste deposited into the landfills during 2000.

NOTE: In 2002, the City of Clarendon is in the process of obtaining a Transfer Station registration.

SUBREGION 6 SUMMARY



POPULATION OVERVIEW

2000 Census Population	2020 Population Projection	Net Anticipated 20-Year Change	20-Year Change as a %
27,802	31,387	+ 3,585	+ 12.8%

Entity	Collection Services Provider	Landfill(s) Used (Type) - {Subregion Location}		Transfer Station Used
City of Bovina	Duncan Disposal	Clovis, NM		Direct Hauled
City of Farwell	City of Farwell	Dimmitt (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled
City of Friona	BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct Hauled
Parmer County	BFI	BFI (1) –	{4}	Direct Hauled Parmer Co. CS
City of Dimmitt	City of Dimmitt	Dimmitt (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled
City of Hart	City of Hart	Dimmitt (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled
City of Nazareth	City of Nazareth	Dimmitt (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled
Castro County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	BFI (1) – Dimmitt (1AE) –	{4} {6}	Direct Hauled
City of Kress	Superior Sanitation	Tulia (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled
City of Tulia	City of Tulia	Tulia (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled
Swisher County	BFI (pt) Residents self-haul (pt)	BFI (1) – Tulia (1AE) –	{4} {6}	Direct Hauled
City of Quitaque	Superior Sanitation	Tulia (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled
City of Silverton	City of Silverton	Tulia (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled
Briscoe County	Superior Sanitation Residents self-haul (pt)	Tulia (1AE) –	{6}	Direct Hauled

ESTIMATE OF WASTE GENERATION IN 2000 BY COUNTY

	Direct to Landfill(s)	Regional Comm./Industrial	Estimated Tons Generated
Parmer County	9,548	2,179	11,727
Castro County	7,335	1,802	9,137
Swisher County	5,883	1,823	7,706
Briscoe County	796	390	1,186

TOTAL ESTIMATED WASTE GENERATED IN 2000: 29,756

ESTIMATED REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY

Subregional Landfill Facilities	Capacity Available	
	Tons	Years
City of Dimmitt	522,373 tons	71.2 years
City of Tulia (#1009)	800 tons	0.1 years
City of Tulia (#749)	405,800 tons	58.1 years
TOTALS	**928,973 tons**	**64.27 years**

NOTE: Remaining Years Capacity is based upon the estimated remaining Tons Capacity divided by the amount of waste deposited into the landfills during 2000.

NOTE: The City of Tulia's remaining capacity information reports the Capacity Available in both of its permitted facilities (#1009 and #749).

Monthly Residential Solid Waste Fees: 1998 – 2001

SUBREGION 1	Monthly 1998 Fees	Monthly 2001 Fees	% Increase
City of Cactus	$ 10.00	$ 15.00	50.00%
City of Channing	$ 7.50	$ 9.00	20.00%
City of Dalhart	$ 10.00	$ 12.00	20.00%
City of Dumas	$ 12.00	$ 12.00	0.00%
City of Stratford	$ 12.50	$ 12.50	0.00%
City of Sunray	$ 16.60	$ 16.60	0.00%
City of Texhoma	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	0.00%
Subregional Averages	$ 11.23	$ 12.44	+ 10.77%

SUBREGION 2	Monthly 1998 Fees	Monthly 2001 Fees	% Increase
City of Booker	$ 10.50	$ 10.50	0.00%
City of Canadian	$ 13.00	$ 13.00	0.00%
Town of Darrouzett	$ 8.50	$ 11.00	29.41%
City of Follett	$ 13.50	$ 17.00	25.93%
City of Gruver	$ 10.50	$ 12.50	19.05%
City of Higgins	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	0.00%
City of Perryton	$ 9.00	$ 11.50	27.78%
City of Spearman	$ 14.75	$ 14.75	0.00%
Subregional Averages	$ 11.22	$ 12.53	+ 11.67%

SUBREGION 3	Monthly 1998 Fees	Monthly 2001 Fees	% Increase
City of Borger	$ 12.50	$ 12.50	0.00%
City of Fritch	$ 10.50	$ 10.50	0.00%
City of Groom	$ 10.82	$ 10.89	0.65%
City of Lefors	$ 12.00	$ 12.00	0.00%
City of McLean	$ 16.50	$ 16.00	-3.03%
City of Miami	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	0.00%
City of Mobeetie	$ 11.50	$ 11.50	0.00%
City of Pampa	$ 12.50	$ 12.50	0.00%
City of Panhandle	$ 10.50	$ 10.50	0.00%
City of Sanford	$ 16.09	$ 15.00	-6.77%
City of Shamrock	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	0.00%
City of Skellytown	$ 13.50	$ 14.50	7.41%
City of Stinnett	$ 15.00	$ 15.00	0.00%
City of Wheeler	$ 13.02	$ 11.16	-14.29%
City of White Deer	$ 8.00	$ 8.50	6.25%
Subregional Averages	$ 12.16	$ 12.04	- 0.98%

Monthly Residential Solid Waste Fees: 1998 – 2001

SUBREGION 4	Monthly 1998 Fees	Monthly 2001 Fees	% Increase
City of Amarillo	$ 9.24	$ 9.54	0.00%
City of Canyon	$ 12.50	$ 12.50	0.00%
City of Claude	$ 10.85	$ 11.25	3.69%
City of Happy	$ 10.75	$ 11.61	8.00%
City of Hereford	$ 13.30	$ 15.30	15.04%
City of Vega	$ 13.83	$ 13.83	0.00%
Subregional Averages	$ 11.75	$ 12.34	+ 5.02%

SUBREGION 5	Monthly 1998 Fees	Monthly 2001 Fees	% Increase
City of Childress	$ 15.00	$ 14.00	-6.67%
City of Clarendon	$ 10.40	$ 10.40	0.00%
City of Dodson	$ 12.00	$ 12.00	0.00%
City of Estelline	$ 5.00	$ 5.00	0.00%
City of Hedley	$ 11.00	$ 12.00	9.09%
City of Howardwick	$ 10.00	$ 10.00	0.00%
City of Lakeview	$ 11.00	$ 11.00	0.00%
City of Memphis	$ 15.00	$ 15.00	0.00%
City of Turkey	$ 9.00	$ 9.00	0.00%
City of Wellington	$ 12.00	$ 12.00	0.00%
Subregional Averages	$ 11.04	$ 11.04	0.00%

SUBREGION 5	Monthly 1998 Fees	Monthly 2001 Fees	% Increase
City of Bovina	$ 13.00	$ 13.00	0.00%
City of Dimmitt	$ 9.00	$ 9.00	0.00%
City of Farwell	$ 15.90	$ 15.90	0.00%
City of Friona	$ 12.50	$ 10.00	-20.00%
City of Hart	$ 18.50	$ 18.50	0.00%
City of Kress	$ 11.00	$ 11.00	0.00%
City of Nazareth	$ 9.18	$ 8.48	-7.63%
City of Quitaque	$ 11.50	$ 12.25	6.52%
City of Silverton	$ 11.00	$ 11.00	0.00%
City of Tulia	$ 8.25	$ 8.25	0.00%
Subregional Averages	$ 11.98	$ 11.74	-2.02%
REGIONAL AVERAGES	**$ 11.56**	**$ 12.02**	**+ 3.98%**

EXHIBIT A.

PANHANDLE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLAN CONFORMANCE CHECKLIST

PANHANDLE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLAN CONFORMANCE CHECKLIST

This checklist is designed to assist the MSW facility permit or registration applicant in meeting the TCEQ's application requirements. Subchapter E (§ 330.51 (10)) of the Texas Administrative Code states that it is the ***applicant's*** responsibility to demonstrate conformance with the regional solid waste management plan.

The TCEQ requires that the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Advisory Committee (RSWMAC) review your application to determine if the proposed facility will conform to the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. The questions below pertain to the goals and objectives of that plan. Your response to these questions will provide the RSWMAC with a perspective on how your proposed facility will support the plan's goals.

All questions must be answered. A response of "Not Applicable" or "N/A" **will not** be acceptable. This checklist must be fully completed and submitted to the PRPC, along with Parts 1 and 2 of your facility application, before the local conformance review process can be initiated. The certification box must be signed by the chief administrative officer of the applicant entity indicating that the information provided herein is accurate and true.

At the request of the TCEQ, only that checklist information relating to Land Use Compatibility (Regional Planning Goal #4) will be submitted to the agency when the RSWMAC submits its comments. The other checklist information requested will be used solely by the RSWMAC in determining the conformity of the application/registration to the regional plan.

Section 1: General Applicant Information

1.1. Applicant's Name _____

1.2. Is this a permit or a registration application? (please check the appropriate box and provide the application number.)

☐ Permit No._____

☐ Registration No._____

1.3. What type of MSW facility is being registered or permitted?
(please check the appropriate box)

☐ Type I Landfill
☐ Type I AE Landfill
☐ Type IV Landfill
☐ Type IV AE Landfill
☐ Type V Facility
☐ Other (please describe)

Describe "Other" below:

_____

_____

1.4. What types of waste(s) will be accepted at your facility? Please specify any special wastes.

_____

_____

1.5. What entity(ies) in the Panhandle region is this facility intended to serve?

1.6. Do you plan to accept out-of-state waste at your facility? If Yes, what percent of your projected wastestream will be from out-of-state? _____% ☐ Yes ☐ No

Section 2: Regional Planning Goal Conformance

Please provide information as to how your proposed facility will help to support or conform with the goals and/or objectives of the Panhandle Regional Solid Waste Management Plan

Regional Planning Goal #1

Develop programs to facilitate the development and maintenance of local source reduction, waste minimization, recycling, and composting programs within the region, thus, conserving disposal capacity and resources to the extent technically and economically feasible. (*NOTE: Recycling includes yard waste composting*)

2.2.1. Will your facility divert for recycling or beneficial reuse any of the following items? (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet titled "Planning Goal #2.1.1" in the upper right-hand corner of the page)

- ☐ White Goods
- ☐ Scrap Metal
- ☐ Tree limbs or brush
- ☐ Yard Waste
- ☐ Construction/Demolition Debris
- ☐ Other (please describe)

Describe "Other" below:

2.2.2. Do you believe your facility will support this regional planning goal? If so, please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.1.2")

Regional Planning Goal #2

Develop regional cost-effective, efficient and environmentally-suitable solid waste management systems.

2.2.1. Per your operating plan, describe how you will achieve environmentally-suitable cost effectiveness and efficiency with your facility? (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.2.1.")

2.2.2. How will your facility customer base benefit from any efficiencies or cost effectiveness? (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.2.2.")

2.2.3. Do you believe your facility will support this regional planning goal? If so, please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.2.3.")

Regional Planning Goal #3

Develop programs to assist regional and local entities in controlling and stemming illegal and improper disposal practices.

2.3.1. What measures will you take to make your services conveniently accessible to the public? (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.3.1.")

2.3.2. As part of your operating plan, would you be willing to accept waste from locally-sponsored litter and illegal dumping clean-up projects at no cost or at significantly reduced costs? Please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.3.2.")

2.3.3. Do you believe your facility will support this regional planning goal? If so, please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.3.3.")

Regional Planning Goal #4 (Land Use Compatability)

Maintain administrative structures that will ensure at least some measure of local control over future systems operations and provide an element of control over siting of future landfills in the region. (**PLEASE NOTE**: The information you provide in this section of the checklist will be presented to the TCEQ along with the RSMWAC's Conformance Review letter.)

2.4.1. Is the site of your proposed facility in an area that has been zoned by one of the region's local governments? ☐ Yes ☐ No

2.4.2. If Yes, which local government zoning standards will this facility have to comply with? Also, attached documentation from the zoning entity indicating that the proposed facility is in compliance with the standards.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.4.3. Describe the current land use within ½ mile of the proposed facility site?

To the North: _____

To the South: _____

To the East: _____

To the West: _____

2.4.4. If the proposed facility is a landfill, what will be the maximum fill height of the facility?

_____ Feet above grade

2.4.5. When the maximum fill height is reached, how will the facility to compare to surrounding elevation features (surrounding meaning, "within a two-mile circumference of the facility")? Will this be the most prominent elevation feature within a 2-mile radius? Please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.4.5.")

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.4.6. If the proposed facility is a transfer station or some "Other" type of MSW facility, how will it be built and operated to correspond with the way the property adjacent to the proposed facility site is currently being used? (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.4.6.")

2.4.7. Will vehicular traffic into and out of the proposed facility disrupt or impact the area's existing traffic patterns? Please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.4.7.")

2.4.8. To the best of your knowledge, is there **any** pre-existing, planned development of the property adjacent to the proposed facility site? If Yes, please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.4.8.")

☐ Yes
☐ No

2.4.9. Do you believe your proposed facility is compatible with the current land uses surrounding the proposed site? Please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #4.8")

Regional Planning Goal #5

Regionally, ensure continued, adequate disposal capability

2.5.1. If the proposed facility is other than a landfill, where will the stored or processed wastes be taken for disposal?

2.5.2. If the proposed facility is other than a landfill, what, if any, type of measures will be taken to minimize, reduce, or recycle the waste before it is hauled off for disposal?

2.5.3. If the proposed facility is a landfill, what type of measures will be taken to compact the landfilled waste? What is your projected compaction ratio?____ pounds per cubic yard. What type of equipment will you use to achieve this compaction ratio?

2.5.4. Do you plan on using Alternative Daily Cover materials or other space-savings measures that might extend the useful life of your landfill? If Yes, please explain.

2.5.5. Do you believe that your proposed facility will contribute toward this regional goal? If so, please explain. (if additional space is needed, attached an additional sheet and provide the information under a heading titled "Planning Goal #2.5.5.")

Section 3: Certifications

I hereby certify that the information contained herein is, to the best of my knowledge complete and accurate and that the information in fact represents the MSW facility for which this entity is requesting a TCEQ registration or permit.

Name of Applicant' Chief Administrative Officer: _____

Title of Chief Administrative Officer: _____

_____ _____
Signature of Chief Administrative Officer Date

NOTE:

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM AS FULLY AND AS ACCURATELY AS POSSIBLE. YOUR COMPLETED CHECKLIST WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE PERMITS SECTION OF THE TEXAS COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ALONG WITH THE REGIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY'S COMMITTEE'S CONFORMANCE REVIEW ASSESSMENT.