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FY 2000/2001
REGIONAL SOLID WASTE
GRANTS PROGRAM

Examples and Resources for
Grant Proposal Development

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ATTACHMENT A - COG Solid Waste Coordinators Contact List

EXAMPLES AND RESOURCES FOR GRANT PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT

OVERVIEW

In Fiscal Year 2000/2001, the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) will make available approximately \$11 million per year in grants to support local and regional municipal solid waste (MSW) management projects. These grant funds result from dedication of one-half the state's yearly revenue from the \$1.25/ton surcharge on Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) disposal.

In accordance with the legislature requirements, the solid waste grant funds are allocated among the state's 24 Council of Governments (COGs) - which are the state's designated municipal solid waste planning regions - according to a formula that accounts for population, area, solid waste fees generated, and public health needs. The COGs, in turn, administer pass-through grants for regional and local solid waste projects in support of the regional solid waste management plans prepared by the COGs and approved by the TNRCC. Based on the funding formula, funds available for the 24 COGs range from a minimum \$150,000 per year in the more rural regions to over \$2 million per year in the most heavily populated urban regions.

Although the grant funds are not available to private and nonprofit organizations, grant recipients are encouraged to form public-private partnerships for appropriate projects, including subcontracting with private and nonprofit organizations for services related to funded projects.

The purpose of this booklet is to provide local governments information to assist them with solutions to their MSW management challenges. Each COG maintains a regional solid waste coordinator who is available to assist local governments in preparing grant applications, conduct informational programs, participate in civic and community presentations, and otherwise provide assistance to entities and individuals within the region on issues pertaining to solid waste management.

The following three sections include examples of types of projects which may be proposed under each available grant category, examples of grants that were awarded in the FY 1998/1999 grant program, and resources and contacts for each category of projects. Comments or questions may be directed to the COG in your region. See Attachment A for a list of COG Solid Waste Coordinators in the state.

Note that this document provides examples only, and does not provide all of the program requirements and restrictions. Local governments should refer to the regional request for applications (RFA) and application materials for specific standards that must be followed.

I. PROJECT CATEGORIES, ACTIVITIES AND EXPENSES

A. LOCAL ENFORCEMENT

1. Types of Projects

Primary types of projects that could be considered under this category include:

- Comprehensive local enforcement program;
- Establish a citizens' illegal dumping hotline;
- Local enforcement workshops;
- Program to monitor the collection and transporting of municipal liquid waste.

2. Types of Activities

Typical activities conducted using this category include development and implementing of a litter abatement program by hiring a full time law enforcement officer, providing training for enforcement officer, investigation of illegal dumping problems, enforcement of laws and regulations pertaining to the illegal dumping of municipal solid waste and liquid waste; establishing a community education program on illegal dumping; setting up an environmental enforcement hot line; community presentations and training workshops for local law enforcement officers, prosecutors and citizens.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Expenses that may be appropriate to support local enforcement activities are:

Equipment such as vehicles, trailers, communications equipment, and surveillance equipment, computer, copier, fax machine, furniture, protective gear, supplies and signs warning of the fines for illegal dumping. Program administration expenses might include salaries, fringe benefits, office supplies and equipment, travel, training, and vehicle maintenance. Other expenses could be for educational materials such as workbooks and other training materials, printing and advertising expenses or rewards for prosecution assistance.

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Activities relating to illegal disposal of industrial and/or hazardous waste are not allowable expenses under this program. Nor can the funds be used for cleanup of illegal disposal sites or the transportation and/or disposal of waste collected at these sites. Projects such as general community cleanup events that may include the cleanup and transportation of general litter and materials, may be authorized under the community cleanup category.

B. SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

1. Types of Projects

Primary types of projects that could be considered under this category include:

- Setting up a recycling program in single family or multi-family residential areas;
- Implementing a commercial waste reduction program to divert commercial waste from MSW landfills;
- Build and maintain a recycling facility,
- Purchase of equipment to enhance existing source reduction or recycling programs;
- Establish a workplace recycling program;
- Waste reduction education for K-12 schools;
- Backyard composting and “Don’t Bag It” program;
- Yard waste collection;
- Centralized composting;
- Chipping/brush management;
- Vermicomposting;
- Co-composting (organic waste and biosolids composting).

2. Types of Activities

The goal of activities in this category is to establish programs which have a measurable effect on decreasing waste by diverting various materials by recycling, composting, or source reduction programs. Specific activities may include establishing recycling programs for entities through curbside or centralized collection of materials, chipping and mulching programs, processing collected materials for transport, and transportation of materials for reuse and/or recycling; and also implementation of efficiency improvements in order to increase source reduction and recycling, to include full-cost accounting systems and cost-based rate structures, establishment of a solid waste services enterprise fund (these projects must be closely coordinate with TNRCC); and educational and promotional activities to increase source reduction and recycling programs and projects.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Expenditures that may be appropriate to support Source Reduction and Recycling activities are: equipment, construction, and contractual expenses might consist of a facility planning, construction materials, chippers, balers, crushers, paper shredder, freight on delivery of equipment, safety equipment, recycling and composting containers, compost turner, trailers, forklifts, trucks, tractors, leasing a chipper, sludge testing, design, and engineering. Program administration expenses such as salaries, fringe benefits, office supplies and equipment, travel and training. Other expenses could consist of printing, advertisements, educational materials, signs and postage.

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Grant funds can not be expended for the collection and/or recycling of automotive wastes, this includes scrap tires, used oil, used oil filters, antifreeze, or lead-acid batteries. This restriction includes the purchase of equipment to shred or split scrap tires. Projects demonstrating the use of products made from recycled and/or reused materials must have as its primary function the education and training of citizens to encourage support for recycling and reuse efforts.

C. LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Types of Projects

The two types of projects that could be considered under this category include:

- Develop a local solid waste management plan;
- Amend an existing local solid waste management plan.

2. Types of Activities

The activities in this category are to develop and have adopted by the TNRCC a local solid waste management plan that is consistent with the applicable regional solid waste management plan and the TNRCC rules, and using a format established by the TNRCC. Funds may also be used to amend an existing local solid waste management plan that has been adopted by the TNRCC. The local planning area must be consistent with one or a combination of local solid waste management planning subregions identified by the COG in its regional solid waste management plan. The local planning areas should consist of at least one or more counties and the municipalities within those counties. (Local planning areas of less than one county in area will not normally be authorized for funding by the TNRCC.) At least one year should be allowed for the completion and adoption of the local plan.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Funding that could be used to support Local Solid Waste Management Plans activities include consulting services, printing, and office supplies.

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Expenses may not consist of final engineering work, designs, or construction plans.

D. CITIZENS' COLLECTION STATIONS AND "SMALL" REGISTERED TRANSFER STATIONS

1. Types of Projects

The types of projects that might be considered under this category include:

- Establish a Citizens' Collection Station or a Small Registered Transfer Station

2. Types of Activities

Activities under this category may be to construct MSW collection facilities in areas of the state which are under served by collection services or do not have access to proper disposal facilities. The grant standards outline the types of facilities that may be funded, to include citizens' collection stations and certain types of small transfer stations that qualify for registration under the TNRCC rules. Potential applicants should review the grant provisions and the TNRCC rules carefully to determine if their facility qualifies for funding. The types of facilities that may be funded include:

- a. Citizens' collection stations, as defined under §330.2 of the MSW Regulations (30 TAC Chapter 330)
- b. MSW Transfer Stations that qualify for registration by TNRCC under §330.4(d)(1)-(3), but not under §330.4(d)(4) or §330.4(q), of the MSW Regulations
- c. MSW Transfer Stations used for transfer of liquid waste and which qualify for registration by TNRCC under §330.4(r) of the MSW Regulations.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Grant expenditure that may be acceptable for this category include equipment such as dumpsters or roll-off containers, compactors, crushers, scales, recycling containers, protective gear, concrete pad, building, fencing, electrical work, plumbing, road base, training of employees, printing, advertisements, educational materials, signs and postage.

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Transfer Stations requiring a permit from the TNRCC, and those that qualify for a registration from TNRCC under other regulatory provisions other than the ones listed, may not be funded. These other regulatory provisions include §330.4(d)(4) and §330.4(q) of the MSW Regulations (30 TAC Chapter 330). Costs associated with operating a facility once it is completed also may not be funded. In addition, for transfer stations, a registration must have already been issued by TNRCC for the facility before a grant may be awarded.

E. HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE (HHW) MANAGEMENT

1. Types of Projects

The main types of projects that could be considered under this category include:

- HHW Collection events;
- Permanent HHW collection facilities;
- Education and public awareness programs.

2. Types of Activities

Activities for the above projects might include the collection, recycling or reuse, and preparation for proper disposal of household hazardous waste; purchase and installation of scales and related equipment needed for collection events or permanent facilities. Projects under this category must be coordinated with the TNRCC's HHW program staff to ensure that all applicable regulations and guidelines are followed.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Expenses could be used for hazardous waste contractors service, transportation of materials to waste facilities, security, rental supplies (tents, tables, chairs and forklift), protective equipment, containers, drum liners, T-shirts and caps (to identify personnel), building a facility, fencing, signs, printing, advertisements, educational materials, and postage.

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Funds may not be used for costs related to the disposal of collected wastes. Funds may not be used for programs and activities for the collection and management of commercial industrial and hazardous wastes.

F. INSTALLATION OF SCALES AT MSW LANDFILLS

1. Types of Projects

Type of project that could be considered under this category is:

- Purchase and installation of scales and related equipment.

2. Types of Activities

The main activities for this category include the installation of scales and related equipment for the operation of those scales at a MSW landfill and design and engineering work for site improvements necessary for equipment installation.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Expenses that may be appropriate for this category include equipment or facilities (such as a gate house, fencing, road work, or landfill entrances), scales, computer hardware and software, and calibration equipment.

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Expenses may not be used for the operation of a scales system, once the system is installed. Onboard truck scales for solid waste collection vehicles are not eligible for funding.

G. TECHNICAL STUDIES

1. Types of Projects

A project in this category may include studies to assist in making solid waste management decision at the local level such as:

- Feasibility studies
- Screening studies
- Other technical studies.

2. Types of Activities

Activities under this category might involve the development of a technical study consistent with the adopted regional solid waste management plan and any applicable adopted local solid waste management plan including collection of pertinent data; analysis of issues and needs; evaluation of alternative solutions; public involvement in the study; and recommended actions to assist in making solid waste management decisions at the local level.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Grant funds could be used for consultant services, printing and advertising, and program administration costs (such as salaries / fringe benefits, office supplies and travel).

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Funding may not be used for final engineering work, designs, or constructions plans. A landfill or landfiling may be the topic of a technical study only if it is part of an overall, integrated solid waste management system. Studies must be prepared in accordance with the Content and Format Guidelines provided by the TNRCC. The total funding provided under this category is limited to no more than ten (10) percent of the total two-year grant budget for the COG.

H. COMMUNITY CLEANUP EVENTS

1. Types of Projects

Primary types of projects that could be considered under this category include:

- General litter and trash clean up events;
- Community events such as River and Lake Cleanup; Texas Country Cleanup.

2. Types of Activities

Several activities might include a general community cleanup events designed to involve the residents and the community in periodic cleanup of litter and trash within the community and river and lake litter and trash cleanup events in cooperation with the TNRCC's River and Lake Cleanup Program. Another project is in cooperation with the TNRCC's Texas Country Cleanup Program which collects empty, rinsed pesticide containers and other materials in rural areas. Prior to developing a proposal for a River and Lake Cleanup or Texas Country Cleanup event, the applicant must contact the appropriate TNRCC cleanup program staff to discuss potential program activities.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Funding that could be considered for this category include rental supplies and delivery (tents, tables, chairs), collection bags, protective gear, educational materials, printing and advertising, and appreciation items for volunteers (T-shirts, hats etc.)

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Grant funds may not be used for the disposal of collected wastes. Funding may not be provided for ongoing activities aimed at cleanup of chronic illegal dumping sites, major debris removal from waterways, and similar activities that go beyond the scope of general community cleanup events. Agriculture and household chemicals should not be accepted under this program, unless a portion of the grant is also designated for a household hazardous waste collection event, in accordance with the standards and procedures under the HHW project category. Note that the Texas Country Cleanup program is intended to collect empty pesticide containers, and not the unused chemicals.

I. EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROJECTS

1. Types of Projects

Types of projects that could be considered under this category include:

- Educational and demonstration projects;
- Training events

2. Types of Activities

Activities in this category relate to issues involved in the management of MSW and only funded to the extent that MSW issues are covered by the event or program. Activities include the development of public service announcement, videos, poster brochures and other educational materials for distribution; newsletters; workshops on training sessions on MSW management topics and issues, and demonstration projects.

3. Appropriate Expenses

Expenditures that may be appropriate for this category include administrative expenses such as salaries/fringe benefits, office supplies, and travel, contract services, equipment for training such as TV, VCR, slide projector, workshop and training materials, and printing and advertising.

4. Inappropriate Expenses

Educational components of projects funded under the other categories (A-H) should be included under those categories. Projects demonstrating the use of products made from recycled and/or reused materials must have as its primary function the education and training of citizens to encourage support for recycling and reuse efforts.

II. CASE STUDIES FOR PROJECT CATEGORIES

A. Local Enforcement

1. The City of Greenville (population 24,939) Litter Abatement Program is a four-part program that was designed to involve as many members of the community as possible in taking ownership in the goal of making the city cleaner and greener. It includes the addition of a litter abatement officer to the city's police force. The experienced officer has the full legal authority of a licensed police officer with the ability to perform surveillance, apprehend, and take offenders to court for prosecution. The four-part program includes 1) active enforcement of the City's solid waste disposal regulations; 2) development and support of programs and community initiatives designed to prevent illegal dumping activities and improve the looks of the City; 3) education of the citizens concerning the costs and benefits of such a program and the part each citizen can play; and 4) the active involvement of the community in cleaning up the City.

COG Contact person: Saadia Mai, North Central Texas Council Of Governments (COG)

2. Menard County (population 1,643) provides local enforcement against illegal dumping and education concerning the proper handling and disposal of municipal solid waste. The County committed to training four Sheriff's deputies to patrol and investigate illegal dumping and other violations. The grant purchased a vehicle that is used by the officers.

COG Contact person: Marcos Mata, Concho Valley COG

3. Washington County (population 29,785) created a new position of Health/Sanitation Inspector to promote education and the prevention of illegal dumping. The county has adopted a "Zero-Tolerance Litter Abatement" policy and the County Attorney is familiar with these policies. Washington County funded the salary and benefits for the new position. This grant purchased a truck, computer, copier, fax machine, and office furniture for the new program.

COG Contact person: Linda McGuill, Brazos Valley COG

4. City of San Antonio Liquid Waste Management (population 1,111,250) The City of San Antonio and the San Antonio Water System has established a program to track liquid waste collection and transportation. The program includes administration of a manifest program as well as local enforcement efforts to identify and prosecute illegal dumping of liquid waste.

Contact person: Tim Howe, San Antonio Water System, (210) 704-1118.

B. Source Reduction and Recycling

1. The City of Childress (population 5,049) purchased a horizontal baler/conveyor. The baler was used to condense the materials collected from the City's recycling program and made into bound bales. The unit has a built-in conveyor systems for loading materials into the baler hopper. The City purchased a skid loader to push loose materials off the tipping floor of the baling facility into the conveyor belt pit and is also used to move and stack materials. Replacement buttons and replacement lids were purchased to restore the City's dumpsters. The restored dumpsters will be used to collect recyclable materials from businesses in Childress.

COG Contact person: John Kiehl, Panhandle Regional Planning Commission

2. City of Shallowater (population 2,030) requested grant money to construct a metal structure on an existing concrete floor with sidewalls and an overhead door. The building was constructed in the existing recycling collection area for storage of the collected cardboard and to house the baler. This allows the recyclable material to be protected from weathering. The building maintained the quality of the material and make it more suitable for future recycling purposes.

COG Contact person: Tammy Brown, South Plains Association of Governments

3. The El Paso Independent School District (EPISD) (El Paso population 595,953) conducted a waste stream analysis of the individual schools participating in the district's existing recycling program. It utilized both paid staff and the student Science Club members to determine why there is a wide degree of divergence among the recycling rates of the individual campuses. Project partners included the City of El Paso Solid Waste Department, El Paso Disposal, and Keep El Paso Beautiful. The City's Recycling Department and Keep El Paso Beautiful gave educational presentations to the participating Science Clubs, and El Paso Disposal weighed corrugated cardboard as part of the analysis. The City Recycling Department collected the remainder of materials that the schools gathered in their recycling program, and weighed the constituent materials. The EPISD produced a "How-To" report for other public schools as part of their final project deliverables. A consultant was hired to set up and publish the project reports and a Replication Guide for other public schools.

COG Contact person: Barbara Kauffman, Rio Grande COG

4. Johnson County (population 113,052) purchased a wood chipper to recycle trees. Their goal is to discourage the disposal of trees in the landfill by grinding them into mulch. The wood chipper is used in regional cleanup efforts after natural disasters, such as tornadoes, floods or severe thunderstorms. Mobile brush collection sites are set up in areas where large amounts of limbs have fallen. The chipper is operated by work-release prisoners with one county road crew employee supervising. Using work release prisoners allows the chipper to be used with low operating cost.

By keeping the operating cost low, the county is able to grind materials from several of the smaller cities in the region. Mulch generated by county operations is used as erosion control on the right-of-ways as well as in county beautification projects. City generated mulch is returned to the citizens or used by public works.

COG Contact person: Saadia Mai, North Central Texas COG

5. The City of Alpine (population 5,989) purchased a heavy-duty chipper, a dump truck and backyard composting bins for a tri-county yard waste reduction and backyard composting program. Project partners include Brewster, Jeff Davis and Presidio Counties, and WesTex Waste Company. The chipper/shredder travel between communities in the three counties on a regular schedule, with the dump truck being used both to haul the shredder and to distribute the resulting mulched material to municipal projects in the communities. An educational component of the project is to advertise the schedule and benefits of the traveling shredder, promote yard waste reduction and beneficial reuse of woody materials, distribution of the backyard composting bins throughout the region and educate the residents on their use and benefits.

COG Contact person: Barbara Kauffman, Rio Grande COG

6. Cameron County (population 316,542) worked with Valley Proud Environmental Council on a grant project which provided for radio PSAs in English and Spanish as well as newspaper ads, region-wide, to make the public aware of the benefits of recycling Christmas trees in their community. Valley Proud coordinated with each of the Valley's communities that has chipping facilities to participate by serving as a drop-off point for Christmas trees and using their equipment for chipping the trees and providing the mulch to its citizens and community projects.
COG Contact person: Marcie Oviedo, Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council

C. Local Solid Waste Management Plans

1. Kaufman County (population 62,941) developed a local solid waste management plan which presented information on waste management needs, technical and program options, and defines a strategy designed to meet the region's solid waste management needs for the next twenty years. The plan followed the State's preferred hierarchy of solid waste management. The hierarchy encourages source reduction and recycling programs before waste is converted to compost, combusted or landfilled. The plan content was designed to meet the requirements of Subchapter O of the Texas Municipal Solid Waste Management Regulations. The basic elements of the plan included the following: 1) Needs Assessment; 2) Technical and Program Options; and 3) Action plan.
COG Contact person: Saadia Mai, North Central Texas COG

D. Citizens' Collection Stations and "Small" Registered Transfer Stations

1. Hidalgo County (population 511,324) constructed a citizen collection station in an area where the highest illegal dumping existed in the county. This collection station provides a convenient and affordable disposal alternative to the residents in this area of the county.
COG Contact person: Marcie Oviedo, Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council

2. Guadalupe County (population 75,155) built a collection station, which includes a recycling drop-off area, to serve the southern portion of the county. This grant consisted of installing the slab, metal building, fencing and signage. A vendor was selected through a bid process to operate the collection station, collect and market the recycled materials and provided reports on the amounts of materials collected to the Commissioners Court. The County advertised the program to increase the awareness for recycling.
COG Contact person: Georgia Zannaras, Alamo Area COG

E. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Management

1. The Wharton County (population 41,309) grant project was a joint effort with Colorado County, LCRA, and the Friends of the Colorado River Foundation. Collection events were held in small rural communities of Wharton and Colorado counties. A product exchange center was also provided to promote reuse of HHW. Grant funds were used to contract with a waste service company and to implement a public awareness/education campaign. The waste services contractors provide mobilization and demobilization for the event. The contractors also supervisor the technicians that handle the chemicals and paints.
COG Contact person: Cheryl Mergo, Houston-Galveston Area Council

2. City of Houston (population 1,828,544) funds were used to establish a permanent HHW collection center. Funds were used for building modifications, enhancements, equipment and supplies. A staff person was hired to promote and oversee the HHW program. The facility is now in operation and open once a week.

COG Contact person: Cheryl Mergo, Houston-Galveston Area Council

F. Installation of Scales at MSW Landfills

1. City of Brownwood (population 19,353) received grant funds for the installation of landfill scales. The scales weigh all vehicles, commercial and residential, that enter the landfill. Charges are now based upon actual weight rather than estimated weight, with the intent of extending the life of the landfill. Waste reduction efforts, through recycling, are monitored with greater accuracy and reliability.

COG Contact person: Wendy Stovall, West Central Texas COG

2. City of Seminole (6,562) purchased software for their landfill scales including installation and training for staff. The software was used for recording and reporting various landfill information. The software was Wasteworks which is compatible with the existing scales.

COG Contact person: John Kiehl, Panhandle Regional Planning Commission

G. Technical Studies

1. City of Bryan (population 62,338) did a technical study to examine the economics of solid waste management in the city and surrounding area. The City had experienced considerable success at its drop-off center at the Wal-Mart Super Store and are studying plans to open another drop-off center depending on the financial and political feasibility. An earlier attempt to introduce curbside recycling did not generate expected participation or recycling rates. The city wanted to obtain pertinent information on the determinants of recycling behavior to possibly implement a more effective and feasible curbside recycling program. Information on existing programs and potential programs were collected and analyzed for the city to use toward improving its solid waste management problems. The study analyzed the socioeconomic aspects associated with alternative solid waste management techniques. The study also generated data that was not easily accessible to policy-making entities, but crucial for program design and implementation.

COG Contact person: Linda McGuill, Brazos Valley COG

H. Community Cleanup Events

1. City of Bay City (population 18,645) hosted a creek clean up along a 7-block stretch of Cottonwood Creek in the downtown area. The week long creek cleanup was done by contracted machine and volunteers. As this was the first clean up ever, the use of the back-hoe was needed to remove heavy, bulky debris such as appliances, tires, other steel items, and miscellaneous trash in the creek bed. Volunteers picked up smaller, less burdensome debris as they walk along the creek banks. Grant funds were used to purchase supplies for volunteers and to rent a back-hoe for one week.

COG Contact person: Cheryl Mergo, Houston-Galveston Area Council

I. Educational and Training Projects

1. City of Odessa (population 94,940) hired a part time Recycling Education Coordinator to promote the reduce, reuse and recycle program in Ector County. The Education Coordinator took the recycling message to the Ector County Independent School District, City of Odessa businesses, Ector County businesses, and other organizations. Promotional materials were purchased to aid in the delivery of the recycle message.

COG Contact person: Bobby Tucker, Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission

2. City of Athens (populations 12,129) and Keep Athens Beautiful cooperatively conducted a educational litter abatement and yard trimming conservation campaign. The City purchased the materials, and Keep Athens Beautiful implemented the distribution via the education campaign. Keep Athens Beautiful signed agreements with citizens interested in setting up backyard compost demonstration sites. Most of the funds were used for printed materials on brush management and litter abatement and backyard compost bins.

COG Contact person: Kevin Glanton, East Texas COG

Population is a estimate for July 1, 1997, from the Texas State Data Center, Department of Rural Sociology, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas

III. RESOURCES

This section lists an overview of resources available to the public for each grant category and is not intended to be an inclusive listing. Each COG maintains a regional solid waste information and resource center available with many of the following resources available. Many of the following materials are also located on the TNRCC website (www.tnrcc.state.us.tx) under Publications and can be ordered by calling (512) 239-0028.

A. LOCAL ENFORCEMENT

- ***Let's Work Together to Stop Illegal Dumping*** (GI 243) -TNRCC developed this publications, to provide a document that will help rural communities address illegal dumping problems. TNRCC developed this brochure so that communities could add local information to the publications by following the instructions provided with the documents. This brochure is a proactive education tool to help community efforts in addressing illegal dumping problems. This document is available in English and Spanish. Contact: TNRCC Publications (512) 239-0028
- ***Obtaining TNRCC Rules*** (TNRCC publication GI-32), provides basic information about TNRCC regulations and tells how to order various regulatory documents. Contact: TNRCC Publications (512) 239-0028
- ***Texas Criminal Environmental Law Enforcement*** - A Basic Course for Peace Officer - This workshop was designed to educate peace officers about environmental law and how to investigate environmental crimes. Contact: John Ockels, Texoma Council of Governments (903) 893-2161
- ***Environmental Training Manual*** - This manual assists in educating individuals in the Capital Area Planning Council of Governments' (CAPCO) planning region on how to address environmental crimes in their community. Contact: Sarretta McCaslin, CAPCO, (512) 916-6185
- ***How-to Establish an Environmental Enforcement Program***: Includes ideas on enforcement/prosecution, public education and clean up issues. (developed by H-GAC)

Training workshops like those listed above are scheduled periodically during the year. Contact your local COG or the TNRCC for upcoming workshops. TNRCC environmental law enforcement trainings are held in April and October of each year.

TNRCC contact: Barbara Foreman, Litigation/Special Investigations (512) 239-3416

B. SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING

- ***Texas Environmental Event Planning Guide*** - How to organize events that generate public interest in recycling, waste reduction, conservation, litter cleanup, and pollution prevention.
- ***Establish a Workplace Recycling Program***
- ***Waste reduction education for K-12 schools*** - Handbooks, posters, workbooks and technical guidance manual for administrators on reducing waste and starting a school recycling program.

- ***Backyard composting and “Don’t Bag It”, Yard Trimmings Collection, Centralized Composting, Chipping/Brush Management, Vermicomposting, Co-composting*** - Composting brochures contain detailed information for on-site composting, intended for citizens participating in training conducted by local government, civic, or environmental organizations. Other brochures are brief, easy-to-understand information for beginners on how to start mulching and composting to reduce the amount of yard trimmings disposed of in landfills.

Brochures and materials available thru TNRCC publications web site:

<http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/exec/oppr/index.html#recycle>

Small Business and Environmental Assessment Division, TNRCC, (512) 239-3100

C. LOCAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

A listing of the municipal solid waste local plans are located on TNRCC web site. Under Library Resources, then TNRCC Library Resources, Library Catalog, then telnet//bobcat.tsl.state.tx.us and the log in password is tnr (given in the instructions), under all categories type in **solid waste management plan**. A few that are in the TNRCC Library are:

- Golden Crescent Regional Planning Commission, Contact Linda Wolff (512) 578-1587
- South Plains Association of Governments, Contact Jerry Casstevesn (806) 762-8721
- Kaufman County, Contact North Central Texas COG, Saadia Mai (817) 640-3300

Joey Crumley, Comprehensive Waste Planning Section, TNRCC, (512) 239-6809

D. Citizen’ Collection Station and “Small” Registered Transfer Stations

- ***How-to Conduct a Community MSW Services Survey***: Helps to determine preferences for garbage collection services and willingness to pay for such services. (DRAFT) Due out Fall of 1999
- ***How-to Plan, Design and Finance Citizens’ Collection Stations***: Learn how to evaluate options for providing convenient and affordable garbage collection. (DRAFT) Due out Fall 1999

Scott Pasternak, Comprehensive Waste Planning Section, TNRCC, (512) 239-6809

E. Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Management

- ***Household Hazardous Waste Guidance Document***

Ingrid Dierlam-McDonald, TNRCC, Small Business and Environmental Assessment Division (512)239-3100 or TNRCC web site: <http://home.tnrcc.state.tx.us/exec/oppr/hhw/hhw.html>

F. Installation of Scales at MSW Landfills

Joey Crumley, Comprehensive Waste Planning Section, TNRCC, (512) 239-6809

G. Technical Studies

A few Technical Studies are located in the TNRCC's library or for a listing on TNRCC's web site (log on like the example under local solid waste management plans but search under Author). A few examples are:

- Tri-County AFM Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility Feasibility Study, Contact Alamo Area COG, Georgia Zannaras (210) 362-5200
- Feasibility Study Materials Recovery & Composting Facility, Anthony, TX - Contact Rio Grande COG, Barbara Kauffman (915) 533-0998

Joey Crumley, Comprehensive Waste Planning Section, TNRCC, (512) 239-6809

H. Community Cleanup Events

TNRCC web site for Texas County Cleanup and River & Lakes Cleanups:

http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/exec/oppr/txcntry/tx_cntry.html and

http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/exec/oppr/lakervr/lake_rvr.html

TNRCC, Small Business and Environmental Assessment Division (512) 239-3100

I. Educational and Training Projects

A list of any TNRCC publications can be obtained on the TNRCC web page:

<http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/admin/topdoc/index.html#SUBJECT>

ATTACHMENT A

**Council of Governments
Solid Waste Coordinators**

**Council of Governments
Solid Waste Coordinators**

Council of Government	Contact Name	Contact Phone Number
Alamo Area Council of Governments	Georgia Zannaras, Ph.D.	210/362-5200
Ark-Tex Council of Governments	Diane Atkinson	903/832-8636
Brazos Valley Development Council	Linda McGill	409/775-4244
Capital Area Planning Council	David Gellner	512/443-7653
Central Texas Council of Governments	Jennifer Lawyer	254/939-1803
Coastal Bend Council of Governments	Steven Ashley	361/883-5743
Concho Valley Council of Governments	Marcos A. Mata	915/944-9666
Deep East Texas Council of Governments	Van Bush	409/384-5704
East Texas Council of Governments	Kevin Glanton	903/984-8641
Golden Crescent Regional Planning Comm.	Linda Wolff	512/578-1587
Heart of Texas Council of Governments	Tammy Conrad	254/756-7822
Houston/Galveston Area Council	Cheryl Mergo	713/993-4520
Lower Rio Grande Valley Development Council	Marcie Oviedo	956/682-3481
Middle Rio Grande Development Council	Adrian Lopez	830/876-3533
Nortex Regional Planning Commission	Joe Cox	940/322-5281
North Central Texas Council of Governments	Kathleen Graham	817/640-3300
Panhandle Regional Planning Commission	John Kiehl	806/372-3381
Permian Basin Regional Planning Commission	Bobby Tucker	915/563-1061
Rio Grande Council of Governments	Barbara Kauffman	915/533-0998
South East Texas Regional Planning Comm.	Mike Foster	409/727-2384
South Plains Association of Governments	Tammy Brown	806/762-8721
South Texas Development Council	John Keiser	956/722-2670
Texoma Council of Governments	John Ockels	903/893-2161
West Central Texas Council of Governments	Wendy Stovall	915/672-8544