

***KANDIYOHI COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT PLAN***

***2013-2023***

**TABLE  
OF CONTENTS**

**KANDIYOHI COUNTY  
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013**

<b>SECTION 1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>SECTION 2.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Demographic, Geographic, and Regional Information.....	2
2.2 Solid Waste Collection & Generation.....	3
2.3 Construction & Demolition Debris.....	7
2.4 Major Solid Waste Generators.....	8
2.5 Past Solid Waste Planning Activities.....	8
<b>SECTION 3.0 EXISTING INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE SYSTEM.....</b>	<b>10</b>
3.1 Policy & Goals.....	10
3.2 Solid Waste Management History .....	11
3.3 Existing Resource Recovery Facility.....	12
3.4 Land Disposal Facility .....	16
3.5 Costs of Operating & Maintaining the System.....	16
3.6 Summary of Achievements, Opportunities, & Problems .....	16
<b>SECTION 4.0 PROPOSED INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1 Proposed System.....	19
4.2 Goals .....	20
4.3 Barriers and Constraints.....	20
<b>SECTION 5.0 SOLID WASTE REDUCTION .....</b>	<b>21</b>
5.1 General Policies & Goals.....	21
5.2 Existing Programs.....	22
5.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	23
5.4 Program Budget .....	24
5.5 Implementation Schedule.....	24

<b>SECTION 6.0 SOLID WASTE EDUCATION .....</b>	<b>24</b>
6.1 General Policies & Goals.....	24
6.2 Existing Programs.....	24
6.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	26
6.4 Program Budget .....	27
6.5 Implementation Schedule.....	27
<b>SECTION 7.0 RECYCLING .....</b>	<b>27</b>
7.1 General Policies & Goals.....	27
7.2 Existing Programs.....	27
7.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	32
7.4 Program Budget .....	32
7.5 Implementation Schedule.....	32
<b>SECTION 8.0 YARD WASTE PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>33</b>
8.1 General Policies & Goals.....	33
8.2 Existing Programs.....	33
8.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	35
8.4 Program Budget .....	35
8.5 Implementation Schedule.....	36
<b>SECTION 9.0 SOURCE SEPARATED ORGANICS MATERIALS COMPOSTING .....</b>	<b>36</b>
9.1 General Policies & Goals.....	36
9.2 Existing Programs.....	36
9.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	36
9.4 Program Budget .....	36
9.5 Implementation Schedule.....	36
<b>SECTION 10.0 MSW COMPOSTING.....</b>	<b>37</b>
10.1 General Policies & Goals.....	37
10.2 Existing Programs.....	37
10.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	37

<b>SECTION 11.0 SOLID WASTE INCINERATION &amp; ENERGY RECOVERY .....</b>	<b>37</b>
11.1 General Policies & Goals.....	37
11.2 Existing Programs.....	37
11.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	38
<b>SECTION 12.0 LAND DISPOSAL OF MIXED MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE .....</b>	<b>38</b>
12.1 General Policies & Goals.....	38
12.2 Existing Programs.....	38
12.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	47
12.4 Program Budget .....	50
12.5 Implementation Schedule.....	50
12.6 Environmental and Public Health Impacts .....	50
<b>SECTION 13.0 WASTE TIRE DISPOSAL &amp; RECOVERY .....</b>	<b>50</b>
13.1 General Policies & Goals.....	50
13.2 Existing Programs.....	51
13.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	51
13.4 Responsible Persons and Staff Time.....	51
13.5 Program Budget .....	52
13.6 Implementation Schedule.....	52
<b>SECTION 14.0 ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS.....</b>	<b>52</b>
14.1 General Policies & Goals.....	52
14.2 Existing Programs.....	52
14.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	52
14.4 Responsible Persons and Staff Time.....	53
14.5 Program Budget .....	53
14.6 Implementation Schedule.....	53
<b>SECTION 15.0 MAJOR APPLIANCE MANAGEMENT .....</b>	<b>53</b>
15.1 General Policies & Goals.....	53
15.2 Existing Programs.....	53
15.3 Specific Programs to be Developed.....	54
15.4 Responsible Persons and Staff Time.....	54
15.5 Program Budget .....	54
15.6 Implementation Schedule.....	54

<b>SECTION 16.0</b>	<b>AUTOMOTIVE SWITCHES, MOTOR VEHICLE FLUIDS, FILTERS .....</b>	<b>55</b>
16.1	General Policies & Goals .....	55
16.2	Existing Programs .....	55
16.3	Specific Programs to be Developed .....	56
16.4	Responsible Persons and Staff Time.....	56
16.5	Program Budget .....	56
16.6	Implementation Schedule.....	56
<b>SECTION 17.0</b>	<b>BATTERY MANAGEMENT (LEAD ACID &amp; DRY CELL) .....</b>	<b>56</b>
17.1	General Policies & Goals .....	56
17.2	Existing Programs .....	57
17.3	Specific Programs to be Developed .....	57
17.4	Responsible Persons and Staff Time.....	57
17.5	Program Budget .....	57
17.6	Implementation Schedule.....	57
<b>SECTION 18.0</b>	<b>HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE.....</b>	<b>58</b>
18.1	General Policies & Goals .....	58
18.2	Existing Programs .....	58
18.3	Specific Programs to be Developed .....	60
18.4	Responsible Persons and Staff Time.....	60
18.5	Program Budget .....	60
18.6	Implementation Schedule.....	60
<b>SECTION 19.0</b>	<b>CONSTRUCTION &amp; DEMOLITION DEBRIS.....</b>	<b>61</b>
19.1	General Policies & Goals .....	61
19.2	Existing Programs .....	61
19.3	Specific Programs to be Developed .....	63
19.4	Responsible Persons and Staff Time.....	63
19.5	Program Budget .....	63
19.6	Implementation Schedule.....	63
<b>SECTION 20.0</b>	<b>SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE.....</b>	<b>63</b>
20.1	Status of Solid Waste Ordinance .....	63
20.2	Proposed Ordinance Amendments.....	66
20.3	Specific Programs to be Developed .....	66
20.4	Responsible Persons and Staff Time.....	66
20.5	Program Budget .....	66

20.6 Implementation Schedule.....	66
<b>SECTION 21.0 SOLID WASTE STAFF .....</b>	<b>66</b>
21.1 Existing Solid Waste Staff .....	66
21.2 Future Staffing Needs .....	69
<b>SECTION 22.0 SOLID WASTE PROGRAM FUNDING .....</b>	<b>69</b>
22.1 Policies & Goals .....	69
<b>SECTION 23.0 PLAN REVIEW &amp; TEN YEAR PLAN .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>SECTION 24.0 GOAL VOLUME TABLE .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>SECTION 25.0 SOLID WASTE BUDGET .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>SECTION 26.0 ALTERNATIVES TO PROPOSED SYSTEM.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>SECTION 27.0 ENVIRONMENTAL &amp; PUBLIC HEALTH THREATS .....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>SECTION 28.0 SOLID WASTE FACILITY SITING PROGRAM.....</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>SECTION 29.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>SECTION 30.0 MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING.....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>APPENDIX I. KANDIYOHI COUNTY SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE</b>	
<b>APPENDIX II. PAST SOLID WASTE HISTORY</b>	
<b>APPENDIX III. SOLID WASTE BUDGET</b>	
<b>APPENDIX IV. RECYCLED PRODUCT PROCUREMENT RESOLUTION</b>	
<b>APPENDIX V. GOAL VOLUME TABLE</b>	
<b>APPENDIX VI. KANDIYOHI COUNTY NUISANCE ORDINANCE</b>	
<b>TABLE I. KANDIYOHI COUNTY LANDFILL TIP FEE</b>	
<b>TABLE II. DEMOLITION VOLUMES</b>	

**TABLE III. KANDIYOHI COUNTY RECYCLING VOLUMES**

**TABLE IV. KANDIYOHI COUNTY MSW VOLUMES**





# **THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## ***Section 1.0* The Executive Summary**

The purpose of the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Management Plan is to guide the county solid waste management activities through the next 10 years. This plan contains the solid waste programs and policies which will guide the development of solid waste programs within the county during this time.

The plan was developed and completed by Kandiyohi County staff, with the assistance of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

The Solid Waste Management Plan reviews the past and present solid waste management system, solid waste abatement programs and policies, and anticipated solid waste management activities. The plan will:

- Provide background county information
- Describe the current waste management system
- Establish solid waste projections for the next 10 years
- And address the proposed future solid waste management system and implementation issues.

The plan proposes continuation of the county's current solid waste programs and the expansion and improvement of some programs, with the emphasis on waste reduction, education, recycling, removal of hazardous waste from the waste stream, land disposal, and pursuing feasible and prudent alternatives to land disposal of mixed municipal solid waste. Kandiyohi County's primary disposal system will remain land disposal, but the County will continue to investigate alternative disposal option to reduce land disposal. The Kandiyohi County Integrated Solid Waste Management System is further described in Section 4.0 through 27.0.

Public Entities must ensure that their waste is managed in a manner consistent with the County's preferred methods for waste management, according to the state Public Entities Statutes (Minnesota Statute 115A.46, subd. 5, and 115A.471). These statutes state that public entities

that manage waste, or contract to have their waste managed, must manage their waste in a manner that is not inconsistent with the county plan, unless they obtain the permission of the county to do otherwise.

The attached Goal Volume Table (GVT), APPENDIX V. is a numeric presentation of Kandiyohi's goals and volumes of solid waste to be managed for the next ten-year period.

The attached Kandiyohi Budget, APPENDIX III, is an itemized solid waste budget which projects out the next ten-years. This budget includes capital and operating costs of each of the major solid waste programs and shows the cost per ton and cost per household to operate the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Integrated System.

## *Section 2.0*    **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **2.1    Demographic, Geographic and Regional Information**

Kandiyohi County is located in the West Central portion of Minnesota, approximately 100 miles west of the Twin Cities area. With 42,239 people in 2010, Kandiyohi County is still the 23<sup>rd</sup> largest county in the State of Minnesota. The State Demographic Center projects that in 2020 the population would be 43,310. Kandiyohi County gained an additional 1,036 people over the last decade, a 2.5% increase, it was the 41<sup>st</sup> fastest growing county in the state.

According to the 2010 Census, the median household income according to the 2010 American Community Survey is \$47,734.00 the average household size is 2.46 people, and the average family size is 2.97 people. Much like the county's steady population growth, the size of Kandiyohi County's labor force increased steadily over the last decade. Kandiyohi County has consistently had among the lowest unemployment rates in the Central Minnesota region over the last 5 years, often about 0.5 – 1% below the state average. In 2011 the unemployment rate for Kandiyohi County was 5.9%. Due to the recent economic downturn, the unemployment rate and wages for the county is not considered to change much in the future.

More than 80% of Kandiyohi County's workers both live and work within the county, which is one of the highest rates of residents staying within their home county for work in the state.

Willmar, is a regional employment center, and workers drive from surrounding counties including Stearns, Renville, Meeker, Swift, and Chippewa.

## **Land Use**

According to the Minnesota 1990s Census of the Land, the census still reflects agriculture as the predominant land use in the county. In 2011 agriculture remains the major usage. In the past few years land use in the County has changed drastically, at that time the County was experiencing encroachment of urbanization into agricultural areas. Currently, because of economic conditions that growth has declined considerably. Especially in Willmar Township where the City of Willmar was expanding to the south and north, and adjacent townships, and the areas around the lakes.

According to the Census of the 551,842 acres in the County, 16,903 acres are urban and rural development with 377,811 acres cultivated land, 60,919 acres in hay/pasture, 36,860 acres forested, and 39,142 acres in water, with the remainder in brushland, bog and mining.

### **2.2 Solid Waste Collection and Generation**

According to the 2011 SCORE report 28,248 tons of MSW were generated in Kandiyohi County. The GVT, APPENDIX V, calculates MSW generation for the next ten-year period. The solid waste stream in Kandiyohi County consists almost entirely of household and commercial waste very limited industrial wastes are part of the local waste stream. County staff estimate that roughly 100 percent of permanent city residents and 95 percent of the permanent rural residents use haulers or self-haul, less than 5% of the of solid waste generated in the county is disposed of on-site. The estimated percentage of each is 50% residential, 45% commercial, and 5% industrial. Solid Waste collection is provided county wide by all licensed haulers , but economically in some remote rural areas of the county, different schedules and containers sizes may need to be adjusted to make collection economically feasible to the hauler as well as to the rural resident. Solid Waste Collection generation is calculated from volumes reported by the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill. The vast majority of the waste being collected is by county licensed haulers in Kandiyohi County. The two licensed solid waste haulers that provide

collection services in the county have entered into a Solid Waste Agreement with the county to dispose of all collected MSW generated in the county at the county landfill. Residents and businesses in the county are free to hire their own private waste hauler, with the exception of residents and businesses in the city of Atwater and Blomkest, which have organized collection.

There are two licensed haulers in the County that provide for the collection of recyclable material from their residential and business customers in the County. All recyclable materials collected by the two haulers are required by their Solid Waste Agreement with the County to dispose of their recyclable materials at the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center. Once every two weeks residents of the City of Willmar and Atwater are provided curbside recycling collection by the County. No fee is charged to the residents for this service. Additionally, nineteen drop-off sheds have been strategically located throughout the County to give residents the opportunity to recycle. All recycling collection services provided by the County are accomplished through the County Sentence-to-Serve program.

In 2011, private haulers and self-haulers disposed of approximately 8,018 tons of demolition waste materials at the Kandiyohi County Landfill, that volume includes approximately 705 tons of out-of-county demolition waste.

## **Existing Rate Structure**

### **Residential & Commercial Rate Structure**

The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance Section 25, Subdivision 5 paragraph states “A licensee shall charge for the collection of MSW with a pricing system based on volume. The licensee must establish a multiple unit pricing system that ensures the amounts of waste generated in excess of the base unit volume, which shall be 30 gallons, are priced higher than the base unit volume price”. According to licensed haulers, rates range from \$9.00 to \$25.00 monthly for weekly pickup with a \$8.50 per ton county service fee on all MSW collection

services. Solid waste haulers and self-haulers are charged per pound for disposal at the county landfill.

The vast majority of residential and commercial MSW and demolition waste materials is collected by commercial haulers. According to haulers, they charge a volume based rate for MSW and demolition waste disposal services. The haulers charge anywhere between \$9.00 and \$25.00 per household per month for MSW collection. Frequency of pick-ups required per month, the size of the container and the distance to the disposal facility, all account for the rate structure by private haulers. Demolition waste is charged by weight approximately \$75.00 per ton for disposal and collection. The remainder of residential, business and commercial solid waste is hauled by the individual residents or businesses.

### **Kandiyohi County Landfill Rate Structure**

In 2012, the Kandiyohi County Landfill tipping fees for MSW generated in the County is \$53.00 per ton, with a \$6.00 minimum tipping fee. This tipping fee does not include the Greater MN Landfill Cleanup Fee; MN Solid Waste Management Tax. Sales Tax MSWMT); or the \$8.50 per/ ton County Waste Management Service Fee (CWMSF) . Non-County MSW disposed of at the Kandiyohi County Landfill has a \$75.60 per ton tipping fee, plus the taxes listed above, except the \$8.50 per ton (CWMSF). Licensed haulers in the County collect and remit the (MSWMT) Sales Tax themselves to the State of Minnesota.

The tipping fee in 2012, for demolition materials generated within the County and disposed of at the landfill is \$30.00 per ton, with a \$15.00 minimum demolition disposal charge. Non-County demolition disposed of at the Kandiyohi Landfill has a \$ 35.00 per ton tipping fee. This tipping fee does not include the MN Solid Waste Management Tax. Licensed haulers in the County collect and remit the MSWMT to the State.

## 2012 WASTE COLLECTORS LICENSED IN KANDIYOHI COUNTY

HAULER NAME	ACCOUNT TYPE SERVED (RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL)	AREAS SERVED (BY TOWNSHIP OR MUNICIPALITY)	TYPES OF SERVICE OFFERED (MSW, DEMOLITION, ETC.)
<b>Miller Sanitation</b>	<b>R,C,I</b>	<b>All County</b>	<b>All Services</b>
<b>West Central Sanitation</b>	<b>R,C,I</b>	<b>All County, limited out-of-county</b>	<b>All Services</b>
<b>Mattheisen</b>	<b>R,C,I</b>	<b>Swift County Only</b>	<b>Demolition</b>
<b>JME Construction</b>	<b>R,C,I</b>	<b>All County, majority out-of-county</b>	<b>Demolition/Industrial</b>
<b>Stevens County</b>	<b>R,C,I</b>	<b>Stevens County</b>	<b>MSW</b>

**Table I** presents the current (2012) tipping fees at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill. Tipping fees at the landfill are based on weight.

### SOLID WASTE AGREEMENT

In 2011, Kandiyohi County entered into a four year Solid Waste Agreement (SWA) with three licensed haulers, West Central Sanitation, Miller Sanitation and Stevens County. The SWA offers reduced tipping rates for MSW disposal at the County landfill. In return, the two Kandiyohi County (West Central Sanitation, Miller Sanitation) licensed haulers that have entered into a SWA with the County are required to dispose of all MSW and recyclables collected in Kandiyohi County to the Kandiyohi County Landfill and the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center. Stevens County is allowed to deliver and dispose of up to 5,500 tons of MSW, but shall deliver no less than 2,500 tons of MSW annually. Under the SWA Stevens County is not required to deliver any recyclables to Kandiyohi County.

West Central Sanitation and Miller Sanitation that provide MSW collection within the boundaries of Kandiyohi County have a guaranteed \$39.00 per ton tipping fee at the County Landfill through the year 2013 and \$41.00 per ton through 2016. Stevens County has a guaranteed \$39.50 per ton tipping fee at the County Landfill through the year 2013 and \$41.50 per ton through 2016.

This SWA allows WCS to deliver annually 3,500 tons of out-of-county MSW to the county landfill for the duration of the agreement.

The SWA also stipulates that all licensed contracted haulers providing recycling collection services within Kandiyohi County shall deliver all recyclable materials to the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center. West Central Sanitation is allowed under the SWA to deliver 2.2% of the corrugated collected within the County to other markets.

### **Solid Waste Composition**

Kandiyohi County has not conducted a waste characterization study to determine precisely the type and quantity of wastes generated. However, in 1991-1992, the MPCA conducted solid waste composition studies in five rural areas in Minnesota (Winona, Itasca, Lyon, Tri-County, and Becker).

### **2.3 Construction & Demolition Debris**

Construction and Demolition debris generation and disposal varies with construction and demolition activity. In 2011, 8,018 tons of material was disposed of at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill facility. This amount is not expected to increase or decrease greatly in the future. In May of 1990, Kandiyohi County began operating its demolition landfill site, this site is located within the permitted MSW landfill site.

Table II, KANDIYOHI COUNTY DEMOLITION VOLUMES, shows the amount of demolition material disposed of at the site by commercial and private haulers. A small amount of out-of-county demolition material is accepted at the demolition site.

Permit-by-Rule for demolition materials is addressed in the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance, SECTION XXXII. (see APPENDIX I.). A Permit-by-Rule for demolition materials are periodically issued by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and the County. The Cost of the Kandiyohi County Permit-By-Rule is \$200.00. The policy of the County has been that the permit is issued for a site specific project, once that particular project has been completed the site is to be closed. Additional restrictions on the Permit-By-Rule can be added by the County and/or Township where the Permit-by-Rule site is located.

#### **2.4 Major Solid Waste Generators**

Local waste haulers were surveyed to get an estimate of the largest producers of MSW in Kandiyohi County. Because MSW haulers treat this information as proprietary, the list doesn't include tonnages and is not ranked in order. The list includes:

- Jennie-O Foods (3 different sites)
- Leaders Manufacturing
- Coborns Food
- Rice Memorial Hospital

#### **2.5 Past Solid Waste Planning Activities**

On February 12, 1992 the Office of Waste Management (OWM) approved the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Management Plan. On October 7, 2003 the Kandiyohi County Board of Commissioners approved and adopted an updated Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Management Plan. The MPCA approved a permit for the Kandiyohi County Landfill on July 10, 1972. On July 30, 1990 the Minnesota Waste Management Board approved a Capital Assistance Program (CAP) grant for construction of a recycling center in the City of Willmar. The total CAP grant from the State of Minnesota was \$721,524.00. In February of 1990, Kandiyohi County entered into an agreement with MPCA and established a regional household hazardous waste collection program. On September 13, 1993, MPCA reissued the Modification of Permit SW-79 for the construction and operation of a solid waste disposal facility. **APPENDIX II**, provides a timeline showing past solid waste planning activities in Kandiyohi County.



## **Existing Management Structure**

The County Solid Waste Management Program is administered by the Solid Waste Officer. The Solid Waste Officer manages all the solid waste facilities and programs operated by the county. The solid waste officer develops program budgets, provides public education, coordinates the Kandiyohi County program with other solid waste programs and reports on solid waste program operations to the County Board.

Kandiyohi County has two full-time Recycling/HHW positions, a Recycling/HHW Coordinator and a Technician. The responsibilities of the Coordinator are for coordinating the recycling operations and for managing the Regional HHW Program. The Technician is responsible for assisting the Coordinator in the recycling operations and the operations of the HHW Facility. Kandiyohi County contracts with West Central Industries to provide processing and marketing of recyclable materials for the County. The Kandiyohi County Sentence-to-Serve Program provides curbside collection of recyclable materials in Willmar and Atwater and provides for the collection of recyclable materials at the drop-off sheds in the County.

The landfill has two certified MPCA operators at the landfill facility. A landfill clerk weighs vehicles, collects fees, inspects loads brought to the landfill and directs users to proper disposal/storage areas. In the Summer, additional employees are hired when necessary to pick up litter and perform other miscellaneous work. See Section 18. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

## **Current Local and Regional Planning**

Kandiyohi County believes that the proposed solid waste management system within this plan is the most feasible and prudent system available to the County at this time. The County intends to continue its solid waste management planning. Within ten years 2022 Kandiyohi County will revisit this plan to address changes and improvements to the overall system, including regional planning and initiation of greater resource recovery and landfill abatement.

Kandiyohi County recognizes the need to evaluate and consider solid waste management alternatives, including regional solutions for landfill abatement. The County is concerned with

the rising cost of solid waste management, the environmental impacts of land disposal, long term waste abatement solutions, and achieving waste reduction and recycling goals set by the State.

### **Past Impediments or Barriers to Development of Regional Projects**

The County has experienced barriers to the development of regional projects. Kandiyohi County has been part of the Lamberton WTE Study as well as attending meetings with Redwood and Renville Counties to discuss cooperating together on MSW disposal options. Kandiyohi County, City of Willmar, Willmar Municipalities, and the Kandiyohi Power Cooperative also met to discuss options available to them jointly. The distance to projects that are being discussed and the volume of waste that the County generates are perceived as barriers that will need to be resolved in the future.

### **Resolution of Conflicting, Duplicative, or Overlapping Local Waste Management Efforts**

The County has not experienced conflicting, duplicative or overlapping management efforts. This can be attributed to the manner in which the County manages its overall system and waste collection being managed solely by the private sector.

## ***Section 3.0* EXISTING INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE SYSTEM**

### **3.1 Policy & Goals**

It is the goal of Kandiyohi County to protect the state's land, air, water and other natural resources and the public health by improving waste management in the state to serve the following purposes: (1) reduction of solid waste at the source of generation; (2) maximize waste reduction, recycling, and removal of problem wastes from the waste stream; (3) coordination of solid waste management among political subdivisions; (4) support and encourage recycling as a means of landfill abatement and recovery to the extent economically feasible; (5) spend time and effort informing the public and businesses that solid waste is a commodity; and (6) an orderly and deliberate development and financial security of existing and future waste facilities.

### **3.2 Solid Waste Management History**

APPENDIX II., provides a historical timeline showing past solid waste management activities in Kandiyohi County. The Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill started when the City of Willmar purchased the land from Elwood and Merrily Bengston for developing the landfill. The landfill began accepting MSW in 1969. The permitted area consisted of 80 acres. Kandiyohi County purchased the land from the City of Willmar in 1987 to continue waste disposal activities.

Efforts began in 1990 to separate demolition material from MSW begun in 1990. A separate C & D waste fill area was developed and permitted south of the MSW fill area in 1997, and is still open today.

On October 22, 2009 a fire was observed in the C & D waste area, it took seven (7) days and seven (7) area fire departments to extinguish that fire at a cost to the County of \$101,834.00. The cause of the fire was not known.

On November 1, 2011 the MPCA approved a Solid Waste Management Facility Permit. In that approved Permit the demolition landfill was included. The expiration date of this permit is October 31, 2016.

Development (Phase I) of the MSW area at the landfill was primarily a trench and fill area running north and south on the westside of the landfill. The early MSW development consisted of 22.96 acres of unlined disposal area. Demolition waste disposal was used to flatten steeper slopes along the eastside of the MSW area increased the footprint to 27.6 acres. Municipal solid waste disposal in the Phase I disposal area ceased in 1993. The MSW Phase I area was closed and capped from 1989 to 1995 in 4 phases. The 4.7 acres of demolition area adjacent to the eastside of the MSW area was closed and capped in 1995 and 1997.

Phase II through VI are the existing lined space areas. In 2011, Phases II through V are now closed and capped. Phase VI was constructed in 2009 and is the current MSW disposal area. By the end of 2012, the Phase VII area was constructed for future filling.

### **3.3 Existing Resource Recovery Facilities**

The Materials Recovery Facility is located at 1400 SW 22nd Street, Willmar, MN, 56201. The MRF is owned and operated by Kandiyohi County. It serves the total population of Kandiyohi County which is estimated to be approximately 42,239 according to the 2010 census. The total cost of the MRF including equipment was \$1,472,536.00. Funding was provided with a \$745,000 G.O. bond and a \$721,524 capital assistance grant (CAP) from the Office of Waste Management (OWM).

The MRF included 4,000 square feet of cold storage, 600 square feet for the household hazardous waste facility, 168 square feet of office space, 105 square feet of redemption space, 400 square feet of lobby area, approximately 673 square feet for hallway, bathrooms, and lunchroom, and approximately 13,327 square feet of processing area.

The site preparation and construction of the 14,600 square foot Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) began in the fall of 1990. The County was anticipating that the facility would be completed in early spring of 1991 but because of weather conditions we did not meet that deadline. Prior to and during the construction phase of the facility the County and West Central Industries (WCI) were securing the equipment that would be needed for the Recycling Center.

On March 25, 1991, Kandiyohi County entered into an agreement with West Central Industries for the operations, processing, and marketing of recyclable materials at the County's Recycling Center. West Central Industries is a not-for-profit sheltered workshop for the developmentally handicapped. The 10 to 15 person work force provides for the marketing and processing of recyclable materials, and routine maintenance of all equipment used in the processing of materials.

In the spring of 1991 the Kandiyohi County Community Services Department started building the 10' by 14' recycling drop-off sheds that would be used in the eleven smaller communities in the County. In 1992, a total of 16 drop-off sheds were located in 13 locations throughout the County. Three municipalities in the County have two recycling drop-off sheds each.

In July of 1991 the MRF was substantially complete, and the necessary equipment needed to run the operations were installed and running. On July 9, 1991, the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center was open to the general public. Kandiyohi County started curbside collection of recyclable materials in the city of Willmar, along with collecting recyclable materials from the eleven drop-off sites in the County.

On August 6, 1991, Kandiyohi County had the Grand Opening of the new MRF and Household Hazardous Waste facility.

In the spring of 1992, a 4,000 square foot cold storage area was attached to the north end of the existing Recycling Center.

In 1995, Kandiyohi County worked with the Willmar Area Chamber of Commerce on implementing the Waste Wise Program. The Waste Wise Program is a State Program, which works with commercial businesses and industry to Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle their solid waste.

In 1995, Kandiyohi County purchased a new horizontal baler to accommodate the additional flow of recyclable materials.

In 1996, 2,880 square feet of cold storage area was added to the Sentence-to-Serve building to store recyclable materials. The Sentence-to-Serve building is located a few hundred feet West of the Recycling Center.

On March 16, 2004 the County Board of Commissioners approved the purchase on a new two ram baler with a conveyor system. The total cost of the baler and conveyor was \$234,725.00.

Kandiyohi County in conjunction with the Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance embarked on a Materials Recovery Facility Optimization Study. The purpose of the study was to focus on improving the operations of MRF's across the State. The objectives were to identify opportunities for increasing productivity and product quality, and for decreasing overall recycling program costs at the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center. Kandiyohi County contracted with Earth Tech Canada Inc., Markham, Ontario to do the study. On May 6, 2002 the

study was completed, and a report was submitted to the County. Suggested recommendations from the study were incorporated in the operations of the facility.

On April 19, 2004 the County Board of Commissioners had a bid letting for the construction of an addition on the existing recycling building. The addition is 60 feet wide by 150 feet long (9,000 square feet). The addition is attached to the west side of the recycling building. The addition was needed to accommodate the new baler and conveyor system plus add additional space to move recyclable materials. In 2005 the new baler and addition to the building was completed.

### **Curbside Collection and Drop Sheds**

Kandiyohi County provides all residents in the county a 18 gallon recycling container, as of 2012 approximately 13,050 containers have been distributed. Residential curbside collection and collection at drop-off sheds are provided by the Kandiyohi County Community Corrections Sentence-To-Serve Program.

Kandiyohi County provides residential curbside collection service to the City of Willmar and the City of Atwater. Collection services for residents in the City of Willmar and Atwater, are provided once every other week. The City of Willmar is broken up into 8 different service areas. Curbside collection in the City of Willmar is provided Tuesday through Friday. Atwater has curbside collection provided on Wednesday, every other week.

The City of Atwater was provided with curbside service it is estimated that approximately 75 to 80 percent of the residents use this service.

There are 19 drop-off sheds at 13 locations in the County. The County enters into contracts with municipalities or townships where the drop-off shed(s) are located. Municipalities and/or townships are paid \$30.00 per shed every month from the County. The \$30.00 payment can be used to (1.) staff individuals at the drop sites (2.) it can be used for routine maintenance of the sheds (3.) contaminant removal of the drop-off sheds. These drop-off sheds provide recycling

opportunities to residents in smaller communities and rural areas. Collection of recyclable materials at drop-off sheds are once a week or more frequently depending on the volume.

### **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Facilities.**

Kandiyohi County has a permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility located at 1404 SW 22<sup>nd</sup> Street in the City of Willmar, and a collection facility located at the landfill. On June 26, 1999 Kandiyohi County had a Grand Opening for a new HHW facility. This facility is 4,608 square feet and is sited adjacent to the Recycling Center. The collection site at the landfill accepts HHW from lake residents and the population in and around the New London-Spicer area. At the two HHW facilities county residents can dispose of their HHW free of charge.

Kandiyohi County is a regional HHW program, with Kandiyohi County being the sponsoring county. In 2011, six co-sponsoring counties participating in the program are Big Stone, Lac Qui Parle, Swift, Renville, Chippewa, and Meeker County.

Co-sponsoring counties who belong to the Kandiyohi County Regional Program can bring HHW to the facility but are charged for disposal of HHW. Kandiyohi County enters into five year contract with co-sponsoring counties and annually charges each co-sponsoring county \$2,000.00 for administration of the program.

As a sponsoring county Kandiyohi County assists co-sponsoring counties with large and small one day collection events, and assists co-sponsoring counties with their HHW educational programs. There is also a HHW Information Line which residents can call with questions concerning proper disposal procedures.

Kandiyohi County has a used paint and household products exchange area located in the lobby area of the HHW facility. The exchange is where residents can drop off left over, usable, paint and other household products. These products are "recycled" to anyone who can take it home and use it up. Fluorescent tubes and all rechargeable batteries are collected at the HHW facility.

### **3.4 Land Disposal Facilities**

Kandiyohi County owns and operates an MPCA permitted MSW and demolition landfill. The landfill is located approximately 11 miles north of Willmar on Hwy 71. The permitted landfill encompasses approximately 100 acres. The facility includes the following permitted waste activity area(s): demolition debris disposal, municipal solid waste disposal, solid waste storage, tire storage, and yard waste composting area.

Separate designated areas at the landfill have been identified for the management of certain problem materials such as: used oil and filters, HHW storage, fluorescent tubes, electronics, white goods, tires, scrap metal, yard waste and brush.

This facility is still an important part of the overall integrated solid waste management system in the County, which includes the MRF and HHW facility that minimizes landfill abatement by consolidating, processing, and marketing separated materials.

### **3.5 COSTS TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THE SYSTEM**

The costs to operate and maintain the existing system can be seen in APPENDIX III.

### **3.6 SUMMARY OF ACHIEVEMENTS, OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, OR PROBLEMS**

In the late 1980's there were several organizations and individuals that collected select recyclable material such as cardboard and aluminum cans for additional revenues. Not until the county applied for a Capital Assistance Program grant (CAP) from the Office of Waste Management for the construction of a MRF was there any significant achievements in the collection of all recyclable materials.

The most significant achievement that pertains to solid waste in Kandiyohi County was the construction of the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center and HHW facility. These two facilities allowed the county to divert recyclable materials and hazardous wastes from being landfilled, which in turn increased the life span of the County landfill, and significantly decreased the chance for any environmental degradation at the landfill.



Significant achievements since its inception at the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center:

1. Expanded the curbside collection program (adding the City of Atwater);
2. Increased the number of recycling drop-off sheds in the County;
3. Recycling additional materials (i.e. plastics);
4. Event collections of recyclables (i.e. Sun Shine Fest, Relay For Life, etc.);
5. Expansion of the Recycling Center in 2004 to accommodate a cold storage area and a processing area;
6. Purchasing an additional baler for processing recyclable materials more efficiently.

In 1988, Kandiyohi County was one of the first counties in the State to contract with the MPCA for the operation of a Permanent HHW Collection site and education program. Approximately 11 years later (1999) Kandiyohi County, constructed a new HHW facility adjacent to the Recycling Center. This new facility enabled the County to move out of the Recycling Center into a spacious new facility that provided office space for staff, additional work space for efficiently processing and storing HHW, and a conference room for educational purposes and hosting meetings. This HHW facility allowed the County to gradually expand its regional program to six co-sponsoring counties, and partnering with the Minnesota Department of Agricultural (MDA) in the acceptance and proper disposal of residential and agricultural pesticide wastes. Other notable achievements included accepting fluorescent tubes at the facility.

Since the last plan, the Kandiyohi County Landfill has expanded by developing new cells (Phase 4, 5, 6). Currently Phase 4 and 5 have received final cover. It is anticipated that Phase 6 will reach designed elevations in 2012. The Phase 7 area will be constructed and completed by the end of 2012. Also in 2012, the landfill expanded its leachate storage capacity from 30,000 gallons of storage to 80,000 gallons of storage. For the last ten years the Metropolitan Council Environmental Service in St. Paul, Minnesota has been treating the landfills leachate. Effective January 1, 2012 Kandiyohi County entered into an agreement with the City of Willmar to treat the leachate, thus, saving the County considerable dollars for the transportation of leachate.

In the past, yard waste (trees and brush) at the brush site was periodically burned at the landfill. Presently, when a sufficient amount of trees and brush have accumulated at the brush site Riverdale Environmental Services out of Granite Falls, Minnesota comes to the site and shreds the trees and brush with a large tub grinder and transports it to the FibroMinn Plant in Benson for fuel.

Opportunities exist within the system to increase participation in the Kandiyohi County recycling program by providing a more intense educational program, and the possibility of going to a single stream collection system for the collection of recyclable materials. As of January 2012 the estimated life span of the landfill at its current fill rate is forty two (42) years, thus allowing the County time to explore and investigate prudent and economically feasible alternative solid waste management systems that abate landfilling. Kandiyohi County will continue to explore other opportunities working and collaborating with other local units of government and organizations on improving the county's integrated solid waste management system in its efforts to abate land disposal.

The most significant challenges Kandiyohi County faces in the future are continuing and developing its integrated solid waste management system which include: increasing participation and recycling volumes, tracking recycling volumes marketed by local businesses, the preservation and price fluctuations of the recycling markets, educating residents and businesses in the County on recycling and the proper disposal of hazardous wastes, waste assurance concerns at the landfill, unexpected state and federal laws and rules pertaining to landfills, corrective action and environmental issues. With present economic challenges and the lack of financial resources Kandiyohi County will address these challenges as state and local funding resources become available.

***Section 4.0***    **PROPOSED INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE  
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM**

**4.1 Proposed System**

Since the County owns and operates a MSW and Demolition Landfill, Recycling Facility, and Household Hazardous Waste Facility and given the political history, coupled with the economic downturn, Kandiyohi County anticipates the continuation of the current solid waste system for the next 10 year planning period.

In the 5 year 1997 Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Management Plan, Resource Recovery and Disposal System Analysis, the Swift County MSW Composting Facility and the Pope-Douglas Incinerator were considered by the County as an alternative MSW disposal system. In the 10 year Kandiyohi County Updated Solid Waste Management Plan (2002-2011), the Proposed Lamberton Waste To Energy Facility was identified as a possible alternative for MSW disposal, but failed due to financial and political constraints. Today, this technological, financial, and environmental analysis is still relevant, some of the numbers may have changed, but the overall conclusions would still be the same. Please refer to Chapter III of the 1997 Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Management Plan for detail of the analysis. At the current system of landfilling at the County Landfill it is still the least expensive option of the two alternatives considered in 1997.

In that analysis the two alternatives at that time, and currently at this time, are not feasible due to capacity and financial resource constraints. For either Swift County or Pope-Douglas to accept Kandiyohi County MSW, major capital-intensive expansion projects would need to be undertaken. Although Pope-Douglas just went through a major expansion they are currently at full capacity. Given the current investment to date in the Kandiyohi County Landfill, the landfill's sound design, construction and operational status, and the lack of financial resources needed for extensive changes, processing Kandiyohi County MSW at the two alternatives identified in the 1997 Solid Waste Management Plan, are still at this time not prudent or feasible.

## **4.2 GOALS**

The goals have been identified in Section 3.0 Existing Integrated Solid Waste System and includes the continuation of policy supporting the reduction of waste at the source of generation, recycling, and removal of problem materials from the waste stream, coordinating solid waste management among political subdivisions, support and encourage recycling as a means of landfill abatement, spending time educating the public and business sectors that solid waste is a commodity, and providing an orderly and deliberate development and financial security of existing and future waste facilities.

The County will continue implementing their existing integrated solid waste system identified in Section 3.0 to achieve their goals in abating solid waste from being landfilled. The County will continue to meet monthly to discuss opportunities on expanding the County's recycling/hhw program . The County in the past, and in the future, will continue to meet with neighboring counties to explore various solid waste disposal alternatives that are prudent and economically feasible. The County recently was meeting with MPCA staff and the Willmar Municipality and Kandiyohi Power Coop in recapturing methane gas at the landfill as an energy supply and/or retrofitting the coal burning plant at the Willmar Municipality to burn solid waste. Both projects failed because they were not economically feasible to both parties.

## **4.3 Barriers and Constraints**

One of the barriers the County experienced working with the Kandiyohi County Power COOP was that the landfill because of its size, and the volume of solid waste, did not generate the required amount of methane for fuel the COOP would need, to make it economically feasible. Thus, limiting the County's ability to develop and implement methane gas collection as a fuel for the production of energy to be used on-site, or for sale. However, the county will keep its options open for participation with the COOP, and will continue to explore and look at other alternatives.

In the past and currently, some of the major barriers and constraints for Kandiyohi County was when the county participated regionally in other proposed solid waste management systems (WTE). Several major barriers surfaced and were identified in the past, in more than one proposed solid waste management system, for the County those were: where is the proposed facility going to be located, volumes of waste, and cost. Past proposed projects required Kandiyohi County to transfer their MSW a long distance, increasing the cost for disposal to the County. Additionally, numerous counties had to participate to generate the volumes of MSW needed to make the project prudent and economically feasible.

Kandiyohi County by participating on past proposed alternative solid waste systems, realizes it cannot probably do it on its own, but would probably need multiple partners in developing and operating a proposed solid waste management system. Each potential partner (i.e. county) currently has a solid waste management system in place now, and coordinating these existing systems can be a challenge in itself.

Secondly, the closest existing Waste-To-Energy Facility (Pope-Douglas) is over 65 miles in distance from the highest populated city in Kandiyohi County, the City of Willmar, and is currently operating at full capacity. So currently, that is a major barrier for the County.

Kandiyohi County in the next 10 years will continue to examine opportunities to decrease the amount of solid waste being landfilled by reducing the amount of waste generated, increasing recycling opportunities, educating the public on the proper disposal of problem materials, and managing household hazardous waste.

## ***Section 5.0* SOLID WASTE REDUCTION**

### **5.1 GENERAL POLICY AND GOALS:**

The County regards the reduction of solid waste at the source of generation as its first priority in solid waste management. Efforts to promote and ensure the reduction of solid waste generation will be primarily the responsibility of the County with support by State activities and policies. The County recognizes that it must serve as an example to local municipalities, businesses, and residents by reducing wastes generated from County sources. The County also must provide

incentives to encourage waste reduction from other sources. The effort to reduce waste at its source could result from operational choices made by the government and the private sector or could result from efforts to modify consumer behavior. Waste source reduction measures include:

- 1) Reducing the amount of disposable packaging with products;
  - 2) Banning products that pose a disposal problem;
  - 3) Container deposits (tires, lead acid batteries, beverage containers,...);
  - 4) Product fees (or taxes) on packages for waste disposal;
  - 5) Substituting reusable items for disposable products;
  - 6) Promoting the purchase of bulk (rather than pre-packaged) items;
  - 7) Mulch grass clippings;
  - 8) Using less office paper by utilizing double-sided copying, standard margins, single spaced text, and used office paper for scratch paper and note pads;
  - 9) Public education to stimulate awareness and voluntary waste reduction;
  - 10) Preferential procurement practices in public agencies for products with recycled contents;
- and
- 11) Financial incentives to reduce waste generated, through volume-based pricing.

## **5.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

On April 3, 1996, the Kandiyohi County Board of Commissioners adopted a resolution which pertains to RECYCLED PRODUCT PROCUREMENT AND SOURCE REDUCTION OF WASTE POLICIES (refer to APPENDIX IV). In 1996, it was estimated that with a 3% waste reduction credit, Kandiyohi County's waste reduction will be 961 tons.

## **Volume Based Pricing**

Kandiyohi County's solid waste ordinance includes the following language in SECTION XXV. COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES, Subd. 5. paragraph e, as follows: "A licensee shall charge for the collection of mixed municipal solid waste with a pricing system based on volume. The licensee must establish a multiple unit pricing system that ensures that amounts of waste generated in excess of the base unit volume, which shall be 30 gallons, are priced higher than the base unit volume". The licensee shall provide a fee schedule demonstrating compliance with this provision to the Solid Waste Officer when requested.

### **5.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Activities that will be continued include:

1. Utilizing media; the Recycling Coordinator will make information regarding waste reduction available to residents (ongoing).
2. Presenting waste source reduction to schools; The Recycling Coordinator will continue to provide schools information on waste reduction.
3. Highlighting waste source reduction and recycling in the County education exhibits and/or booths at special events & shows throughout the County (ongoing).
4. Continue waste source reduction and recycling programs in municipal and government offices in accordance with state law.
5. Continue to encourage County offices to reduce the use of office paper, reduce excessive packaging, practice waste reduction and recycling in their daily activities, repair and/or reuse equipment and supplies; share reusable supplies and equipment; and use post-consumer recycled content supplies when practicable.
6. Encourage the purchase of recycled content materials by all County departments when economically feasible.
7. No new programs are anticipated to be developed in the planning period.

#### **5.4 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

#### **5.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

### ***Section 6.0*            SOLID WASTE EDUCATION**

#### **6.1 GENERAL POLICY AND GOALS:**

The relationship between public education and solid waste management cannot be overemphasized in importance. The County is committed to spend time and effort informing the general public and the business community that solid waste is a commodity, that reducing the need for land disposal of solid waste is important, that the land disposal of solid waste which takes place in the County must be carried out in an environmentally sound manner consistent with State rules, and that solid waste can be converted from a disposal burden to a potential resource. Public education efforts will involve three areas of effort:

1. General information about the solid waste management system and its costs;
2. Information which induces everyone in the County to reduce the generation of waste materials, reuse potential waste materials, and market recycled products; and
3. Information which reinforces desired consumer and solid waste system user behavior.

#### **6.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

Kandiyohi County developed and conducted a comprehensive public education and prevention program. This effort target's all residents, schools, local governments, commercial and industrial establishments. This program will continue to focus on methods of recycling, waste reduction, reuse, HHW, and problem materials, and reasons for participating in programs.



The majority of the waste reduction & recycling education activities in Kandiyohi County are planned and executed by the HHW/Recycling Coordinator. Among the means used are County web site, newspaper articles, radio talk shows, newspaper and radio ads, printed materials such as brochures and fact sheets, tours of the MRF, speaking engagements, and booths at the County Fair. The County, at least once every three months, has a publication on solid waste.

Residential curbside is provided in the City of Willmar and the City of Atwater. When the recycling bins are given out, an informational sheet is given along with it to educate residents about recycling. In addition, a curbside recycling calendar with educational information on the back is given to all households in Willmar and Atwater.

The coordinator meets with apartment owners and managers to educate them about waste reduction and recycling. Some apartment complexes use the curbside service and some have their own dedicated recycling building to collect recyclables where it is collected by the County.

The coordinator has met with public sector department and agency employee groups and committees. Specifically, these have included MN DOT, County Highway Department, County Community Health Services, and West Central Industries.

In the commercial sector, the coordinator has worked with managers and talked to employee groups at banks, accounting offices, and other businesses to reduce waste and to capture recyclables. The coordinator has also spoken to bar and restaurant employees at the Food Handler's Class and at several individual restaurants. Business persons are also reached through speaking engagements at service club and organization functions.

In the industrial sector, the recycling coordinator has conducted tours of the MRF, and has worked with managers at Jennie-O Foods, Willmar Poultry Company, and Nutri-Basics to set up waste reduction & recycling programs.

In the institutional sector, the coordinator has given presentations on waste reduction & recycling to classrooms, faculty groups, and to school recycling committees. Tours of the recycling center have been given to school classes, scout groups, etc. The coordinator teaches a two hour class and provides a tour of the MRF to the Environmental Service Class at the Ridgewater College

annually. The coordinator teaches HHW to all 6th graders in the County for three days at a Conservation Camp at the Green Lake Bible Camp annually. The coordinator has worked with the Affiliated Medical Centers, Rice Memorial Hospital, Glen Oaks Nursing Home, and several churches, and bible camps.

The majority of the landfill education activities in Kandiyohi County are planned and executed by the Solid Waste Officer. Among the means used are newspaper articles, County web site, radio talk shows, newspaper and radio ads, printed materials such as fact sheets, tours of the landfill, and speaking engagements.

In 2011 Kandiyohi County updated the county's web page that included a recycling and HHW broucher. On that web page it instructs citizens on the proper way to sort recyclable materials, what type of recyclable materials are accepted, map and location of County recycling drop-off sheds, a recycling calendar and map of the City of Willmar which identifies recycling areas and identifies the dates in which curbside collection is available, and additional information on the HHW program.

Along with Kandiyohi county staff, solid waste education is provided by a variety of persons in educational institutions, Habitat for Humanity, Salvation Army, and volunteer services along with private haulers.

The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Officer (SWO) meets occasionally with the solid waste haulers in the County to update them on solid waste issues and recycling in the County.

### **6.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi County will continue to conduct its ongoing comprehensive public education and prevention program, along with development of new as needed. Specifically, the education program will put emphasis on recycling and waste reduction, HHW & problem materials education, and on-site disposal. With technology being used some much, the County will continue to emphasis the County's web page for disseminating information to residents in the county on recycling and HHW. No new programs are anticipated to be developed in the planning period.

#### **6.4 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

#### **6.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

### ***Section 7.0*        RECYCLING**

#### **7.1 GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

It is the policy of Kandiyohi County to support and encourage recycling as a means of landfill abatement and recovery of resources to the extent that is economically efficient to do so. It is the immediate goal of Kandiyohi County to meet or exceed the state imposed recycling goal of 35%. It is the County's long range goal to lessen the County's need for land disposal.

Recycling is a solid waste management activity that requires direct coordination and support by the County. Kandiyohi County officials are committed to continuous and innovative programs that will increase recycling rates. All County government facilities will recycle at least three different types of recyclable materials. Every citizen in Kandiyohi County will be provided with the opportunity to recycle. Public awareness and education programs to support ongoing recycling efforts will be coordinated, financed, and implemented by the County.

#### **7.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

##### Materials Recycling Facility (MRF)

The County owns and operates a Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) that began public operation on July 9, 1991. Recyclable materials are dropped off by the public, delivered from the curbside collection and drop-off shed program, and by private haulers. Recyclables accepted at the MRF include corrugated, newsprint, assorted paper grades, carton containers, glass, plastics, steel and tin, magazines, and aluminum.

The MRF is located at 1400 SW 22nd Street, Willmar, MN, 56201. The MRF is owned and operated by Kandiyohi County. It serves the total population of Kandiyohi which is estimated to be approximately 42,239 in 2010. The Recycling Center is open 6 days a week (Monday through Friday 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., and Saturday 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.). Recycling drop off bins are placed outside the facility to allow residents in the County the opportunity to recycle after closing hours.

The 10 to 15 person work force is supplied through a contract with West Central Industries. The Recycling/HHW Coordinator and technician is an employee of the County.

### **Curbside Collection and Drop Sheds**

Kandiyohi County provides all residents in the county with a 18 gallon recycling container, the containers can be picked up at the Recycling Center. Residents are provided information to properly sort recyclable materials prior to collection. Residential curbside collection and collection at recycling drop-off sheds are provided by the Kandiyohi County Sentence-To-Serve Program. Kandiyohi County owns three recycling trailers and 3 club cab pickups.

Kandiyohi County provides residential curbside service to the City of Willmar and the City of Atwater. Collection services are provided once every other week to the two cities. It is estimated that about 75% to 80% of the residents are taking advantage of this service in the City of Willmar. The City of Willmar is broken up into eight different service areas, with collection service provided Tuesday through Friday. The City of Atwater is provided with curbside service, and two drop-off sheds, it is estimated that approximately 75 to 80 percent of the residents use this service. There are a fair number of residents and businesses in the County that haul their own recyclables to the MRF.

There are 19 recycling drop-off sheds at 13 locations in the County. The County enters into contracts with municipalities or townships where the recycling drop-off shed(s) are located. Municipalities and/or townships are paid \$30.00 per shed every month from the County. The Kandiyohi County Sentence to Serve program provides the maintenance on the recycling drop-off sheds. These recycling drop-off sheds provide recycling opportunities to residents in smaller

communities and rural areas. Residents in the county who frequent the recycling drop-off sheds are encouraged to separate their recyclable materials according to signs posted in the recycling drop-off sheds. Collection of recyclable materials at recycling drop-off sheds are done daily at some locations, at others, the collection is done once a week or more frequently depending on the volume. The majority of recycling drop-off sheds are open 7 days a week 24 hours a day.

### **Local Hauler Services**

In 2011, the County had two haulers operating within the County that have a COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS LICENSE, West Central Sanitation, and Miller Sanitation Inc.. The license fee is \$10.00 a year, renewal of the license is done annually. The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance, SECTION XXIX. COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND STORAGE OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS regulates licensed recyclers in the County refer to APPENDIX I., SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE.

West Central Sanitation in 2011 provided curbside collection of recyclable materials to their customers in the towns of Blomkest, New London, Pennock, Kandiyohi, and Spicer, additional curbside collection is provided around the more populated lakes in the northern part of the County. Miller Sanitation provides for the collection of recyclables to all its customers, free of charge, throughout the County. In the Solid Waste Agreement, West Central Sanitation and Miller Sanitation are required to deliver all recyclable materials collected in Kandiyohi County to the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center (see Appendix D., Solid Waste Agreement, Article III Recyclable Materials).

### **Other Recycling in the County**

In 2011, independent businesses such as Cashwise Grocery, K-Mart, Home Depot, Willmar Nut, Menards, and Walmart recycled approximately 1,052 tons of corrugated cardboard. These businesses process and market their cardboard and other recyclable materials such as: shrink wrap, plastic bags, and steel themselves. Additional businesses and nonprofit organizations also collect other recyclable materials in the County and market those materials independently.

Public Entities are made aware of 115A.151, to ensure that facilities under its control, have containers for at least three recyclable materials, such as, but not limited to, paper, glass, plastic, metal, and or organics.

### **Recycling Volumes**

Table III. KANDIYOHI COUNTY RECYCLING VOLUMES, identifies recyclable materials collected, processed, and marketed in Kandiyohi County. Table III presents Kandiyohi County volumes of recyclable materials processed and marketed at the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center from 1991 to 2011. Additional recycling volumes are collected and marketed by businesses and nonprofit groups as identified in the SCORE REPORTS.

Kandiyohi County is anticipating in the future that paper products such as newspaper, magazines, and some office paper may experience declining volumes of paper products that are recycled, due to technology, such as the internet. Residents can view newspapers, magazines, and order products on-line. With current technology such as; e-mail, texting, cell phones. i-pads and apps, businesses and individuals can cut down on the amount of paper being sent and received.

### **Processing**

Most recyclable materials are unloaded into gaylord boxes in the facility. Steel and tin cans are transported by conveyor and are magnetically separated from the aluminum cans and baled in the baler. Aluminum is weighed and transported by a conveyor to a magnetic separator, the cans are crushed and blown into a trailer. Plastics are sorted on a conveyor, HDPE is granulated to 3/8 inch size, PET and other plastics are baled. Newspaper, magazines, office paper, mixed grade paper, and corrugated are baled in the baler. Large generators of paper products dump their materials on the floor next to the baler. Residual materials consist of mainly plastic bags with some contaminants from the recyclable materials. Residuals are disposed of at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill.

## Marketing

Markets for all products in Kandiyohi County remained stable in 2011. Particularly in the corrugated cardboard, office paper, and other paper product lines. Materials and their markets are presented below:

Glass	- Anchor Glass, Shakopee, MN.
Newspaper	- U.S.G. Interiors, Cloquet, MN.
Cardboard	- Waldorf Paper and Longview, Washington
Office Paper	- Waldorf Paper & Superior Recycling
Plastics	- Prinsco, Prinsburg, MN. (HDPE)
Steel and Tin	- All-cont., New Jersey
Aluminum	- Anhauser Busch, St. Louis
Magazines	- Manistique, Michigan
Cartons	- Cedar Poly, Tipton, Ia.

Preservation of the markets has been enhanced by close grading of materials and attention to quality control of contaminants. The County is concerned that there is no valid glass options in close proximity to the MRF.

There is a Redemption Center located in the MRF where customers can sell their aluminum cans, the price paid to the customers fluctuates with what the markets are paying the County. A few of the large generators of paper products are paid for the recyclable materials.

Private vendors periodically purchase aluminum cans in the County, some vendors sell their aluminum to the County, others market the materials themselves. Additionally, other private organizations/businesses (i.e. Boy Scouts, Walmart, Kmart, etc.) in the County collect and market recyclable materials (i.e. corrugated and newsprint) as a revenue source.

In March of 2012, West Central Industries (WCI) had a \$223,000.00 contract with the County for the operation, processing, and marketing at the MRF. In addition, the County will pay WCI a sum equal to 29% of the net revenue in excess of \$150,000.00 for the sale of recyclable materials.

### **Voluntary vs. Mandatory**

Kandiyohi County does not mandatorily require its residents and businesses in the County to recycle; it is strictly a voluntary program.

### **Recycling Advisory Committee**

The Kandiyohi County Recycling Advisory Committee (RCA) meets monthly to discuss: (1) increasing the collection of recyclable materials in an efficient and economical manner, (2) processing & marketing strategies of recyclable materials, educational activities associated with recycling and HHW, and the overall operations of the MRF & HHW facility. The committee is comprised of two county commissioners, county staff, and WCI staff. Occasionally, guest speakers are invited to present information pertaining to recycling.

### **7.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

1. continue the above existing recycling program activities;
2. continue to encourage commercial haulers to provide collection services;
3. education;
4. record keeping and data tracking from businesses.

### **7.4 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Section 21.0.

### **7.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.



## ***Section 8.0* YARD WASTE**

### **8.1 POLICY AND GOALS:**

The County will continue to assist towns and cities in establishing yard waste handling sites by providing public education and information materials and technical assistance in developing compost and processing sites. The yard waste system should accommodate all leaves, grass clippings, and brush that would have been landfilled before the legislative ban. The County will also stress source reduction of yard waste by providing public information on backyard composting, mulching of grass clippings, and other activities. Land disposal of yard waste was banned in January 1991.

### **8.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

The Kandiyohi County Landfill, City of Willmar, City of Atwater and the City of Raymond provide yard waste composite sites free of charge. There is no charge for public use at these four sites. In 2011, it was estimated that 1,200 cubic yards of yard waste was composted at the Kandiyohi County landfill. Composted yard waste is available to the general public free of charge at the County landfill and the City of Willmar sites. The majority of the yard waste compost at the Kandiyohi County landfill is used for daily cover. It is estimated that in the last five years approximately 1,000 to 1,500 cubic yards of yard waste is accepted annually at the landfill. No markets are available at this time for finished yard waste compost.

To encourage yard waste composting in 2011 Kandiyohi County in partnership with the Recycling Association of Minnesota (RAM) preordered 180 yard waste composting bins. The composting bins were offered to the residents of the County at a reduced rate, and all of the composting bins had been distributed for their intended use. It is hard to estimate the level of backyard composting taking place in the County, however it is estimated that approximately five percent of the household compost yard waste in their backyard.

No commercial hauler's in the County provide curbside collection of yard waste. A large number of lawn care businesses in the County will provide for the disposal of yard waste to their

customers. Residents and businesses in the County can self-haul all yard waste to the designated compost sites listed below.

### **Landfill Composting & Brush Site.**

The Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill has a site for the disposal of brush and yard waste for composting. The landfill site is used mainly by businesses and residents in the smaller communities and lakeshore residents in the northern part of the County. There is no cost for public use of the composting site at the landfill. The volume of yard waste composted at the landfill is considered moderate, the landfill does not track the volume of yard waste delivered.

There is a separate area located at the landfill for brush drop-off. There is no charge for the use of the brush drop-off site. When a sufficient amount of brush has accumulated Riverdale Environmental Services out of Granite Falls grinds the brush, and it's trucked to FibroMinn in Benson and used as a fuel source. There is no local markets for finished yard waste compost.

### **City of Willmar Composting & Brush Site.**

The City of Willmar's composting site located in St. Johns Township, Section 24. The composting site is used extensively by businesses and residents from the City of Willmar. The City of Willmar does not keep track of the volume of yard waste disposed of at the site. The City of Willmar does not charge businesses and residents for the use of the composting site. Composted material is free to residents in the City of Willmar. Located at the same site is a drop-off site for brush. There is no charge for the use of the brush drop-off site. Brush is ground and hauled by Riverdale Environmental Services and hauled to FibroMinn. in Benson, MN. The composting and brush site is only open to the public on certain scheduled days by the City.

### **City of Atwater.**

The City of Atwater has a brush site located on the east side of town. The City schedules dates throughout the Summer in which resident free of charge can dispose of their yard waste and brush. All material is burned at the site.

## **City of Raymond**

The City of Raymond has a brush and yard waste composting site for residents located on the north side of town. There is no charge to residents from the city that disposes of their yard waste and brush. The site is open during the time City employees are working. Yard waste compost is free to residents in the City. All tree and brush material is burned at the site.

### **8.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

1. County staff will continue to develop specific informational materials focusing on the yard waste program and provide technical assistance to the public users of facilities and local officials that will own and operate facilities.

2. The County Yard Waste Program will consist of the following:

- \* Continue composting yard debris and brush that is brought to the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill pre-separated.

- \* Continue to provide communities with technical assistance in maintaining yard waste drop-off sites determined by each community.

- \* Use finished compost on highway projects and for other County and municipal project when feasible.

- \* Continue stress source reduction of yard waste through backyard composting, mulching of grass clippings, and backyard brush piles.

- Promoting and educating the public on backyard composting. The County partnering with Recycling Association of Minnesota (RAM) will promote and provide backyard composting bins at a reduced price to the public.

### **8.4 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

## **8.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

## ***Section 9.0*    SOURCE SEPARATED ORGANICS MATERIALS** **COMPOSTING**

### **9.1 GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

Kandiyohi County has discussed the feasibility of source separated organic materials composting. But because there were no viable options for collection of organic materials and the perceived small amount of organic materials generated it did not seem like a viable option for the County at that time. Kandiyohi County will continue to promote backyard composting.

### **9.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

The county in partnership with the Recycling Association of Minnesota (RAM) distributed 180 backyard composting bins at a reduced rate to residents in the county. These bins can be used for source separated organics materials along with grass clippings and leaves.

### **9.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

There are no other programs or plans for source separated organic materials composting being proposed at this time.

### **9.4 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

### **9.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

## ***Section 10.0*    MSW COMPOSTING**

### **10.1    GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

Kandiyohi County has studied MSW composting and has determined that this is not a feasible option at this time.

### **10.2    EXISTING PROGRAM:**

There are no MSW composting facilities located in Kandiyohi County.

### **10.3    SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi County will continue to explore other options to landfill abatement.

## ***Section 11.0*    SOLID WASTE INCINERATION & ENERGY RECOVERY**

### **11.1    GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

For the past 20 years Kandiyohi County has studied Solid Waste Incineration and Energy Recovery and has determined that this is not a feasible option at this time. The County has participated with neighboring counties and power coop companies at pursuing these two options.

Studies such as the; Lamberton Study (WTE ) and the Willmar Municipalities (WTE) appeared to be not economically prudent and feasible at that time. The County in partnership with the Kandiyohi Power Coop studied the feasibility of energy recovery from methane gas at the landfill, but it was determined that not enough methane gas was generated to make it economically feasible.

### **11.2    EXISTING PROGRAM:**

There are no Solid Waste Incineration and Energy Recovery facilities located in Kandiyohi County.

### **11.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Currently, there is no specific programs to implement Solid Waste Incineration and/or Energy Recovery in the County. Kandiyohi County will continue to meet with neighboring counties to explore other options to landfill abatement.

## ***Section 12.0*            LAND DISPOSAL OF MSW**

### **12.1 GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

It is the policy of Kandiyohi County to minimize the land disposal and maximize the recovery of waste generated in the County. The County views the use of the County owned landfill as an essential, though least desirable, solid waste management option. The County plans to implement a waste management system that will maximize waste reduction, recycling, and removal of problem waste from its waste stream. It is the goal of the County to ensure proper operation, maintenance, and thorough permitting of the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill. Emphasis on waste separation to make it easier to recycle and reduce waste at the source will serve to lengthen the life of the landfill.

### **12.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

#### **Kandiyohi County Landfill Based System**

A full report of the status of the Kandiyohi County landfill is contained in their Annual reports submitted to the MPCA per reporting requirements of the Agency. Highlights of these reports are located in the Kandiyohi County Environmental Service Office.

#### **Location**

The Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill, SW-79 is located in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of TH71 and 165th Avenue Northeast approximately 11 miles north of Willmar, and approximately 4 miles West of New London, Minnesota. The landfill is located in Lake Andrew Township, Section 24.

## **Facility Description.**

The facility has two separate waste disposal areas which include the MSW disposal area , and demolition debris disposal area. In addition, there are areas of the facility designated for waste tire storage, appliance and scrap metal storage, electronics storage, used oil and used oil filters storage, household hazardous waste storage, lead acid battery storage, and fluorescent tube storage.

The Phase 1 area is the closed unlined landfill area where landfilling with MSW, Demolition, Industrial waste, etc. initially started at the site and ended in the Fall of 1993. The unlined Phase 1 consists of Cells 1 through 4, this area occupies approximately 27.6 acres of the Facility.

The existing lined landfill consists of Phase II through VI and is located just south of the closed unlined landfill. Landfilling started in this area of the facility in 1994 and continues to the present. The lined Phase II through VI is used for the disposal of mainly MSW waste and approved industrial waste. It occupies approximately 15.6 acres of the facility.

The proposed lined landfill will consist of Phase 7 through 10, located east of the closed unlined landfill. Phases 7 through 10 will occupy approximately 27.5 acres.

The unlined demolition landfill facility accepts demolition debris waste for disposal. The demolition landfill occupies approximately 10.4 acres and is located just south of the lined MSW disposal area. The demolition landfill consists of three phases.

## **Natural Environment.**

The landfill is located on the border separating part of the eastern boundary of the Chippewa watershed from part of the western boundary of the Crow River watershed in Minnesota. General flow of groundwater in the watertable near the facility is south to southwest with Lake Florida approximately two miles southwest of the facility, acting as a regional discharge (Step 2 Hydrogeologic Investigation, Barr Eng. Co.).

This facility is located on the eastern edge of the Alexandria moraine complex. Glacial drift approximately 400 feet thick overlies the bedrock in this area. The bedrock consists of

discontinuous Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. Where the sedimentary rock is absent, the glacial drift is underlain by undifferentiated igneous and metamorphic rocks (Step 2 Hydrogeologic Investigation, Barr Eng. Co.).

**Permit Status.** The facility is a MSW and Demolition Debris Land Disposal facility and has been in operation since 1969. The Kandiyohi County Landfill was originally permitted under permit number SW-79, on July 10, 1972, and amended by the MPCA on February 1, 1984, and November 19, 1986, and reissued on September 13, 1993. Developments of Phase 2 through 4 were included in the 1993 permit, Phases 5 and 6 were planned developments included in the 1992 permit application. On July 17, 1997 the landfill was working under the MODIFICATION OF PERMIT SW-79. Kandiyohi County submitted application to renew it's MPCA permit every five years in July, 1998, February 2003, and November 2008. During that time, it conducted permitted activity in accordance with terms and conditions of the Modification Of Permit SW-79 dated September 13, 1993, Continuation of Expired Permit until it was reissued by the MPCA on November 1, 2011. The permit application identified a long-term design to complete an 80 acre footprint for Phases 7 through 10. The expiration date of this permit is October 31, 2016.

An Environmental Assessment Worksheet (EAW) was completed for the proposed Phase 7 and Phase 8 area, before the permit was issued. The EAW received a negative declaration of need for an Environmental Impact Statement.

**Permitted Capacity.**

“Permitted Capacity” means the total airspace volume in cubic yards allowed for disposal at the facility under the most recent permit. It includes airspace already filled by previous disposal activities, before the start of the permit; estimated fill volumes to be used during the five-year term of the current permit, including cover systems. The current remaining capacity under the existing permit is:

Closed Unlined Landfill Area: 1,491,000 cubic yards

Existing Lined Landfill Area: 1,058,000 cubic yards



Proposed Lined Landfill Area: 358,000 Cubic yards

Demolition Landfill (Phase 1): 86,670 cubic yards

Demolition Landfill (Phase 2) 129,840 cubic yards

Additional disposal capacity (permitted capacity) will be granted during future repermitting.

**Remaining MSW Permitted Capacity.**

According to 2011 Annual Report submitted to the MPCA the Remaining Permitted Capacity for MSW was approximately 464,251 cubic yards.

**Ultimate Capacity.**

The ultimate capacity of the facility is approximately 4,734,000 cubic yards of waste and cover material in the closed unlined landfill, existing lined and the proposed lined landfill, and 423,800 cubic yards of waste and cover material in the demolition disposal area (Phase I, II, and III).

**Certificate of Need (CON).**

In the current approved MPCA landfill permit the MPCA determined that additional disposal capacity is needed in the county and is consistent with the county solid waste management plan where the landfill is located. The MPCA and the commissioner approved a CON for new MSW capacity for the Kandiyohi County Landfill for 197,000 tons and 358,000 cubic yards for the period ending December 31, 2016.

**Inspection, Operations, & Safety.**

The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Officer makes monthly inspections at the facility, and submits quarterly inspection reports to the MPCA, these inspection reports are available at the Landfill Office. Land Disposal Facility Inspection Reports from the MPCA are on file at the Landfill Office. The Operations Manual Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill Permit No. SW-79 (May 1992, Barr Engineering) and a Project Health and Safety Plan as well as a Kandiyohi County Safety Manual have been developed for the facility and is on file at the Landfill Office.

No major safety incidents have occurred in the last two years at the facility. Kandiyohi County provides safety training to all employees in the County.

### **Remaining Demolition Permitted Capacity.**

Kandiyohi County maintained a separate demolition fill area (Phase 1 and 2) on approximately 2 acres of the 90 acre facility, as of June 1997, that fill area reached permitted capacity.

As of July 17, 1997, the MPCA approved a modification to permit SW-079 for the construction and operation of a solid waste disposal facility at the Kandiyohi County sanitary landfill. In the modified permit Kandiyohi County was granted approval by MPCA to construct a new demolition landfill. The demolition landfill area is located outside of and adjacent to the southern permitted boundary of the Facility. It is inside the current property boundary of the facility. The new demolition fill area will be developed in phases starting with Phase 1 and proceeding to Phases 2 and 3. Phase 1 will have a disposal capacity of 86,670 cubic yards, Phase 2 will have a disposal capacity 129,840 cubic yards, and Phase 3 will have a disposal capacity of 207,290 cubic yards. This permit authorizes the development and placement of up to 216,510 cubic yards of demolition waste and cover materials in the Phase 1 and 2 demolition fill area.

According to 2011 Annual Report submitted to the MPCA the Remaining Permitted Capacity for demolition materials was 30,898 cubic yards.

### **Waste Quantities.**

In 2011, Kandiyohi County residents and businesses disposed of 27,828 tons of solid waste at the Kandiyohi County Landfill. Approximately 7,210 tons of out-of-county MSW was disposed of at the Kandiyohi County Landfill. Seven thousand three hundred and thirteen (7,313) tons of demolition waste was disposed of at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill in 2011.

Approximately 705 tons of out-of-county Demolition was disposed of at the Kandiyohi County Landfill. See Table IV for KANDIYOHI COUNTY MSW VOLUMES, and Table II.

KANDIYOHI COUNTY DEMOLITION VOLUMES.

The main source of waste landfilled at the site is from the City of Willmar and its commercial establishments. Lesser quantities of waste are received from other municipalities and densely unincorporated lakeshore areas. Some additional residential, and commercial and industrial waste is brought to the landfill by residents and businesses that use the facility on a self-serve basis.

As of January 2012 the life span of the MSW landfill, at its current fill rate, will be approximately forty two years.

### **Problem Materials.**

Separate areas at the landfill have been designated for demolition materials, household hazardous waste (HHW), recycling, yard waste composting, brush, appliances, used tires, scrap metal, used oil filters, used oil, lead acid batteries, fluorescent tubes, and electronics.

### **Current MSW Fill Area.**

The Phase VI MSW fill area is currently open. The Phase V area was closed in November 2010 and briefly reopened to finish fill in a low spot discovered during final cover construction. The lined MSW Phases II, III, IV, and V are closed and capped. It is anticipated that the construction of Phase VII will be completed in 2012, and by the end of 2012 or early 2013 that will be the current MSW fill area.

### **Leachate Collection System.**

The leachate collection system consists of a gravity flow system that transports leachate from the lined space area to two 15,000 gallon underground storage tanks. A leachate leak detection system was installed at the time of the construction of the Phase II and III area. Leachate is tested monthly according to MPCA rules. In 2012, two additional 25,000 gallon underground storage tanks were installed to accommodate the additional volumes of leachate.

The County contracts with a local hauler for the transportation of leachate to the Willmar Wastewater Treatment Plant. Kandiyohi County has a contract with the City of Willmar for the treatment and disposal of leachate. In 2011, approximately 3,707,061 gallons of leachate was

transferred by truck from the leachate collection system to the Metro Council Environmental Services (MCES) in St. Paul, and the Willmar Wastewater Treatment Plant. The MCES is a contingency disposal site.

### **Financial Assurance.**

Kandiyohi County submitted its financial assurance plan to the MPCA in 1989. Kandiyohi County's estimated total financial assurance responsibility in 1996 was \$3,283,174.69. The County generates this money through a solid waste assessment fee put on the property taxes. In 1990 the County began collecting the solid waste assessment fee. With the expansion of the landfill including Phase VII through X a new permit was submitted by the County, and approved by MPCA in 2008. The new MPCA landfill permit required the County to update their financial assurance. The 2011, updated financial assurance requirement for the County is \$7,704,805.00. The financial assurance fund is a long-term care trust fund. The account balance including interest at the end of 2011 was \$5,719,568.00 for the next 10 years the County will be setting aside \$236,000.00 per year for funding the financial assurance long-term care trust fund .

### **Solid Waste Assessment Fee (Property Tax)**

On November 14, 1989, the Kandiyohi County Board of Commissioners adopted a resolution authorizing the County to impose a reasonable charge for solid waste management according to M.S. 400.08. The rate schedule and the service charges were to be assessed for collection in 1990.

The Solid Waste Assessment Fee is to be used to cover the cost of solid waste management, including financial assurance, capping, construction of monitoring wells, at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill, and the operations of the Kandiyohi County Recycling and Household Hazardous Waste programs.

The Solid Waste Assessment Fee is billed on property tax statements. By resolution the County Board has set the fee schedule. The County Board by resolution may establish or revise the fee schedule for solid waste management services. In 2011, the Solid Waste Assessment Fee generated \$1,156,753.00 for the County.

### **County Solid Waste Management Fee (Hauler Collected Fee)**

On March 3, 1998, the Kandiyohi County Board of Commissioners adopted and approved revisions and updates to the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance that established a County Solid Waste Management Fee. The \$8.50 per ton County Solid Waste Management Fee will be collected by the hauler and will be remitted to the County monthly from their customers in Kandiyohi County that generate MSW, regardless of their disposal site. Self-haulers are charged this fee at the County landfill for MSW generated in the County. In 2011, the County Solid Waste Management Fee generated approximately \$260,658.00.

### **Gas Monitoring.**

The soil gas monitoring system for the Kandiyohi County Landfill was installed in September 1994. The Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill quarterly (four times a year) does gas monitoring. Four monitoring points arranged around the landfill are monitored for pressure, percent Lower Explosive Limit, percent methane, percent carbon dioxide, and percent oxygen. The soil gas monitoring results are within acceptable limits.

Landfill Gas Vents at the site are monitored quarterly to help the effectiveness of existing landfill gas vents in the MSW disposal area. The landfill gas vent system comprises of Deep Horizontal Vents, Shallow Gas Vents, and Deep Vertical Vents the vent system protects the cap from methane build-up and infiltration into the overlying soils.

Continuous Air Space Gas Monitoring is continuously monitoring combustible gas to monitor air space in frequently occupied buildings on site.

### **Groundwater Monitoring.**

The 2011 groundwater monitoring system consists of 20 groundwater monitoring wells, the current corrective action system includes 12 monitoring wells, two piezometers and four private wells. The four private water supply wells outside of the facility property boundary are also monitored on a periodic basis to help evaluate water quality beyond facility boundaries, and potential impacts the facility may have on drinking water supplies near the landfill.

All wells monitored at this facility are screened in the water table aquifer. The water table aquifer consists of a complex hydrogeologic unit with vertical gradients and mounding conditions. The aquifer is made up of saturated sand and gravel units separated by discontinuous clay layers. It generally begins at this site near depths of approximately 20 to 60 feet, and at elevations of approximately 1190 and 1200 MSL. Its thickness ranges from approximately 10 feet to nearly 100 feet at locations where the aquifer is monitored.

### **Corrective Action.**

The Phase 1 corrective action was completed in June 1994. Work completed in Phase 1 included installation of new wells, site hydrogeologic assessment, groundwater quality monitoring, contaminant transport modeling, and a risk assessment. The Phase 1 report concluded that, under existing conditions, the release of contaminants from the landfill poses no human health or ecological risks. This was because there was no human exposure identified and no significant ecological exposure.

Corrective action activities include continued monitoring of corrective action wells located outside of the facility's groundwater compliance boundary. An aggressive closure plan consisting of capping most of the unlined 23 acre Phase I area from 1989 through 1995 may have helped to restrict off site migration of groundwater contamination.

Historical groundwater quality monitoring data indicates volatile organic compound concentrations in samples from wells near unlined, capped fill areas may have peaked in recent years and with downward trends in reported concentrations beginning to appear. These contaminants of concern are now showing up in samples from corrective action wells down gradient of the facility. Plume limits appear to have been fairly well defined by the current monitoring system. The 1995, Corrective Action Work Plan is on file for review at the landfill. MPCA staff reviewed corrective action reports with recommendations for additional corrective action activities in 1996.

In 2010 MPCA required Kandiyohi County to further delineate the groundwater contaminant plume and establish effective Corrective Action compliance monitoring and obtain additional

information to assist in determining a cost-effective Corrective Action Plan. Corrective Action plans and investigations can be obtained at the Kandiyohi County Environmental Office.

### **12.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE CONTINUED OR DEVELOPED:**

#### **ORGANIZED AND/OR PUBLIC COLLECTION**

Counties are authorized under Minn. Stat. 115A.94 and 400.04 to provide solid waste management services, including collection and disposal services to their residents. A system adopted under Minn. Stat. 155A.94 is defined as “Organized Collection.” If the County chooses to provide collection and disposal services under Minn. Stat. Sec. 400.08, the County will define it as “Public Collection.” Under organized or Public Collection, the County may provide the services itself, or contract with private entities to provide the services. The county may charge just and reasonable rates and charges, levy taxes or impose any combination of the two for these collection and disposal services. The County may also choose to have the hauler(s) collect these rates and charges from generators of Solid Waste.

The County from time-to-time has considered the benefits and disadvantages of Organized or Public Collection and how it may further the goals and policies of this Plan. Organized or Public Collection may help carry out the County’s goals of minimizing land disposal and maximizing waste recovery, thus minimizing the adverse environmental impacts of solid waste. It may also assure that all County residents are provided with adequate solid waste disposal services in a cost-effective manner. Finally, it will assure a steady revenue stream for the County through which to fund all its solid waste management services. However, such a system could impose additional costs on the County’s solid waste management budget. Additionally, residents may prefer to personally choose their solid waste services directly from the private market. At the time of this Plan Amendment, the County has determined that the current private hauler system, which is regulated by this Plan and the County’s Solid Waste Ordinance, is the best means of implementing the policies and goals of the Plan. In furtherance, of the County’s objectives, the County has sought to enter voluntary, long-term contracts with private haulers operating within the County.

In the past when the County entered into its recycling and landfill disposal contract with West Central Sanitation, Inc., the County actively considered Public Collection under Chapter 400. The County determined, at that time, that Public Collection was not the best means of carrying out the goals and policies of the Plan. This determination rested, at least in part, on the fact that the County's contract with West Central Sanitation allows the County to terminate the agreement in the event that Congress passes applicable "flow control" legislation. If such legislature is passed, notwithstanding the County's contract with West Central Sanitation, the County will be able to designate, pursuant to Minn. Stat. 115A.84 through 115A.893, the County Landfill as the exclusive disposal facility for solid waste generated within the County. Additionally, once the contract with West Central Sanitation expired or if it was otherwise terminated, the County may determine that Organized or Public Collection is, at that time, the best means of implementing the Plan, and may choose to adopt such a system.

Under Minn. Stat. 115A.94, the County may require, by ordinance, cities and towns within the County to implement Organized Collection. The Organized Collection which results must then be consistent with the County's ordinance and this Plan. (Minn. Stat. 115A.46, subd. 5 prohibits a city or town from entering contracts governing solid waste management activity that is inconsistent with a Plan that has been submitted for approval, and also prohibits the city or town from developing or implementing a solid waste management activity that is inconsistent with an approved plan). A city or town that seeks to enter a contract for the management of waste services using a waste management practice lower on the list of preferred practices then chosen in this Plan must also comply with Minn. Stat. 115A.471. Because the County's Plan is an integrated system, any organized collection system by an individual town or city is likely to be inconsistent with the goals and policies of the Plan. Thus, the County is most likely to proceed to Public Collection under Minn. Stat. 115A.94, if such direct involvement in collection and disposal service is determined to be in the County's best interest at some point in the future.

#### **OTHER PROGRAMS:**

Kandiyohi County will continue to have separate areas at the landfill designated for other waste management activities such as demolition debris, yard waste, scrap metal, electronics, appliance



and used tire collection, used oil and used oil filter collection, fluorescent tube disposal, lead acid batteries, HHW drop-off site, and scrap metal recovery. Operation of the landfill will not change significantly.

The county will continue to do the following land disposal activities:

- \* submit routine monitoring and annual reports;
- \* corrective action monitoring and activities;
- \* EPA subtitle D assessment monitoring;
- \* gas monitoring and system construction;
- \* maintain financial assurance;
- \* continue final cover construction;
- \* leachate management, monitoring, and treatment; and
- \* re-permit as needed.

The county will continue to do the following landfill abatement programs and problem waste handling programs:

- \* waste reduction;
- \* public education;
- \* recycling program:
  - \* yard waste management;
  - \* waste tire reuse and recycling;
  - \* appliance recycling;
  - \* scrap metal management;
  - \* household hazardous waste management;
  - \* used oil, used oil filters and battery management;
  - \* fluorescent tube management;
  - \* electronics management;
  - \* pesticide and herbicide container management; and
  - \* demolition materials management.

Kandiyohi County will continue its existing program and no new programs are anticipated to be developed in the 10 year planning period.

**12.4 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

**12.5 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACTS:**

Kandiyohi County provides for the separate handling of special and problem wastes. Facility inspection reports prepared by the MPCA are on file at the MPCA and Kandiyohi County. The operational and safety reports are also on file in both places. As required by its MPCA land disposal permit, Kandiyohi County routinely monitors its facility for environmental impacts and submits its monitoring reports to the MPCA.

***Section 13.0*      WASTE TIRE DISPOSAL AND RECOVERY**

**13.1 GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

Kandiyohi County monitors tire disposal activities and encourages recovery of tires. A separate site at the landfill is set aside for tires. Efforts will be made through public education to reduce the number of tires illegally disposed. The County Solid Waste Officer is responsible for enforcing tire disposal activities.

### **13.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

#### Landfill Collection Site:

The Kandiyohi County Landfill currently has a separate site for the disposal of waste tires. The landfill rates for the disposal of waste tires varies from 1.50 each for car and light truck tires to 300.00 each for off-road equipment tires. Once there is sufficient accumulation of used tires at the facility, West Central Sanitation transports the used tires to Monitor Tire Disposal located in St. Martin, Minnesota. In 2011, 4,374 tires were brought to the landfill for disposal. On April 21, 2007, Kandiyohi County held a free of charge used tire collection day, Monitor Tire out of St. Martin was contracted for the disposal of the used tires. Total cost for the one day event was \$78,277.00. The goal-volumes table in APPENDIX V., projects that 84 tons of tires were generated in the County in 2011. The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance addresses Waste Tire Management that meets or exceeds MPCA rules 115A.914 and Minn. Rules Chapter 9220.0200 to 9220.0680.

Kandiyohi County has no knowledge of any unpermitted tire dumps within the County.

#### **Other Collection Sites In The County:**

Private businesses accept tires and arrange for the disposal on their own. Current end use of tires include retreading and feed stock for power plants.

### **13.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi will continue its existing waste tire program and is anticipating new programs to be developed in the ten year planning period. The GVT, APPENDIX V, shows the amount of Waste Tires being generated by Kandiyohi County residents.

### **13.4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND REQUIRED STAFF TIME**

See Section 21. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

### **13.5 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

### **13.6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

## ***Section 14.0*      ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS MANAGEMENT**

### **14.1 GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

It is the policy of Kandiyohi County to encourage proper electronics management. It is the goal of Kandiyohi County to ensure that the opportunity for proper management of electronics is available to citizens. A separate site at the landfill is set aside for electronics.

### **14.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

The Kandiyohi County Landfill currently has a separate recycling site for the collection of electronics. The landfill rate for the disposal of electronics (Cathode ray tubes) is \$10.00 per unit, all other electronics are free of charge. In 2011 when there was a sufficient accumulation of electronics at the facility, Jack's Family Recycling located in Alexandria, MN transports the electronics to their facility for processing and recycling. Jack's Family Recycling submitted an annual report to the County that approximately 127,360 pounds of electronics were brought to the landfill for recycling in 2011. Private businesses and nonprofit organizations collect electronics in the County and arrange for recycling on their own. The county provides education on proper e-waste disposal and offers citizens information on local collection sites and one day events and take back programs at county retail stores.

### **14.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi will continue its existing electronic products program with no new programs being developed in the ten year planning period.

#### **14.4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND REQUIRED STAFF TIME**

See Section 21. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

#### **14.5 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

#### **14.6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

### ***Section 15.0*      MAJOR APPLIANCE MANAGEMENT & SCRAP METAL MANAGEMENT**

#### **15.1 GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

It is the policy of Kandiyohi County to encourage proper major appliance management. It is the goal of Kandiyohi County to ensure that the opportunity for proper management of major appliances is available to citizens.

#### **15.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

Two separate area's at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill are set aside for scrap metal and appliances. In 2012, the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill hired S.W. Inc. out of Willmar, Minnesota to transport and recycle major appliances. The collector is responsible for the proper management and disposal of hazardous wastes associated with white goods according to MPCA rules and regulations. The collector must provide Kandiyohi County documentation proving the collector has met federal and state rules and regulations governing white goods. All metal from the appliances are recycled. Phillip's Recycling Systems out of Willmar provides a roll-off at the landfill to transport and recycle scrap metal. In 2012, the Kandiyohi County Landfill charged \$10.00 per unit for white goods.

When requested by residents, appliances are collected by some haulers in the County. Appliance retailers in the County also accept appliances and arrange for collection and recycling on their own. Several private collectors will accept appliances year round. With the recent increase in the value of scrap metal there may be no charge for the appliance, but that is dependent on the value of scrap metal. In the past, and in the future, the City of Willmar, a local radio station, and vendors in the recycling business occasionally have sponsored an Amnesty day in the Fall for the collection of white goods and electronics free of charge to County residents. A local scrap dealer (Phillips Recycling) in Kandiyohi County purchases all scrap metal separated at the landfill.

**15.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi will continue its existing major appliance program, no new programs are anticipated to be developed in the ten year planning period.

**15.4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND REQUIRED STAFF TIME:**

See Section 21. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

**15.5 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

**15.6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

***Section 16.0* AUTOMOTIVE MERCURY SWITCHES, MOTOR VEHICLE FLUIDS AND FILTERS DISPOSAL**

**16.1 POLICY AND GOALS:**

Land disposal of used motor oil has been banned since 1988 and all retailers of motor oil must either offer collection of used oil to the public or indicate the nearest collection site. Many stations in the County accept used motor oil.

It is the policy of Kandiyohi County to encourage waste motor oil and filter recycling. It is the goal of Kandiyohi County to encourage local opportunities for recycling waste motor oil.

**16.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

Kandiyohi County currently has a program for the disposal of used oil and filters. Grant funding for two 550 gallon above ground storage tanks came from the Office of Waste Management on April 5, 1990.

There are two locations in the County where residents can disposed of used oil and a limited amount of filters free of charge. One of the locations is at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill and the other is at the Kandiyohi County Highway Department. Eastside Oil Company located in St. Cloud, MN collects the used oil and filters from the landfill site, and J & J Waste Oil Inc. out of St. James, MN collects the used oil and filters from the Highway Department.

Small quantities of used oil filters are accepted at the landfill free of charge. Larger quantities of used oil filters are charged \$55.00 per 55 gallon drum. Private businesses collect used oil and used oil filters in the County and arrange for disposal on their own.

Vehicle fluids such as brake fluid, power steering fluid, and, transmission fluid are accepted from households at the Kandiyohi County Household Hazardous Waste Facility located in Willmar.

The County waste education program will continue to inform citizens and businesses on the proper disposal of used motor oil and other vehicle fluids, and that retailers of motor oil must either offer collection of used oil to the public or indicate the nearest collection site.

### **Private Sector Collection Sites**

Auto retailers, service centers, and salvage yards manage most of these items. Education and referral options are provided to citizens about proper disposal by phone or at the HHW facility.

### **16.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi will continue its existing program no new programs are anticipated to be developed in the ten year planning period. The GVT, APPEMNDIX V, shows an estimate of the amount of construction and demolition waste to be managed during the next ten-year period.

### **16.4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND REQUIRED STAFF TIME:**

See Section 21. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

### **16.5 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

### **16.6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

## ***Section 17.0* BATTERY MANAGEMENT (LEAD ACID AND DRY CELL)**

### **17.1 GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

It is the policy of Kandiyohi County to encourage compliance with local, state and federal battery management regulations. It is the goal of Kandiyohi County to encourage local opportunities for recovery options of batteries.



**17.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

Kandiyohi County has a separate area designated at the County Landfill for lead acid batteries. Businesses and residents in the County can drop off small quantities of lead batteries free of charge at the landfill. Scrap metal dealers collect the lead acid batteries at the landfill for recycling. Auto retailers, service centers, and salvage yards also manage these items.

Kandiyohi County provides a disposal site at the Kandiyohi County Household Hazardous Waste Facility located in Willmar, for all rechargeable batteries, sealed lead acid batteries, and nickel cadmium batteries. Additionally, residents are encouraged to dispose of their batteries at the manufacturer or to the retail store in which they were purchased. The mercuric oxide and silver oxide batteries are collected by some drug and jewelry stores in the County.

The Kandiyohi County Household Hazardous Waste program provides educational materials and referral options to residents and businesses who inquire about the proper management of batteries.

**17.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi will continue its existing program no new programs are anticipated to be developed in the ten year planning period.

**17.4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND REQUIRED STAFF TIME:**

See Section 21. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

**17.5 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

**17.6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

## ***Section 18.0*     HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT**

### **18.1    GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

The County intends to continue the operation of a permanent facility throughout the planning process. It is a priority to reduce the level of household hazardous wastes in the mixed municipal solid waste and demolition waste stream because those wastes can increase the toxicity of potential releases to ground and surface water from the landfill. Household hazardous waste is collected at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill, and the Kandiyohi County Household Hazardous Waste facility located in the City of Willmar. The County's existing telephone Hotline and deposit centers at the MRF and the landfill will continue.

The purpose of the HHW program is twofold: education and collection. The public education materials instruct residents on proper identification, handling, storage, and disposal, as well as waste reduction measures and alternatives to toxic products. The Recycling and HHW coordinator works closely with residents, schools, civic organizations and the media.

### **18.2    EXISTING PROGRAM:**

In November of 1986, Kandiyohi County was selected by the MPCA to start a pilot program for HHW. In June of 1988, a HHW facility was opened at the County Landfill for collecting and storing HHW. September 1989, was when the first event collection for HHW took place in Kandiyohi County. February 1990 was when Kandiyohi County started a regional HHW program: Chippewa County was the only county at that time that participated in the regional program. In September of 1991, a HHW facility was opened at the Kandiyohi County Recycling Center. Kandiyohi County has a regional HHW program, with Kandiyohi County being the sponsoring county. In 2011, six co-sponsoring counties participate in the regional program they are Big Stone, Lac Qui Parle, Swift, Renville, Chippewa, and Meeker County.

In 1997, Kandiyohi County hired an architect to design a new HHW facility. On June 26, 1999 Kandiyohi County had a grand opening for the new Kandiyohi County HHW Facility. The new HHW Facility was constructed adjacent to the Recycling Center to accommodate the increased participation and greater volumes of waste. The new larger HHW facility allowed the County to

accept wastes from very small quantity generators (VSQG), agricultural wastes, and fluorescent bulbs for recycling.

The permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility is located at 1404 SW 22<sup>nd</sup> St., in the City of Willmar, and a collection facility is located at the landfill. The collection site at the landfill accepts HHW from lake residents and the population in and around the New London-Spicer area, HHW is transported to the Willmar facility for further processing. At the two HHW facilities county residents can dispose of their HHW free of charge. Co-sponsoring counties who belong to the Kandiyohi County Regional Program can bring HHW to the facility but are charged for disposal of HHW. Kandiyohi County enters into five year contract with co-sponsoring counties and charges annually each co-sponsoring county \$2,000.00 for administration of the program.

In 2008 Kandiyohi County entered into an Agreement with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) for the collection, storage and disposal of nonagricultural and agricultural waste pesticides. Residents and ag. producers who belong to the Kandiyohi County regional HHW program can dispose of their waste pesticides free of charge, the MDA reimburses Kandiyohi County for the handling, storage, and disposal of waste pesticides.

As a sponsoring county Kandiyohi County assists co-sponsoring counties with large and small one day collection events. Kandiyohi County assists co-sponsoring counties with their HHW educational programs. There is also a HHW Information Line which residents can call with questions concerning proper disposal procedures.

Kandiyohi County has a used paint and household products exchange area located in the lobby of the Household Hazardous Waste facility. The exchange is where residents can drop off left over, usable, paint and other household products. These products are "reused" to anyone who can take it home and use it up.

The Kandiyohi County Recycling/HHW Coordinator and the Technician administers the HHW education programs to homeowners and businesses in the County. Household Hazardous Waste educational materials are also available in the lobby area of the Recycling Center, and the

County web page. Additionally, on request staff provides facility tours to various groups in the County.

The Kandiyohi County HHW Facility accepts all rechargeable batteries free of charge from all residents and businesses in the County. In partnership with the Willmar Municipal Utilities and The Kandiyohi County Power Cooperative fluorescent tubes are accepted free of charge at the HHW Facility to residents in the County if they can provide proof that they are customers of the two power companies. The two companies are then billed twice a year for their customers bulb disposal charges. All other residents and businesses pay a variable price per tube for the proper disposal of the tubes.

Beginning in April of 2011, the Kandiyohi County Law Enforcement Center located in Willmar has a “Take It To The Box” program that promotes the safe disposal of unneeded and/or expired prescriptions and over-the-counter medications. This includes both human and animal medications along with illegal drugs, needles are not accepted.

### **18.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi will continue its existing program no new programs are anticipated to be developed in the ten year planning period.

### **18.4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS and STAFF TIME:**

See Section 21. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

### **18.5 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

### **18.6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

*Section 19.0*

**CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS**

**19.1 GENERAL POLICIES AND GOALS:**

It is the policy of Kandiyohi County to direct all demolition debris to the Kandiyohi County Landfill, an MPCA permitted demolition land disposal facility.

Demolition materials such as rubble, concrete blocks, bricks, and construction debris need to be disposed separately from other wastes because disposal can take place in a less costly landfill than for mixed municipal solid waste. Demolition waste is currently disposed in a separate permitted area at the County Landfill site. The 2012 charge for demolition debris disposal is \$30.00 per ton in-county and \$35.00 per ton for non-county demolition waste, this charge does not include the MN Solid Waste Management Tax..

**19.2 EXISTING PROGRAM:**

The Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill has a separate site for the disposal of demolition materials. County residents and businesses are strongly encouraged to separate demolition debris from municipal solid waste. In 2011, approximately 8,018 tons of demolition material was disposed of at the Kandiyohi County Sanitary Landfill.

Kandiyohi County hired Environmental Concepts & Design Inc. to apply for a demolition landfill permit with the MPCA, and to provide engineering services for the new site.

On December 11, 2008 the County submitted an amended application for construction and operation of the expanded MSW facility. The facility is a mixed MSW and Demolition Debris Land Disposal Facility. On November 1, 2011 the permit was issued by the MPCA (SW-79).

The demolition debris landfill occupies approximately 10.4 acres and is located south of the lined MSW disposal area. The demolition landfill consists of three phases, Phase I, II, and III with total airspace capacity of approximately 423,800 cubic yards.

Most of the Phase I construction and demolition (C&D) fill area received final cover in 2003 and the base of Phase II was developed. Filling over the C&D base area at this time is essentially in Phase II air space. Part of Phase II received final cover in 2010.

In the 2011 Annual Report the Disposal Capacity identified 216,510 cubic yards of permitted capacity with 30,898 cubic yards remaining, and 238,188 cubic yards of remaining ultimate capacity with a remaining ultimate operating life of 19.6 years.

Some construction contractors who own their own gravel mining operations in the County recycle concrete, block, brick, and asphalt at their gravel pits. These recyclable materials are stockpiled until there is sufficient accumulation of material to process. Processing consists of crushing and grinding the material and removing any contaminants. Once processing is completed the recyclable material is blended with other materials. Some of these gravel mining operations that accept these materials charge the public a disposal tip fee for these recyclable materials.

Presently, there is only one other C&D disposal facility located in the County. JMBI LLC out of Monticello, owns and operates a Class II demolition landfill. The landfill accepts the vast majority of its C&D waste from a large region outside of Kandiyohi County.

**PERMIT-BY-RULE:** The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance (APPENDIX I), SECTION XXXII., PERMIT BY RULE FOR DEMOLITION MATERIALS addresses the process for application of a disposal site. Permit-by-Rule permits for demolition sites in the County are granted periodically. A Person requesting a permit-by-rule for demolition first must be approved by the MPCA. The County requires the Person once approved by the MPCA to file a County application for a permit-by-rule to dispose of demolition debris. The application has to be approved by the Township Board where the permit-by-rule disposal site is to be located. The County also has to approve the application. The County Permit-by-Rule is more restrictive than the MPCA permit. The cost of the County permit-by-rule is \$200.00, the disposal of farm buildings are exempt from the \$200.00 fee.

**19.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

Kandiyohi will continue its existing program no new programs are anticipated to be developed in the ten year planning period. Depending on economic conditions, it is not anticipated that the volume of demolition wastes will vary drastically within the next ten years.

**19.4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND STAFF:**

See Section 21. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

**19.5 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County solid waste program budget is located in Appendix III.

**19.6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

***Section 20.0*      SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE**

**20.1 SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE STATUS:**

The County will periodically update the Solid Waste Ordinance to reflect changes in State Rules and County directives. The ordinance is important for effective management of the solid waste management system because it grants the County authority to enforce actions that ensure proper functioning of the system. Currently, Kandiyohi County has not experienced any problems with implementing or enforcing the solid waste ordinance.

Effective June 1, 1995, the Kandiyohi County Board of Commissioners adopted the KANDIYOHI COUNTY NUISANCE ORDINANCE (refer to **APPENDIX VI**). The solid waste ordinance and nuisance ordinance work hand in hand in implementing and enforcing solid waste issues and concerns.

On-site disposal of solid waste is addressed in SECTION XX. WASTE ACTIVITIES WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE A PERMIT, paragraph A. Kandiyohi County discourages on-site disposal of solid waste through public education.

The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance was updated and amended in 1995 (refer to Appendix I., KANDIYOHI COUNTY SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE). The purpose of this ordinance which is enacted pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 115, 115A, 116, (repealed) 400, 561.01, 609.671, and 609.74 is to establish powers and duties in connection therewith, establishing standards for and regulating solid waste management operations within the County of Kandiyohi. The ordinance provides for requiring a permit or license for the establishment and use of solid waste management operation, establishing requirements for certain facilities on a disposal site, for control of special solid waste; establishing solid waste fee schedules; collection/transportation license, establishing collection, transportation, disposal of solid waste and/or recyclable materials, embodying minimum standards and requirements established by regulation of the MPCA; providing for enforcement; and imposing penalties for failure to comply with these provisions.

The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance addresses the licensing of haulers under SECTION XXV. COLLECTION, TRANSPORTATION, AND DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTES., and volume based pricing under SECTION XXV. , Subd.5.Collection/Transportation License Requirement Submittals, paragraph e. states: a licensee shall charge for the collection of MSW with a pricing system based on volume. The licensee must establish a multiple unit pricing system that ensures that amounts of waste generated in excess of the base unit volume, which shall be 30 gallons, are priced higher than the base unit volume price.

The demolition waste section is identified in the solid waste ordinance under SECTION XXXI. SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL BY DEMOLITION LANFILL. This section of the ordinance governs the rules in permitting, design, and operating requirements for Demolition Land Disposal Facilities as established in Section III of the ordinance, and other regulations pertaining to demolition wastes.



Kandiyohi County does allow for the disposal of demolition materials outside of a permitted demolition landfill. The demolition of agricultural buildings in the rural areas, or potentially demolition projects a long distance from the landfill are eligible to apply for a Permit-by-Rule facility from the MPCA and the County. In the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance SECTION XXXII. PERMIT BY RULE FOR DEMOLITION MATERIALS addresses rules and regulations that pertain to siting a permit-by-rule facility in the County. Kandiyohi County has issued approximately one permit by rule annually, and does not anticipate it to change dramatically over the ten year plan.

On October 20, 1995, Sanifill Inc., served upon Kandiyohi County a summons requesting the following relief;

1. A judgment declaring the Waste Management Service Fee, together with the Facility Fee, as described in the 1995 amended solid waste ordinance unauthorized, unconstitutional and invalid;
2. A temporary restraining order and preliminary and permanent injunction restraining Kandiyohi County from enforcing the waste Management Service Fee, together with the Facility Fee.

On February 8, 1996, Judge Gerald Seibel, eighth judicial district court granted summary judgment for Sanifill, Inc. it was hereby ordered that:

1. Sanifill, Inc. motion for summary judgment relating to its Commerce Clause Claim, is granted.
2. Kandiyohi County is permanently enjoined from enforcing the Waste Management Service Fee and Facility Fee set forth in SECTION XXV, Subd. 14 and XXIV, Subs. 2 and 2A of the Kandiyohi County Amended Ordinance.

On August 26, 1996, Kandiyohi County appeals to the Court of Appeals of the State of Minnesota.

On November 20, 1996, the Minnesota Court of Appeals heard the case.

On February 11, 1997, the Minnesota Court Appeals decided that the district court concluded that the county's proposed fee structure violates the Commerce Clause and properly granted summary judgment to Sanifill.

On March 3, 1998 the Kandiyohi County Board of Commissioners update the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance.

**20.2 PROPOSED ORDINANCE AMENDMENTS:**

It is anticipated that the County will develop or amend the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance within the ten year period of the plan. Kandiyohi County will periodically review the ordinance for statutory and program changes and will amend the ordinance as required.

**20.3 SPECIFIC PROGRAMS TO BE DEVELOPED:**

No new programs are anticipated to be developed in the planning period.

**20.4 RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND STAFF TIME:**

See Section 21. SOLID WASTE STAFF.

**20.5 PROGRAM BUDGET:**

A complete County Solid Waste Budget is located in Appendix III.

**20.6 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE:**

Kandiyohi County does not anticipate any new programs in the planning period, but will continue existing programs.

***Section 21.0*                      SOLID WASTE STAFF**

**21.1 EXISTING SOLID WASTE STAFF:**

The Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Officer is responsible for regulating and enforcing the solid waste system that is in place, along with planning programs for implementation. This person also handles SCORE grant budgets, coordinates public education, and monitors landfill activities.

The Recycling/HHW Coordinator and Technician are responsible for most of the planning, education, implementation guidance, and other related tasks for the County recycling, yard waste, used motor oil, fluorescent tubes, tires, HHW, electronics, and waste reduction programs.

The Recycling/HHW Coordinator and Technician and two landfill operators are all certified by MPCA in the collection and packaging of household hazardous waste. The landfill clerk is certified for the collection of HHW at the landfill. The County Solid Waste Officer is certified by MPCA as a landfill inspector, and three landfill operators are certified by MPCA as type two operators.

Currently, the Solid Waste Officer is in charge of operations at the Kandiyohi County Landfill and the Kandiyohi County Recycling/HHW Center, located in Willmar. A clerk and two operators at the landfill are employees of the County Highway Department; these employees are under the supervision of the Solid Waste Officer. Both operators, and one additional operator used for substituting at the landfill are certified by MPCA. During the Summer months seasonal employees are hired at the landfill to assist in the operations at the landfill site.

The Kandiyohi County Auditor's Office provides an employee (.75 FTE) for accounts receivable and accounts payable for all solid waste programs in the County.

The Kandiyohi County Sentence-to-Serve Program provides three full time equivalent employees for the collection of recyclable materials. Recyclable materials are collected at drop-off sheds in the County, and curbside service to two municipalities in the County.

West Central Industries out of Willmar has a contract with the County for the processing, handling, and marketing of recyclable materials brought to the MRF.

#### Solid Waste Engineering Firms

Environmental Concepts and Design Inc. out of St. Paul have contracted with the County on the planning and design of the MSW landfill and Demolition Landfill. Barr Engineering Company out of Minneapolis and PACE Analytical, provide water testing and sampling for monitoring wells and leachate.

<b><u>Existing Staff</u></b>	<b><u>Tasks/Program Areas</u></b>	<b><u>Existing Staff</u></b>
<b>SOLID WASTE OFFICER</b>	Oversight with Recycling Coordinator	520
	* Waste Reduction	
	* Recycling	
	* Litter	
	* Yard waste	
	* HHW	
	* General SW Education	
	* Monitors Tire Disposal/Recovery	20
	* Monitors Appliance Disposal	20
	* Administration & Budget	520
	* Monitors Solid Waste Ordinance	10
	* Landfill Oversight Activities	530
	TOTAL (.78 FTE)	1,620 (1)
<b>RECYCLING/</b>	* Coordinates General SW Education	120
<b>HHW</b>	* Recycling, Waste Reduction, and HHW	1,040
<b>COORDINATOR &amp;</b>	Education	
<b>TECHNICIAN</b>	* Coordinates HHW Program	3,000
	TOTAL (2.0 FTE)	4,160
<b>LANDFILL CLERK</b>	* Day-to-Day Management of Landfill	1,664

	* Assists in HHW Program	416
	TOTAL (1.0 FTE)	2,080
<b>LANDFILL/</b>	* Day-to-Day Management of Landfill	4,160
<b>EQUIPMENT</b>	* Seasonal Workers (0.5 FTE)	1,040
<b>OPERATORS</b>	TOTAL (2.5 FTE)	5,200
<b>AUDITOR'S OFFICE</b>	* Provides Accounts Payable & Accounts Receivables Services	1,560
	TOTAL (.75 FTE)	1,560
<b>SENTENCE TO SERVE</b>	*Provides Collection of Recyclables	6,240
	TOTAL (3.0 FTE)	6,240

**(1) Remainder of solid waste officers time is for other County related activities.**

## **21.2 FUTURE STAFFING NEEDS:**

There is no immediate plan for future staffing at the Landfill or the County Recycling and HHW facility.

## **Section 22.0 EXISTING SOLID WASTE PROGRAM FUNDING**

### **22.1 GENERAL POLICIES & GOALS**

The County intends to support its system through SCORE grant funding, revenues from recyclables, landfill tipping fees, hauler collected fees, revenues from problem materials, HHW

grants, and parcel charges outlined in the Kandiyohi County Solid Waste Ordinance. A complete County solid waste program budget is in APPENDIX III.

The County at this time does not anticipate adding any additional sources for funding solid waste management programs, but if additional funding is required the County has various options to generate the additional funds as outlined above.

### ***Section 23.0* PLAN REVIEW AND TEN-YEAR UPDATE**

The plan process will begin no later than eighteen months prior to the plan due date. A final draft of the plan will be submitted 6 months prior to the expiration of this plan. The development process will include meeting with the MPCA local government assistance staff person assigned to the County to discuss any issues, timelines, and division of responsibilities. The Solid Waste Officer will inform the County Board and interested persons of the plan process and invite their participation. The participation of interested persons and the County Board will be encouraged. If there is interest in developing a formal process for participation during the development of the plan, accommodations will be made at the time for a formal participation process. The draft plan will be placed on public notice and presented at a duly advertised public meeting. Based on comments received the draft plan may be edited. Reviews of the plan will be conducted every nine and a half years.

The Solid Waste Officer will prepare the plan with the input and assistance of the MPCA several months prior to the due date.

### ***Section 24.0* GOAL VOLUME TOTAL**

A goal volume table has been developed with the assistance of the MPCA and is included in **Appendix V**.

### ***Section 25.0* SOLID WASTE BUDGET**

Kandiyohi County has prepared a 10 year solid waste management budget using conservative estimates for inflation. The ten year budget is included in Appendix III.

***Section 26.0* ALTERNATIVE TO PROPOSED SYSTEM**

In the event of a short term emergency at the landfill facility, on October 1, 2000 Kandiyohi County entered into an Agreement with Renville County for the emergency sharing of landfill disposal space. In this agreement it states that if one of the landfills is temporarily required to be closed, for unspecified reasons, the other landfill which remains open will accept MSW from the closed landfill.

In the event that the current primary management system completely fails long-term, the County would prefer that haulers deliver waste to one of the facilities permitted by MPCA within the State of Minnesota until the landfill facility is back in operation or an alternative system could be implemented. The County would seek the assistance from the MPCA in developing the alternative system.

***Section 27.0* ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACTS**

Kandiyohi County is committed to enforcing laws regarding illegal disposal of Solid Waste. County, and MPCA staff investigate complaints of illegal dumping and open burning with the assistance on the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and the Kandiyohi County Sheriff's Department . Investigations are complaint driven. Education is provided and when necessary enforcement of ordinances and laws through law enforcement and the County Attorney's office are pursued.

On June 1, 1995 the Kandiyohi County Nuisance Ordinance was enacted. The purpose was to create a compatible relationship of land uses, certain standards are established to protect the public health and safety, adjacent property values and preserve aesthetic values.

***Section 28.0* SOLID WASTE FACILITY SITING PROGRAM**

No additional processing or disposal facilities are anticipated at this time.

***Section 29.0***      **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

County Board meetings are open to the public, and annually, the County Board approves an official newspaper to print the County Board meeting minutes and agenda. County Board meeting minutes are also posted on the County webpage or by contacting County Administration. County ordinances, resolutions and plans are available at County offices or on-line.

***Section 30.0***      **MULTI-COUNTY PLANNING**

Kandiyohi County has not participated in multi-county planning for the development of this plan. The county will, however continue to collaborate with other neighboring counties regarding solid waste management when feasible.