



2013 Polk County Solid Waste Management Plan

Prepared for:

POLK COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

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Table of Contents

1.0	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1-1
1.1	Introduction	1-1
1.2	Current Solid Waste System	1-1
1.3	Proposed Future Integrated Solid Waste System	1-2
1.4	Goal Volume Table.....	1-2
1.5	Budget Summary	1-3
2.0	BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	2-1
2.1	Demographic Information	2-1
2.1.1	Current Population Distribution.....	2-1
2.1.2	Population Projections 2013-2023.....	2-1
2.1.3	Current and Projected Land Use Patterns.....	2-2
2.2	Polk County Geography	2-2
2.3	Polk County Economy and Economic Conditions	2-4
2.3.1	Current and Projected Employment and Wages	2-4
2.3.2	Local Economic Conditions.....	2-5
2.4	Summary	2-5
3.0	SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND GENERATION.....	3-1
3.1	Existing Solid Waste Collection	3-1
3.1.1	Facilities.....	3-1
3.1.2	Collection Services and Rates	3-6
3.1.3	Storage and Final Disposal Systems	3-6
3.2	Existing Solid Waste Generation.....	3-7
3.2.1	Solid Waste Generation Rate	3-7
3.2.2	Solid Waste Characteristics	3-7
3.2.3	Regional Challenges and Opportunities	3-7
3.2.4	Construction and Demolition Debris	3-8
3.2.5	Major Solid Waste Generators	3-8
3.3	Local and Regional Solid Waste Planning within Last Five Years.....	3-8
3.4	Summary	3-9
4.0	EXISTING INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	4-1
4.1	Policy and Goals	4-1
4.2	History of Solid Waste System Development	4-1
4.3	Existing Waste Reduction Programs	4-3
4.4	Existing Solid Waste Education Programs.....	4-3
4.5	Existing Recycling Programs.....	4-3
4.6	Existing Household Hazardous Waste Management.....	4-6
4.7	Existing Resource Recovery Programs	4-7
4.8	Existing Land Disposal Facilities	4-8

Table of Contents (Cont.)

4.9	Solid Waste Ordinance and Licensing.....	4-9
4.10	Costs to Operate and Maintain the Solid Waste Management System	4-9
4.11	Achievements, Opportunities, and Challenges.....	4-9
5.0	PROPOSED INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM.....	5-1
5.1	Introduction	5-1
5.1.1	Policy	5-1
5.2	Waste Abatement Programs.....	5-1
5.2.1	Waste Reduction	5-2
6.0	SUMMARY	6-1
7.0	REFERENCES	7-1

TABLES

Table 2-1:	Polk County Population 2000 – 2011	2-1
Table 2-2:	Polk County Population Projections 2013-2023	2-1
Table 2-3:	Polk County Labor Force Projections 2005-2025	2-4
Table 2-4:	Major Industry Output and Employment by Sector in Polk County	2-5
Table 3-1:	Municipalities and Zones	3-11
Table 4-1:	Polk County Recycling Composition, 2007-2011	4-5
Table 4-2:	Tons of Problem Materials Collected, 2007-2011	4-7
Table 4-3:	Polk County Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal 2007-2011	4-8
Table 5-1:	MSW at the Polk County Landfill, 2007-2011	5-8
Table 5-2:	Projected MSW Disposed at Polk County Landfill, 2011-2021	5-8

FIGURES

Figure 2-1:	Polk County Land Use	2-3
Figure 2-2:	Polk County Employment Levels 2002 – 2012.....	2-4
Figure 3-1:	Polk Disposal/Recycling Facility Locations.....	3-10
Figure 4-1:	Regional Map of Partner Counties.....	4-2
Figure 4-2:	Polk County Recycling Drop-off Sites.....	4-4
Figure 4-3:	Polk County Waste Disposal Trends, 2007-2011	4-8

APPENDICES

Appendix A:	Polk County Goal-Volume Table
Appendix B:	Solid Waste System Budgets
Appendix C:	Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance

Glossary

ADC	Alternate Daily Cover
Ash cell	A landfill area receiving ash generated at an incinerator
Ash	The remains of incinerated solid waste
BTU	British Thermal Unit
C & D	Construction and demolition debris
CO	Carbon monoxide
CSAH	County State Aid Highway
CSBUD	Case-Specific Beneficial Use Determination
cy	cubic yards
Demo	Demolition debris
DRP	Demonstration Research Project
Electronic waste	Computers, printers, televisions, cell phones, DVD players, and other discarded electronic devices. Also called E-waste.
ESP	Electrostatic precipitator
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
HHW	Household Hazardous Waste
Incinerator	The Polk County Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)
MMBtu/hour	One million British thermal units per hour
MPCA	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
MRF	Materials Recovery Facility: Facility in Fosston, Minnesota that removes objectionable and recyclable materials out of the waste stream before waste is incinerated in the Resource Recovery Facility (RRF).
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
MWC	Municipal waste combustor
NWMN HHW	Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste
O ₂	Oxygen
OCC	Old Corrugated Cardboard
ODC	Occupational Development Center

Glossary (Cont.)

Organics	Organic material that can be composted, such as food scraps and food-soiled paper products
PM	Particulate matter
Problem Materials	Materials banned from landfills in Minnesota. The five categories are vehicle batteries, tires, major appliances, motor oil, and oil filters.
RDF	Refuse-derived fuel
Resource Recovery Facility (RRF)	A facility in Fosston, Minnesota, that incinerates mixed municipal solid waste. Works in conjunction with the site's Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)
SCORE	Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment: A state program that funds county waste reduction, recycling and solid waste management efforts
Single-sort recycling	See single stream recycling
Single stream recycling	A system in which all recyclable wastes (paper, plastic, metal, etc.) are collected together without sorting by the depositor. Also called single-sort recycling. The recyclable wastes are later separated at a materials recovery facility.
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
Solid Waste Landfill Complex	The landfill system in Gentilly, Minnesota, that receives municipal solid waste, demolition debris, combustor ash, and source-separated organic matter
Solid Waste Service District	One of two geographic districts in Polk County bearing responsibility for solid waste management in that area
Source separated recycling	A system in which recyclable materials are separated into types (paper, plastic, and metal, e.g.) by the depositor
SSOM	Source-Separated Organic Material: Organic material separated from other wastes by the depositor
SWAA	Solid Waste Administrators Association
SWMP	Solid Waste Management Plan
Transfer station	A facility where waste is collected from multiple vehicles into larger transfer vehicles for shipment to a final disposal site
WTE	Waste-to-Energy: A process that converts waste to electrical or heat energy by incineration.
Yard waste	Grass clippings and other discarded landscape plant materials

Polk County Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan 2013

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Polk County Administrator

Mr. Charles Whiting

Polk County Solid Waste Officer

Mr. Jon Steiner

1.0 Executive Summary

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2013 Polk County Solid Waste Management Plan has been developed in accordance with the revised rules of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) governing the development, adoption, and implementation of solid waste management plans (SWMPs) in Greater Minnesota. The MPCA adopted the revised rules (Minnesota Rules Chapters 9215.0500 – 9215.0880) in 2009 to reflect current solid waste management practices, eliminate rule requirements that were redundant or obsolete, encourage regional planning, and provide counties with more flexibility in choosing waste abatement strategies and integrated solid waste management systems that reflect the characteristics affecting solid waste systems in Greater Minnesota.

Polk County has relationships with neighboring counties Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahnomon and Norman to make solid waste programs and services available to residents of northwestern Minnesota. These five counties form the Five County Advisory Board and meet regularly to discuss solid waste management issues relevant to the counties.

This plan describes the existing integrated solid waste management system in Polk County in northwestern Minnesota and presents policies and strategies to guide the County's solid waste management programs and planning over the next 10 years.

1.2 CURRENT SOLID WASTE SYSTEM

The current solid waste management system ensures that viable outlets for waste materials are available to the residents and businesses of Polk County. There are adequate disposal and recycling facilities for Polk County waste. There are existing waste reduction programs, most effectively the use of a volume-based solid waste assessment for non-residential units. The existing education programs help Polk County gain and maintain public support and involvement in solid waste programs, projects, and activities.

Disposal facilities serving Polk County include the Polk County Transfer Station (Crookston), Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and Waste-to-Energy (WTE) facilities (Fosston), and a Solid Waste Landfill Complex (Gentilly) for municipal solid waste (MSW), demolition debris (Demo), combustor ash (Ash), and source-separated organic matter (SSOM) compost. There are household hazardous waste (HHW) satellite collection sites located at the Transfer Station in Crookston and at the Recycling Center in Fosston. Polk County has regional recycling centers in Crookston and Fosston, as well as community collection sites in most incorporated municipalities within Polk County.

Several programs identified during the 1998 and 2004 Polk County Solid Waste Management Plans have been successfully implemented. These include single-stream recycling and improvements to solid waste management operations, such as processing excess waste that cannot be incinerated.

The City of East Grand Forks has a community drop-off site available to its residents for recyclable materials, yard waste, and other special wastes. The City also coordinates with the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste (NWMN HHW) facility in Bagley, Minnesota, for HHW periodic collection events as part of Polk County's inclusion in the Joint Powers Board.

1.3 PROPOSED FUTURE INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE SYSTEM

Polk County intends to continue processing County and regional solid waste through its integrated solid waste management system. The County will continue to work with disposal facilities such as the Polk County Incinerator in Fosston and Polk County Landfill in Gentilly and with end markets to ensure that viable outlets for waste materials are available to the residents of Polk County.

The integrated solid waste management system provides hazardous waste management, single-sort recycling for Polk County residents, a Transfer Station in Crookston and Recycling Center in Fosston to serve as main hubs for solid waste management, and final disposal options. Waste reduction efforts will continue along with educational programs to encourage proper management of solid waste, reduce the amount of on-site or unauthorized disposal, and teach children the importance of an integrated solid waste management system.

Yard waste management will continue, as will management of problem materials such as tires, used appliances, and motor vehicle waste. The Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex in Gentilly is one possible destination for construction and demolition (C&D) debris in Polk County, and the Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance maintains policies for licensing other C&D disposal areas.

The source-separated organics program will continue and may be expanded pending approval of a state grant in the near future. The finished compost is used on-site to augment landfill cover material at the Solid Waste Landfill Complex. The source-separated organics area is located in a separate area of the Complex, where environmental impacts may be managed and adverse environmental or public health impacts avoided.

Over the 10-year planning period, the County anticipates a stable recycling rate of 43% each year through the programs noted above.

The future proposed integrated solid waste management system will enable residents and businesses within Polk County to manage solid waste in an environmentally responsible, reliable, sustainable, convenient, and cost effective manner.

1.4 GOAL VOLUME TABLE

As shown in the goal volume table (Appendix A), Polk County currently generates approximately 30,000 tons of municipal solid waste per year. Through the Polk County Waste-to-Energy Facility, including the MRF, the Solid Waste Landfill Complex in Gentilly, and the East Grand Forks Landfill, solid waste from Polk County is appropriately managed.

Recent changes to the solid waste management system, such as collecting Polk County recycling as a

single stream and providing an area and use for source-separated organic material, are reflected in the 10-year projections of solid waste for Polk County.

1.5 BUDGET SUMMARY

Polk County Environmental Services has a total combined operational budget of approximately \$1,600,000. Of that figure, about \$250,000 is budgeted for the administration of solid waste and recycling services. Another \$350,000 is budgeted for the Transfer Station, which manages the intake and handling of materials collected. In addition, \$60,000 is budgeted for the collection and processing of HHW, and \$430,000 is budgeted for the collection, transportation and processing of recyclable materials (SCORE Program).

Polk County Environmental Services has a total combined revenue budget of approximately \$1,600,000. Of that budgeted revenue figure, \$1,460,000 is budgeted to be received from the Special Solid Waste Assessment, \$75,000 is budgeted to be received from SCORE Grants, and \$85,000 from sales of materials at market.

The budget amounts and spending categories are expected to remain fairly constant over the next 10 years.

2.0 Background Information

2.1 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Polk County is located in northwestern Minnesota, with its western edge comprising the state border between Minnesota and North Dakota. Polk County has a land area of approximately 2,013 square miles, making it the eighth largest county in the state. The County comprises 58 townships and 15 cities.

The Polk County seat is in Crookston. The nearest large population center in the region is the East Grand Forks, Minnesota-Grand Forks, North Dakota, metropolitan area, referred to as the Greater Grand Forks area, a community that stretches across the Minnesota-North Dakota border. The Greater Grand Forks area is approximately 30 miles west of Crookston, Minnesota.

Based on 2010 U.S. Census information, Polk County is home to 31,600 people. The Minnesota State Demographic Center estimates the Polk County 2011 population at 31,489 people in 12,708 households.

2.1.1 Current Population Distribution

The majority of Polk County is sparsely populated. The 2011 population density is estimated to be 15.6 persons per square mile. The 15 cities have a combined population of 21,416, which is 68% of the County population. The two largest cities in Polk County are East Grand Forks, with a population of 8,590, and Crookston, with a population of 7,878.

The following table shows the population levels from 2000 and 2010 Census data and the current projection.

Table 2-1: Polk County Population 2000 – 2011

	2000	2010	2011	Change 2000-2011
Population	31,369	31,600	31,489	0.38%
Households	12,070	12,704	12,708	5.29%

2.1.2 Population Projections 2013-2023

Population projections for Polk County do not change significantly. Based on population estimates from the Minnesota State Demographic Center, the following table shows the population projections from 2013-2023.

Table 2-2: Polk County Population Projections 2013-2023

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
31,535	31,514	31,492	31,522	31,552	31,581	31,611	31,641	31,662	31,684	31,705

County population projections estimate that Polk County population will remain stable for the next 10 years.

2.1.3 Current and Projected Land Use Patterns

The land use within the county is largely residential and agricultural and includes 159 registered feedlots. Land use is not expected to change in the 10-year planning period of the Solid Waste Management Plan. The majority of the county is rural. Land uses consist of cities, two National Wildlife Refuges, lakes, rivers, and forested land. Polk County Land Use is shown in Figure 2-1 (attached). Polk County abides by the Polk County Zoning Ordinance, which provides for county-wide land use zoning. The Zoning Ordinance was revised and updated in May 2012.

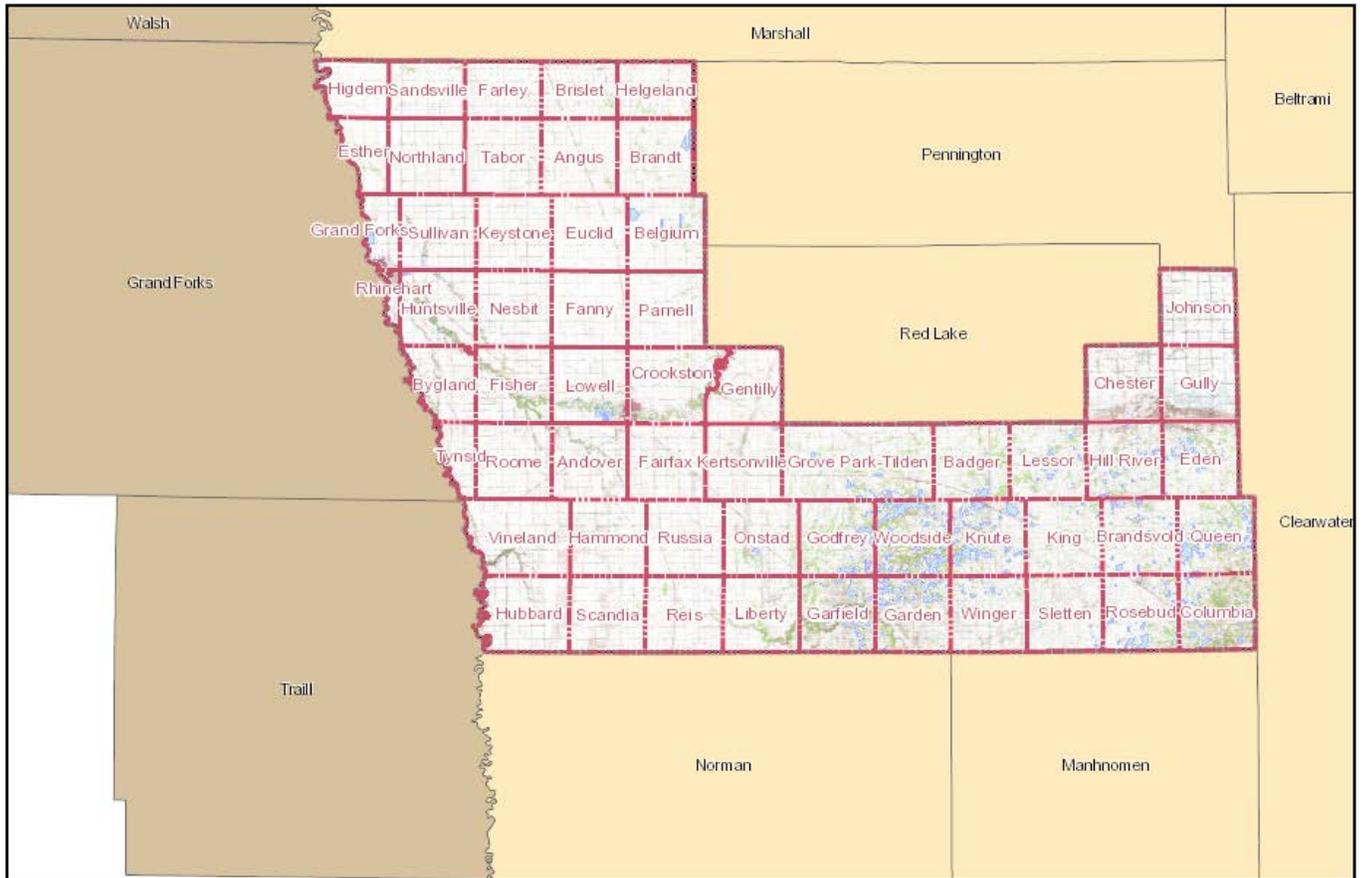
2.2 POLK COUNTY GEOGRAPHY

Polk County lies within the Red River Valley. The Red River forms the western boundary of the county and flows north. Areas of Polk County are in three of Minnesota's biomes: Central and Eastern Polk County are part of the deciduous forest biome and are characterized by many lakes and forested areas, while Western Polk County is part of the prairie grassland biome and includes more agricultural areas. North-central Polk County is part of the tallgrass aspen parkland. The county is mostly flat with hilly moraine areas in the southeast at the borders of what was the continental ice sheet. The normal annual temperature is 37-40 degrees Fahrenheit and average annual rainfall is 18-24 inches.

Glacial Ridge National Wildlife Refuge is located near the city of Mentor. Glacial Ridge is 24,000 acres and may grow to 37,000 acres; it is the nation's largest prairie and wetland restoration project. Rydell National Wildlife Refuge is located near the city of Erskine in Polk County and is 2,120 acres. Both wildlife refuges promote recreational activities such as wildlife watching, hunting, environmental education, and wildlife photography.

Polk County is susceptible to flooding as the range between the highest and lowest stages of the Red River can be up to 50 feet in the southern part of the county. From 1953-2010, there were 20 major (Presidential) disasters and four emergencies declared. The Red River Valley lies at approximately 1,000 feet above sea level. During floods, there is an immediate need for disposal of items potentially contaminated with petroleum, septic waste, and other unknown chemicals. Residents affected by the flood must dispose of sheetrock, flooring, wall coverings, appliances, furnishings, personal possessions and other material saturated or damaged by water.

Figure 2-1: Polk County Land Use



Polk County Topography

Tuesday, Mar. 26, 2013 at 2:41 PM

These data are provided on an 'AS-IS' basis, without warranty of any type, expressed or implied. Including but not limited to any warranty as to their performance, merchantability, or fitness for any particular purpose.

2.3 POLK COUNTY ECONOMY AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

2.3.1 Current and Projected Employment and Wages

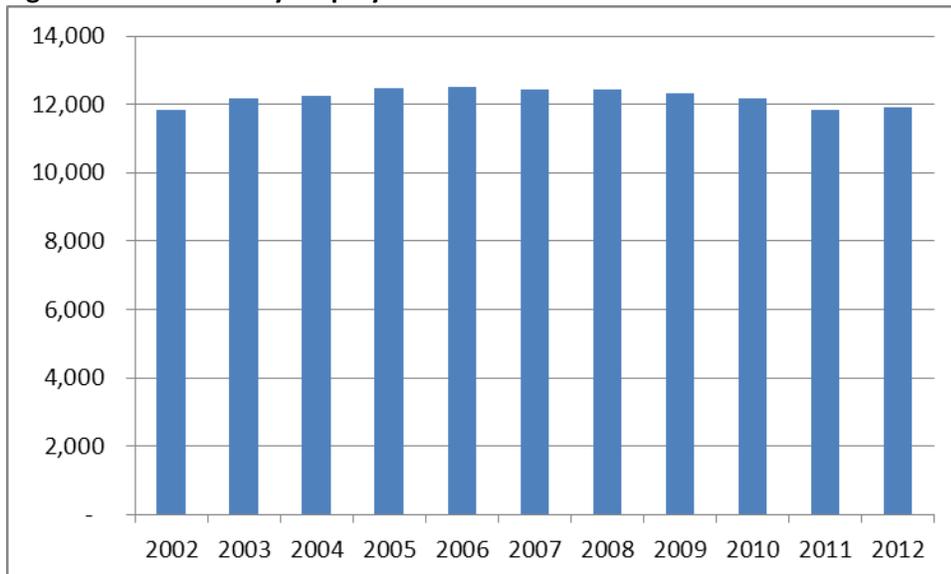
The State Demography Center in the 2007 publication *Minnesota Labor Force Projections 2005-2035* indicates that Polk County is likely to see a decline in the labor force from 2005-2035. The projections are included in the following table.

Table 2-3: Polk County Labor Force Projections 2005-2025

Age	2005	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	Change 2005-2015	Change 2005-2035
16-24	3,090	2,660	2,420	2,270	2,390	2,480	2,530	-21.7%	-18.1%
25-44	6,600	6,780	7,080	7,370	7,270	6,940	6,850	7.3%	3.8%
45-64	5,870	6,280	6,080	5,530	5,070	5,020	5,180	3.6%	-11.8%
65+	630	740	960	1,240	1,370	1,380	1,260	52.4%	100%
TOTAL	16,200	16,460	16,550	16,400	16,100	15,820	15,810	2.2%	-2.4%

The average per capita income according to 2010 Census data was \$24,274 and per household income was \$49,257, based on data from 2007-2011. The household income for Polk County was approximately 84% of the Minnesota average household income of \$58,476. Based on 2007-2011 data, 12.2% of Polk County residents were considered below poverty level. For calendar year 2012, Polk County had low unemployment of 4-6%. Annual employment from 2002-2012 is shown in the figure below. The data show a high of 12,522 people employed in 2006 and a low of 11,830 in 2002. The average estimate from 2012 is 11,899.

Figure 2-2: Polk County Employment Levels 2002 – 2012



The Bureau of Labor Statistics has county-level unemployment data, which estimate the January 2013 unemployment rate for Polk County at 6.4%. The January 2012 unemployment rate was 7.1%, and this 12-month net change of -0.7% was the greatest improvement of any Minnesota county.

2.3.2 Local Economic Conditions

According to City Data, The largest industries providing employment for men in Polk County are agriculture (13%), construction (13%), educational services (8%), and food (5%). The largest industries providing employment for women are health care (23%), educational services (17%), food services (7%), and social assistance (6%). Major Polk County employers include American Crystal Sugar, Northland Community & Technical College, University of Minnesota – Crookston, New Flyer, Dee Inc., Dahlgren & Company, Inc., Erskine Attachments, and Minnesota Dehydrated Vegetable. A breakdown of employment in major industry sectors are shown in the table below.

Table 2-4: Major Industry Output and Employment by Sector in Polk County

Major Industry Sector	Industry Output (\$ Million)	Employment (number of jobs)
Agriculture production and processing	\$695.72	4,641
Manufacturing	\$537.67	1,189
Government	\$242.35	2,835
Health and Social Services	\$158.81	3,070
Wholesale & Retail Trade	\$156.48	2,240
Construction	\$81.54	713
Professional Services	\$67.40	822
Finance & Insurance	\$66.34	503
Transportation & Warehousing	\$54.55	490
Information	\$47.71	189
Accommodation & Food Services	\$46.12	1,108

2.4 SUMMARY

Polk County is mostly rural, home to approximately 31,500 residents and maintains a stable population. Most of the population resides in the 15 cities in Polk County. The population density is low at 16 persons per square mile, which makes participation and cost effectiveness of waste management a challenge. The population projections show that the county population will change less than 1% by 2023. The labor force in Polk County will shift as the population ages and the total labor force will increase slightly by 2015 but decrease again by 2025. Employment levels have been fairly steady and have been improving in Polk County. These stable conditions are beneficial for solid waste management planning within the county. Polk County is susceptible to flooding in the Red River Valley, which presents a solid waste management challenge that is managed through experience, flexibility, and planning. Polk County will continue managing its integrated solid waste system to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities in the county.

3.0 Solid Waste Collection and Generation

3.1 EXISTING SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

In 1986, Polk County formed the creation of Solid Waste Service Districts. As a result, Polk County was divided into two (2) Solid Waste Service Districts (Service Districts) that defined where Solid Waste would go and who was responsible for the management of that waste generated within each district. District I is composed of that area within the legal municipal boundary of the City of East Grand Forks, Minnesota. Due to East Grand Forks' proximity to, and existing relationship with, Grand Forks, North Dakota, its waste system is dependent upon service from the Grand Forks MSW Landfill. District I is managed by the City of East Grand Forks Sanitation Department. District II comprises all areas outside the legal municipal boundaries of the City of East Grand Forks, Minnesota. It depends upon service from both the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility in Fosston and Solid Waste Landfill Complex in Gentilly, Minnesota. Management of the District II system is through the Polk County Environmental Services Department. There is some collaboration on solid waste projects that complement both systems, but for the most part the programs themselves have evolved independent of each other over time.

Polk County currently manages its solid waste in an integrated solid waste management system. Polk County has relationships with neighboring counties Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahnomon, and Norman to make solid waste programs and services available to residents of northwestern Minnesota. These five counties form the Five County Advisory Board and meet regularly to discuss solid waste management issues relevant to the counties. The Partner Counties have a shared goal of managing waste locally and having those who generated the solid waste be responsible for it.

Minnesota Solid Waste Planning Rules Chapter 9215 requires each county to maintain and implement a solid waste management plan that has been approved by the MPCA. Solid waste planning helps develop a system that recycles materials, conserves and recovers resources, and manages yard waste, problem materials, and construction and demolition (C&D) debris. Polk County's last update to its solid waste management plan (SWMP) was approved in January 2000, which included information through CY 1998. Since that time, the MPCA has provided both a 2-year and 5-year extension to SWMPs, and then passed enabling legislation to extend the SWMP's effective dates for 10 years. This is the next plan to describe solid waste management programs for the next 10 years within Polk County.

Polk County adopted a Solid Waste Ordinance on July 14, 1975, and revised it in 1988 and 1991 to achieve Polk County's solid waste management goals.

3.1.1 Facilities

Polk County owns and operates a variety of waste management facilities as part of its integrated waste management system. These include the Polk County Transfer Station (Crookston), Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) and Waste-to-Energy (WTE) facilities (Fosston), and a Solid Waste Landfill Complex

(Gentilly) for municipal solid waste (MSW), demolition debris (demo), combustor ash (ash), and source-separated organic matter (SSOM) compost. There are household hazardous waste (HHW) satellite collection sites located at the Transfer Station in Crookston and at the Recycling Center in Fosston. Polk County has regional recycling centers in Crookston and Fosston, as well as community collection sites in most incorporated municipalities within Polk County.

The City of East Grand Forks has a community drop-off site available to its residents for recyclable materials, yard waste, and other special wastes. The City also coordinates with the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste (NWMN HHW) facility in Bagley, Minnesota, for HHW periodic collection events as part of Polk County's inclusion in the Joint Powers Board.

Waste-to-Energy Facility, Fosston

In an effort to ensure a local disposal option for Polk and surrounding counties, and to comply with the state refuse disposal hierarchy (Hierarchy) that promotes landfill abatement, Polk constructed a Resource Recovery Facility (Incinerator) in Fosston, Minnesota. Polk partnered via contract with the Counties of Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahnomon and Norman for burnable MSW disposal services, and began operation of the WTE facility in 1988. Polk County (excluding the City of East Grand Forks) and the other Partner Counties are to deliver the burnable portion of their communities' MSW up to the contracted tonnage to the Incinerator. The Resource Recovery Facility is made up of two mass burn incinerators designed to process MSW or refuse-derived fuel (RDF). The design capacity of each combustion unit is 17.6 million BTU per hour (MMBtu/hr) and equates to 1.6 tons of RDF per hour.

The municipal waste combustors (MWCs) generate steam. A portion of the steam is used to heat the facility while the remainder is consumed by steam customers within the Fosston Industrial Park. Any sufficient quantity of excess steam is routed through a steam-powered turbine generator to produce electricity.

Pollution control equipment at the facility consists of sodium bicarbonate scrubbing for the control of acid gases, activated carbon injection for the control of mercury and dioxins, and electrostatic precipitators (ESPs) for the control of particulate matter (PM). Exhaust gases enter the atmosphere through a 170-ft primary stack. Exhaust gases are continuously monitored for carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), opacity, and oxygen (O₂).

Materials Recovery Facility, Fosston

To address concerns related to emission levels and high operation/maintenance costs, Polk County applied for and received a CAP Grant in 1995 for the construction of a Materials Removal Facility (MRF). In 1995 the Incinerator began construction of the MRF, or up-front processing facility. The MRF was designed to remove "objectionable" items from the waste stream that cause excessive wear on the operational components of the Incinerator. The MRF was also designed to remove "problem" materials which result in elevated emission levels of various pollutants. Select recyclable items were also removed from the waste stream prior to incineration to partially offset the MRF's operational costs.

The MRF is designed to process up to 150 tons per day of unprocessed MSW per eight-hour day. The weekly capacity for a five-day work week is 750 tons, which is historically the peak MSW flow received during the summer months at the Incinerator. The MRF is able to remove up to 30% of the materials found in the waste stream prior to incineration. With the MRF's ability to remove materials prior to

incineration, the amount of unprocessed MSW the Incinerator is able to process has increased from 600 tons per week to 750 tons per week, without having to landfill excess tonnages received.

The MRF separates the waste stream into three size fractions from which problem/objectionable items can be mechanically removed prior to incineration. The fines component of the burnable MSW stream is separated out in the MRF and hauled to the MSW Landfill where it is reused as alternate daily cover (ADC). Although non-burnable MSW tonnage sent to the Landfill has increased due to the addition of the fines that were removed from the burnable MSW stream, the overall volume of MSW being landfilled has been greatly reduced.

Other materials that have either a negative effect on stack emissions or are problematic to the processing equipment are also removed, such as oversized materials, banding materials, fluorescent bulbs, thermostats, and batteries. Since the MRF has been added to the incineration process, a reduction in wear on incineration equipment has been realized, as evidenced by much of the original refractory still being intact in the incineration units. In addition, air emissions have been reduced, most notably mercury emissions, and the ash tonnage has markedly decreased.

The impact of the MRF on the WTE operation extends beyond the emissions and maintenance benefits. The non-combustible fraction of the waste entering the incinerators has been removed, and in turn the volume of waste that may be combusted has dropped due to increases in the heating (BTU) value of the waste. The processed waste contains 5,500 BTU/lb (up from unprocessed MSW's heating value of 4,500 BTU/lb) and the daily throughput capacity proportionally dropped from 90 tpd to 77 tpd. This has been accomplished with no impacts on steam production or sales.

Since September of 1996, all materials received at the Incinerator from the Counties of Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahanomen, Norman and Polk are processed through the MRF. Aside from the problem or objectionable materials, the MRF is designed to remove corrugated cardboard, aluminum beverage cans and tin/steel food containers, which are sold at recycling end markets. The gross revenue received from the sale of recyclables removed from the burnable MSW is used to off-set the operational costs of the MRF. The MRF also acts to supplement each county's recycling program by removing additional recyclable materials that were not previously removed via the county's ongoing recycling efforts. Each county is credited with recycling tonnages for their SCORE report based on the MSW tonnage their county disposed of at the Incinerator.

Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex

The Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex (originally only the Sanitary Landfill) was sited 10 miles east of Crookston, Minnesota, in Gentilly Township Section 26. The Landfill was originally issued a permit (SW-124) to operate in 1974 and began receiving MSW in 1975. The original permit authorized the disposal of 1,700,000 cubic yards (cy) of unprocessed MSW.

The Landfill is currently composed of MSW, demolition, and ash disposal areas, and a source-separated organic composting area. The old MSW Landfill was originally constructed without a liner or leachate collection system, which was not required at the time the landfill was permitted. This old MSW landfill of approximately 45 acres has been formally closed.

In 1992, Polk County applied for and received a permit to construct lined MSW cells to comply with new state and federal landfill regulations. The MSW Landfill would receive non-burnable MSW and excess

non-burnable MSW (Bypass) from the Incinerator. The total permitted capacity of the new MSW Landfill was set at 327,200 cy. The Phase I and Phase II lined MSW cells were constructed in late 1992 and began receiving non-burnable and bypass MSW in 1993. Non-burnable and bypass MSW was received from licensed waste haulers, the Transfer Stations in Crookston and Bemidji, and the Incinerator. Phases III through VIII are MSW cells approximately one acre each and were constructed in 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2001, 2004, and 2009. In 2012, Phases IX and X were constructed. Phases I, II, III, and IV are partially closed on each phase's west slope and Phase IV's south slope. The ultimate capacity for the MSW landfill is currently 1,770,500 cy.

In 1992, Polk County applied for a permit to operate a demolition landfill at the Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex. The demo landfill area would be sited just north of the existing landfill office building and would accept only demolition materials. The demo landfill was permitted in 1992, and began receiving demolition material in 1993. The total permitted capacity for the demo landfill was 50,000 cy. The demolition cell received C&D materials until the autumn of 1997, when the site north of the landfill office building was closed, and a new site opened within the boundaries, and on top of, the old filled MSW Landfill. The closed demo cell received final cover and was seeded. A formal closure plan was submitted to the MPCA. The new demo site is receiving demolition materials and has an ultimate capacity of 299,900 cy. Based on the 2012 Solid Waste Annual Report, the demolition site has approximately 14.7 years of remaining operating life.

In 1989, construction began on Phase I of an ash monofill to comply with the MPCA's Temporary Ash Rules. The ash monofill is used almost exclusively for ash generated at the Incinerator. The ash monofill is composed of twelve (12) phases and has a design capacity of 285,000 cy. Phase I of the monofill began receiving ash in October 1989. Phases II and V of the ash cell monofill were completed in September 1991 and July 1996, respectively. Ash Cell Phase V was expanded to its full planned size in the fall of 1999. Ash Cell Phase III was partially constructed in 2003. All of the ash cells are currently active, with the Phase III cell used primarily as a staging and storage area for screening ash prior to ash utilization.

Since 2000, the Polk County Landfill has participated in several ash utilization demonstration projects that have involved the use of ash in road construction materials. Two ash utilization projects were completed in 2000 that involved substituting ash for natural aggregate in hot mix asphalt (HMA) for construction of County State Aid Highway (CSAH) 13 and 44. From 2000-2009 the Landfill was involved in multiple Demonstration Research Projects (DRPs) to utilize MWC ash as a partial aggregate replacement in HMA and in 2010 received a Case-Specific Beneficial Use Determination (CSBUD) to use ash as a partial amendment to Class 5 aggregate for road base during construction projects. These projects utilized thousands of tons of ash from the ash disposal area at the landfill. The 2012 project utilized approximately 3,420 cy of ash. Based on the 2012 Solid Waste Annual Report, the ash monofill has approximately 58.5 years of remaining operating life remaining.

In 2011, a permit modification was granted to establish a source-separated organic composting area at the Polk County Landfill. The composting area is located over a nine-acre parcel of the old closed MSW disposal. The landfill is permitted to accept source-separated organic materials (SSOM) and yard waste materials for composting. The finished compost will be used on-site for augmenting landfill cover material.

Grand Forks Sanitary Landfill, Grand Forks, North Dakota

The cities of East Grand Forks, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, North Dakota, as well as surrounding North Dakota communities, utilize the Grand Forks Regional Landfill for MSW disposal. The Grand Forks Regional Landfill began operation in the 1960s. In the mid-1990s, the State of North Dakota designated the Grand Forks Landfill a regional landfill to serve the City and County of Grand Forks, as well as communities and private haulers in northeast North Dakota and northwest Minnesota. Starting in 2000, the City of Grand Forks began to bale MSW to provide better compaction, prolonging the life of the landfill, reducing wind-blown debris, and reducing the number of birds at the site. The North Dakota Department of Health issued an operating extension as the original site was nearing capacity. Due to the proximity of the landfill to the Grand Forks International Airport, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) would not continue to approve landfill operations.

In anticipation of the Grand Forks Landfill reaching capacity and closing, an alternative site was proposed. The initial alternative site for a MSW disposal facility was not approved by the affected township. In 2008, the Grand Forks City Council selected a site in Rye Township in North Grand Forks County for the Grand Forks Sanitary Landfill. The Department of Health issued a permit for the proposed MSW landfill in April 2009.

The original site stopped accepting waste in 2009 and was closed due to capacity constraints and proximity to a new runway at the Grand Forks International Airport. For approximately five weeks between the closing of the landfill and the construction of the first cell of a new 190-acre MSW disposal area, waste was baled and hauled to the City of Fargo Landfill. The new MSW landfill began accepting waste at the end of September 2009. The new landfill site is one mile north of the former site and includes 10 cells of approximately 19 acres each. The process at the landfill continues to involve flattening and baling waste. The projected site life for the Grand Forks Sanitary Landfill is 84 years.

The Grand Forks Landfill accepts tires, scrap metal, white goods, and clean wood waste for recycling and processing. Recyclables should be separated by the consumer. Refundable beverage containers are banned from the landfill and recycling program to encourage people to return them for the refund. The Grand Forks Landfill also includes a septic sludge disposal area.

Polk County Transfer Station, Crookston, Minnesota

The Polk County Transfer Station in Crookston serves as the central collection point for Polk County's integrated solid waste management system. The Crookston Transfer Station also hauls MSW to the Gentilly Landfill and the Incinerator in Fosston. A portion of the Transfer Station is also used as a recycling center for the County. The Transfer Station also is used to divert objectionable materials away from the Incinerator. Bypass material is routed directly to the Gentilly MSW Landfill. Demolition materials are also collected at the Transfer Station and routed directly to the Demolition Landfill. .

The Transfer Station evolved into the Environmental Services Department in 1993 with the addition of the Planning & Zoning Department. The recycling facility was moved across the parking lot to a large building adjacent to the Transfer Station in the fall of 1994. An HHW satellite facility was established at the Transfer Station in 1995 in the space the recycling center had occupied. Various items have continued to be added to the list of acceptable materials at the Transfer Station. Acceptable items at the Transfer Station include burnable MSW, bypass MSW, demolition material, HHW, scrap iron, tires,

batteries, used oil/filters, fluorescent bulbs, yard waste, triple rinsed pesticide containers, appliances, electronic waste (e-waste), and used antifreeze.

3.1.2 Collection Services and Rates

Any material that can be recycled or processed at the WTE facility is accepted from Polk County residents at no charge. Polk County pays for the management of waste from revenue generated by a service fee that appears on the property tax statement, known as the Solid Waste Assessment (Assessment). The Assessment for residential units, including single family or multiple residential units, is based on a static rate that is adjusted by the Polk County Board as required. In 2012, the residential Assessment was \$100. The Assessment for non-residential units is volume-based and is adjusted by the Polk County Board as required. The non-residential Assessment is based on the volume of waste materials generated and associated with the specific use, not on the volume of waste disposed of at a County solid waste facility. In 2012, the commercial Assessment ranged from \$120-\$30,000.

The use of a zero tip fee is a form of economic flow control that encourages materials to be received at the appropriate County solid waste facility where they can be managed properly and avoid illegal disposal. Licensing of waste haulers is another method of securing waste within Polk County and ensuring the waste collected is managed at its intended facility. Contracts between Polk County and its other Partner Counties ensure regional waste supplies are adequate to operate and maintain the required integrated waste management system, facilities and equipment that support the established state and federal waste hierarchies. Adequate waste supply for these publicly-owned facilities is essential to ensure these waste-related programs utilized by Polk and its Partner Counties are operated and maintained in an efficient and sustainable manner. Existing mechanisms utilized by Polk and its Partner Counties to assure waste deliveries to those integrated waste management facilities include licensing waste haulers, waste service contracts, and financial incentive such as a zero or subsidized tip fees. Polk and the Partner Counties reserve the possibility of further organizing MSW collection within their jurisdictions, including the designation of solid waste to those management facilities within this integrated solid waste management system in order to realize these shared waste-related goals.

A map showing the hauling municipalities and district zones within Polk County is attached, as well as a table showing which haulers include residential service, commercial service, or both. This information is current as of May 2013, but may change in the future depending on service area accounts and market conditions.

3.1.3 Storage and Final Disposal Systems

The majority of Polk County waste is collected and managed through the Crookston Transfer Station or Fosston Recycling Center and Incinerator. Material is accepted at no charge. Polk County funds its solid waste management programs through a service fee. The integrated waste management system in place encourages materials to be received at the appropriate County Solid Waste facilities where it can be managed properly and reduce illegal disposal. At the Materials Recovery Facility, recyclable materials are removed from the waste stream and brought to market. The resulting processed waste is combusted to produce steam for food processing companies, and any steam not sold to those companies may then be used to power a turbine to produce electricity for the power grid. Ash byproduct from waste incineration is used as a binder material in the sub-base during construction of new roads. Waste in excess of the Incinerator's capacity or which cannot be incinerated is managed at

the Polk County MSW Landfill. Through this system, other materials are encouraged to be removed from the MSW stream prior to receipt at the Transfer Station or Resource Recovery Facility. Materials such as recyclable items, yard waste, demolition debris, appliances, tires, HHW, fluorescent bulbs/ballasts and electronic wastes all have alternative collection and reuse, recycle, or disposal systems in place which are managed by Polk County.

3.2 EXISTING SOLID WASTE GENERATION

3.2.1 Solid Waste Generation Rate

In 2011, Polk County generated 30,660 tons of municipal solid waste (MSW). Based on a population of 31,578 residents, the per capita solid waste generation rate was 0.97 tons, or 1,941 pounds, of waste generated per person in a year. Of this waste, 33% was processed at the Fosston Incinerator, 42.4% was recycled, and 22% was disposed of at the Polk County or East Grand Forks Landfill. These values are consistent with the past five years of Polk County solid waste generation. From 2005-2010, waste amounts generated within the county varied only slightly, from a high of 30,033 tons of MSW generated in 2007 to a low of 27,374 tons generated in 2009. As with the rest of the state of Minnesota, MSW generation rates are linked to the economy. Generation of MSW had been increasing until 2007 as the recession affected waste generation.

Of Polk County waste, approximately 60% is residential and 40% is commercial/industrial/institutional waste. An estimated 1.4% of the population operates outside the integrated solid waste management system and disposes of waste on-site, for a total estimated disposal amount of 182 tons.

3.2.2 Solid Waste Characteristics

The composition of Polk County waste was most recently established in 2009 during a study conducted on the waste at the Polk County Solid Waste Resource Recovery Facility. The waste can be considered characteristic of the County's waste as much of the MSW flows through the resource recovery facility for the reasons described in Section 3.1. Of total waste, 23.2% is considered non-combustible and the remainder is composed of 28.27% paper waste, 24.03% organics, 15.91% plastics, 7.65% cardboard, and 0.93% electronics by weight. The heating value for waste at the Incinerator was, as an average of four samples collected, 6,181 Btu per pound of MSW.

3.2.3 Regional Challenges and Opportunities

There are many opportunities for cooperation among counties in northwestern Minnesota. Polk County is involved in the Five County Advisory Board as well as the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste (NWMN HHW) Joint Powers Board along with the Counties of Beltrami, Clearwater, Cass, Kittson, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, and Roseau. These 10 counties have established a regional HHW collection facility in Bagley, Minnesota (Clearwater County). A challenge within the region is ensuring an adequate waste supply for the Incinerator and Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex. Without adequate waste supply, and the resulting economic security to maintain those facilities, the continued operation of those Polk County waste management facilities is in jeopardy.

3.2.4 Construction and Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition debris is accepted at the Polk County Landfill in its own designated area. In 2012, it collected 8,315 cy of construction and demolition debris. Another demolition landfill in Polk County, Lenex Sand & Gravel, a small operation designed to accept contractor waste, accepts approximately 1,500 cy of C&D waste per year. All other private and public demolition landfills within Polk County have closed since 2000.

3.2.5 Major Solid Waste Generators

Major Polk County companies include American Crystal Sugar, Northland Community & Technical College, University of Minnesota – Crookston, New Flyer, Dee Inc., Dahlgren & Company, Inc., Erskine Attachments, and Minnesota Dehydrated Vegetable. These may be considered the major industrial/commercial solid waste generators in the County.

3.3 LOCAL AND REGIONAL SOLID WASTE PLANNING WITHIN LAST FIVE YEARS

The integrated solid waste management system operating in Polk County is well established. Polk County continues to maintain its longstanding partnership with Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahanomen, and Norman Counties through the Advisory Board for the Incinerator. Polk County is currently working toward an extension of that partnership beyond the current contract, which is set to expire on December 31, 2014. The extension terms being contemplated focus upon having Polk County's solid waste facilities be the destination for all partners' solid waste (burnable and non-burnable MSW) and recyclables. The extension may also involve the inclusion of one or more other partners or customers. Possible new partners or customers include neighboring counties, large cities, and/or tribal entities.

The existing partnership was expanded in 2012 to include not just the MSW from the partnership counties, but also the recyclables in these communities. Utilizing existing capacity within the MRF, single- and dual-stream recyclables are processed for these partners. In addition, other small regional communities have agreements for recyclable processing service and several others are interested should additional MRF capacity be gained in the future. This opportunity allows these communities to benefit from a cheap, convenient, local processing option, but also allows for these communities to transition to the more publicly desirable option of single- or dual-stream collection.

Additional regional planning efforts include the continuation of NWMN HHW, the 10 County Joint Powers Board for HHW. This program is viewed by all parties as a very successful endeavor and a model program. The NWMN HHW program has allowed each county to save on infrastructure costs while still receiving convenient and reliable service for their communities.

Since 2011, the Polk County Landfill has had a source-separated organic composting area. Current participants include Minnesota and North Dakota regional Walmart and Sam's Club stores, and various local agricultural businesses. There are plans to expand the program to other large institutions in the region.

The most recent regional planning effort was the E-waste Grant received by Polk County to build local infrastructure through providing e-waste collection services to Clearwater, Mahanomen, Norman, and Red Lake Counties. The benefit to all partners was the aggregation of multiple small e-waste volumes

into a larger total volume with a community that had an existing e-waste processing contract so that all may secure and maintain an affordable and reliable e-waste processing outlet. The grant began on July 1, 2011, and formally ended June 30, 2013. The continuation of the service after the grant concludes is being evaluated by each community.

Locally, Polk County has continued educational programs to reduce waste generation, encourage recycling and responsible handling of hazardous wastes, and introduce children to solid waste issues. Since 1998, Polk County has done a solid waste curriculum for 5th and 6th graders, including an essay contest. Environmental Services operates a booth at the Polk County Fair, and the Incinerator and MRF host tours and field trips.

Multiple solid waste regional meetings are held within the Solid Waste Administrators Association (SWAA) District 2 and 3 geographic areas, which serve northwestern Minnesota. This is a forum for these northwestern Minnesota counties to discuss issues of concern, update each other on progress made with regard to legislative or policy issues related to solid waste, and share ideas and collaborate on projects. These meetings occur between meetings of the full SWAA, where similar discussions are held at a state level.

3.4 SUMMARY

Solid waste collection and generation has remained steady in Polk County as the integrated solid waste management system combines recycling, HHW management, organics composting, waste incineration, and land disposal. Polk County has a rural population that cannot easily be required to participate in curbside recycling or waste collection, but collection areas encourage proper management of solid waste. The County owns and operates all components of its integrated waste management system, which includes the Incinerator, transfer station, landfills, and recycling infrastructure. Polk County and regional counties and communities frequently work together on solid waste initiatives, as both a support of its existing partnerships and to expand upon its evolving integrated waste management system.

The integrated solid waste management system has allowed Polk and its Partner Counties to offer its residents and/or businesses convenient and affordable waste and recycling program access that is not typically found in rural communities. It is imperative that Polk and its Partner Counties ensure the adequate supply of waste and recyclable materials necessary to support and maintain the programs and services that its citizens and businesses have come to rely upon over the years. To do so, additional flow control measures such as waste designation may be necessary to ensure the adequate supply of waste for the continued success of Polk County's integrated solid waste management system and for the success of the solid waste management facilities relied upon by the Partner Counties.

Figure 3-1: Polk Disposal/Recycling Facility Locations

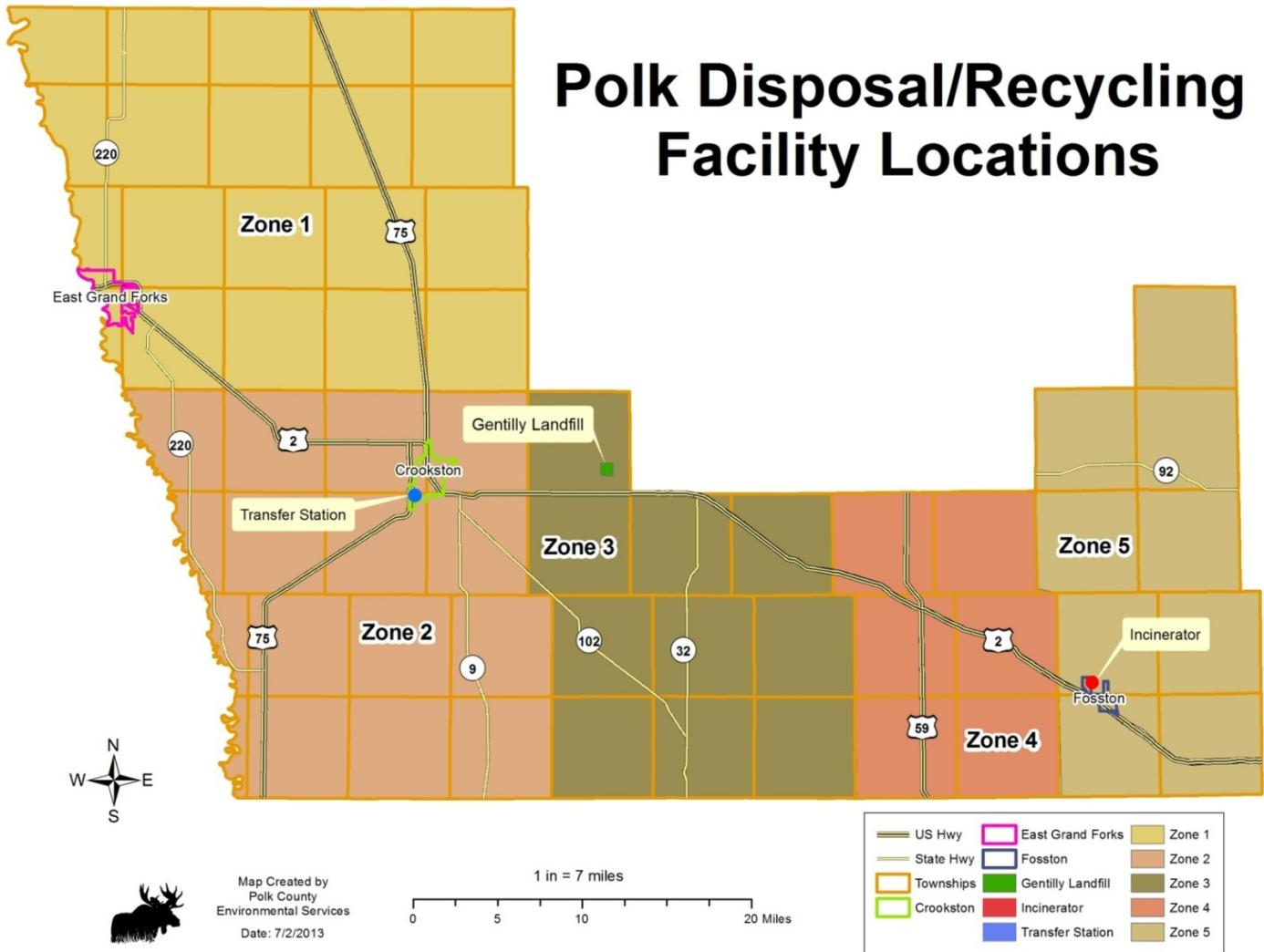


Table 3-1: Municipalities and Zones

	MUNICIPALITIES			ZONES				
	Organized Waste Collection			Rural & Non-Organized Municipalities				
	Crookston	E G F	Fosston	1	2	3	4	5
MUNICIPAL WASTE HAULERS								
City of Crookston	R							
City of East Grand Forks		B						
City of Fosston			B					
PRIVATE WASTE HAULERS								
Al's Sanitation					B	B		
Bacon's Dray Lines	C				B	B	B	B
Metro Disposal					B	B		
Regional Sanitation	C			B	B	B		
Stuhaug Sanitation					B	B	B	
Waste Management Inc - ND	C			B	B			

R = Residential Collection Service
 C = Commercial Collection Service
 B = Residential & Commercial

4.0 Existing Integrated Solid Waste Management System

4.1 POLICY AND GOALS

Polk County Solid Waste plans and manages the waste streams within Polk County. This is done through working with disposal facilities and end markets to ensure that viable outlets for waste materials are available to the residents of Polk County. Polk County Solid Waste is charged with implementing, applying, and enforcing the rules and regulations found within the Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance and those mandated by state or federal law. Polk County's Solid Waste Ordinance is applied county-wide to provide for safe, legal, and proper management of solid waste materials.

Polk County is active in the solid waste marketplace and operates a number of publicly-owned solid waste management facilities, which work together to incorporate the state and federal solid waste management hierarchies. The goal of Polk County solid waste management is to manage solid waste in an efficient, reliable, and environmentally responsible manner for its residents and the residents of the Partner Counties near where the waste is generated.

4.2 HISTORY OF SOLID WASTE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Historically, Polk County has fostered an ongoing working relationship with neighboring Counties to provide a high level of solid waste management programs and services to be utilized by its citizens. Through cooperative planning with the Partner Counties in the areas of solid waste management and services, Polk County hopes to continue successfully managing solid waste.

Polk County adopted a Solid Waste Plan in 1986. This Solid Waste Plan was a joint effort among all five Partner Counties under contract to deliver burnable MSW to the Incinerator in Fosston. The Solid Waste Management Plan was updated in 1992 and again in 2000. The past SWMPs described programs that have been successfully adopted, including single-sort recycling, organics composting, and processing all incoming waste.

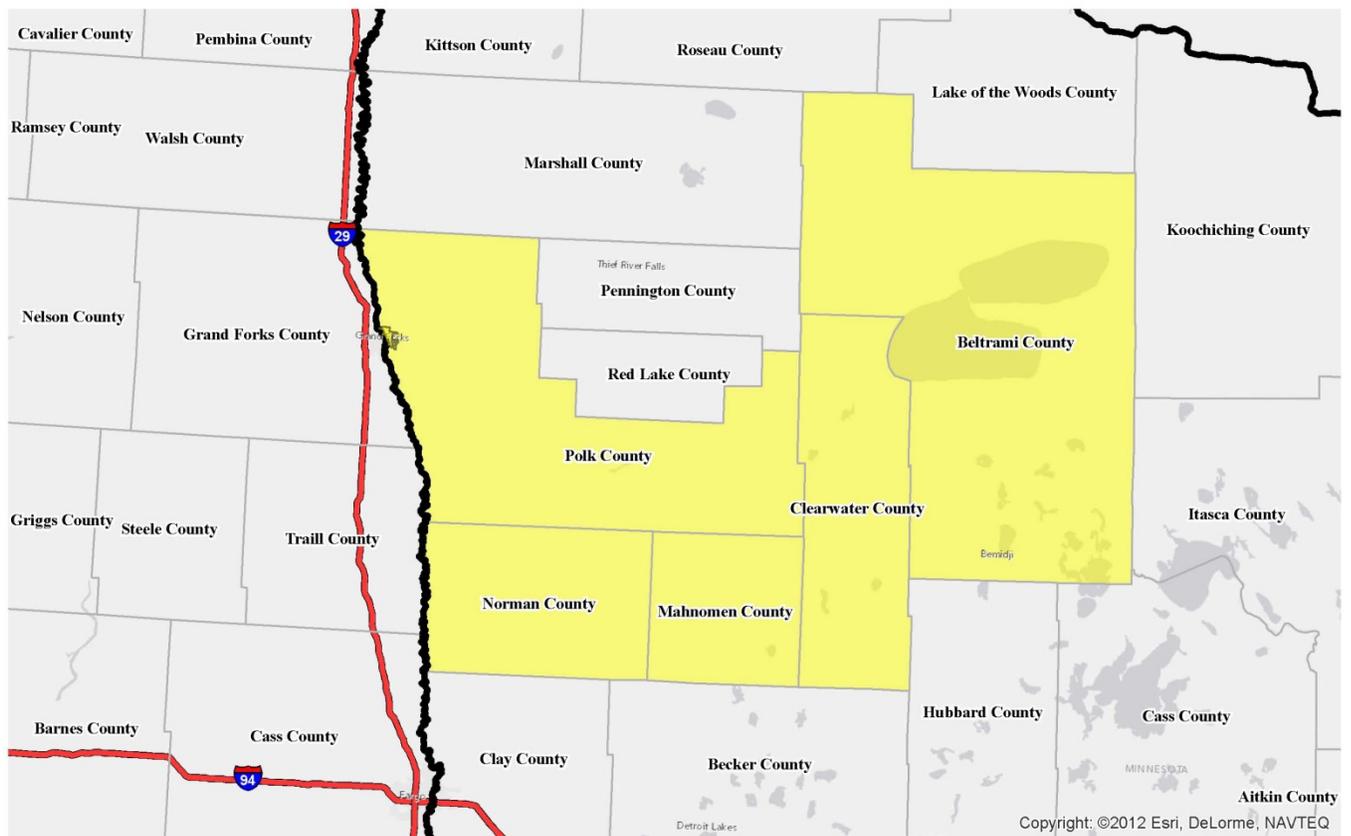
Polk County adopted a Solid Waste Ordinance on July 14, 1975. The Solid Waste Ordinance was revised in 1988 to initiate and implement regulations to direct and achieve the overall program goals of the 1986 Solid Waste Plan. In 1988, the Solid Waste Ordinance was adopted to include and define the Fosston Incinerator's role in the Polk County Integrated Solid Waste Management System. The current Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance is available on the Polk County Environmental Services website.

In 1986, Polk County created two Solid Waste Service Districts. District I is composed of the area within the legal municipal boundary of the City of East Grand Forks, Minnesota, and is managed by the City of East Grand Forks Sanitation Department. District II comprises all areas of Polk County outside the legal

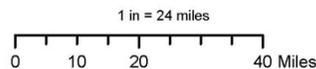
municipal boundary of the City of East Grand Forks. The Polk County Environmental Services Department manages District II solid waste.

Polk County works closely with Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahnommen, and Norman Counties (Partner Counties) on the Five County Advisory Board, which meets regularly to discuss the Incinerator as well as solid waste management issues relevant to the counties. See Figure 4-1 for a regional map of the Partner Counties.

Figure 4-1: Regional Map of Partner Counties



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Date: 7/22/13 Time: 4:27:31 PM User: Sha010243



Legend

- State Boundary
- County Boundary
- Partner Counties
- Freeway

4.3 EXISTING WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

The Minnesota Waste Management Hierarchy (Minn. Stat. 115A.02b) gives highest preference for waste reduction and reuse and Polk County encourages waste reduction in a variety of ways. Polk County educates its residents to encourage waste reduction efforts. The use of a volume-based solid waste assessment for non-residential units provides an economic incentive for waste reduction. The MRF, which is part of the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility, removes recyclables from the waste stream and processes waste to reduce its volume. The volume of waste available for land disposal is reduced through processing at the MRF and incineration of that processed solid waste at the Fosston Incinerator.

Polk County will continue to support efforts made by MPCA and other agencies to reduce waste generated by businesses and residents. Polk County's role may be to answer questions, hand out literature, make presentations to businesses or civic groups, or advertise at the Polk County Fair or other venues.

4.4 EXISTING SOLID WASTE EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Educating the public is Polk County's preferred method of gaining and maintaining public support and involvement in solid waste programs, projects, and activities. Educational information is available on the Polk County website to educate residents on the proper disposal of various types of waste. Information specific to handling of hazardous waste (HHW), appliances and white goods, electronic waste (e-waste), tires, yard waste and compost, used oil and oil filters, fluorescent lights, auto and marine batteries, and scrap metal is available. Written material such as brochures and pamphlets are available upon request.

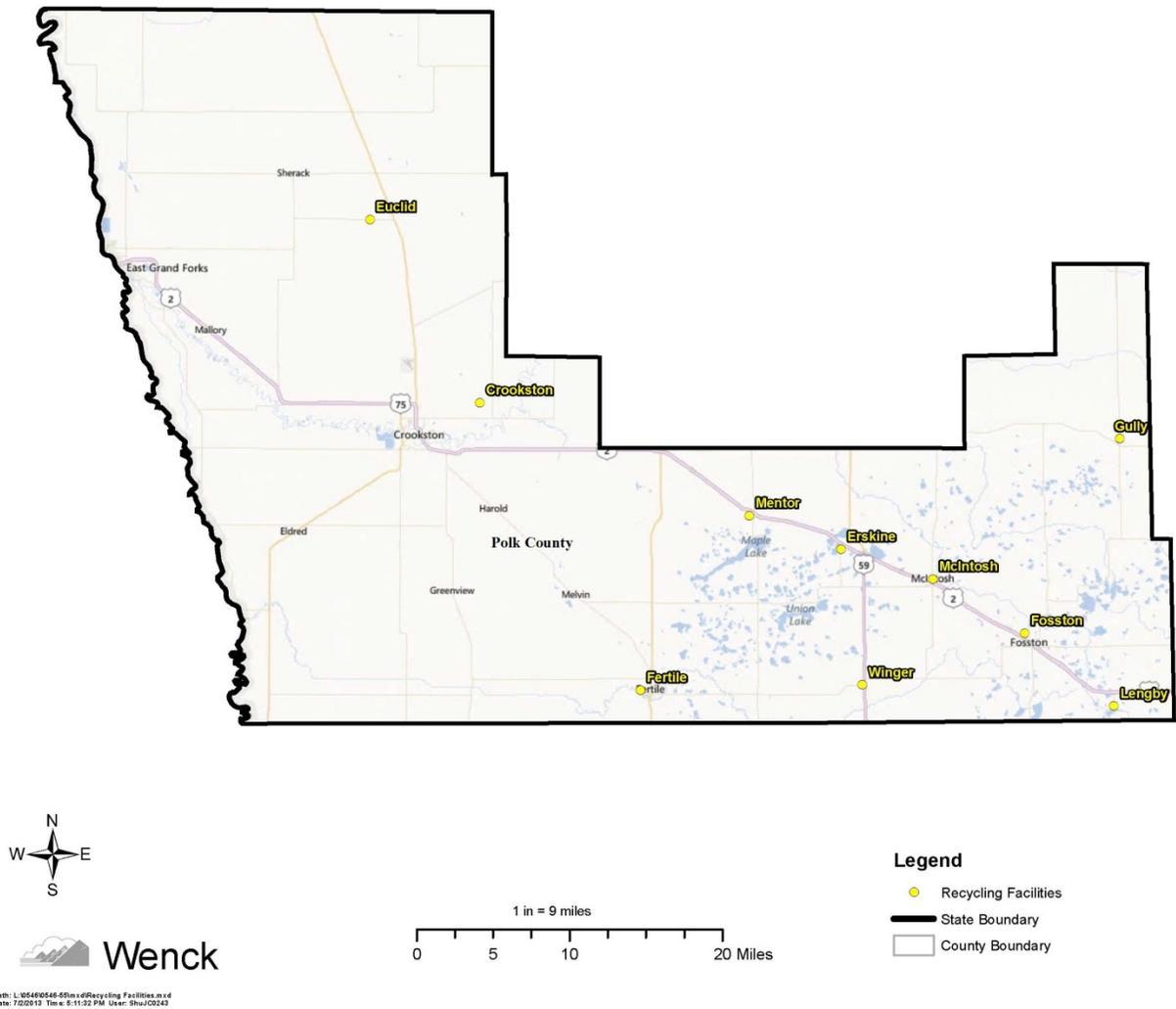
Polk County has conducted an educational program for area 5th and 6th graders since 1998. This program involves solid waste curriculum that includes information about waste reduction, reuse and recycling (3R's), as well as an essay contest for the students.

Polk County Environmental Services hosts a booth at the Polk County Fair that provides literature and information to visitors at the Fair. Feedback is appreciated and the Environmental Services staff constantly looks for new ways to increase traffic to the booth and information dispersal. The Incinerator and MRF host tours and field trips to educate school groups and interested parties in the integrated solid waste management system.

4.5 EXISTING RECYCLING PROGRAMS

From inception through 2010, Polk County contracted with the Occupational Development Center (ODC) to staff and operate its recycling program. Under this contract, the ODC staffed and operated two Recycling Centers (Crookston and Fosston) and maintained the recycling drop-off sites in each of the towns in the County. All materials collected through the County's recycling program were processed at the Crookston Recycling Center and marketed by the ODC. Recycling drop-off sites are located in the communities of Euclid, Fertile, Crookston, Mentor, Erskine, McIntosh, Fosston, Winger, Lengby, and Gully, and are shown on Figure 4-2.

Figure 4-2: Polk County Recycling Drop-off Sites



The ODC provides employment opportunities for disabled individuals. Under contract with the ODC, Polk County offered a flat-rate, term recycling contract fee and revenue sharing from the sale of recycled materials. These contracts between the County and ODC capped recycling program expenses to the County, provided additional revenue to ODC, and created an incentive for ODC to find better or new recycling markets, increase efficiency, and promote the recycling program.

Cardboard (Old Corrugated Cardboard, OCC), office paper, news prints, magazines, aluminum, steel/tin cans, glass, and plastic (#1 and #2) are accepted for recycling in Polk County’s recycling program. These recyclable materials were collected as Source Separated at all recycling locations. Other recyclable materials and special wastes are collected at the Recycling Centers, but are managed by Polk County.

Those other recyclables and special wastes include HHW, e-waste, appliances, tires, fluorescent bulbs/ballasts, etc.

In 2011, Polk County acquired a new lot and building in Fosston, adjoining the Incinerator property, for the Recycling Center. In 2012, the County moved the recycling program from its long-standing location across the street from the Incinerator to the new location. Polk County did not renew its contract with the ODC for 2012, electing instead to provide its own labor force to operate the recycling program.

To coincide with the change in staffing and Fosston Recycling Center site, Polk County switched from a Source Separated recycling option to a Single Stream recycling option. This change in recycling process resulted from a switch from manual processing in Crookston to mechanical processing in Fosston using the MRF for major separation, and the Fosston Recycling Center to clean the plastic and paper streams collected. According to literature from MPCA, single sort recycling offers advantages such as customer convenience both in the home and at the curb, potential increased consumer participation, potential gross increase in materials collected, potentially higher diversion rates, potential for collecting more material types, and less litter.

In 2012, the Partner Counties expanded their cooperation to include the recyclables within Beltrami, Clearwater, Norman, and Polk Counties. The MRF now processes the single- and dual-stream recyclables collected in the Partner Counties. There are also other public and private entities that utilize the MRF to process their recyclable materials. Demand for additional recyclable material processing currently exceeds capacity.

In 2011, Polk County recovered 13,012 tons of materials for recycling, recording a 42% recycling rate.

Table 4-1 illustrates the type, amount, and percent of each recyclable and collected and processed by the County from 2007 through 2011. Total recycling decreased from 2007-2009 but have increased and surpassed the 2007 recycling tonnage. The fraction of organics recycling has increased 2007-2011 and paper, metal, and organics continue to represent the most recycled types of materials.

Table 4-1: Polk County Recycling Composition, 2007-2011

Material	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Paper	2,559	20%	2,556	24%	2,840	31%	2,405	21%	2,198	17%
Metal	3,036	24%	2,831	26%	2,976	33%	3,640	32%	5,816	45%
Glass	192	2%	277	3%	254	3%	238	2%	219	2%
Plastic	108	1%	93	1%	132	1%	112	1%	104	1%
Organic	2,308	18%	2,517	24%	2,319	25%	2,319	20%	3,990	31%
Other	1,775	14%	1,782	17%	5	0%	5	0%	7	0%
Textiles	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Problem Materials	568	5%	642	6%	577	6%	659	6%	678	5%
Total Recycling	12,553		10,698		9,103		11,388		13,011	

Residents of Polk County are encouraged to manage their yard waste through backyard compost piles or by using a mulching lawnmower. Yard waste is accepted at the Polk County Transfer Station in

Crookston. Local municipalities have their own yard waste programs for areas outside the Crookston area.

The existing Polk County recycling programs include source-separated organics. Since 2011, the Polk County Landfill has had a source-separated organic composting area. During 2011, the County processed for recycling 3,990 tons of organics representing 31% of all recyclables collected and processed that year. Current participants include Minnesota and North Dakota regional Walmart and Sam's Club stores, and various local agricultural businesses. There are plans to expand the program to other large institutions in the region.

4.6 EXISTING HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

HHW is accepted at the Transfer Station in Crookston and at the Recycling Center in Fosston on weekdays from 8:00 am until 4:30 pm. HHW are collected, processed, and shipped for disposal or recovery by the Northwestern Minnesota HHW (NWMN HHW) Regional Facility in Bagley, Minnesota (Clearwater County). Additionally, Polk County hosts two to four mobile HHW collection events throughout Polk County during the summer. In addition, the City of East Grand Forks holds one or two HHW collection events each year through Polk County's partnership in the NWMN HHW Program.

Acceptable materials include paint, paint thinners, wood preservatives, home and garden pesticides, automobile supplies, solvents and flammables, acids, adhesives, hobby supplies, and rechargeable batteries. Unacceptable materials at HHW collections include car batteries, explosives, radioactive materials, tires, business or agricultural wastes, unidentified wastes, or compressed gas. It is estimated that, on average, 5 tons of HHW is captured each year through Polk County's HHW facilities and mobile collection events.

The Transfer Station in Crookston and the Recycling Center in Fosston host an ongoing product exchange for reusable HHW materials. This is a free program for Polk County residents to take HHW materials to use for their intended purpose. Items that can be found in the product exchange include paint, stain, varnish, adhesives, auto chemicals, cleaning products, and residential pesticides. The product exchange is open during the operating hours of these facilities.

There is a comprehensive program to collect problem materials from Polk County residents to ensure they are managed properly and the dangerous contaminants they contain are not released to the environment. Problem materials are also managed at the Crookston Transfer Station or Fosston Recycling Center. Appliances, automobile or marine batteries, and fluorescent lights from Polk County residents are collected at these two locations during regular business hours at no charge. Up to 8 passenger vehicle tires per month, but not more than 24 tires per year, are accepted at the Crookston Transfer Station or Fosston Recycling Center at no charge to residents. Used oil or oil filters are also accepted from residents at no charge. Businesses may bring used oil or oil filters to either location for a charge. The oil filters are crushed to recycle the metal and recover the oil for burning at an approved facility. E-waste such as TVs, computer monitors, laptops, hard drives, DVD, VCR or CD players, printers, scanners, or other similar residential electronic items are accepted for no charge from residents. The collected e-waste is shipped to a Minnesota-certified e-waste recycler for disassembly and reuse or recycling. Scrap metal, such as iron, steel, copper, brass, tin, and aluminum, is accepted from Polk County residents and businesses at the Crookston Transfer Station or the Fosston Recycling Center to be consolidated and shipped to market for recycling.

Table 4-2 illustrates the type, amount and percent of each problem material collected in Polk County from 2007 through 2011. Appliances, tires, and vehicle batteries represent the largest tonnage of problem materials collected. Electronics recycling has substantially increased from 2007, when 19 tons representing 3% of problem materials were collected, to 2011, when 82 tons representing 12% of problem materials were collected. These trends are likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Table 4-2: Tons of Problem Materials Collected, 2007-2011

Material	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Antifreeze	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Appliances	219	39%	186	29%	185	32%	190	29%	190	28%
Electronics	19	3%	71	11%	53	9%	72	11%	82	12%
Florescent & HD Lamps	2	0%	1	0%	2	0%	3	0%	2	0%
HHW	2	0%	5	1%	6	1%	7	1%	7	1%
Latex Paint	1	0%	7	1%	7	1%	6	1%	9	1%
Oil Filters	15	3%	15	2%	14	2%	15	2%	15	2%
Tires	94	17%	143	22%	96	17%	148	22%	145	21%
Used Oil	25	4%	25	4%	25	4%	25	4%	25	4%
Vehicle Batteries	191	34%	190	30%	189	33%	194	29%	203	30%
Total Problem Materials	568		643		577		660		678	

4.7 EXISTING RESOURCE RECOVERY PROGRAMS

Polk County operates the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility, which includes the MRF and Incinerator. In the early 1980s, Polk County made the decision to utilize a waste combustor for their solid waste management to comply with the state’s mandate for landfill abatement. In August 1988, the waste-to-energy (WTE) plant began processing municipal solid waste (MSW) and has operated without major incident since startup, and within permitted limitations. In 2011, the Incinerator processed 10,143 tons of MSW or 33% of the County’s waste stream.

In 1995 the Incinerator began construction of the MRF, or up-front processing facility. The MRF was designed to remove “objectionable” items from the waste stream that cause excessive wear on the operational components of the Incinerator. The MRF was also designed to remove “problem” materials that result in elevated emission levels of various pollutants. Select recyclable items were also removed from the waste stream prior to incineration to partially offset the MRF’s operational costs. It is estimated that approximately 1,700 tons of recyclables and problem materials are removed from the waste stream each year by the MRF.

Polk County waste from District II, which is delivered to the Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex, is processed through the MRF before being incinerated. If there is no capacity to burn the waste, it is bypassed to the Polk County Landfill.

4.8 EXISTING LAND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

As described in Section 3.1.1, there is a land disposal facility in Gentilly, Polk County, which accepts MSW, demolition debris, incinerator ash, source-separated organics and yard waste. Solid waste from District II above the capacity of the Fosston Resource Recovery Facility is disposed of at the Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex. In 2011, the County landfilled 22% of its MSW or 6,621 tons.

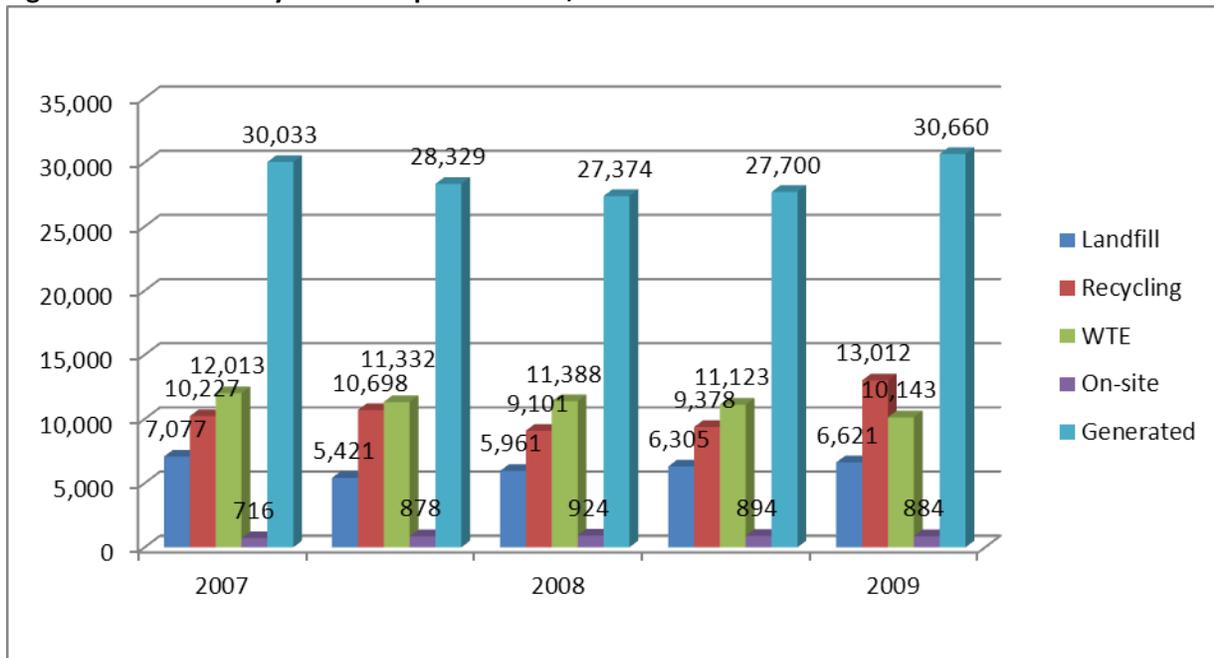
Waste from District I is largely disposed of at the Grand Forks Sanitary Landfill.

Table 4-3 and Figure 4-3 illustrate Polk County’s waste generation, recycling, and disposal methods from 2007 through 2011. Total tonnage and the fraction of the total waste tonnage disposed via each method are shown.

Table 4-3: Polk County Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal 2007-2011

Material	2007		2008		2009		2010		2011	
Landfill	7,077	24%	5,421	19%	5,961	22%	6,305	23%	6,621	22%
Recycling	10,227	34%	10,698	38%	9,101	33%	9,378	34%	13,012	42%
WTE	12,013	40%	11,332	40%	11,388	42%	11,123	40%	10,143	33%
On-site	716	2%	878	3%	924	3%	894	3%	884	3%
Total Generated	30,033		28,329		27,374		27,700		30,660	

Figure 4-3: Polk County Waste Disposal Trends, 2007-2011



4.9 SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE AND LICENSING

Polk County Solid Waste is charged with implementing, applying, and enforcing the rules and regulations found within the Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance and those mandated by state or federal law. The Solid Waste Ordinance authorizes, provides standards for, and regulates solid waste management in Polk County. It requires a license for activities relating to solid waste management and performance and assurance for solid waste services. The Ordinance adopts the standards and requirements established by regulations of the MPCA for the management of solid waste. The Ordinance also defines the solid waste management service areas within Polk County which were established by a Polk County Board Resolution in accordance with Minn. Stat. 400.08 Subd. 2. It defines and provides for service charges and fees for solid waste management services in the county, as well as enforcement and penalties for lack of compliance with solid waste management regulations. The Ordinance promotes the health, welfare, and safety of the public and protects natural resources.

Licenses have been granted to numerous haulers to collect residential and commercial solid waste within Polk County. The licenses for collection and transportation of solid waste require that the licensee meet appropriate equipment, maintenance, labeling, storage, and other safety requirements.

The Ordinance also details requirements for the construction, operation and maintenance of land disposal facilities, demolition landfills, transfer stations, incineration, compost piles, and the handling of problem materials. Regulations for the public and county solid waste service charges are detailed in the Ordinance (see Appendix A).

4.10 COSTS TO OPERATE AND MAINTAIN THE SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Polk County has two solid waste budgets: solid waste management within Polk County (Environmental Services), and solid waste disposal facilities (Landfill & Resource Recovery Facility). This chapter focuses on the Environmental Services budget – those programs and services used for the benefit of Polk County only.

In 2011, Polk County Environmental Services had a total combined operational budget of approximately \$1,600,000. Of that figure, about \$250,000 was budgeted for the administration of solid waste and recycling services. Another \$350,000 was budgeted for the Transfer Station, which manages the intake and handling of materials collected. In addition, \$60,000 was budgeted for the collection and processing of HHW, and \$430,000 was budgeted for the collection, transportation and processing of recyclable materials (SCORE Program).

In 2011, Polk County Environmental Services had a total combined revenue budget of approximately \$1,600,000. Of that budgeted revenue figure, \$1,460,000 was budgeted to be received from the Special Solid Waste Assessment; \$75,000 was budgeted to be received from SCORE Grants, and \$85,000 from sales of materials at market.

4.11 ACHIEVEMENTS, OPPORTUNITIES, AND CHALLENGES

The Polk County integrated waste management system has had many achievements. Programs that were developed in past Polk County SWMPs have been successfully and effectively implemented, showing that the County is committed to operating an integrated solid waste management system. The

MRF and the introduction of single-stream recycling have increased recycling by consumers and have increased material sales. The Incinerator is operating within its permitted limits and maintenance issues have been reduced since noncombustibles are removed via the MRF. The Incinerator is also operating at capacity. The partnership with Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahanomen, and Norman Counties has successfully managed solid waste in the area. The partnership with the NWMN HHW Joint Powers community has addressed the need for consolidated HHW management.

There is an opportunity to expand the program and bring more waste to the MRF. Other counties and entities are interested in managing their waste through Polk County's facility, but a larger tipping floor is needed to accommodate the added waste.

In addition, there is significant interest from other counties and private entities to bring more Single Stream recyclables through the MRF. However, a larger tip floor area is essential for holding these materials until the MRF is done processing waste. Additionally, improvements and enhancements to the processing equipment and operations are needed to increase throughput and remove additional material.

When Polk County and the Partner Counties utilize the solid waste management facilities within Polk County, there are opportunities and benefits not otherwise available to communities utilizing only MSW Landfills without waste processing. Processing waste in the MRF recovers resources from the waste stream that otherwise would be lost, and recovering the heat from combustion of the resulting processed waste produces energy for use by local businesses. The Incinerator and the MRF lessen the demand for land disposal and promote the local, regional, and state waste management goals.

A challenge in Polk County solid waste management is the rural nature of the County and its relatively large land area. There are major points of collection in Crookston and Fosston for District II and in East Grand Forks for District I, but it is a challenge to further reduce on-site disposal of MSW and find new waste to incorporate into the solid waste management system. Another challenge is the uncertainty of adequate waste supply to ensure that the Incinerator, MRF, and Solid Waste Landfill Complex remain economically viable.

5.0 Proposed Integrated Solid Waste Management System

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Polk County intends to continue supervising County and regional solid waste through its integrated solid waste management system. The integrated solid waste management system has been operating for many years and is established; therefore, waste generation and collection is projected to remain fairly steady. Polk County has applied for state bond funding to expand the Polk County Solid Waste facilities. This would result in significant improvements to its handling of solid waste, including the ability to increase recycling, provide an opportunity for communities to offer composting of source-separated organic materials, maximize existing resource recovery capacity, process more solid waste, and optimize the integrated waste management system through increased efficiency. The combined effect of the desired improvements, contingent upon receiving state grant funding, would assure the long-term sustainability of Polk County solid waste management for its constituents, residents and businesses across northwestern Minnesota.

5.1.1 Policy

Polk County Solid Waste implements, applies, and enforces the rules and regulations found within the Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance and those mandated by state or federal law. Polk County has a policy of licensing haulers and investing in public infrastructure to comply with the state and federal waste hierarchies.

5.1.2 Goals

Through working with disposal facilities and end markets, Polk County aims to ensure that viable outlets for waste materials are available to the residents of Polk County. Over the 10-year planning period described in this Plan, Polk County aims to expand its facilities to continue to provide northwestern Minnesota residents and businesses with environmentally responsible, reliable, sustainable, convenient, and cost effective solid waste management services. The goal of Polk County solid waste management is to continue to manage solid waste in an efficient, reliable, and environmentally responsible manner for its residents and the residents of the Partner Counties near where the waste is generated.

5.2 WASTE ABATEMENT PROGRAMS

Polk County's integrated solid waste management programs include waste abatement programs. The Incinerator was originally constructed to minimize landfill usage, and the MRF recovers recyclable materials from the waste stream and processes waste to reduce the volume sent to the Incinerator or bypassed to the landfill. Polk County promotes source reduction and recycling programs within the County. In addition to waste reduction information and promotions, Polk County has educational

materials for the public and programs to encourage recycling, yard waste management, tire management, motor vehicle waste management, and proper disposal for used appliances, household hazardous waste, construction and demolition debris, electronics and fluorescent bulbs, pesticides containers, organics, and other materials.

5.2.1 Waste Reduction

Polk County will continue its waste reduction programs to encourage residents and businesses to manage their solid waste and keep it out of the waste stream. There is an economic incentive for non-residential units to reduce waste through the volume-based solid waste fee assessment, which will continue for the foreseeable planning future. Incineration of County waste will continue, as will waste processing at the MRF.

Projections for MSW source reduction are difficult to estimate. The County plans for the generation of solid waste in the County to mirror population projections. As discussed in Chapter 2, the population of Polk County is projected to remain stable over the next 10 years; accordingly, solid waste generation is projected to also remain stable.

No new programs have been specified for development within the next 10 years. No specific staff time or budget has been dedicated to the management of new programs for waste reduction within Polk County.

5.2.2 Waste Education

Polk County will continue its solid waste education programs to encourage proper management and disposal of County waste. By educating the public, Polk County gains and maintains public support and involvement in solid waste programs, projects, and activities. Polk County's proposed solid waste management system involves online education. Proper waste management and waste disposal information may be found on the Polk County website, along with relevant addresses and phone numbers. Written material such as brochures and pamphlets will continue to be available upon request.

Polk County's educational program for area 5th and 6th graders will continue, as will participation at the Polk County Fair. The Incinerator and MRF continue to be available for tours and field trips to educate people on the integrated solid waste management system in place in Polk County and northwestern Minnesota.

Each year, Polk County will submit SCORE data to the state as part of the data tracking and reporting system on waste management efforts. In accordance with Minnesota Statutes 115A.552 Subdivision 3(a), a promotional program publishes notices at least once every three months and encourages source separation of residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional materials.

The budget for solid waste education is expected to remain steady over the next 10 years as the integrated solid waste system becomes more established and understood in the County.

5.2.3 Recycling

The goal of Polk County's recycling program is to recover usable materials and reduce total waste that needs to be disposed of via incineration or land disposal. The Polk County MRF is at capacity for processing recyclables with its current operations due to the limited storage capacity for recyclables. The regional haulers in Polk County offer single-stream recycling, which is expected to continue. Over the next 10 years, the recycling rate is expected to remain relatively stable.

Polk County has recently shifted to a single-stream recycling system, whereby residents place all their recyclables together in a bin for collection. The MRF switches from processing solid waste to processing recyclables one day a week currently to sort and bale recycling lines.

Polk County owns and operates two regional recycling centers in Crookston and Fosston. Cardboard (OCC), office paper, news print, magazines, aluminum, steel and tin cans, glass, and plastic (#1 and #2) are accepted at all regional and community recycling centers. The Recycling Center in Crookston also purchases aluminum from the public.

The major development in recycling programs in Polk County was beginning the single-stream recycling collection and the organization of the MRF to accommodate processing and sorting the incoming recycling stream. No further major recycling developments are planned for the next 10 years. Consequently, the recycling program budget will also remain relatively stable over the next 10 years.

5.2.4 Yard Waste Management

The yard waste management program in Polk County allows residents to dispose of such waste as grass clippings, leaves, and pruning clippings which have been banned from landfills in Minnesota. Residents are encouraged to manage yard waste through compost piles or mulching lawnmowers. Using yard waste in residents' own compost piles and/or mulching lawnmowers keeps yard waste out of the overall waste stream. By encouraging this reuse of yard waste, Polk County has identified the portion of the waste stream that can be used in agricultural practices in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 115A.46, Subdivision 2(d). The Polk County Transfer Station in Crookston also accepts yard waste for collection. The City of East Grand Forks also offers yard waste collection to its residents.

Polk County's goals for yard waste management include receiving a state grant for solid waste facility expansion that would include a shredder for the Solid Waste Landfill Complex in Gentilly. The shredder could accommodate wood waste shredding to add to the source-separated organics composting operations. Projections for the next 10 years for yard waste received at the Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex are expected to remain steady at approximately 810 tons per year. The budget for yard waste management is expected to remain steady over the next 10 years.

No environmental impacts, including odor problems or leachate generation, have occurred in Polk County from yard waste management.

5.2.5 Tire Management

Tires in Polk County are managed as Problem Materials and have been banned from Minnesota landfills. To keep tires out of land disposal facilities and encourage proper management, Polk County accepts up

to 8 tires per month and 24 tires total per year from Polk County residents at no charge. Drop-off locations for residential tires are the Transfer Station in Crookston and the Recycling Center in Fosston. Small quantities of passenger vehicle tires from businesses are collected at the Solid Waste Landfill Complex in Gentilly for a fee. Details are available on the Polk County website in the “Special Waste” section. There is a potential that waste tires may be burned at the Incinerator for disposal as tires have high-BTU content, or may be reused in some other manner.

The amount of waste tires to be collected from Polk County is projected to remain fairly constant. The current waste tire program is expected to be maintained over the next 10 years. The waste tire program budget is also expected to remain steady.

5.2.6 Used Appliances

Used appliances are managed as Problem Materials and have been banned from Minnesota landfills. Salvage yards are not able to crush and recycle appliances that have not been processed. To properly manage used appliances and prevent environmental releases of materials such as Freon, mercury, and PCBs, appliances and white goods are accepted at the Transfer Station in Crookston and the Recycling Center in Fosston during regular business hours. There is no cost to residents for proper management of used appliances. The program has been successful and will be maintained.

In 2011, 190 tons of used appliances were collected in Polk County. This amount is anticipated to remain steady over the next 10 years. The budget for management of used appliances is anticipated to remain steady for the next 10 years.

5.2.7 Motor Vehicle Waste Management

Automotive mercury switches, motor vehicle fluids and filters, and lead-acid and dry cell batteries are all components of motor vehicles that must be managed to prevent environmental and public health impacts. These types of motor vehicle waste are managed as Problem Materials and have been banned from Minnesota landfills. The goal of Polk County solid waste management is to provide an outlet for these types of motor vehicle waste materials.

Used oil is collected at the Transfer Station in Crookston for residents and businesses of Polk County at no charge. Used oil filters are collected at the Transfer Station in Crookston and the Recycling Center in Fosston for residents at no charge and for businesses for a fee. The oil filters are crushed to separate oil for burning or refinement and metal for recycling.

Auto and marine batteries are also collected at no charge from residents and businesses of Polk County at the Transfer Station and Recycling Center. This encourages the proper management of batteries and prevents lead and acidic fluid contamination. In 2011, 203 tons of vehicle batteries were collected in Polk County.

Automotive switches contain mercury and are banned from landfills and incinerators.

The automotive waste programs are established and will be maintained for the next 10 years. The budget for automotive waste management is expected to remain steady.

5.2.8 Household Hazardous Waste

Household hazardous waste (HHW) is composed of common chemical products found in nearly all homes. The products are safe if used for their intended purpose, but should not be disposed of at landfills or incinerators due to their chemical composition. HHW is collected at the Transfer Station and Recycling Center from 8 am to 4:30 pm on weekdays and are processed and shipped to facilities for proper disposal. The Northwestern Minnesota HHW (NWMN HHW) Regional Facility in Bagley, Clearwater County, is the regional HHW center. Polk County hosts two to four additional mobile one-day HHW collection events throughout Polk County each summer.

A list of acceptable materials for the HHW collection is available on the Polk County website. Examples of acceptable materials are paint, wood preservatives, home and garden pesticides, automotive supplies, solvents and flammables, acids, adhesives, and household cleaning products. Unacceptable materials include car batteries, radioactive or explosive materials, and compressed gas.

To help reduce and reuse materials, the Transfer Station hosts a product exchange. At no charge, Polk County residents are able to take HHW materials to use for their intended purpose.

The HHW programs are part of the educational materials advertised and distributed by Polk County. The programs are established and will be maintained for the next 10 years. In 2011, \$60,000 was budgeted for the management of HHW. This amount is likely to remain fairly constant over the next 10 years.

5.2.9 Construction and Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition (C&D) debris is managed within Polk County at various (C&D) landfills. The Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex in Gentilly includes a cell dedicated to C&D debris and collected 16,453 cy of material in 2011 and 7,326 cy in 2012. Lenex Sand and Gravel also has land disposal available for C&D waste. The quantity of waste for disposal is heavily reliant upon the building industry and weather-related incidents. In the past, there have been more C&D landfill operations in Polk County.

Polk County's goal with respect to C&D waste is to responsibly manage and dispose of the waste. The Solid Waste Ordinance provides information and policy for ensuring that C&D facilities have the appropriate solid waste license and provide sanitary areas for disposal with adequate shelter, litter control, electrical service for operations and repairs, equipment storage, controlled access, all-weather access via haul road, visual screening of the site, and compliance with all local land use rules. There are also operation and maintenance requirements detailed in the Ordinance.

The programs monitoring and regulating C&D debris will be maintained over the next 10 years; the budget is expected to remain steady.

5.2.10 Electronics and Fluorescent Bulbs

Electronics and fluorescent bulbs are managed wastes. Fluorescent bulbs are banned from disposal in Minnesota landfills due to the mercury powder contained within the glass tubes. Both fluorescent bulbs and ballasts are collected for no charge for Polk County residents at the Transfer Station and Recycling Center.

In 2011, 82 tons of electronic waste and 2 tons of fluorescent and high-intensity discharge (HID) lamps were collected in Polk County. The Polk County collection programs are established and will be maintained over the next 10 years. The budget for electronics and fluorescent bulb management is expected to remain steady.

5.2.11 Pesticide Containers

Pesticide containers are managed as HHW. Triple-rinsed pesticide containers are accepted at the Transfer Station. The generator triple rinses the containers, removes the caps and labels, and certifies that the containers are cleaned.

Through the HHW program, all pesticides and their containers are accepted at no charge to the Transfer Station or Recycling Center.

5.2.12 Organics

Since 2011, Polk County has operated a limited source-separated organics program. In 2011, 3,990 tons of Polk County waste were collected as organics. For the next 10 years, organics collection from Polk County is projected to remain steady. Currently, the finished compost is intended to be used on-site for augmenting landfill cover material. By keeping the operations and finished product on site, there are no environmental and health impacts from the composting operations.

Pending approval of a state grant, the composting pad at the Solid Waste Landfill Complex will be expanded and additional source-separated organic material may be accepted. A shredder at the facility would enhance compost volume, and a large trommel screen would size the final material to produce a finished, usable compost product. Participants in the SSOM composting program include Minnesota and North Dakota regional Walmart and Sam's Club stores, and various local agricultural businesses. If the project were to expand, potential participants include other large area institutions, such as educational institutions.

The source-separated organics are in a separate area of the Solid Waste Landfill Complex where environmental impacts may be managed and adverse environmental and public health impacts avoided. Runoff from the compost area is collected and managed.

The budget for organics management is expected to remain steady over the next 10 years.

5.2.13 Other

Other materials are managed within the Polk County integrated solid waste management system as appropriate. Scrap metal is accepted from residents and businesses at the Transfer Station and Incinerator where it is consolidated and shipped to recycling markets.

5.3 DISPOSAL SYSTEM

The Polk County solid waste disposal system was described in Chapter 3 of this SWMP. The disposal system is the end-life destination for Polk County solid waste and is composed of the Incinerator, the

Solid Waste Landfill Complex in Gentilly with its MSW landfill, C&D landfill, dedicated ash cell, and SSOM compost area, the Lenex Sand and Gravel C&D landfill, and the Grand Forks landfill. These disposal destinations will continue to be used for the next 10 years.

It is imperative for the continued successful operation of the integrated solid waste management system to have an adequate waste supply. If the current method of economic incentive is not sufficient, Polk County may further organize collection or designate waste under Minnesota Statutes 115A.80 through 115A.89 to achieve its goals of public service and environmental protection as identified by the state and federal waste hierarchies.

5.3.1 Polk County Waste-to-Energy

The Polk County Waste-to-Energy facility operates at or near its full operating capacity. Polk County is in negotiations with the Partner Counties to secure solid waste to complement its own MSW to keep the Incinerator operating at or near capacity for the next 10 years.

The Incinerator meets all permit conditions and regulations. Environmental and public health impacts are minimal as the Incinerator has adequate air pollution and safety controls. Ash and emissions testing results have been within the operational range and have not shown deviations. The most recent stack testing to verify emission levels was completed in April 2013. The facility has had visits from the state regulatory agency for inspection and monitoring and has been in compliance with all relevant regulations. Operational safety at the Incinerator is assessed as necessary and safety of workers has been maintained. The Incinerator has a plan for reducing the toxicity and quantity of incinerator ash. The main component of this plan is the successful processing of waste in the MRF, which eliminates both metals to reduce ash toxicity and fines to reduce the quantity of incinerator ash.

Over the next 10 years, the Incinerator will continue to operate at or near capacity. The facility will be maintained to continue to comply with environmental and permitted limits and regulations. Polk County plans to continue to accept waste from the Partner Counties as well as Hubbard County if the contract can be successfully negotiated. The approximate date for accepting Hubbard County waste is 2016 should a mutually beneficial partnership be realized.

5.3.2 Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex

The Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex includes a sanitary (MSW) landfill, ash disposal cell, C&D disposal cell, and SSOM composting. It is a key part of the Polk County integrated solid waste system. Polk County's goals with respect to the Solid Waste Landfill Complex are to maintain the facilities to provide an environmentally safe, reliable, convenient, and cost effective site for disposing of waste that cannot be incinerated or recycled.

There are no closed MSW landfills within the County with the exception of the old closed landfill on the property and these small town dumps that were closed following the Federal Subtitle D Regulations. The old MSW landfill, which is approximately 45 acres, has been formally closed to prevent environmental effects from past disposal practices.

The following table shows the amount of MSW disposed during the past five years. The MSW processing occurs at the Incinerator, so this table does not distinguish between waste received, processed, and landfilled.

Table 5-1: MSW at the Polk County Landfill, 2007-2011

	MSW Landfilled, including daily cover (tons)	Alternate Daily Cover – MSW Fines (tons)	MSW Landfilled – Calculated (tons)
2007	10,548	7,032	3,516
2008	9,921	5,939	3,982
2009	9,601	5,908	3,693
2010	8,880	5,641	3,239
2011	10,147	6,115	4,032

The landfill is well-managed and well-operated. There is a liner system and leachate collection; the leachate is tested to ensure there is no environmental contamination from the landfill. Results are submitted with the annual solid waste reports. The landfill has passed any and all recent inspections. Operational safety has been assessed and is in compliance with all relevant regulations.

The facility is planning for more waste becoming available to the Polk County MSW Landfill from Beltrami County. The annual amount of waste to be landfilled for the next 10 years is shown in the table below.

Table 5-2: Projected MSW Disposed at Polk County Landfill, 2011-2021

Year	MSW Landfilled, not including daily cover (tons)
2011	3,900
2012	3,800
2013	3,800
2014	3,800
2015	12,900
2016	13,200
2017	13,400
2018	13,700
2019	14,000
2020	14,200
2021	14,500

The Solid Waste Landfill Complex is licensed in accordance with the Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance and is permitted by the MPCA, SW-124. The solid waste permit was last renewed February 11, 2011, and expires on February 11, 2016.

5.3.3 Construction and Demolition Debris

In 2011, approximately 16,453 cy of C&D waste was disposed of at the Polk County Solid Waste Landfill Complex. An additional 1,500 cy, approximately, were disposed of at the Lenex Sand & Gravel C&D Landfill. Polk County's policies and goals for C&D waste are to reduce the amount of reusable or recyclable material that is landfilled and to appropriately dispose of C&D waste.

Polk County will continue the existing C&D waste programs, including providing educational materials and assisting private landowners and other Polk County communities with proper C&D disposal and participation in Problem Material programs. Polk County expects that the quantity of waste for disposal will continue to be variable, depending upon the amount of new construction, reconstruction, and weather-related property damage that occurs in a given year.

No new programs for C&D waste are projected for the next 10 years, and the budget for managing C&D waste is expected to remain steady.

5.4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH IMPACTS

Polk County's integrated solid waste system has been developed to minimize environmental and public health impacts from solid waste activities. The Incinerator disposes of waste without land disposal, the MRF increases the collection and marketing of recyclables, and the Solid Waste Landfill Complex provides final disposal in an environmentally responsible manner. There are testing and operating requirements that ensure that environmental and public health impacts are minimized.

5.5 ALTERNATIVES

The integrated solid waste management system in Polk County is well-established and relies on partnerships with neighboring northwestern Minnesota counties. If there are major operational difficulties with the integrated solid waste management system as established in this Plan, the county will evaluate, identify, and implement alternatives to continue to serve the region. The alternatives process will include environmental, operational, and economic criteria and be evaluated using a quantitative matrix-based system. This system has been used by Polk County to evaluate scenarios in the past, such as tipping fee adjustments and construction scenarios.

Conversely, Polk County's integrated solid waste management system is cited by other communities as their alternative to strictly landfilling unprocessed MSW. Polk County is seeking a CAP Grant in 2014 to expand upon its services to grow its partnerships with neighboring communities and thereby secure adequate waste streams to make the facilities viable long-term.

Polk County does not anticipate major operational difficulties arising from its proposed integrated solid waste system.

5.6 FUNDING AND BUDGETS

This section contains information regarding Polk County solid waste program funding. The future solid waste program funding goals and policies are to continue to use solid waste assessments on the tax statement and to use volume-based commercial solid waste fees to support and fund the Polk County integrated solid waste system. The county also has a goal to continue receiving applicable SCORE funding to support recycling initiatives and programs.

Polk County has applied for a state grant to expand and upgrade its solid waste management facilities. The construction and expansion will be funded by the project, which will be funded by the state grant

and matched by a County bond. The expansion project is expected to increase staffing needs by approximately 8-14 new jobs.

A projected 10-year county solid waste budget including itemized capital and operating costs for each major solid waste program is attached. Minnesota Rules 9215.0750 requires that Polk County's Solid Waste Plan include information related to the cost per capita of solid waste within the County. Considering Polk County is divided into two (2) separate solid waste districts, and the disparity between the types of services offered by those communities and who provides those services, costs are not comparable between districts nor between communities. In further contrast, the cost per capita figure attributes all waste generated within the community to the permanent residential generator despite the fact that approximately 40% of that waste is generated by the non-residential sector. The cost per capita figure also does not factor in the seasonal residential generator.

Using the formulary requirement found in MR 9215.0750 the cost per capita for Polk County in 2012 was \$215.95 for the combined Districts. Adjusting that figure for only the 60% of that waste attributable to residential waste drops the cost to under \$129.57 per capita. The cost per ton of MSW is \$93.85 using the same formulary requirements of Minnesota Rules 9215.0750. In contrast, Polk County District 2 has a \$100.00 Solid Waste Fee Assessment (SW Assessment) per household. The SW Assessment generates greater than 85% of the revenue to fund the solid waste programs in the County. The remainder of the revenue for these programs is generated from recyclable material sales, SCORE Grant allocations and tip fees.

Projections of the cost per capita and cost per ton based on the MR 9215.0750 requirement can be found in Appendix B .

5.7 GOAL VOLUME TABLE

The Polk County Goal Volume Table with solid waste disposal data from 2011 and projected solid waste generation and disposal data from 2012-2021 is attached. The goal volume table shows projected amounts and destinations for solid waste generated within Polk County, as well as the projected amounts of waste from neighboring counties that is projected to be disposed of at the Polk County Incinerator or Solid Waste Landfill Complex.

5.8 ON-SITE AND UNAUTHORIZED DISPOSAL

It has been estimated that there is a population of 433, or 1.33% of the Polk County populations, using on-site disposal for managing their own solid waste. On-site disposal includes using burn barrels or burying waste. Based on MPCA estimations of 2.3 pounds of MSW generated per person per day, this equates to 182 tons of Polk County MSW disposed on-site. In addition, problem materials not recycled totaled 702 tons in 2011, for a total of 884 tons of on-site and unauthorized disposal. Polk County recognizes the importance of collecting as much waste as possible within the sanctioned solid waste management system to protect health and the environment. The programs in place to encourage proper handling of waste, such as educational programs and collection or drop-off services to residents, are established and projected to continue. Open burning and on-site disposal is discouraged, but as long as any type of on-site disposal is allowed by law, it will likely also continue to some level in Polk County. Future on-site disposal is projected to remain steady, though as education and outreach continue, the

amount of problem materials not recycled or taken to the proper management facilities is projected to decrease.

5.9 PUBLIC NOTICE AND PUBLIC COMMENT

Polk County's Solid Waste Management Plan was developed with input from the Polk County Environmental Officer. It will be presented at a regularly scheduled County Board meeting for review and comment. The public and interested parties will have the opportunity to comment on this plan and Polk County's integrated solid waste management system. Comments and concerns will be documented within the Board minutes.

Information and documentation on the Solid Waste Management Plan update process and all solid waste activities are on file with Polk County Environmental Services.

This plan will expire in 2023. Polk County will begin review of the new plan in January of 2023.

6.0 Summary

Polk County is rural and home to a stable population of approximately 31,500 residents. Most of the population resides in the 15 cities in Polk County. The population density is low at 16 persons per square mile, which makes participation and cost effectiveness of waste management a challenge. The population projections show that the County population will change less than 1% by 2023. The labor force in Polk County will shift as the population ages and the total labor force will increase slightly by 2015 but decrease again by 2025. Employment levels have been fairly steady and have been improving in Polk County. These stable conditions are beneficial for solid waste management planning within the County. Polk County is susceptible to flooding in the Red River Valley, which presents a solid waste management challenge that is managed through experience, flexibility, and planning. Polk County will continue managing its integrated solid waste system to meet the challenges and take advantage of the opportunities in the county.

Solid waste collection and generation has remained steady in Polk County as the integrated solid waste management system combines recycling, HHW management, organics composting, waste incineration, and land disposal. Polk County has a rural population that cannot easily be required to participate in curbside recycling or waste collection, but collection areas encourage proper management of solid waste. The County owns and operates all components of its integrated waste management system, which includes the Incinerator, transfer station, landfills, and recycling infrastructure. Polk County and regional counties and communities frequently work together on solid waste initiatives to both support its existing partnerships and expand its evolving integrated waste management system.

The integrated solid waste management system has allowed Polk and its Partner Counties to offer its residents and/or businesses convenient and affordable waste and recycling program access that is not typically found in rural communities. It is imperative that Polk and its Partner Counties ensure the adequate supply of waste and recyclable materials necessary to support and maintain the programs and services that its citizens and businesses have come to rely upon over the years. Designation may be necessary to ensure the adequate supply of waste for the continued success of Polk County's integrated solid waste management system and for the success of the solid waste management facilities relied upon by the Partner Counties.

The Polk County integrated waste management system has had many achievements. The MRF and the introduction of single-stream recycling have increased recycling by consumers and have increased material sales. The Incinerator is operating within its permitted limits and maintenance issues have been reduced since noncombustibles are removed via the MRF. The Incinerator is also operating at capacity. The partnership with Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahanomen, and Norman Counties has successfully managed solid waste in the area. The partnership with the NWMN HHW Joint Powers community has addressed the need for consolidated HHW management.

There is an opportunity to expand the program and bring more waste to the MRF. Other counties and entities are interested in managing their waste through Polk County's facility, but a larger tipping floor is needed to accommodate the added waste. In addition, there is significant interest from other counties

and private entities to bring more single-stream recyclables through the MRF. However, a larger tipping floor area is essential for holding these materials until the MRF is done processing waste. Additionally, improvements and enhancements to the processing equipment and operations are needed to increase throughput and remove additional material.

A challenge in Polk County solid waste management is the rural nature of the County and its relatively large land area. There are major points of collection in Crookston and Fosston for District II and in East Grand Forks for District I, but it is a challenge to further reduce on-site disposal of MSW and find new waste to incorporate into the solid waste management system. Polk County also has the challenge of maintaining adequate waste supply to ensure the continued operating success of its Incinerator, MRF, and Solid Waste Landfill Complex.

The integrated solid waste management system for the next 10 years will continue to enable residents and businesses within Polk County to manage solid waste in an environmentally responsible, reliable, sustainable, convenient, and cost effective manner. Polk County has shown that it is committed to providing its citizens and businesses with innovative and effective solid waste management. The programs and solid waste management operations described in this Plan will help guide the continued success of the program for the next 10 years.

7.0 References

- Bureau of Labor Statistics Local Area Unemployment Statistics Map.
<http://data.bls.gov/map/MapToolServlet> March 26, 2013.
- Feland, 2008. *Grand Forks Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill Siting Summary Regarding Extraterritorial Zone*. Todd Feland, Public Works Director. March 24, 2008. Accessed online at <http://www.legis.nd.gov/assembly/60-2007/docs/pdf/ac032608appendixd.pdf>. May 21, 2013.
- MPCA What's in My Neighborhood search tool: feedlots.
<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/data/wimn-whats-in-my-neighborhood/whats-in-my-neighborhood-text-search.html> March 26, 2013.
- MPCA. Single Stream Recycling: What Questions Should You Be Asking? Available at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/view-document.html?gid=11648>. Accessed June 4, 2013.
- Polk County Economic Profile. Available at <http://www.mda.state.mn.us/Global/MDADocs/food/business/econrpt-polkcnty.aspx>. Accessed March 26, 2013.
- Polk County Environmental Services.
http://www.co.polk.mn.us/list_departments/environmentalServices/solidWaste.aspx. Accessed March 36, 2013.
- Polk County Planning and Zoning Ordinance. May 2012.
- Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance. Signed and published in the Crookston Daily Times on April 25, 1989. Available at http://www.co.polk.mn.us/list_departments/environmentalServices/SolidWasteOrdinance-1991.doc. Accessed June 3, 2013.
- Polk County, Minnesota Detailed Profile. http://www.city-data.com/county/Polk_County-MN.html.
March 26, 2013.

Appendix A

Polk County Goal-Volume Table

Waste Stream Data Input Page

5/20/2013 Polk Co's GVT draft Spreadsheet Date & Name for reference

11\Francis\vol1\05461551\GoalVolume\Polk County GVT 2012 7-22-2013.xlsx>Data Input Page

Name of County:

Base Year:

BASE YR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Polk	Plan Yr #1	Plan Yr #2	Plan Yr #3	Plan Yr #4	Plan Yr #5	Plan Yr #6	Plan Yr #7	Plan Yr #8	Plan Yr #9	Plan Yr #10

Note: Fill in all the values in column "B" completely before entering data for the follow-on years

Population / MSW Change / yr -- co's or St. Demographer data	-0.068%	-0.068%	-0.068%	-0.068%	-0.068%	0.094%	0.094%	0.094%	0.094%	0.094%	0.068%
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Population for Year 2011	31,578	31,556	31,535	31,513	31,492	31,521	31,551	31,581	31,611	31,641	31,662
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Persons per Household (St. Demographer data)	2.37
Commercial /Industrial /Institutional waste % of MSW	40%
Lbs / Capita / day MSW gen. for On-Site-Disposal (PCA #)	2.3 lbs / person / day
Population using On-Site Disposal of MSW	2,107
Population % using On-Site Disposal	6.67%

Calculated Total MSW Generated	30,660	30,639	30,618	30,597	30,576	30,605	30,634	30,663	30,692	30,721	30,742
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ON-SITE-DISPOSAL - tons	884	744	604	463	323	182	182	182	182	182	182
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Organics Recycling - includes source separated residential + commercial SS + food-to-people & livestock but excludes yard waste composting

Problem Materials - Banned + other = sum of actual tons counted only (ie. excluding generic per capita computed values)=
 ACTUAL Reported Antifreeze + Appliances + Electronic Appliances + Fluorescent & HID Lamps + Household Hazardous Waste + Latex Paint + Oil Filters + Tires + Used Oil + Motor Vehicle Batteries + Textiles / Carpet + Mattresses + Pallets + Unspecified/Other Recycling

RECYCLING - tons & Percent Objectives											
Residential	4,398	4,381	4,378	4,375	4,388	4,407	4,417	4,428	4,438	4,448	4,458
Commercial/Industrial/Institutional (documented)	2,932	2,941	2,939	2,937	2,935	2,938	2,941	2,944	2,946	2,949	2,951
Organics Recycling (source separated+food-to-people+livestock)	3,990	3,989	3,986	3,984	3,981	3,985	3,989	3,992	3,996	4,000	4,003
Mechanical/Hand Sorted @ Resource Recovery Facility	1,014	1,014	1,013	1,012	1,012	1,012	1,013	1,014	1,015	1,016	1,017
Problem Materials - Banned + Other Recycled	678	678	678	678	678	678	678	678	678	678	678
RECYCLING TOTAL -- tons	13,012	13,004	12,995	12,987	12,993	13,020	13,038	13,056	13,074	13,092	13,106

% Residential Recycling - Objectives	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.3%	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%	14.4%	14.5%	14.5%	14.5%
% Commercial / Industrial / Institutional - Objectives	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%	9.6%
% Organics Recycling (source separated) - Objectives	13.01%	13.02%	13.02%	13.02%	13.02%	13.02%	13.02%	13.02%	13.02%	13.02%	13.02%
% Mechanical/Hand Sorted @ Res. Rec. Fac.	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%
% Problem Materials - Banned + Other	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Total Recycling Percentages (Actual)	42.4%	42.4%	42.4%	42.4%	42.5%	42.6%	42.6%	42.6%	42.6%	42.6%	42.6%

Calculated MSW AVAILABLE FOR Resource Rec. + LF	17,778	17,905	18,032	18,160	18,271	18,415	18,427	18,439	18,451	18,463	18,470
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Destination LF's for Co's MSW; Facility Type, & Location	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY from the County

Polk Co WTE Facility - tons tipped	10143	10136	10129	10122	10115	10125	10,134	10,143	10,152	10,161	10,170
% Mechanical or Hand Materials Recycling to RR	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Mechanical or Hand Materials Recycling to RR - tons	1,014	1,014	1,013	1,012	1,012	1,012	1,013	1,014	1,015	1,016	1,017
Non-Processable MSW & Bypass MSW %	12.1%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
Non-Processable MSW & Bypass MSW - tons	1,229	1,115	1,114	1,113	1,113	1,114	1,115	1,116	1,117	1,118	1,119
% Mechanical or Hand Materials Recycling to RR	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%
Mechanical or Hand Materials Recycling to RR - tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Processable MSW & Bypass MSW %	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Non-Processable MSW & Bypass MSW - tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Tipped MSW at RR Facilities	10,143	10,136	10,129	10,122	10,115	10,125	10,134	10,143	10,152	10,161	10,170
Total Mechanical or Hand Materials Recycling at RR	1,014	1,014	1,013	1,012	1,012	1,012	1,013	1,014	1,015	1,016	1,017
Total Non-Processable MSW & Bypass MSW - tons	1,229	1,115	1,114	1,113	1,113	1,114	1,115	1,116	1,117	1,118	1,119
Total Co MSW to RES REC Fac Combustor - tons	7,899	8,007	8,002	7,997	7,991	7,999	8,006	8,013	8,020	8,027	8,034
% of Total MSW to WTE Combustor	25.8%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%	26.1%

Recycling of Problem Materials/HHW: (enter only the documented recycled tons the county is aware of below in the yellow cells.)

The annual total value will show in the adjacent PM's RECYCLING line listing)
 List the Problem Materials tonnage values the county has documented values for and show anticipated increases due to improved recycling efforts.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MSW Change & Population Change / yr	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Electronics	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0	82.0
Fluorescent & HID Lamps	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Household Hazardous Waste	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Latex Paint	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Mattresses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pallets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textiles / Carpet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unspecified/Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PM's Legislatively banned from landfill disposal											
Appliances	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
Antifreeze	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil Filters	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Tires (excludes tire shred combustion)	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0
Used Oil	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Vehicle Batteries	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0	203.0
Problem Material Recycling Totals	678	678	678	678	678	678	678	678	678	678	678

FOR YOUR INFORMATION for comparison on the PCA's hypothetical Problem Material Generation Values for the County
 Background Information: PROBLEM MATERIALS GENERATION RECYCLED values used for MPCA SCORE generic baseline values

Population	31,578
Appliances	pliances / capita /yr = 0.10 # / appl / yr= 3,158 Lbs/appliance 150 Recycling Rate & TONS= 80% 189.5
Batteries	no. / cap / yr & Total # = 0.33 # / batteries / yr = 10,421 pounds / battery = 40 Recycling Rate & TONS= 93% 193.8
Fluorescent Tubes	no. / cap / yr & Total # = 2.4 IF Actual # Collected= 6,000 0.0
Tires	no. / cap / yr & Total # = 1 # per tire = 20 (rate excludes incineration) Recycling Rate & TONS= 20% 63.2
Oil filters	# / cap / yr & total # = 1.78 Oil filters/lbs = 1 Recycling Rate & TONS= 36% 10.1
Used Oil	gal / cap / yr & Total gal= 4.0 Used oil Lbs/gs 8 Recycling Rate & TONS= 5.0% 25.3
Total	481.8

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
MSW Imported to Resource Recovery Facility located within Polk Co. from Other Counties												
Beltrami County	12937	12937	12937	12937	12937	12937	12,937	12,937	12,937	12,937	12,937	129,370
Clearwater County	2724	2731	2737	2744	2751	2758	2,765	2,772	2,778	2,785	2,792	
Mahnomon County	1614	1614	1613	1613	1612	1615	1,617	1,620	1,623	1,625	1,628	
Norman County	2930	2914	2897	2881	2865	2852	2,839	2,826	2,813	2,800	2,787	
Hubbard County						6,000	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	
							-	-	-	-	-	
Total Imported MSW Tipped at Co RR Fac - tons	20,205	20,195	20,185	20,175	20,165	26,162	33,658	33,654	33,651	33,647	33,643	
Mechanical or Hand Materials Recycling at RF	2,021	2,019	2,018	2,017	2,017	2,616	3,366	3,365	3,365	3,365	3,364	
Imported MSW Non-Processable MSW & Bypass MSW - %	12.1%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%	25.1%	39.6%	39.6%	39.6%	39.6%	39.6%	
Non-Processable MSW & Bypass MSW - tons	2,449	2,221	2,220	2,219	2,218	6,567	13,329	13,327	13,326	13,324	13,323	
Total Imported MSW to WTE Combustor - tons	15,735	15,954	15,946	15,938	15,930	16,979	16,964	16,962	16,960	16,958	16,956	

Total MSW Tipped at Co RR Fac - All Co's - tons	30,348	30,331	30,314	30,297	30,280	36,286	43,792	43,797	43,803	43,808	43,813	
Total ALL MSW into WTE Combustor - tons	23,635	23,961	23,948	23,935	23,921	24,978	24,969	24,975	24,980	24,985	24,991	

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
LANDFILL Destinations for County MSW												
LANDFILL COMPACTED IN-PLACE ASSUMPTIONS for landfills located within Polk County												
Cover Material % use - Intermediate & final							1%					
MSW In-Place Density Assumption =							1,300	lbs/cubic yard				
Industrial In-Place Waste Density Assumption =							1,300	lbs/cubic yard in-place				
County MSW tons Available for Landfill Disposal	6,621	7,769	7,903	8,037	8,156	8,290	8,293	8,296	8,299	8,302	8,300	Ten Yr Total
Minnesota Landfills												
Polk County	2438	2416	2413	2411	2409	2412	2,444	2,476	2,507	2,539	2,571	24,598
<i>(Enter a LF name & tons in this line only if LF is located in Polk County)</i>												
Another #3 LF	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Another #2 LF	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
Out-of-State Landfills												
Grand Forks Landfill	4183	4180	4177	4174	4171	4175	4,150	4,125	4,100	4,075	4,050	41,377
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
--	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	-
"CHECK TONS to LF" - this # must match LF tons AVAILABLE	6,621	6,596	6,590	6,585	6,580	6,587	6,594	6,601	6,607	6,614	6,621	65,975
Abbreviation for primary landfill in county = PCLF <small>note: the totals in columns H to K will vary slightly from the MSW tons Available values above</small>												

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
MSW Imported to a Landfill located within Polk Co. from Other Counties												
Beltrami County	-	-	-	-	9,090	9,325	9,562	9,799	10,037	10,274	10,511	68,599
Clearwater County	929	931	934	936	938	941	943	945	948	950	952	9,417
Mahnomon County	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	190
Norman County	479	476	474	471	468	466	464	462	460	458	456	4,655
--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total MN MSW Imported to the Co. Landfill	1,427	1,427	1,426	1,426	10,516	10,751	10,988	11,226	11,463	11,701	11,938	82,861
Out-of-State MSW Imported to LF in the County												
Other State MSW	-											
ALL MSW Imported to the LF in the Co.	1,427	1,427	1,426	1,426	10,516	10,751	10,988	11,226	11,463	11,701	11,938	82,861
Polk County Remaining MPCA Permitted Capacity - cy	244,451											

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
WTE Residue & Ash Disposal in Ash Cells at Polk County Ash Landfill - tons												
Percent WET WTE Ash to Disposal	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	
WTE Ash Disposal Tons to Ash Cells in County	6,105	6,189	6,186	6,183	6,179	6,452	6,450	6,451	6,453	6,454	6,455	63,451
Resource Recovery Facility Reject Residue (non-MSW)	3,679	3,336	3,335	3,333	3,331	7,680	14,443	14,443	14,442	14,442	14,442	93,227
Total WTE ASH & WTE Processing residue - tons	9,784	9,526	9,520	9,515	9,510	14,132	20,893	20,894	20,895	20,896	20,897	156,678
Total All Solid Waste to Landfills	17,832	18,721	18,850	18,978	28,182	33,173	40,175	40,416	40,657	40,899	41,135	321,187

Construction / Demolition Waste Landfills within the Co.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Demolition Landfills												
<i>Note: For Polk County, C&D is assumed to have a density of 1,036 lbs/yd (1.93 yds/ton)</i>												
Polk County C&D Landfill -- cy received	16,453	7,326	11,890	11,890	11,890	11,890	11,890	11,890	11,890	11,890	11,890	129,334
Lenes Sand & Gravel -- cy received	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	
--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
total cy to C&D disposal sites	17,953	8,826	13,390	129,334								

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Yard Waste - received at YW sites in County												
Yard Waste - received at Polk County Landfill composting - tons	825	795	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	810	8,085

Appendix B

Solid Waste System Budgets

POLK COUNTY ITEMIZED SOLID WASTE BUDGET

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BUDGETED EXPENSES										
District 1										
RESIDENTIAL REFUSE COLLECTION	\$17,939.00	\$18,069.00	\$18,200.00	\$18,332.00	\$18,465.00	\$18,599.00	\$18,734.00	\$18,870.00	\$19,007.00	\$19,145.00
COMMERCIAL REFUSE COLLECTION	\$47,286.00	\$47,629.00	\$47,974.00	\$48,321.00	\$48,671.00	\$49,024.00	\$49,380.00	\$49,739.00	\$50,101.00	\$50,466.00
SPECIAL REFUSE COLLECTION	\$1,245.00	\$1,254.00	\$1,263.00	\$1,272.00	\$1,281.00	\$1,290.00	\$1,299.00	\$1,308.00	\$1,317.00	\$1,326.00
REFUSE DISPOSAL - HAULING	\$384,021.00	\$390,549.00	\$397,188.00	\$403,940.00	\$410,807.00	\$417,791.00	\$424,894.00	\$432,118.00	\$439,465.00	\$446,937.00
RECYCLING & REDUCTION	\$201,400.00	\$209,000.00	\$216,887.00	\$225,072.00	\$233,566.00	\$242,381.00	\$251,529.00	\$261,022.00	\$270,873.00	\$281,096.00
GENERAL REFUSE COLLECTION	\$107,913.00	\$108,807.00	\$109,708.00	\$110,616.00	\$111,532.00	\$112,456.00	\$113,388.00	\$114,328.00	\$115,276.00	\$116,232.00
ADMINISTRATIVE REFUSE	\$18,829.00	\$13,873.00	\$10,221.00	\$7,530.00	\$5,547.00	\$4,086.00	\$3,010.00	\$2,217.00	\$1,633.00	\$1,203.00
INTEREST EXPENSE	\$83,647.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL DISTRICT 1 EXPENSES	\$862,280.00	\$789,181.00	\$801,441.00	\$815,083.00	\$829,869.00	\$845,627.00	\$862,234.00	\$879,602.00	\$897,672.00	\$916,405.00
District 2										
SALARY & BENEFITS	\$422,082.00	\$506,714.00	\$579,721.00	\$597,113.00	\$615,026.00	\$645,778.00	\$665,151.00	\$685,106.00	\$705,659.00	\$740,942.00
OFFICE & SUPPLY	\$42,450.00	\$42,450.00	\$43,300.00	\$44,600.00	\$45,940.00	\$48,235.00	\$49,680.00	\$51,170.00	\$52,700.00	\$55,340.00
UTILITIES	\$29,750.00	\$27,250.00	\$28,600.00	\$30,050.00	\$31,550.00	\$33,130.00	\$35,000.00	\$37,500.00	\$40,250.00	\$43,500.00
MAINTENANCE	\$39,100.00	\$33,750.00	\$36,000.00	\$39,000.00	\$42,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$48,000.00	\$51,000.00	\$54,000.00	\$57,000.00
EDUCATION	\$12,500.00	\$11,340.00	\$11,566.00	\$11,913.00	\$12,271.00	\$12,884.00	\$13,270.00	\$13,669.00	\$14,080.00	\$14,785.00
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE	\$146,750.00	\$107,750.00	\$111,500.00	\$116,000.00	\$122,000.00	\$128,000.00	\$135,000.00	\$142,000.00	\$150,000.00	\$158,000.00
REPAIR & OPERATION COSTS	\$85,800.00	\$136,050.00	\$138,770.00	\$142,950.00	\$147,250.00	\$154,600.00	\$159,300.00	\$164,050.00	\$168,950.00	\$177,385.00
MATERIAL PROCESS/DISPOSAL										
BURNABLE MSW	\$731,250.00	\$769,500.00	\$799,500.00	\$830,500.00	\$863,000.00	\$896,000.00	\$930,500.00	\$964,500.00	\$999,500.00	\$1,036,000.00
NON-BURNABLE MSW	\$50,000.00	\$72,500.00	\$72,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$77,000.00	\$79,000.00	\$81,000.00	\$83,000.00	\$85,000.00	\$87,000.00
DEMOLITION	\$32,500.00	\$32,500.00	\$32,500.00	\$33,000.00	\$33,500.00	\$34,000.00	\$34,500.00	\$35,000.00	\$35,500.00	\$36,000.00
YARD WASTE/COMPOST	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,300.00	\$1,700.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,800.00	\$3,500.00	\$4,300.00	\$5,200.00
RECYCLABLES	\$148,800.00	\$32,000.00	\$35,000.00	\$38,000.00	\$41,000.00	\$44,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$53,000.00	\$56,000.00
APPLIANCES	\$13,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$11,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$13,000.00
E-WASTE	\$3,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
USED OIL/FILTERS	\$7,500.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,700.00	\$7,900.00	\$8,100.00	\$8,300.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,700.00	\$8,900.00
TIRES	\$18,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$24,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$28,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$32,000.00	\$34,000.00	\$36,000.00
HHW	\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00	\$16,500.00	\$17,500.00	\$18,000.00	\$18,500.00	\$19,000.00	\$19,500.00	\$20,000.00	\$21,000.00
FLUORESCENT BULB/BALLAST	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
HAULING	\$86,500.00	\$85,000.00	\$87,000.00	\$89,000.00	\$91,000.00	\$93,000.00	\$95,000.00	\$97,000.00	\$99,000.00	\$101,000.00
TAXES/SURCHARGES	\$61,100.00	\$70,000.00	\$72,000.00	\$77,000.00	\$82,000.00	\$85,000.00	\$88,000.00	\$91,000.00	\$94,000.00	\$97,000.00
ASSET REPLACEMENT	\$61,000.00	\$61,000.00	\$61,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$67,500.00	\$70,000.00	\$72,500.00	\$75,000.00	\$77,500.00	\$80,000.00
TOTAL DISTRICT 2 O&M	\$2,013,082.00	\$2,046,804.00	\$2,171,957.00	\$2,256,626.00	\$2,342,637.00	\$2,444,427.00	\$2,534,001.00	\$2,624,495.00	\$2,718,139.00	\$2,834,052.00
TOTAL POLK COUNTY EXPENSES	\$2,875,362.00	\$2,835,985.00	\$2,973,398.00	\$3,071,709.00	\$3,172,506.00	\$3,290,054.00	\$3,396,235.00	\$3,504,097.00	\$3,615,811.00	\$3,750,457.00

POLK COUNTY ITEMIZED SOLID WASTE BUDGET

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
BUDGETED REVENUES										
District 1										
SCORE	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00
REFUSE COLLECTION FEES	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00	\$799,020.00
YARD WASTE SITE CARD FEES	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00	\$38,928.00
OTHER SANITATION	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00
INTEREST EARNINGS	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
TOTAL DISTRICT 1 REVENUES	\$857,948.00									
District 2										
SOLID WASTE ASSESSMENT	\$1,510,000.00	\$1,569,000.00	\$1,631,760.00	\$1,699,030.00	\$1,786,911.00	\$1,855,508.00	\$1,938,928.00	\$1,995,286.00	\$2,064,698.00	\$2,147,285.00
TIP FEES	\$78,000.00	\$84,500.00	\$88,000.00	\$93,000.00	\$98,000.00	\$102,000.00	\$106,000.00	\$111,000.00	\$117,000.00	\$108,000.00
MATERIAL SALES REVENUES	\$132,500.00	\$150,000.00	\$155,000.00	\$160,000.00	\$165,000.00	\$170,000.00	\$175,000.00	\$180,000.00	\$185,000.00	\$190,000.00
SCORE GRANT	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00	\$76,000.00
LICENSE & PERMIT FEES	\$2,000.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00
REIMBURSEMENTS	\$95,988.00	\$101,043.00	\$104,500.00	\$108,500.00	\$113,000.00	\$117,000.00	\$121,500.00	\$125,000.00	\$130,500.00	\$136,500.00
ASSET REPLACEMENT TRANSFER	\$65,000.00	\$39,500.00	\$42,000.00	\$45,000.00	\$49,000.00	\$54,000.00	\$60,000.00	\$66,000.00	\$73,000.00	\$81,000.00
OTHER SOURCES	\$30,500.00	\$45,000.00	\$47,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$54,000.00	\$59,000.00	\$65,000.00	\$72,000.00	\$80,000.00	\$89,000.00
TOTAL DISTRICT 2 REVENUE	\$1,989,988.00	\$2,067,143.00	\$2,146,360.00	\$2,233,630.00	\$2,344,011.00	\$2,435,608.00	\$2,544,528.00	\$2,627,386.00	\$2,728,298.00	\$2,829,885.00
TOTAL POLK COUNTY REVENUE	\$2,847,936.00	\$2,925,091.00	\$3,004,308.00	\$3,091,578.00	\$3,201,959.00	\$3,293,556.00	\$3,402,476.00	\$3,485,334.00	\$3,586,246.00	\$3,687,833.00

NET COST

Projected Population	31,556	31,535	31,513	31,492	31,521	31,551	31,581	31,611	31,641	31,662
Projected cost per household	\$ 215.95	\$ 213.14	\$ 223.62	\$ 231.17	\$ 238.53	\$ 247.14	\$ 254.87	\$ 262.72	\$ 270.83	\$ 280.73
Projected cost per ton	\$ 93.85	\$ 92.62	\$ 97.18	\$ 100.46	\$ 103.66	\$ 107.40	\$ 110.76	\$ 114.17	\$ 117.70	\$ 122.00

NOTES:

- Budget information for District 1 can be found on the East Grand Forks website, <http://www.egf.mn/DocumentCenter/View/2438>
- Projected costs include expenses for local government-contracted or -operated portions of the integrated solid waste management system only. Expenses related to services provided by non-public entities are not reflected in these figures as those entities are not required by law to disclose those figures. The costs reported under this section directly relate to the extent to which local government participates in the marketplace.
- Projected cost per household is NOT a direct cost to Polk County residents. The projected cost figures are based upon services and programs rendered to both seasonal and permanent residents. However, the cost per household calculation does not account for those seasonal residents. The omission of the number of seasonal residents from the calculation artificially inflates the total cost per household and cost per resident in Polk County. The direct cost to District 1 households may be found on their utility statements; direct cost to District 2 households may be found on their Assessment.

Appendix C

Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance

POLK COUNTY

SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Section 1. Definitions	1
Section 2. License Required	6
Section 3. Solid Waste Regulations	6
Section 4. General and Administrative Provisions	14
Section 5. Service Area/Service Charges	25
Section 6. Supersedes Prior Ordinance	27
Section 7. Effective Date	27
Exhibit A Schedule of License Requirements	28
Exhibit B Schedule of Rates	30
Exhibit C Description of Categories	31

POLK COUNTY
SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE AUTHROIZING, PROVIDING STANDARDS FOR, AND REGULATING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN POLK COUNTY, MINNEOSTA; REQUIRING A LICENSE FOR ACTIVITIES RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT; REQUIRING PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE AND INSURANCE; ADOPTING THE STANDARDS AND REQUIRMENTS ESTABLISHED BY REGULATIONS OF THE MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE; CONTINUING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICE AREAS IN THE COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR SERVICE CHARGES AND FEES FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES IN THE COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR ENFORCEMENT OF AND PENALTIES FOR LACK OF COMPLIANCE WITH SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS AND PROMOTING THE HEALTH, WELFARE AND SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC AND PROTECTING NATURAL RESOURCES PURSUANT TO CHAPERS 115A, 116 AND 400 OF MINNESOTA STATUTES.

The County Board of Polk County, Minnesota ordains:

SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS

Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following words and phrases, when used in this Ordinance, have the meanings given to them in this section. Terms not specifically defined shall be construed according to the context and professional usage.

- 1.1 “Acceptable Waste” – Solid waste which is acceptable at a solid waste facility.
Acceptable waste includes, garbage, refuse, and other municipal solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial and community activities which is generated and collected in aggregate and which is not otherwise defined herein as unacceptable waste. No amount of hazardous waste that is regulated by law is acceptable at a solid waste facility.
- 1.2 “Agency” – Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
- 1.3 “Board” – Polk County Board of Commissioners
- 1.4 “Composting” - The controlled microbial degradation of organic solid waste to yield a humus-like product.
- 1.5 “Compost Pile” – The aggregation of organic solid waste for purposes of composting.

- 1.6 “Collection” - The aggregation of solid waste from the place at which it is generated, including all activities up to the time to solid waste is delivered to a solid waste facility.
- 1.7 “Commercial Hauler” – Any person who operates a vehicle or vehicles for a fee, for hire or as part of a commercial transaction for the purpose of collection and transportation of solid waste. The term commercial hauler includes municipal, governmental and political subdivisions which operate a vehicle or vehicles for the purpose of collection and transportation of solid waste not generated solely on property of the municipal, governmental or political subdivisions.
- 1.8 “County” – The County of Polk, State of Minnesota.
- 1.9 “Cover Material” – Earth material that is free of putrescible materials and can be compacted to provide a seal over waste materials to inhibit blowing of debris and to reduce the potential for leachate generation.
- 1.10 “Demolition Landfill” – A land disposal site at which the disposal of demolition waste occurs in a manner approved by the Agency.
- 1.11 “Demolition Waste” – Solid waste which consists of concrete, asphalt chunks, bricks, blocks, structural metal, lumber, wall board, wall plaster and wood from demolished buildings, and other inert waste materials as may be designated by the solid waste officer as demolition waste.
- 1.12 “Disposal” – The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any solid waste into or on any land or water so that the waste or constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.
- 1.13 “District No. 1” – As established by County Board Resolution in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, Section 400.08, Subd. 2, the service area which includes the corporate limits of the City of East Grand Forks.
- 1.14 “District No. 2” – As established by County Board Resolution in accordance with Minnesota Statutes 400.08, Subd. 2, the service area which includes all of Polk County except for the corporate limits of the City of East Grand Forks.
- 1.15 “Garbage” – All discarded material resulting from the handling, processing, storage, preparation, serving and consumption of food.
- 1.16 “Hazardous Waste” – Any refuse, sludge, or other waste material or combinations of refuse, sludge or other waste materials in solid, semi-

solid, liquid, or contained gaseous from which because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical, physical or infectious characteristics may:

- (a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness, or
- (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise manage.

Categories of hazardous materials include, but are not limited to explosives, flammables, oxidizers, poisons, irritants, and corrosives. Hazardous waste includes all materials designated as hazardous and regulated by State or Federal laws and regulations.

- 1.17 “Incinerator” – A solid waste facility in which solid wastes are burned for the purpose of volume and weight reduction.
- 1.18 “Land Disposal Facility” – Any tract or parcel of land, including any constructed facility, at which solid waste is disposed of in or on the land.
- 1.19 “Licensee” – A person who has been given authority by the Board to carry out any of the activities for which a license is required under the provisions of this ordinance.
- 1.20 “Misdemeanor” – A crime for which a sentence of not more than ninety (90) days, or a fine of not more than \$700.00, or both may be imposed.
- 1.21 “Nuisance” – A condition which unreasonably annoys, injures or endangers the safety, health, morals, comfort, or repose of any considerable number of members of the public.
- 1.22 “Open Dump” – A land disposal site at which the disposal of solid waste occurs in a manner that the solid waste is susceptible to open burning and is exposed to the elements, flies, rodents, and scavengers.
- 1.23 “Person” – Any individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, association, trust, unincorporated association, municipality, governmental or political subdivision, other public agency, or any other legal entity except the County, the Agency, and the Minnesota Waste Management Board.
- 1.24 “Processing” – The treatment of solid waste after collection and before disposal. Processing includes, but is not limited to, volume reduction, storage, separation, exchange, resource recovery, physical, chemical, or biological modification, and transfer from one solid waste facility to another.

- 1.25 “Putrescible Material” – Solid waste which is capable of becoming rotten or which may reach a state of decay or decomposition.
- 1.26 “Recycling” and “Resource Recovery” – The reclamation for sale or reuse of materials, substances, energy, or other products contained within or derived from solid waste.
- 1.27 “Service Area” – A Solid Waste Management service area established by the Board pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 400.08, Subd. , as amended.
- 1.28 “Solid Waste” – Garbage, refuse, sludge from a water supply treatment plant, or air containment treatment facility, and other discarded waste materials and sludges, in solid, semi-solid, liquid or contained gaseous form, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but solid waste does not include any of the following: hazardous waste, animal waste used as fertilizers, earthen fill, boulders, rock, sewage sludge, solid or dissolved resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial waste water effluents or discharges which are point sources subject to permits under Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows, or source specific nuclear, or bi-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
- 1.29 “Special Solid Waste” – Waste materials having potential for harm to ground water supplies and public health, which are not otherwise classified as hazardous waste.
- 1.30 “Solid Waste Facility” – All property used for the handling, processing or disposal of solid waste, except property used solely for the collection and transportation of solid waste. A solid waste facility includes, but is not limited to, transfer stations, processing facilities, incinerators, land disposal sites, demolition landfills, and disposal sites and facilities but does not include backyard compost sites.
- 1.31 “Solid Waste Management Plan” - The Plan, adopted by the County, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 115A, providing for the management of solid waste in the County.
- 1.32 “Solid Waste Management Services” – Activities intended to affect or control the generation of solid waste, and activities which provide for or control the collection, processing, and disposal of solid waste. Solid waste management services include, but are not limited to, any of the following:
- (1) collection or transportation of solid waste
 - (2) construction or operation of a land disposal facility

- (3) construction or operation of a demolition landfill
- (4) construction or operation of an incinerator
- (5) construction or operation of a transfer station
- (6) construction or operation of a waste processing facility
- (7) waste tire storage, collection or processing
- (8) installation, establishment or operation of a compost pile other than composting conducted at a backyard compost site
- (9) demolition and transportation of asbestos materials to a County solid waste facility
- (10) disposal of asbestos materials from a single source at a County solid waste facility

Solid waste management services do not include:

- (a) the nuisance-free storage, disposal and /or composting of solid waste generated from only a single family or household upon property owned, occupied or leased by a member of the family or household
- (b) the nuisance-free storage, collection, and removal of solid waste generated by a person upon property owned, occupied, or leased by that person
- (c) the establishment, operation and maintenance of an incinerator for the disposal of other than toxic or hazardous waste with a capacity less than 500 pounds per hour
- (d) the storage, collection and processing of not more than 500 waste tires at a time by a retail tire seller upon his retail selling site
- (e) storage and the collection and processing of not more than 3,000 waste tires at a time by an owner or operator of a tire retreading business upon his business premises
- (f) the storage, collection, and processing of not more than 500 waste tires at time by an owner or operator of a business who, in the ordinary course of business, removes tires from motor vehicles provided such storage, collection and processing occurs on his premises, and
- (g) the storage, collection and processing of waste tires by a person using waste tires for agricultural purposes if the waste tires are kept on the site of use.

1.33 “Solid Waste Officer” – The person, persons or department appointed by the Board to carry out and enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

1.34 “Tire” – A pneumatic tire or solid tire for motor vehicles as defined in Minnesota Statutes Section 169.01.

- 1.35 “Transfer Station” – An intermediate solid waste facility at which solid waste is temporarily deposited to await transportation to another solid waste facility.
- 1.36 “Unacceptable Waste” – Solid waste which is not acceptable at a solid waste facility. Unacceptable waste includes waste which would pose a treat to health or safety, or which may case damage to or materially adversely affect the operation of a solid waste facility including, but not limited to explosives, pathological waste, commercial, industrial and community hazardous waste, radioactive materials, oil sludges, cesspool, domestic sewage or other sewage sludge, human or animal remains waste in a liquid state , hazardous refuse of any kind, used crank case oils, cutting oils, paints, poisons, and any other materials which the solid waste officer may determine to be harmful, of a toxic or dangerous nature or unsuitable for processing and disposal at a solid waste facility.
- 1.37 “Waste Tires” – A tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.

SECTION 2. LICENSE REQUIRED

A person must have a license or temporary permit from the County to engage in solid waste management services or to cause, permit or allow any property under his control to be used for solid waste management services.

SECTION 3. SOLID WASTE REGULATIONS

All persons shall comply with the regulations set forth below. The Board may be resolution adopt additional regulations consistent with the intent of this ordinance. Licensees shall comply with the regulations set forth in or adopted pursuant to this section during the entire period for which the license is issued.

3.1 Regulations Primarily Relating to Activities for which a License or Temporary Permit is Required.

3.1.1 Collection and Transportation

3.1.1.1 State Rule Adopted The collection and transportation of solid waste by commercial haulers shall be performed in accordance with Minnesota Rule 7035.0800, as amended, which is hereby adopted by reference as part of this ordinance.

3.1.1.2 Equipment Requirements All vehicles used by a licensee for the collection and transportation of solid waste shall be easily

cleanable, leak-proof, and covered with metal, canvas, or fishnet type material to prevent their contents from escaping.

3.1.1.3. Maintenance The licensee shall maintain all vehicles used for the collection and transportation of solid waste in a safe and sanitary manner, and shall provide brooms and shovels on each vehicle for the purpose of cleaning spilled material. All safety equipment including but not limited to horns, lights, and reflectors shall be operable.

3.1.1.4 Labeling The licensee shall display a decal provided by the County on each vehicle used for the collection and transportation of solid waste. In addition, the licensee shall display the capacity of each vehicle, and the name, address, and telephone number of the collector on each side of the vehicle. Letters and numbers shall be at least three (3) inches high.

3.1.1.5 Storage in Vehicles The licensee shall not allow solid waste to remain or be stored in any collection or transportation vehicle in excess of 24 hours, except in the event of an emergency such as inclement weather, equipment breakdown or accident.

3.1.1.6 Protecting Private Property The licensee shall take reasonable care to protect the property of customers being served. The licensee shall be responsible for any damage or spillage of solid waste as a result of his actions or those of his employees or agents.

3.1.1.7 Smoking, Smoldering or Burning Waste The licensee shall not collect and transport solid waste materials that are smoking, smoldering or burning.

3.1.1.8 Emergency Dumping The licensee shall be responsible for the cleanup of any solid waste that must be dumped in an emergency. The operator of the vehicle shall immediately notify the solid waste officer and the appropriate law enforcement agency and emergency service of such dumping and clean the area within a time limit set by the solid waste officer.

3.1.1.9 County Contracts The County may contract with commercial haulers for the provision of collection and transportation services in the County. Such contracts may designate disposal at certain solid waste facility as a requirement of the license.

3.1.2 Transfer Station

Transfer stations shall be constructed, established, maintained and operated in accordance with the following provisions:

3.1.2.1 Construction

3.1.2.1.1 Road Construction and General Landscape

Roads on and around the transfer station premises shall be all-weather surfaced. The premises shall be constructed and landscaped in such a manner as to be pleasing in appearance.

3.1.2.1.2 Sanitary Facilities When stated in and as a part of the license, adequate sanitary facilities and shelter for personnel shall be provided on the premises.

3.1.2.1.3 Minimal Interference with Other Activities

The transfer station shall be so situated and equipped as to minimize interference with other activities in the area

3.1.2.1.4 Compliance with Local Land Use Rules

The transfer station shall comply with state, county and local land use and zoning regulations.

3.1.2.2 Operation and Maintenance

3.1.2.2.1 Information Display A sign, subject to the approval of the solid waste officer, shall be posed on the premises indicating the station name, the schedule of days and hours it is open to the public, and prices for use.

3.1.2.2.2 Record Keeping Records shall be maintained indicating the type and quantity of solid waste passing through the transfer station. All records must be submitted to the solid waste officer on a quarterly record.

3.1.2.2.3 Minimal Interference with Other Activities

The transfer station shall be so operated and maintained as to minimize interference with other activities in the area.

3.1.2.2.4 Waste Removal and Clean-up When stated in and as part of the license the licensee shall take away all solid waste and clean the station at the end of each day of use.

3.1.2.2.5 Orderly Maintenance The premises, entrances, and exits shall be maintained in a clean, neat and orderly manner at all times.

3.1.2.2.6 Traffic Control All incoming and outgoing traffic shall controlled by the licensee in such a manner as to provide orderly and safe entrance and exit.

3.1.2.2.7 Unloading All unloading of solid waste from contributing vehicles shall be conducted in such a manner as to minimize odor and litter outside the station.

3.1.3 Land Disposal Facilities

The maintenance and operation of a land disposal facility must comply with Minnesota Rules 7035.2525 to 7035.2815, as amended, which are hereby adopted by reference as part of this ordinance.

3.1.4 Demolition Landfills

3.1.4.1 Construction The following shall be established, constructed or provided for at a demolition landfill site when stated in and as a part of the license:

3.1.4.1.1 Sanitary Facilities and Shelter Adequate sanitary facilities and shelter shall be available for site personnel.

3.1.4.1.2 Litter Control Litter control devices such as portable fences.

3.1.4.1.3 Electrical Service Electrical service for operations and repairs.

3.1.4.1.4 Equipment storage Shelter for maintenance and storage of site equipment.

3.1.4.1.5 Controlled Access The site shall be fenced and a gate shall be provided at the entrance to the site and kept locked when an attendant is not on duty.

3.1.4.1.6 All Weather Access An all-weather haul road to the unloading area.

3.1.4.1.7 Screening Visual screening of the site, as approved by the solid waste officer, shall be provided by use of natural objects, trees, plants, seeded soil berms, fences or other suitable means.

3.1.4.1.8 Compliance with Local Land Use Rules The demolition landfill shall comply with state, County and local land use and zoning regulations.

3.1.4.2 Operation and Maintenance

3.1.4.2.1 Separating Distance A minimum separating distance of twenty (20) feet shall be maintained between the disposal operation and the property line.

3.1.4.2.2 Wind-Blown Material Unloading of demolition waste shall be confined to as small an area as practicable and the area shall be surrounded with appropriate facilities to confine possible wind-blown material within the area. At the conclusion of each day of operation, all wind-blown material resulting from the operation shall be collected and returned to the area by the owner or operator.

3.1.4.2.3 Compaction Demolition waste shall be compacted as densely as practicable and covered monthly with a compacted layer of at least six (6) inches of suitable cover material.

3.1.4.2.4 Nuisance Control Control of odors, dust, wind-blown material and other potential nuisances shall be sufficient to prevent or eliminate any nuisance.

3.1.4.2.5 Pest Eradication Before any materials from demolished structures may be deposited, the licensee must submit proof acceptable to the solid waste officer that the demolished structure has been

subjected to satisfactory pest eradication prior to demolition. Should the solid waste officer so prescribe, the licensee at his own expense shall engage an exterminator or pest control agent to inspect the landfill on at least a monthly basis. A copy of each inspection report shall be sent to the solid waste officer immediately upon its receipt by the licensee.

3.1.4.2.5 Refuse Prohibited No garbage, loose paper, plastic, cardboard, cans, bottles, tires, appliance, vehicles, materials containing asbestos, or other materials not specifically permitted by this Ordinance shall be deposited.

3.1.4.2.7 Termination A site shall be considered finished or terminated, and require terminal covering, when the site can no longer reasonably be used for the disposal of demolition waste, the site must be terminated under Section 4.5 and /or a current license is not in effect.

3.1.4.2.8 Termination Cover Within one month after final termination of all or a major part of, a site, the area shall be covered with at least two (2) feet of compacted cover material adequately sloped to allow surface water runoff. No holes or depressions which might result in collection of surface water shall remain or exist after such covering

3.1.4.2.9 Termination Topsoil and Vegetation The finished surface of the filled area shall be covered with adequate topsoil and seeded with native grasses or other suitable vegetation immediately upon completion, or immediately in the spring on areas terminated during winter conditions. If necessary, seeded slopes shall be covered with straw or similar material to prevent erosion.

3.1.4.2.10 Predetermination Notice and Investigation Prior to termination of operation of the site, the Agency and the solid waste officer shall be notified in order that site investigations may be conducted before personnel and equipment are removed from the property. The final condition of the landfill must be approved by the solid waste officer and the Agency before such removal may occur.

3.1.4.2.11 Operating Records Accurate records containing all significant information relating to site operations shall be maintained and an accurate copy or the original of such records shall be furnished to the solid waste officer. Intake of demolition waste in tons or cubic yards shall be recorded in a manner acceptable to the solid waste officer.

3.1.5. Incinerators. Maintenance and operation of an incinerator must comply with applicable sections of Minnesota Rules, Chapter 7035, as amended, which are hereby adopted by reference as a part of this ordinance.

3.1.6 Composting. The maintenance and operation of a compost pile must comply with Minnesota Rule 7035.2835, as amended, which is hereby adopted by reference as a part of this ordinance.

3.1.7 Waste Tires. Waste tire storage, collection, and processing requiring a license from the County must comply with Minnesota Rules 7035.8050 to 7035.8060 and 9220.0680, as amended, which are hereby adopted by reference as part of this ordinance.

3.1.8 Asbestos. Demolition and disposal of asbestos requiring a license from the County must comply with Minnesota Rules 7005.1580, as amended, which is hereby adopted as part of this ordinance.

3.1.8.1 Licenses and Temporary Permits. A license for the demolition and transportation of asbestos materials and a temporary permit for disposal of the materials is required for each disposal project at a County solid waste facility. The license for demolition and transportation of asbestos materials to a County solid waste facility shall be valid for all disposal projects during the term of the license.

3.1.9 Special Solid Wastes. A solid waste facility for the handling, processing or disposal of solid waste not otherwise provided for in this section must comply with all conditions stated in the facility license therefor.

Special solid waste as defined in Section 1.29 may include non-hazardous industrial waste such as solvents and cleaners, and other materials as designated by the solid waste officer. Temporary permits for handling or managing special solid waste may be issued in accordance with Section 4.4.

3.2 Regulations Primarily of Interest to the Public.

3.2.1 Storage

- 3.2.1.1 State Rule Adopted. Solid waste shall be stored in accordance with Minnesota Rule 7035.0700 and 7035.2855, as amended. Minnesota Statute 609.68 as amended, is hereby adopted by reference as a part of this ordinance. Violations of this section shall be charged, enforced, and prosecuted according to the provisions of this ordinance.
- 3.2.1.2 Owner and Occupant Duty. The owner, lessee, and occupant of any property, premises, business establishment or industry are responsible for the satisfactory storage, collection and removal of all solid waste accumulated at that property, premises, business establishment or industry. No building, structure, area or premises shall be constructed or maintained for human occupancy, use, or assembly without adequate facilities for sanitary and safe storage, collection, transportation and disposal of all solid wastes.
- 3.2.1.3 Putrescible Material and Garbage. Putrescible material, including, but not limited to, garbage, shall be stored in: (a) durable, rust-resistant, nonabsorbent, water-tight, rodent-proof, and easily cleanable containers, with close-fitting, fly-tight covers having adequate handles to facilitate handling; or (b) other types of containers approved by the solid waste officer. The size and allowable weight of the containers may be determined by the solid waste officer.
- 3.2.1.4 Containers. Solid waste shall be stored in durable containers or as otherwise provided in this ordinance. Where putrescible material is stored in combination with nonputrescible material, containers for the storage of the mixture shall meet the requirements for putrescible solid waste containers. All containers for the storage of solid waste shall be maintained in such a manner as to prevent the creation of a nuisance or unsanitary condition. Containers that are broken or otherwise fail to meet the requirements of this section shall be replaced with acceptable containers.
- 3.2.1.5 Oversize Waste. Solid waste objects or materials too large or otherwise unsuitable for storage containers shall be stored in a pollution-free and nuisance-free manner and in compliance with federal and state regulations and the requirements of this ordinance.
- 3.2.1.6 Time Limit. It is unlawful for any person to store solid waste on public or private property for more than two (2) weeks without the written approval of the solid waste officer.
- 3.2.1.7 Recyclables. It is unlawful for any person to store materials which have been separated for the purpose of recycling on public or private property in a manner which creates a nuisance.

- 3.2.2 Solid waste facilities are reserved for use by the five counties who are signatories to the cooperative agreement for solid waste management during the term of the agreements.
- 3.2.3 Restrictions Applicable to Solid Waste Facilities owned by Polk County.
 - 3.2.3.1 Incinerator. Polk County is authorized by the Agency to operate a Solid Waste Resource Recovery Plant under Permit No. 2123-86-OT-1.
 - 3.2.3.1.1 Eligible Users. Eligible users of the Incinerator include: residents of District No. 2; persons who own real property, or a business, utility, or institution, or who operated the same, provided that the property, business, utility, or institution is within District No.2; commercial haulers serving District No. 2; commercial haulers serving Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahanomen, or Norman counties who are so authorized by the respective Boards of County Commissioners of those counties; and residents of Clearwater and Mahanomen counties who are so authorized by the respective Boards of County Commissioners of those counties.
 - 3.2.3.2 Land Disposal Facility. Polk County is authorized by the Agency to operate a land disposal facility under Permit SW-124.
 - 3.2.3.2.1 Eligible Users. Eligible users of the landfill include: residents of District No. 2; persons who own real property, or a business, utility, or institution, or who operated the same, provided that the property, business, utility, or institution is within District No.2; commercial haulers serving District No. 2; commercial haulers serving Beltrami, Clearwater, Mahanomen, or Norman counties who are so authorized by the respective Boards of County Commissioners of those counties.
 - 3.2.3.3 Transfer Station. Polk County is authorized by the Agency to operate a transfer station under Permit SW-327.
 - 3.2.3.3.1 Eligible Users. Eligible users of the transfer station include: residents of District No. 2; persons who own real property, or a business, utility, or institution, or who operated the same, provided that the property, business, utility, or institution is within District No.2; commercial haulers serving District No. 2.
 - 3.2.3.4 Unacceptable Waste. No person shall deliver unacceptable waste to the incinerator, landfill, or transfer station.
 - 3.2.3.5 Registration. All persons who deliver solid waste to the Incinerator, landfill, or transfer station must present to the office upon entry proof of residence and any other information which authorizes their use of the facility and an account of the

type and quantity of waste delivered; and must comply with facility regulations for weighing in, delivering waste, and hours of operation.

- 3.2.3.6 Revisions. The Board may by resolution revise the lists of solid waste facilities and eligible users under Section 3.2.2 when deemed advisable.

Section 4. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

4.1 Solid Waste Officer. The board shall appoint a solid waste officer. The solid waste officer has the duties and authority as established by the Board to implement and carry out the provisions of this ordinance, including, but not limited to, the following:

- 4.1.1 Application Review and Recommendation. Reviewing all license applications, applications for license renewals or transfers or variances, and supporting materials and recommending with supporting documentation to the Board whether a license should be granted, conditionally granted, renewed, or denied or whether a transfer or variance should be allowed.
- 4.1.2 Inspection. Inspecting all solid waste management services and solid waste facilities located in the County to determine compliance with this ordinance.
- 4.1.3 Investigation. Investigating possible violations of this ordinance.
- 4.1.4 Enforcement Actions. Recommending to the County Attorney the commencement of legal proceedings against any person to compel compliance with the provisions of this ordinance or to terminate, abate or control the provisions of solid waste management services not in compliance with this ordinance.
- 4.1.5 Studies. Encouraging and conducting studies and research relating to solid waste management, including but not limited to, methodology, chemical and physical considerations, and engineering.
- 4.1.6 Liaison. Advising, consulting, and cooperating with the public and other governmental agencies in furtherance of the purposes of this ordinance.
- 4.1.7 Temporary Permits. Granting, denying, renewing and revoking temporary permits.

4.2 Applications and Licenses

- 4.2.1 Content, Procedure and Administration.

4.2.1.1 Application. All applications for licenses, license renewals, transfers, and variance under this ordinance shall be made to the Board and submitted to the solid waste officer upon forms prescribed by the solid waste officer, together with such additional information as the board and the solid waste officer may reasonably request. Information required may vary with the nature of the request and the type of business organization making application. All questions asked or information required by the application forms shall be answered fully and completely by the applicant.

4.2.1.2 False Statements. It is unlawful for any person to intentionally make a false statement or omission upon any application, or any willful omission to state any information called for on such application form may, upon discovery of such falsehood, be grounds for refusal of license, or, if already issued, shall be grounds for suspension or revocation of the license at the discretion of the Board, following the procedures set forth in section 4.2.1.3.4.

4.2.1.3 Action

4.2.1.3.1 Granting. The Board may approve or approve with conditions any application. Prior to consideration of any application for a license, the applicant shall pay the license fee, and if applicable, pay the investigation fee. Failure to pay any portion of a fee when due shall be cause for denial or revocation.

4.2.1.3.2 Denial. The Board may, in its sole discretion and for any reasonable cause including, but not limited to, failure to comply with this ordinance or applicable state and federal laws and regulations or failure to conform with the objectives and guidelines established in the solid waste management plan, deny any application. If an application is denied, the applicant shall be notified in writing by the Board within thirty (30) days of the denial of the reason or reasons for denial. A denial shall not preclude an appearance by the applicant before the Board or a further application after revisions are made to satisfy objections specified as reasons for denial.

4.2.1.3.3 Issuing. If an application is approved, conditionally approved, or renewed the solid waste officer shall, upon payment of the license fee and the investigation fee, if applicable, issue a license in the form prescribed by the Board. For licenses issued and which are to become effective other than on the first day of the licensed year, the Board, in its sole discretion, may reduce the license fee to a pro-rata share of the annual license fee. Unless otherwise specified in an as a part of the license, a license is valid only for one type of solid waste management service at one location and on the premises therein described.

4.2.1.3.4 Suspension and Revocation. Any license granted by the Board under the provisions of this ordinance may be suspended by the solid waste officer at any time for non0compliance with the provisions of this ordinance or

applicable state laws and regulations, or upon written notification to the Board by the solid waste officer or by the Agency, that the continued use of the solid waste facility or the provision of solid waste management services by the licensee may endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public or may cause damage to processing or transportation equipment, ground water, contamination, air pollution, surface water pollution. The notice of suspension may be served upon the licensee personally or by leaving the same at the licensed premises with the person in charge thereof or, if there is no person to be found on the premises during normal business hours, by leaving the same in a conspicuous place on the premises. A copy thereof shall be provided to the Board. As soon as possible, but within ten (10) business days after a license has been suspended under this section, the Board will hold a special meeting to consider suspension, revocation, or modification of the license. In the event the licensee and the Board are not able to resolve the matter at the special meeting, a license may be revoked only after the Board has held a public hearing at which the licensee and all other interested persons have the right be heard. The date of the hearing for license revocation shall be set by the Board following the special meeting and notice thereof shall be provided within five (5) business days after the special meeting. The hearing for license revocation shall not be held earlier than ten (10) business days nor more than thirty (30) business days after notice of said hearing is mailed to the licensee. The time periods required for notice may be waived by agreement of the licensee and the Board. At the hearing, the Board may admit and rely on evidence which possesses probative value commonly accepted by reasonable persons. Any person testifying shall be subject to cross-examination. Proposed evidence which is incompetent, irrelevant, immaterial, or repetitious may be excluded. The Board shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. A record of the hearing shall be made by tape recording or other suitable means. If pursuant to the hearing, the Board shall determine that the licensee has violated this ordinance, or that the licensee has endangered the health, welfare, or safety of the public or has caused damage to processing or transportation equipment, groundwater contamination, air pollution or surface water pollution, the Board may revoke the license or continue the suspension in effect until the licensee has demonstrated that full compliance with the ordinance will be attained, that such compliance will be continued in the foreseeable future and that the licensee will not endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public and will not cause damage to processing or transportation equipment, groundwater contamination, air pollution or surface water pollution

- 4.2.1.3.5 Renewal Application for a license renewal shall be made to the Board according to a schedule setting deadlines for renewal applications adopted by the Board by resolution. Each application for renewal shall contain a statement of any changes in the information submitted in the last approved license application.

- 4.2.1.3.6 Duplicate Licenses. Duplicates of all original licenses under this ordinance may be issued by the solid waste officer without action by the Board, upon the licensee's affidavit that the original has been lost, and upon payment of the duplicate license fee. All duplicate licenses shall be clearly marked DUPLICATE.
- 4.2.1.3.7 Resident Agent. Before a license is issued under this ordinance to an individual who is a non-resident of the County, to more than one individual, whether or not they are residents of the County, or to a corporation, partnership, or association, the applicant or applicants shall appoint in writing a natural person who is a resident of the State of Minnesota as its manager or agent. Such resident manager or agent shall, by the terms of his written consent, serve as agent for service of notices and other process relating to the license. If such manager or agent ceases to be a resident of the State of Minnesota or ceases to act in such capacity for the licensee without appointment of a successor, the license issued pursuant to such appointment shall be subject to revocation or suspension.
- 4.2.2 License Term and Termination. Unless otherwise provided by the Board by resolution and stated expressly in the license, each license granted under the provisions of this ordinance expires according to the Schedule of License Requirements attached as Exhibit A stating license terms and adopted by the Board by resolution. Licenses terminate only by expiration or revocation.
- 4.2.3 Delinquent Taxes and Charges. No license under this ordinance shall be granted to any applicant who owes money to the County, or for operation from or on any premises upon which taxes, assessments, or installments thereof, are past due.
- 4.2.4 Fees and Other Requirements. The Board may by resolution establish license fees, investigation fees, duplicate license fees and such other fees as may be necessary for the administration of this ordinance. The fees so established are set forth in the Schedule of License Requirements attached as Exhibit A. The Board may by resolution revise the Schedule of License Requirements when deemed advisable.
- 4.2.5 License Conditions. As a condition of all licenses issued under this ordinance, the solid waste officer and other authorized representatives or agents of the County may enter upon the licensed premises, whenever the solid waste officer reasonably deems it necessary, for the purpose of obtaining information or conducting investigations necessary for the enforcement of this ordinance. Notwithstanding any provision of this ordinance to the contrary, the Board may, upon a finding of the necessity therefore, place such special conditions and restrictions consistent with the intent of this ordinance in addition to those stated in this ordinance, upon any license as it, in its discretion, may seem reasonable and justified.

4.2.6 Specific Requirements.

4.2.6.1 Information. License applicants shall submit the following information with or in the application, plus such additional information as required by the Board by resolution:

4.2.6.1.1 Collection and Transportation

4.2.6.1.1.1.1 A list of all vehicles to be used for the collection and transportation of solid waste, specifying the make, model and year each vehicle was built and the volume each vehicle can transport. Any change in the type of vehicle or equipment used by the licensee as part of the solid waste management service so licensed may occur only after written notification of said change and approval by the solid waste officer.

4.2.6.1.1.2 Information regarding schedules, customers, routes and type and quantity of solid waste collection.

4.2.6.1.1.3 A satisfactory Vehicle Inspection Report for each vehicle used under the license issued by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety or an equivalent safety inspection provided by a similarly qualified public agency.

4.2.6.1.2 Transfer Stations

4.2.6.1.2.1 Location, size and ownership of the land upon which the transfer station will operate.

4.2.6.1.2.2 General description of land use within the vicinity of the transfer station.

4.2.6.1.2.3 Complete plans, specification and proposed operating procedures for the transfer station.

4.2.6.1.2.4 Rates and charges for use of the transfer station

4.2.6.1.2.5 Written proof that the local applicable municipal government has considered the establishment of the transfer station site and the results of that consideration.

4.2.6.1.3 Demolition Landfills

4.2.6.1.3.1 Permit-by-rule facilities must comply with Minnesota Rules 7001.3050 and 7035.2825 as amended. The County and the Agency must be notified of the intent to site the facility and a temporary permit must be issued by the County before development and use of the site may occur.

4.2.6.1.3.2 Facilities which are not considered to have a permit-by-rule must comply with Minnesota Rules 7035.2825 as amended.

4.2.6.1.4 Demolition, Transportation and Disposal of Asbestos

4.2.6.1.4.1 The licensee shall notify the County seventy-two (72) hours in advance of the intent to dispose of asbestos material at a County solid waste facility.

4.2.6.1.4.2 All particles or otherwise loose asbestos materials must be placed in sealed containers. Each container delivered to a County solid waste facility must be properly labeled.

4.2.6.1.4.3 Asbestos materials in bulk or otherwise loose form and having a potential to generate fugitive airborne particulate matter must be dampened but not saturated with water prior to the shipment. Wetting may be suspended temporarily when the temperature is less than fifteen (15) degrees Fahrenheit.

4.2.6.2 Additional Information. As a condition of the license, the licensee agrees to notify the solid waste officer of any significant change affecting the solid waste management service, including but not limited to any change in the type of vehicle or equipment used by the licensee as part of the solid waste management service, any change in the primary location or area affected by the solid waste management service, any change in method of operation, or any change of persons responsible for providing the solid waste management service.

4.2.6.3 Contract. No license shall issue until any contract between the County and the applicant required by the Board by resolution as a condition to license issuance is signed and delivered.

4.2.6.4 Bond. Unless otherwise provided by the Board by resolution, issuance of any license pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance is contingent upon the license applicant (licensee/obligor) furnishing to the County a fixed bond in an amount to be set by the Board by resolution or as provided for in the Schedule of License Requirements attached as Exhibit A. The bond shall name the County as obligee and be underwritten by a surety duly licensed and authorized to transact business in the State of Minnesota. The condition of such bond shall be that if the licensee/obligor fails to comply with any of the requirements or the terms of the license or if, for any reason, ceases to operate or abandons a solid waste facility, for ceases to provide solid waste management services (independently or under contract with the County), and the County is required to expend any monies or expend and labor or materials to restore a solid waste facility or the provision of solid waste management services to a condition in compliance with this ordinance, the licensee/obligor and the sureties on the bond shall reimburse the County for any and all expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred to remedy failure of the licensee to comply with the terms of this ordinance, and the licensee/obligor and his sureties will indemnify and save the County harmless

from all losses, costs, including attorneys' fees, and charges and expenses that the County may incur because of any default of the licensee/obligor under the terms of his license to operate in compliance with the terms of this ordinance.

4.2.6.5 Insurance. Unless otherwise noted in the Schedule of License Requirements attached as Exhibit A, the licensee shall furnish to the County certificates of insurance, issued by insurers duly licensed by the Commissioner of Insurance for the State of Minnesota to transact business in the State of Minnesota, covering public liability insurance, including general liability, automotive liability, coverage of loading and unloading operations, completed operations liability, explosion and collapse of underground operations, and bodily injury liability in an amount of at least \$200,000.00 for injury or death of any one person in any one occurrence and aggregate bodily injury liability in an amount of at least \$600,000.00 for injuries or death arising out of any one occurrence. Property damage liability shall be furnished in an amount of at least \$200,000.00 for any one occurrence in and the unencumbered aggregate amount of at least \$600,000.00. In addition, the licensee shall provide evidence of workers compensation coverage in the required statutory amounts.

4.3 Variances. Upon written application by the applicant or licensee and payment of the application fee, the Board by resolution may grant variances from the requirements of this ordinance. Variances shall be governed by the following provisions:

4.3.1 Criteria. A variance may be granted to promote the effective and reasonable application and enforcement of this ordinance if the Board by resolution determines that strict conformity with the ordinance would cause the applicant or licensee undue hardship, or would be unreasonable, impractical, or not feasible because of changed circumstances.

4.3.2 Notice and Hearing. The Board shall hold a public hearing on the variance application. At least ten (10) days prior to the public hearing, the Board shall publish notice thereof and shall provide mailed notice to the applicant or licensee and other persons may be directly and adversely affected by the granting of the proposed variance; however, failure of any person to receive the mailed notice shall not invalidate the proceedings. The hearing shall otherwise be conducted in accordance with the procedures for hearings on license revocation in section 4.2.1.3.5.

4.3.3 Term. Variances shall not be granted for a period in excess of two (2) years, but may be renewed upon application therefor using the same procedures and upon paying the same application fee as required for the initial variance.

4.3.4 Revocation of Variances. The Board may revoke a variance prior to its expiration after a public hearing conducted in accordance with the procedures for hearing in sections 4.3.2 and 4.2.1.3.4 if the Board finds that, because of changed circumstance or because the criteria for granting a variance have changed, the

applicant or licensee no longer meets the criteria for the initial granting of a variance.

- 4.3.5 Variance Conditions. The Board may, upon a finding of necessity, place such special conditions and restrictions consistent with the intent of this ordinance upon any variance as it, in its discretion, may deem reasonable and justified.
- 4.4 Temporary Permit. The solid waste officer may issue a temporary permit for the performance of solid waste management services when the solid waste officer determines that the performance or continuance of the services prior to the issuance of a license is in the public interest and the person requesting the permit demonstrates that the services can be accomplished in substantial compliance with the solid waste regulations in section 3. The temporary permit is subject to the conditions set forth below and, in addition, to any reasonable conditions set by the solid waste officer in each instance.
 - 4.4.1 Termination. Unless for good cause shown the solid waste officer specifies a different expiration time at the time of issuance, each temporary permit or renewal of a temporary permit shall expire thirty (30) days from the date of issuance.
 - 4.4.2 Renewal. The solid waste officer may renew a temporary permit if the solid waste officer determines at the time of a request for the renewal that the conditions for granting the initial temporary permit still exist and the person to which the renewal is to be issued has applied for has been diligently and properly pursuing a license for the solid waste management services covered by the temporary permit.
 - 4.4.3 No Greater Rights. The holder of a temporary permit has no greater rights to receive a license than any other applicant.
 - 4.4.4 Revocation. A temporary permit may be revoked by the solid waste officer without prior notice to the holder for a violation of any provision of this ordinance. Any person aggrieved by the revocation of a temporary permit may apply to the Board for review of the revocation.
- 4.5 Nonconforming Sites and Facilities. Any solid waste facility in existence on the effective date of this ordinance and the operation of such solid waste facility shall conform to the provisions of this ordinance no later than one hundred twenty (120) days after the adoption of the ordinance or shall terminate operation no later than that date. The rules, regulations and requirements of the County and the Agency shall govern the termination and abandonment of each nonconforming solid waste facility. The owners and operators of the nonconforming solid waste facility, or any part thereof, shall be responsible for satisfactorily performing required termination and abandonment procedures.

- 4.6 Enforcement.
 - 4.6.1 Violation a Misdemeanor. When any person performs an act prohibited or declared unlawful, fails to act when such failure is prohibited or declared unlawful, fails to take action when such action is required, or fails to take action to abate the existence of a violation within the specified time period when ordered or notified to do so by the solid waste officer, he violates the section, subdivision, paragraph, or provision of this ordinance within which such act or action is prohibited, declared unlawful, or required, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished for a misdemeanor. A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues. All violations of this ordinance shall be prosecuted by the County Attorney.
 - 4.6.2 Equitable Relief. In the event of a violation or a threat of violation of this ordinance, the County Attorney may take appropriate action to enforce this ordinance, including application for injunctive relief, action to compel performance or other appropriate action in court, if necessary, to prevent, restrain, correct or abate such violations or threatened violations.
 - 4.6.3 Citations. The solid waste officer may issue citations for violations of this ordinance.
 - 4.6.3.1 Form of Citations. Citations shall be in a form designated by the solid waste officer and approved by the County Attorney.
 - 4.6.3.2 Citation. Whenever the solid waste officer determines that there is probable cause to believe that a violation of this ordinance has been committed by any person, he may issue a citation to the person alleged to have committed the violation.
 - 4.6.3.3 Issuance. The citation shall be issued to the person to be charged with the violation, or in the case of a corporation or municipality, to any officer or agent expressly or impliedly authorized to accept such issuance.
 - 4.6.4 Civil Action. If a person fails to comply with the provisions of this ordinance, the County may recover costs incurred for corrective action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, in a civil action in any court to competent jurisdiction.
- 4.7 Rules of Construction. In constructing this ordinance, the following rules of construction are to govern, unless their observance would be inconsistent with the obvious intent of the County, or contrary to the context of the ordinance.
 - 4.7.1 Indemnification. This ordinance shall not be construed to hold the solid waste officer or the County or any officer or employee of the County, responsible for any damage to persons or property by reason of inspections or re-inspections authorized by the provisions of this ordinance, or by reason of the approval or disapproval of equipment or licensing herein, nor for any action in connection with

the inspection or control of solid waste or refuse or in connection with any other official duties.

4.7.2 Severability. It is hereby declared to be the intention of the Board that the several provisions of this ordinance be severable in accordance with the following:

4.7.2.1 If any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge any provisions of this ordinance to be invalid, such judgement shall not affect any other provisions of the ordinance not specifically included in said judgement/

4.7.2.2 If any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge invalid the application of any provision of this ordinance to a particular structure, site, facility or operation, such judgement shall not affect the application of said provision to any other structure, site, facility, or operation not specifically included in said judgement.

4.7.2.3 Ordinance Remedies and Provisions Cumulative. Each right or reedy conferred on or reserved tot he County under this ordinance is cumulative in and in addition to every other right or remedy provided for in this ordinance. The provisions in this ordinance are in addition to all other laws and ordinances passed, or which may be passed hereafter, covering any subject matter in this ordinance.

4.7.2.4 No Consent. Nothing contained in this ordinance shall be deemed to consent to, license, or permit any person to locate, construct, or maintain a site, solid waste facility, or operation , or to carry on any solid waste management services or activities.

4.7.2.5 Meanings. Words of the male gender shall include the female and neuter, the singular shall include the plural and the plural shall include the singular.

SECTION 5. SERVICE ARESA / SERVICE CHARGES

5.1 Service Areas. The County has, by resolution adopted October 6,1 986, established and determined the boundaries of solid waste management service areas within the County under Minnesota Statues, Section 400.08, Subd. 2. The Board may, by resolution, terminate, re-establish, enlarge, revise, or alter the service areas so established following the procedures specified in Minnesota Statues, Section 400.08, Subd. 2.

5.2 Service Charges.

5.2.1 Establishment. The County has, by ordinance adopted October 29, 1987, imposed service charges under Minnesota Statutes, Section 400.08, Subd. 3 for solid waste management services provided by the County or by others under contract with the County within the solid waste management service areas established by the Board. The service charges so established are hereby established, re-established, continued, confirmed, and ratified (subject to revision as provided for in section

- 5.2.2) as set forth in the Schedule of Rates and Description of Categories attached as Exhibits A and B, respectively, incorporated herein.
- 5.2.2 Revision. The Board by resolution may revise the solid waste management service charges (including revision(s) of rates, classes and categories) when deemed advisable.
- 5.2.3 Factors in Setting or Revising Service Charges. Service charges may take into account the character, kind, and quality of the service and of the solid waste, the method of disposition, the number of people served at each place of collection, and all factors that enter into the cost of service, including, but not limited to depreciation and payment of principal and interest on money borrowed by the County for the acquisition or betterment of solid waste facilities, the operating costs associated with solid waste facilities, and administrative costs relating to providing or making available solid waste management services to County residents.
- 5.2.4 Rate Schedule on File. A copy of the current rate schedule for solid waste management services within the solid waste management service areas in the County shall be kept on file in the office of the County Auditor.
- 5.2.5 Collection of Service Charges.
- 5.2.5.1 Current Year Billing with Tax Statements. The Board, unless it determines by resolution to bill or collect and or all service charges in a different manner, shall annually instruct the County Auditor to include the service charges on the real estate tax statements for taxes payable in the year to which the charges apply. The service charges collected by the County Treasurer in the same manner and at the same time as real estate taxes and special assessments. The County Treasurer shall collect the total amount of taxes, special assessments, and service charges included in each tax statement. Any payment tendered for of less than the total amount or installment which is due as of the collection date shall be deemed a refusal to pay all of said taxes, special assessments, and service charges.
- 5.2.5.2. Collection by Assessment. The service charges, if not paid, shall be certified when said payments become delinquent to the County Auditor to be carried into the real estate tax becoming due and payable in January of the following year, and shall be collected and enforced in the madder provided for the collection and enforcement of real property taxes and shall be subject to the same penalties and the same rate of interest as the taxes under the provisions of the laws of the State of Minnesota.
- 5.2.6 Appeals from Assessments. Any owner of real property or any owner of a business, utility, or institution who believes that the service charge imposed upon his property, business, utility, or institution by the County for the purposes stated herein is not equitable, may appeal that charge. To do so, the owner must obtain a

complaint form from the solid waste officer, complete the form in full, and return it to the solid waste officer within sixty (60) days of the date of mailing of notice of the service charge. Upon receipt of the completed complaint, the solid waste officer, or his assignee, shall have ten (10) days to review the complaint and following review shall notify the complaining owner by mail of the decision to either adjust the service charge in response to the complaint or to deny the complaint.

SECTION 6. SUPERSEDES PRIOR ORDINANCE.

This ordinance supersedes the original Polk County Solid Waste Ordinance passed by the Board on July 14, 1975, and all amendments thereto.

SECTION 7. EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and publication according to law.

Upon the call of ayes and nays the vote stood as follows:

Commissioners voting in the negative: None.

Commissioners voting in the affirmative: Reitmeier, Mattson, Eisert, & Syverson.

THE SIGNATURES OF DON BAKKEN AND JACK ARE IN THIS AREA.
(Published in the Crookston Daily Times on the 25th day of April, 1989)

**EXHIBIT A
SCHEDULE OF LICENSE REQUIREMENTS**

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>License Fee</u>	<u>Security or Bond (1)</u>	<u>Maximum Term (2)</u>
3.1.1	Collection and Transportation	\$25	\$5,000	1 yr.
3.1.2	Transfer Station	\$200	\$5,000	2 yr.
3.1.3	Land Disposal Site	\$500	\$10,000	2 yr.
3.1.4	Demolition Landfill			
	Temporary Permit	\$50	\$500	(3)
	(Permit-by-rule)			
	Permit-by-rule sites are exempt from the insurance requirements of Section 4.2.6.4.			
	Other than Permit-by-rule	\$200	\$10,000	2 yr.
3.1.5	Incinerators	\$200	\$5,000	2 yr.
3.1.6	Composting			
	Yard Waste (other than backyard)	\$25	\$500	1 yr.
	Yard waste sites are exempt from the insurance requirements of Section			

	4.2.6.4.			
	Solid Waste	\$200	\$10,000	2 yr.
3.1.7	Waste Tires			
	<u>Storage</u>			
	500 to 5,000 tires	\$25	\$500	2yr.
	More than 2,000	\$200	\$10,000	2 yr.
	<u>Processing</u>			
	Temporary permit (shredding, chipping)	\$50	(3)	(3)
3.1.8	Asbestos			
	Demolition and transportation	\$200	\$10,000	2 yr.
	Temporary permit	\$50	(3)	(3)
	Each demolition and disposal project requires a temporary permit			
3.1.9	Special solid wastes			
	Temporary permit	\$50	(3)	(3)

NOTES:

- (1) Where indicated, a certified check may be used to provide security.
- (2) All licenses shall expire on December 31 of the last effective year of the license. Licenses which have a maximum term of two years shall expire on December 31 of the year following the year in which the license was issued.
- (3) Conditions applicable to temporary permits shall be specified at the time of issue.

EXHIBIT B
SCHEDULE OF RATES (ANNUAL)

I. Service District No. 1 Service Charges

Category

City of East Grand Forks \$6,288.00

II. Service District No. 2 Service Charges

A. Residential

All homes	\$80.00
Mobile Homes used as residence (per unit)	\$80.00
Apartments used as residence (per unit)	\$80.00
Seasonal Residence	\$26.67
Disabled (per unit)	\$50.00

B. Commercial, Industrial, Institutional

Light	\$ 80.00
Medium 1	\$ 373.00
Medium 2	\$ 693.00
Medium 3	\$1,013.00
Heavy	\$1,333.00
Maximum	\$3,200.00
Special	Adopted by Board Resolution

**EXHIBIT C
DESCRIPTION OF CATEGORIES**

RESIDENTIAL

- All homes: Single unit dwellings which are occupied for at least four months of the calendar year for which the service fee applies. The fee is applied to each unit, and a unit is considered to be an individual dwelling.
- Mobile homes: Trailers and moveable homes which are occupied for at least four months of the calendar year for which the service fee applies. Mobile homes which are on record at the County Auditor's office as places of residence will be considered in this category.
- Apartments: Individual units within a multiple unit dwelling which are occupied for at least four months of the calendar year for which the service fee applies. The fee is applied to each unit, and a unit is considered to be an individual dwelling.

Seasonal Residence: Places of residence which are occupied less than four months of each calendar year for which the service fee applies. A seasonal residence may include year-round permanent homes, mobile homes, or apartments.

Disabled: Places of residence at which the owner of record has received a Special Homestead Classification for Permanently and Totally Disabled Homeowners from the State of Minnesota which is on record at the County Auditor's office within the time allowed for mailing of notice of the service fee and the time allowed for appeal. The Board may at its discretion apply this category to long-term boarding facilities and to owners of property where it is demonstrated that the owner or occupant, due to disability or other circumstances related to the individual's health and well-being, may not be fit to conduct waste management activities at the place of residence, such as waste reduction, recycling, or composting. This classification shall apply only to the unit at which the owner or tenant of record resides. In the case of long-term boarding facilities, a unit is considered to be an individual boarding room which is occupied for at least four months of the calendar year for which the fee applies.

Commercial, Industrial, Institutional

Parcels in these categories shall be considered to be those that generate quantities of solid waste in the amounts listed below. It is understood that measurements of these quantities requires that estimates be made by the owner or operator of a business or institution. The solid waste officer may require that measurements be made to substantiate that estimates re reasonable and true.

A business or institution which is occupied or I use during any part of the calendar year of which the service fee applies may be required to obtain classification using the categories listed below.

Light: less than 48 cubic yards annually; and or/ less than 3.0 tons annually

Medium 1: From 48 to 176 cubic yards annually; and/or from 3.0 to 7.0 tons annually

Medium 2: From 176 to 240 cubic yards annually; and/or 11.0 to 15.0 tons annually

Medium 3: From 240 to 368 cubic yards annually; and/or from 15.0 to 23.0 tons annually

Heavy: From 368 to 432 cubic yards annually; and/or from 23.0 to 27.0 tons annually

Maximum: From 432 to 640 cubic yards annually; and/or from 27.0 to 40.0 tons annually

Special: Waste quantities which are not adequately described above

