

Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

Kittson County, Minnesota

SEH No. ROSCO 126303

May 16, 2016



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Executive Summary

The plan reviews the past and present solid waste management system, solid waste abatement programs and policies, and anticipated solid waste management activities for Kittson County. The plan considers various alternatives which can result in the most feasible and prudent reduction of the need for the practice of land disposal of mixed municipal solid waste (MMSW) for the County. The projected ten-year budget is attached as **Appendix A**. Projected recycling rates are shown in the Goal Volume Table attached as **Appendix C**.

Recycling rates for Kittson County from 2008 to 2012 and projected recycling rates from 2016-2024 are shown below.

Kittson County Recycling Data (2008-2012)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Tons Recycled	579	543	605	603	677
Tons MSW	1590	1610	1600	1596	2372
% Recycled	19.94	21.31	20.36	20.13	28.6

Kittson County Projected Recycling Data (2016-2024)

Year	2016	2018	2020	2022	2024
Tons Recycled	729	721	724	774	808
Tons MSW	2280	2234	2190	2146	2146
% Recycled	32.00	32.30	33.10	36.10	38.50

Kittson County had a recycling rate of 28.60% in 2012. A total of 2,372 tons of MSW was generated in the County, with 677 tons recycled. The County is projecting a 38.50% recycling rate by 2024. The projected increase in the recycling rate will be due to an increase in recycling efforts by the County.

This update proposes continuation of the County's current solid waste programs in support of Regional programs including, but not limited to, the land disposal of Kittson waste at the Mar-Kit Landfill, east of Hallock, MN, household hazardous waste collection at the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste facility in Bagley, MN, and the continued contracting with Mar-Kit for recycling services. The County's existing management system is an integrated solid waste management system that includes:

- the Mar-Kit Sanitary Landfill and Demolition Landfill,
- regional household hazardous waste disposal,
- recycling and source reduction services,
- special waste management programs, and
- addressing waste collection, transport, and meeting contractual obligations.

The plan proposes continuation of all programs and waste management facilities that the County currently participates in, with an increased focus and relaunch of its recycling program. The County will examine all aspects of proposed programs to ensure they are in the best interests of the residents and adhere to existing solid waste management planning rules and program outlines.

Table of Contents

Title Page
Executive Summary
Table of Contents

	Page
1.0 Background Information.....	1
1.1 Demographic, Geographic and Regional Information	1
1.1.1 Current and Projected Population Data	2
1.1.2 Current and Projected Land Use Pattern	2
1.1.3 Current and Projected Employment Indicators	2
1.1.4 Local Economic Conditions	3
1.1.5 Regional Constraints and Opportunity	3
1.2 Solid Waste Collection and Generation.....	4
1.2.1 Solid Waste Collection	4
1.2.2 Solid Waste Generation	4
1.3 Construction and Demolition Debris.....	5
1.4 Major Solid Waste Generators	5
1.5 Solid Waste Planning History	5
1.5.1 Current Local and Regional Planning Activities	6
1.5.2 Future Regional Planning Activities.....	6
1.5.3 Impediments or Barriers to Regional Efforts	6
1.5.4 Resolution of Planning Challenges	6
2.0 Existing Integrated Solid Waste Management System.....	6
2.1 Policy and Goals.....	6
2.2 Waste Collection.....	6
2.3 Transfer Stations	7
2.4 Description of Land Disposal Facilities in Use	7
2.4.1 Existing System	7
2.4.2 Sanitary Landfilling	7
2.5 Waste Handling	8
2.5.1 Landfill Monitoring	8
2.6 Inspections	9
2.7 Recycling and Special Wastes	9
3.0 Proposed Integrated Solid Waste Management System	9
3.1 Ten-Year Plan	9
4.0 Solid Waste System Evaluation and Ten Year Implementation Plan.....	9
4.1 Solid Waste Reduction Policy and Goals.....	9
4.2 Existing Solid Waste Reduction Practices.....	9
4.3 Volume Based Collection Fees	10
4.4 Specific Programs to be Developed	10
5.0 Waste Education	10
5.1 General Policy and Goals.....	10
5.2 Existing Solid Waste Education Practices.....	11
5.3 Specific Programs to be Developed	11
6.0 Recycling.....	11

6.1	General Policy and Goals.....	11
6.2	Existing Recycling Practices	11
6.3	Programs to be Implemented	11
7.0	Yard Waste Management.....	12
7.1	General Policy and Goals.....	12
7.2	Existing Programs	13
7.3	Specific Programs to be Developed	13
7.4	Environmental Impacts of Yard Waste Management.....	13
8.0	Source-Separated Organic Materials Composting	14
9.0	Solid Waste Incineration and Energy Recovery.....	14
9.1	County Plan	14
10.0	Land Disposal of Mixed Municipal Solid Waste	14
10.1	General Policy and Goals.....	14
10.2	Existing Program	14
10.2.1	Solid Waste Volume Reduction Programs	14
10.2.1.1	Baling.....	14
10.3	Environmental and Public Health Impacts.....	15
11.0	Waste Tire Disposal and Recovery	15
11.1	Policy and Goals.....	15
11.2	Existing Waste Tire Practices.....	15
11.3	Specific Programs to be Developed	16
11.4	Implementation Schedule	16
12.0	Electronic Products	16
12.1	General Policy and Goals.....	16
12.2	Existing Electronic Products Management Practices	16
12.3	Specific Programs to be Developed	16
13.0	Major Appliance and Scrap Metal Management.....	16
13.1	General Policy and Goals.....	16
13.2	Existing Appliance and Scrap Metal Management Practices.....	17
13.3	Specific Programs to be Developed	17
13.4	Implementation Schedule	17
14.0	Automotive Mercury Switches, Motor Vehicle Fluids and Filters, and Lead-Acid and Dry Cell Batteries Management	17
14.1	General Policy And Goals	17
14.1.1	Kittson County's Current or Proposed Action.....	17
14.2	Specific Programs to be Developed	18
15.0	Household Hazardous Waste and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) Hazardous Waste Management.....	18
15.1	General Policy and Goals.....	18
15.2	Existing Programs and Practices	18
15.3	Specific Programs to be Developed	18
16.0	Construction and Demolition Debris	18
16.1	General Policy and Goals.....	18
16.2	Existing Construction and Demolition Debris Practices Program	18
16.3	Specific Programs to be Developed	19
16.4	Responsible Person	19

17.0 Solid Waste Ordinance	19
17.1 Ordinance Status.....	19
17.2 Implementation and Enforcement Issues.....	19
17.3 Planned Amendments	19
18.0 Solid Waste Staff.....	19
18.1 Existing Staff.....	19
18.2 Staffing Needs	20
19.0 Solid Waste Program Funding	20
19.1 Policies and Goals.....	20
19.1.1 Public Entities	20
19.2 Amounts and Sources of Funding	21
19.2.1 County Assessment.....	21
19.2.1.1 Hauler Collected Service Charge	22
19.2.1.2 Hauler Negotiations	22
19.2.1.3 Contracts with Subsidized Tipping Fees	22
19.2.2 Existing Solid Waste Funding.....	23
20.0 Plan Review and Ten-Year Plan	23
20.1 Plan Development Time Line	23
20.2 Responsible Person	23
20.3 Program Budget	23
21.0 Goal-Volume Table.....	23
22.0 Itemized Solid Waste Budget	23
23.0 Public Participation.....	23
24.0 Alternatives To Proposed System	23
24.1 Short-Term Alternatives.....	24
24.2 Long-Term Alternatives	24
25.0 On-Site and Illegal Disposal (Environmental & Public Health Impacts)	24
25.1 On-Site Disposal.....	24
25.2 Illegal Disposal	24
25.3 Responsible Person	24

List of Tables

Table 1 Kittson County Population Projections (2015-2045)	2
Table 2 Unemployment Data (2003-2013)	2
Table 3 Hauler Rates and Service Areas	4
Table 4 Annual MSW Tonnage to Mar-Kit (2008-2012)	4
Table 5 Kittson County SCORE Data (TONS) (2008-2012)	4
Table 6 Kittson County Recycling Data	5
Table 7 Kittson County Yard Waste Drop off Sites	13
Table 8 Kittson County Waste Tire Collection Information.....	16
Table 9 Construction and Demolition Debris.....	19

List of Figures

Figure 1 – Kittson County Demolition Landfill Site Map

List of Appendices

Appendix A	Projected Annual Budget
Appendix B	Kittson County Solid Waste Ordinance
Appendix C	Goal Volume Table
Appendix D	Maps

Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan

Kittson County, Minnesota

Prepared for Roseau County, Minnesota

1.0 Background Information

This 2014 Kittson County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan (Plan) has been developed and completed by Barb O'Hara, Kittson County Environmental Services Director, and Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc. (SEH) with the assistance of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). This Plan updates the most recently completed Plan completed in 2003 in accordance with the revised Minnesota Rules governing the development, adoption, and implementation of solid waste management plans in Minnesota. The MPCA adopted the revised rules (Chapters 9215.0500 - 9215.0880) in 2009 to:

- reflect current solid waste management practices;
- eliminate rule requirements that were redundant or no longer needed;
- encourage regional planning where viable and beneficial to those counties involved; and
- provide counties more flexibility in choosing waste abatement strategies and integrated solid waste management systems that reflect demographic, geographic, regional and solid waste system differences that exist in greater Minnesota.

This Plan describes the existing integrated waste management system for Kittson County and presents policies and strategies to guide the County's solid waste planning programs over the next ten years. It also includes Kittson County's description of the solid waste abatement programs commonly referred to as SCORE (Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment) programs.

The following sections cover regional background information, solid waste generation and collection, and the history of solid waste management planning in Kittson County.

1.1 Demographic, Geographic and Regional Information

Kittson County, located in northern Minnesota, is approximately 80 miles north of the City of Grand Forks, ND. The County is bounded on the north by Manitoba, Canada, on the west by North Dakota, on the south by Marshall County, and on the east by Roseau County. The County covers an area of 1,124 square miles, and is comprised of 9 incorporated cities, 27 incorporated townships, and a number of unincorporated areas.

A map showing the location of all cities is located in **Appendix D**.

The following sections describe the county population, land use patterns, and employment and economic data.

1.1.1 Current and Projected Population Data

The 2010 U.S. Census projection estimates the 2012 population of Kittson County at 4,493. The average number of persons per household during this time was 2.28, and the average household income was \$49,301. The population is expected to be fairly constant based on projections by the Minnesota State Demographic Center. See **Table 1** below.

The majority of Kittson County is sparsely populated. The 2012 population density is estimated to be 4.1 persons per square mile. The County is primarily rural.

Table 1 Kittson County Population Projections (2015-2045)

County	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
Kittson County	4,597	4,621	4,654	4,659	4,622	4,537	4,455

(Minnesota State Demographic Center, March, 2014)

1.1.2 Current and Projected Land Use Pattern

Current land use/cover in Kittson County is primarily cultivated land and wetlands. Other large land uses include grasslands, and both deciduous and coniferous forests. The majority of the public land is owned by federal and state entities. Kittson County anticipates some development but the land use will not significantly change during the period covered by this update.

1.1.3 Current and Projected Employment Indicators

Employment data for Kittson County from 2003 to 2013 was obtained from the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development (DEED) and is presented in **Table 2**. The County unemployment rate has been steadily improving, from 7.4 percent in 2009 to 3.5 percent as of November 2013, and has exceeded the Minnesota rate of 4.8 percent.

Table 2 Unemployment Data (2003-2013)

Year	Data Source	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Minnesota Rate
2013	Through November	2,657	2,564	93	3.5	4.8
2012	Annual Average	2,718	2,573	145	5.3	5.6
2011	Annual Average	2,706	2,533	173	6.4	6.5
2010	Annual Average	2,703	2,513	190	7.0	7.4
2009	Annual Average	2,530	2,342	188	7.4	8.0
2008	Annual Average	2,481	2,341	140	5.6	5.4
2007	Annual Average	2,489	2,345	144	5.8	4.7
2006	Annual Average	2,588	2,445	143	5.5	4.1
2005	Annual Average	2,575	2,437	138	5.4	4.2
2004	Annual Average	2,694	2,516	178	6.6	4.6
2003	Annual Average	2,551	2,361	190	7.4	4.9

(www.deed.state.mn.us January 2014)

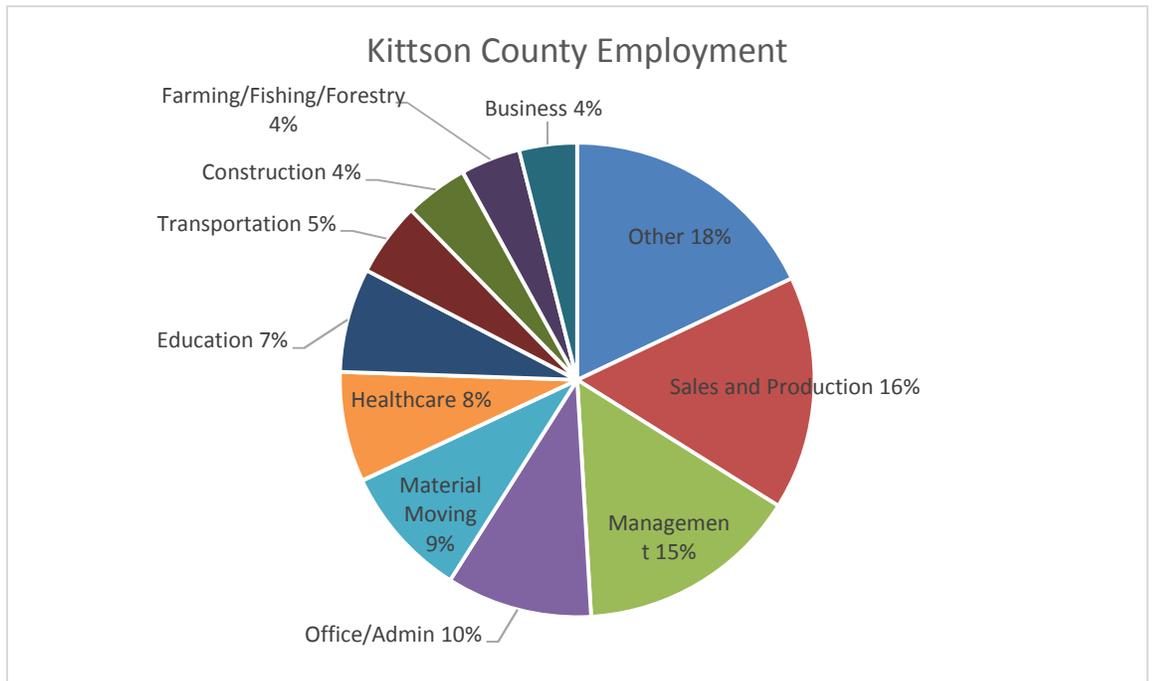


Chart 1. Kittson County Employment Distribution

Major sources of employment in Kittson County include sales and production at 16 percent, management at 15 percent, and office administration at 10 percent. Others include material moving, healthcare, education, and transportation.

Total employment for the state of Minnesota is projected to increase 30 percent from 2010-2020. This trend will likely carry over to Kittson County, as unemployment rates have decreased since 2009 as shown in **Table 2**.

1.1.4 Local Economic Conditions

According to the Minnesota DEED, there were 201 business establishments in Kittson County as of 2012. This is a decrease from 2006, at which time there were 204 business establishments, the highest since 2003.

The U. S. Census Bureau indicates that the median household income for Kittson County from 2008 to 2012 was \$49,301. This is an increase of 34 percent in comparison to the median household income of \$32,515 reported in 2000, despite the difficult economic conditions in the late 2000s.

Along with the increase in median household income, the poverty rate from 2008-2012 was 9.2 percent, which is 2.0 percent lower than the Minnesota rate of 11.2 percent.

1.1.5 Regional Constraints and Opportunity

Limited demographic, geographical, and regional constraints exist in the County that have either impacted or may impact the existing or proposed integrated solid waste management system.

Historically waste generation has been directly related to population and industry. The greatest influences on management of waste have been recycling and disposal options. With the population of Kittson County projected to remain constant, it is likely that the tonnage of MSW generated in the County will also remain constant.

The small population of Kittson County provides a regional constraint in that there are less tax dollars generated to use for Solid Waste funding and programs.

1.2 Solid Waste Collection and Generation

1.2.1 Solid Waste Collection

Residential collection in the County is performed by two haulers. Hauler collection fees are volume-based and are summarized below in **Table 3**.

Table 3 Hauler Rates and Service Areas

Hauler	Rate (Excluding Tax)	Service Area
Anderson Sanitation	\$7.17/ CY	Entire County minus City of Donaldson
Northern Sanitation	\$7.30/CY	City of Donaldson

1.2.2 Solid Waste Generation

Kittson County sent an annual average of 1,754 tons annually of MSW to Mar-Kit landfill between 2008 and 2012 as shown in **Table 4** below.

Table 4 Annual MSW Tonnage to Mar-Kit (2008-2012)

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Tons	1590	1610	1600	1596	2372

SCORE data from 2008-2012 is summarized in **Table 5** below, and outlines the materials that were recovered from the waste stream during this period.

Table 5 Kittson County SCORE Data (TONS) (2008-2012)

Material	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Antifreeze	0	0	0	0	0
Fluorescent & HID Lamps	1	1	1	0.5	1
HHW	0	0	0	0	2
Latex Paint	2	2	2	1.56	2
Major Appliances	28	28	27	23.2	20
Used Oil	4	4	4	2.75	3
Used Oil Filters	2	2	2	2.12	2
Vehicle Batteries	29	28	28	24.3	25
Waste Tires	9	9	9	8.5	10
Electronic Appliances	5	4	4	3	3
Glass	140	132	123	121.32	0
Aluminum	10	7	6	8.1	5
Co-Mingled Aluminum/Steel/Tin	50	51	46	46.17	43
Steel/Tin Cans	17	16	24	0	0
Ferrous & Non-Ferrous	33	21	27	46.32	25
Source Separated Organics	17	17	17	17	0
Magazine/Catalog	6	7	25	22.04	68

Mixed Paper	0	0	0	0	0
Newsprint	105	98	90	94.5	93
Office Paper	3	5	5	5	2
Phone Book	1	1	1	1	0
Corrugated Cardboard	91	86	143	152.54	112
HDPE	1	1	1	1	0
Plastic	19	19	17	22.45	24
PET	3	3	3	0	0
Other	3	1	0	0	0
Total	579	543	605	603.37	440

(SCORE data provided by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency)

In previous years, Kittson County’s recycling program has proved to be effective. The 2009 recycling rate was approximately 34 percent, with recycling rates increasing to 37 percent in 2010. However, the amount of MSW sent to the Mar-Kit Landfill increased by 2012, while the amount of recycling remained somewhat consistent. Therefore total percent recycling rates have decreased. Percent recycled rates are shown in **Table 6**.

Table 6 Kittson County Recycling Data

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Tons Recycled	579	543	605	603	677
Tons MSW	1590	1610	1600	1596	2372
% Recycled	36.4	33.7	37.8	37.8	28.6

(Information provided by Kittson County SCORE data)

1.3 Construction and Demolition Debris

Kittson County residents use the Mar-Kit Demolition Landfill that is permitted on the same property as the Mar-Kit Sanitary Landfill. The tipping fee is \$15/Ton. Kittson County residents send an average of 1,000 tons per year to the demolition landfill.

1.4 Major Solid Waste Generators

There are not any large industry generators of solid waste in Kittson County. Additionally, the County does not have a resort or tourist industry to produce large quantities of food waste or beverage containers. There are three schools and one hospital in the County that may be considered large quantity generators.

1.5 Solid Waste Planning History

Regional planning began as early as 1987 and will continue throughout the period covered by this update. Kittson, Marshall and Roseau counties met during the late 1980’s to discuss and develop intergovernmental solid waste programs for waste management and abatement. As a result, these Counties operated a recycling program through the formation of the KaMaR Board Joint Powers Agreement. Additionally, Kittson, Clearwater, Beltrami, Kittson, Roseau, Polk, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake and Cass counties entered into a Household Hazardous Waste Joint Powers Agreement in May, 1992. The purpose of this agreement was to “create a mechanism whereby the Counties may cooperatively manage, handle and transport HHW, provide public education and further provide for the disposal of non-recyclable HHW materials.”

This agreement led to the design and construction of the Northwestern Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste Management Regional Facility, located in Bagley, MN.

In 1979 Kittson County adopted its first solid waste management plan. The plan was updated in 1991, 1993, 1998, and 2003 to reflect the SCORE requirements and other changes to waste management regulations.

1.5.1 Current Local and Regional Planning Activities

Since 1992, Kittson County has been participating in a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) management program – the Household Hazardous Waste Joint Powers Agreement. The County also participates in planning efforts with surrounding counties that also haul to the Mar-Kit landfill. Solid waste officers from all participating counties in the HHW program meet quarterly. Mar-Kit also holds an annual meeting for solid waste officers whose counties participate in the regional hauling to the Mar-Kit Landfill. Additionally, Marshall County and Kittson County operate the Mar-Kit Landfill in Kittson County.

1.5.2 Future Regional Planning Activities

Kittson County will continue to participate in the regional HHW management program and attend quarterly meetings. The County also intends to continue hauling waste to the Mar-Kit landfill for the time period covered by this update.

1.5.3 Impediments or Barriers to Regional Efforts

Regional efforts at solid waste management have been successful, in that multiple counties haul waste to the Mar-Kit Landfill, and the regional HHW management program has allowed for coordination. However, additional coordination efforts, such as regional composting, could be difficult due to the expense of hauling such materials long distances. Budget and time constraints are the largest barriers to further regional coordination.

1.5.4 Resolution of Planning Challenges

Kittson County is open to ongoing discussions with neighboring counties in regard to the resolution of planning challenges. Future planning efforts may include the adjustment of the waste tire disposal system, which would increase coordination between regional counties.

2.0 Existing Integrated Solid Waste Management System

2.1 Policy and Goals

The goal of Kittson County's Solid Waste Management System is to provide a comprehensive and accessible solid waste program that is protective of the environment and has economic sustainability. The primary objective of Kittson Integrated Solid Waste Management System is to establish accessible, environmentally sound, and cost-effective programs that encourage use of the best solid waste management practices. Kittson County intends to continue and maintain its existing solid waste management system for the period covered by this update.

2.2 Waste Collection

The most common collection method in areas of reasonably high population density is collection by packer trucks (compactors mounted on a truck chassis) at the street curb or in the alley adjacent to the source through a commercial hauler who contracts directly with the generator.

Individual hauling by the residential, commercial, or industrial generators is sometimes practiced, particularly in rural areas with low population density. Some residents of Kittson County haul directly to the Mar-Kit Demolition and Sanitary Landfills. This is necessitated by two factors:

1. Many rural areas have such a low population density that packer truck collection is too costly, i.e. to make a profit the waste hauler has to charge more than the waste generator is willing to pay; and
2. Rural residents have no desire to illegally burn or bury wastes on their property.

It is estimated that 87 households do not have garbage collection service or self-haul their waste in Kittson County.

Haulers, rates, and the areas they service are outlined in Section 1.2.1 above.

2.3 Transfer Stations

The County does not own or operate a transfer station, as the Mar-Kit landfill is located within a twenty-mile haul distance for all haulers in Kittson County.

2.4 Description of Land Disposal Facilities in Use

2.4.1 Existing System

Land disposal is currently the primary waste management method utilized by Kittson County. The County owns the Mar-Kit landfill with Marshall County. The County intends to continue using the Mar-Kit landfill for its solid waste, demolition, and recycling disposal needs.

2.4.2 Sanitary Landfilling

Sanitary landfilling is a controlled burial operation which is intended to protect the public health, minimize environmental impacts, and prevent nuisance conditions. The basic requirements of a sanitary landfill which achieve these objectives and thus distinguish it from an open dump are as follows: (1) confinement of waste to a small working area; (2) compaction of waste in shallow layers; (3) application of daily soil cover, and control surface waste run-in, and (4) operation in compliance with all state and federal regulations.

Sanitary landfilling is currently the primary method for solid waste disposal in Kittson County, via the Mar-Kit landfill. In the past, many landfills have been improperly sited, constructed, and operated when evaluated against current regulations and state-of-the-art ground water and surface water protection measures for landfills. Properly selecting, designing, constructing, and operating a sanitary landfill minimizes the environmental impact associated with this solid waste management option.

Currently, MSW generated in Kittson County is brought to the Mar-Kit landfill, which is located in Kittson County. The Mar-Kit Landfill, Permit Number SW-92, has been in operation since 1972 and is owned by the Mar-Kit Joint Powers Board. It maintains 10-year contracts with the counties it accepts waste from. These contracts will expire in 2015, at which time counties will decide whether or not to renew their contracts or to haul waste elsewhere. The counties are as follows: Koochiching, Lake of the Woods, Roseau, Red Lake, Warren, Pennington, Marshall, Kittson as well as the Red Lake Indian Reservation. The landfill also accepts waste from both Walsh and Pembina County in North Dakota. The landfill staff anticipates that most counties will renew their contract.

The Mar-Kit Landfill includes both active and inactive disposal areas for MSW, with an anticipated life of at least 30 more years. The landfill anticipates adding another 13 cells to the east of the

existing facilities during this time. Current facilities include a main office, truck scale, balefill facility, multiple equipment storage buildings, a materials recycling facility, and service roads.

The waste is dumped on the tipping floor from the truck and put on a conveyor belt to be sent to the baler as needed to maximize disposal and ease of construction of each cell in the disposal area.

Baling is a solid waste volume reduction process that consists of compacting solid waste into high density, rectangular-shaped bales. Baling achieves 50 to 100 percent higher in-place density in a sanitary landfill than conventional compaction methods can accomplish. A potential disadvantage of baling is that the high density may hinder biological decomposition, thus extending the period over which leachate is a concern at a particular landfill.

The advantages of baling include lower transportation costs; reduced risk of landfill fires; reduced vector problems; minimizing many of the environmental impacts of landfills; and extending landfill life because of the reduced volume of wastes.

Landfill staff currently puts baled waste in woven polypropylene-resin bags that are water and gas permeable. However, the cost of the bags has increased such that the landfill will return to using a wire baling method. Baled waste is hauled to the working face of the landfill by front-end loaders and stacked. Using the method of baling can significantly reduce the amount of wind-blown litter on-site as well as results in an efficient use of air-space.

2.5 Waste Handling

Solid waste at the Mar-Kit Landfill is managed in accordance with the approved facility Operations Plan. Solid waste accepted for disposal includes mixed municipal solid wastes and approved industrial waste. Management of approved industrial waste is in accordance with the facility Industrial Solid Waste Management Plan.

MSW is screened at the landfill facility by a certified landfill operator to ensure that prohibited wastes do not enter the landfill. Certified landfill operators undergo training to detect prohibited materials that could enter the facility. If prohibited wastes are detected, the landfill operator rejects the waste and provides information on alternate disposal facilities. If an unacceptable load is dumped in the landfill, this area is quarantined-off and the MPCA is contacted for assistance with proper disposal.

Approved industrial wastes are managed in accordance with the facility Industrial Waste Management Plan. All wastes from industrial generators must seek prior approval for disposal of their wastes at the Mar-Kit landfill. Evaluation of the wastes includes review of inventories' physical test results. If insufficient data is available from the evaluation form prepared by the generator, additional testing will be requested, which could include Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP), Paint Filter Liquids test, and Chemical Composition Analysis. Upon acceptance, a waste approval letter will be sent to both the generator and the hauler. In this letter, disposal conditions will be specified including quantity, frequency of disposal, and packaging of wastes. Waste is then tracked from the generator to the hauler and finally at the disposal facility by waste tracking forms.

2.5.1 Landfill Monitoring

Currently the Landfill has been shown to not be a significant source of groundwater contamination or pollutant migration. Residents near the landfill use rural water distribution systems rather than wells due to low groundwater flow rates. Therefore, drinking water contamination is of less concern at this site at this time.

A leachate spray irrigation system is used to treat landfill leachate. It is applied to a 20-acre area on-site. Stormwater on-site is routed to sedimentation ponds, and any runoff that comes into contact with waste is treated as leachate and sent to the pretreatment ponds. The landfill will continue to route stormwater to sedimentation ponds as the site continues to expand in size.

2.6 Inspections

The landfill is inspected monthly in accordance with MPCA requirements. Activities inspected include:

- uncontrolled vegetation growth
- soil erosion
- vandalism on the monitoring systems
- rodents and burrowing animals
- malfunctions in the leachate, gas detection and collection systems; and
- settlement in closed areas

Inspection activities are recorded on field inspection log forms maintained on-site. Deficiencies are documented on the log. Repairs or corrections are implemented immediately and noted on the site inspection log.

The MPCA makes periodic visits to the site and records problems and violations. Any problems are rectified and a follow-up letter is sent to the MPCA reporting the date and type of correction.

The Mar-Kit Landfill has not had any recent problems or violations.

2.7 Recycling and Special Wastes

The Mar-Kit Landfill collects and processes all recyclable materials from Kittson County.

3.0 Proposed Integrated Solid Waste Management System

3.1 Ten-Year Plan

Kittson County does not propose a new system for the period covered by this update. Significant changes were made prior to issuing the 2003 Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan, and the County intends to maintain the programs developed at that time.

4.0 Solid Waste System Evaluation and Ten Year Implementation Plan

4.1 Solid Waste Reduction Policy and Goals

Minnesota Statutes §115A.55, §115A.5501, and §115A.5502 address and encourage source reduction through waste education programs, promotion of waste reduction, technical and financial assistance to solid waste generators, and reduction of packaging in waste. The County recognizes that waste reduction is an important component in a successful solid waste management program, however, the County regards many aspects of waste reduction as largely out of its control. It is the goal of the County to provide periodic educational materials, so as to encourage residents to think about how much waste they are generating and how they can contribute to a reduction in waste. The County also has a 5% waste reduction goal.

4.2 Existing Solid Waste Reduction Practices

The Kittson County Board of Commissioners, as well as residents, regard waste reduction as a primary constituent of the integrated waste management system. The County's previous

Plans, and this update, will continue to rely upon strategies that should motivate individuals and businesses both environmentally and financially to reduce waste generation.

Kittson County Solid Waste staff is using the “Source Reduction Checklist” supplied by the former Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance as a template for the County’s reduction program. The County has implemented the following activities from the checklist.

The County currently provides the following assistance to residents, businesses & institutions:

- Distribution of education materials on source reduction to county staff.
- Visits one percent of County businesses to deliver source reduction materials.
- Designated staff available for business source reduction technical assistance as requested.
- Distribution of source reduction brochures, flyers and posters to county residents on an annual basis.
- Promotion of environmentally responsible purchasing educational resources listed on the County website.
- Promote source reduction activities in the county schools through classroom visits on an annual basis and extracurriculars such as Lego League and Envirothon.
- Cooperate with other counties to promote source reduction.
- Promote the Minnesota Waste Wise Program.
- Inform public of economic incentives for waste reduction.
- Promote and inform county offices to purchase recycled materials.

The Kittson County Environmental Services Director is responsible for the administration and budgeting for the program.

4.3 Volume Based Collection Fees

A volume-based garbage collection rate is a program where the generator is charged on a per-can, per bag, or by-weight basis. Experience shows that volume-based fees encourage the general public to reduce waste. Both haulers in Kittson County use a volume-based collection method.

4.4 Specific Programs to be Developed

Kittson County’s waste reduction program is relatively mature. The County proposes continuation of existing programs for the period covered by this update.

5.0 Waste Education

5.1 General Policy and Goals

The primary key to implementing any program to reduce the volume of solid waste disposed is a public education program. Public service announcements on radio or TV, brochures, a series of newspaper articles on waste disposal problems, and speeches at schools or civic meetings can stimulate the necessary public awareness of waste generation practices to initiate changes in disposal habits. A public education brochure on waste reduction can be distributed. It is the goal of Kittson County to provide as much waste education as is financially feasible.

5.2 Existing Solid Waste Education Practices

Kittson County considers education as the most significant activity for changing behavior and improving waste management activities. The County provides brochures on recycling and household hazardous waste quarterly throughout the year for distribution to businesses and residents.

5.3 Specific Programs to be Developed

Kittson County considers their waste education program to be mature and does not propose any new programs over the period covered by this update. The County will continue to support existing programs.

6.0 Recycling

6.1 General Policy and Goals

It is the goal of Kittson County to provide recycling to residents in accordance with Minn. Stat. §115A.555, which states that one recycling center, accepting four or more materials, must be open 12 or more hours per week, 12 months per year. As such, Kittson County meets this requirement to provide residents with an “opportunity to recycle” per Minn. Stat. §115A.552.

6.2 Existing Recycling Practices

Kittson County has multiple recycling collection sites that are free of charge. There are nine City drop off sites for source separated recyclables, seven sites for cardboard collection, and three sites for both cardboard and office paper. A map showing the location of all recycling collection sites is found in **Appendix D**.

Additional details regarding recycling rates are described in Section 1.2.2 of this report.

6.3 Programs to be Implemented

Kittson County will implement a relaunch campaign of their recycling program during the period covered by this update. This will include an extensive advertisement and educational campaign, and update of the County website, and coordination with local businesses. Programs will be implemented with a phased approach so that the County can ensure funds and resources are available, and this implementation plan will be evaluated for effectiveness as a part of the Plan's annual review process as noted in section 20.1.

One Year Implementation

The Kittson County website will be updated to include detailed solid waste management information, including a link to the approved Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plans. Explicit information on where and how to recycle in the County will be added including operating hours, rates, and contact information for the Mar-Kit Landfill. Additionally, Household Hazardous Waste collection information will be available along with associated contact information.

Recycling will be implemented at the Kittson County Fair. The Fair is the largest public gathering in the County. Throughout the three and a half day duration, the attendance for the fair is over 8,000 people. The focus of the recycling collection would be on beverage containers. Individual recycling bins would be purchased by Kittson County to locate next to the trash bins throughout the fairgrounds, and Mar-Kit Landfill would supply one large receptacle for hauling waste away.

Two Year Implementation

Recycling enhancement for Kittson County offices will be implemented, including re-education of County employees with the goal of increasing recycling efforts within the buildings. County employees will be required to recycle all corrugated cardboard, office paper, plastic, magazines, aluminum, tin/steel, newsprint, brass, copper, toner cartridges, lead acid batteries, and florescent light bulbs. Custodial staff will coordinate collection with Mar-Kit Landfill and other collection sites.

Handout production will be specific to each City and County solid waste program. These handouts would be designed to send out in a City newsletter. The handout will be distributed to new residents when they move into a County home. The focus of the handouts will be on the how, when, and where to dispose of all types of wastes and recyclables in their community. Kittson County solid waste staff will be responsible for this operation. Electronic copies of updatable fact sheets will be available on the County website.

Three Year Implementation

An environmental education campaign will begin within the school systems. Kittson County will start a program that is presented to all of the 5th grade classes in the County. The focus will be on reduction, reuse, and recycling. The program will be presented annually by Kittson County solid waste staff. The County is confident that this school program will have positive impacts on all of the students' household members.

The County will have regular meetings with local industry and businesses to ensure that they are following proper recycling protocol, and collect recycling tonnage values from them. Recycling data will be collected by distributing a form to all large quantity generators for their completion. This form will be turned into the County solid waste staff on a quarterly basis. The intent of this program is to provide more accurate numbers for the reporting process of the SCORE program.

7.0 Yard Waste Management

7.1 General Policy and Goals

Composting is a biological process used to partially decompose the organic materials in solid waste. The decomposition may take place either aerobically (in the presence of oxygen) or anaerobically, but is normally carried out aerobically to avoid odors. The bacterial activity produces a dark, humus-like material characterized by a low nutrient value and high moisture retention. The nutrient value of solid waste compost can be increased significantly by co-composting the waste with dewatered sludge from a municipal wastewater treatment facility.

Minimal processing composting systems are primarily used for composting yard wastes. Although the same process could be used to compost a complete solid waste, because of the length of time involved, volume of waste and potential environmental problems, this process is generally limited to yard waste. Due to its higher moisture content, lower contaminant content, and homogenous quality, yard waste compost produced from leaves and grass clippings has been marketed more successfully than compost from municipal solid waste. Yard wastes comprise a small percentage of the solid waste stream, and therefore do not oversupply the limited market for compost. Development of yard waste composting is a simple, environmentally preferable method to reduce solid waste volumes, and should be considered by any community.

Table 7 Kittson County Yard Waste Drop off Sites

City	Location	Hours	Materials Accepted	Designated Use
Hallock	2500 250th St. SW (Co.Rd. 33)	Always Open	Trees, branches, leaves	-
Halma	Corner of Co. Rd. 7 & Railroad Ave.	Always Open	Trees, branches, leaves	-
Humboldt	-	Always Open	Yard waste	Private
Karlstad	Cleveland Ave., behind City shop and water tower	Always Open	Trees, branches, leaves	-
Kennedy	SW corner of ballpark	Always Open	Trees, branches, leaves	-
Lake Bronson	East side of town	Always Open	Trees, branches, leaves	-
Lancaster	1 mi. N. on Hwy 59, then 1/4 mi. E. on first gravel road after golf course	Always Open	Trees, branches, leaves	-
St. Vincent	421 Pacific Ave.	Always Open	Trees, branches, leaves	St. Vincent residents

7.2 Existing Programs

The cities of Hallock, Kennedy, Humboldt, St. Vincent, Lancaster, Lake Bronson, Karlstad, Donaldson and Halma provide yard waste compost sites for all residents. Karlstad offers curbside collection of yard waste twice per year (spring and fall) for all city residents. The County does not have an estimate of backyard composting tonnages. It can be assumed, because of the high number of rural residents, that backyard composting has and will continue to be an essential part of most households' waste disposal.

Each community hosting a yard waste compost program has been informed of the potential environmental risks that include odor and leachate generation. It is the responsibility of these communities to operate their respective programs in a manner consistent with Minnesota Rules and best management practices for yard waste composting to ensure that environmental risk is minimized if not eliminated.

The composted material is utilized by each city at community parks and recreation areas and is also available to residents at no cost.

In addition, the County educates residents of the fact that yard wastes can no longer be put out with MSW going to the landfill. The County encourages all rural residents to compost yard waste and offers educational material to assist compost efforts. Additionally, see the below **Table 8** and **Appendix D** for County information and a map on drop-off sites for yard waste.

7.3 Specific Programs to be Developed

The County considers this program to be mature and does not plan to make any changes for the duration of this update.

7.4 Environmental Impacts of Yard Waste Management

By composting yard waste or re-using it in the form of mulch or woodchips, the amount of waste that is sent to the landfill is significantly reduced. Burning yard waste creates the opportunity for soot and other particulates to enter the atmosphere and contribute to air pollution. Composting and mulching allow for the responsible disposal and re-use of yard waste.

8.0 Source-Separated Organic Materials Composting

Kittson County does not have any source-separated composting facilities.

9.0 Solid Waste Incineration and Energy Recovery

Two main technologies, field erected mass-burn incineration and modular incineration, are the most common waste-to-energy incineration systems presently in use today. Another method of recovering energy from waste is to produce fuel or refuse derived fuel (RDF).

9.1 County Plan

Solid waste incineration and energy recovery is not currently available in Kittson County. Several waste-to-energy technologies are currently available as solid waste disposal alternatives. These technologies must be compatible with the quality and composition of the solid waste stream, as well as the area's energy markets. The cost of implementation for the option of waste-to-energy alternatives would not be feasible unless additional coordination with neighboring counties were to allow implementation to occur at a reasonable cost. Kittson County does not meet the requirements for waste-to-energy technologies to be successfully employed. The County does not plan to employ these methods.

10.0 Land Disposal of Mixed Municipal Solid Waste

10.1 General Policy and Goals

Sanitary landfilling is currently the primary method for solid waste disposal in Kittson County. As stated earlier, sanitary landfilling is a controlled burial operation which is intended to protect the public health, minimize environmental impacts, and prevent nuisance conditions. The basic requirements of a sanitary landfill which achieve these objectives and thus distinguish it from an open dump are as follows: (1) confinement of waste to a small working area; (2) compaction of waste in shallow layers; (3) application of daily soil cover, and controlling surface waste run-in, and (4) operation in compliance with all state and federal regulations.

Siting of new sanitary landfills must now follow stringent state and federal regulations which are intended to protect public health and the environment. New state rules were adopted on October 12, 1992, which included the USEPA 40 CFR, Subtitle "D" requirements. Siting criteria for landfills are outlined in the MPCA Solid Waste Management Rules Chapter 7035, which limit development in areas considered unsuitable.

In the past, many landfills have been improperly sited, constructed, and operated when evaluated against current regulations and state-of-the-art ground water and surface water protection measures for landfills. Properly selecting, designing, constructing, and operating a sanitary landfill will minimize the environmental impact associated with this solid waste management option.

10.2 Existing Program

The existing land disposal program and the operation of the Mar-Kit landfill are described in detail in Section 2.3.1.

10.2.1 Solid Waste Volume Reduction Programs

The Mar-Kit Landfill uses volume reduction methods described below.

10.2.1.1 Baling

Baling is a solid waste volume reduction process that consists of compacting solid waste into high-density, rectangular-shaped bales. Baling achieves 50 to 100 percent higher in-place

density in a sanitary landfill than utilizing conventional compaction methods. A potential disadvantage of baling is that the high density may hinder biological decomposition, thus extending the period over which leachate is a concern at a particular landfill.

The advantages of baling include lower transportation costs; reduced risk of landfill fires; reduced vector problems; minimizing many of the environmental impacts of landfills; and extending landfill life because of the greater density of wastes.

Based on estimates provided by a local manufacturer, a baling system capable of processing 50 tons per day of solid waste would cost approximately \$15 per ton to construct, operate and maintain. Even if the baler could reduce landfill space requirements by 50 percent, and eliminate the need for daily cover, it will not reduce the need for leachate collection and treatment systems, ground water monitoring, closure, and other substantial landfill costs. As with shredding, baling is not a permanent solution to the landfill problem. Baling can help extend landfill life but not alleviate the need for a landfill.

10.3 Environmental and Public Health Impacts

Much information has been discussed regarding the potential environmental risks associated with a sanitary landfill. Primary concerns relate to ground and surface water contamination and gas generation at the site.

The Mar-Kit Landfill recognizes the potential risks inherent in landfilling and works to control and minimize the risks through proper design, construction, and operation practices. Hydrogeologic studies at the site are necessary to assess local ground and surface water conditions. A study of the existing landfill indicates no measurable impacts on the groundwater have occurred thus far. The permitted site areas have been designed and operated to minimize the formation of leachate from the waste. A liner and leachate collection system is used to control leachate. Leachate head levels on the liner are limited to a one-foot depth through the use of collection pipes, holding tank, and pumps. In addition, regular inspections of the site by MPCA staff and by County officials ensure an environmentally safe operation. Funding has been established for long-term care and monitoring at the site. These and other efforts can help reduce the risks associated with the landfilling of solid waste.

11.0 Waste Tire Disposal and Recovery

11.1 Policy and Goals

The Waste Management Action (1988 amendments) require that counties include collection and processing of waste tires in their solid waste management plans (Minnesota Statute §115A.914, subd. 3). Under this statute, counties shall adopt ordinances for the management of waste tires that meet or exceed the MPCA Rules (MS 115A. 914, subd. 3. and MR 9220.0200 to 9220.0680).

Waste tires were banned from land disposal in Minnesota after July 1, 1985 (MS 115A.904). Although banned from disposal in landfills, waste tires may be stored above ground at landfills permitted by the MPCA. A permitted landfill may store no more than 10,000 waste passenger car tires or the equivalent weight of other tires or tire-derived products at any time without obtaining additional permits. Any person that collects, stores, or processes 500 or more waste tires must have a waste tire facility permit. State statute does exempt individual and businesses from the need to obtain a waste tire facility permit if certain criteria are met.

11.2 Existing Waste Tire Practices

Kittson County encourages the public to use various private businesses for tire disposal and collection. Tires are accepted, stored and disposed of properly. Tires are to be taken to

licensed recyclers for reuse or to be made into fuel. Information regarding the drop-off locations can be seen below in **Table 9**.

Table 8 Kittson County Waste Tire Collection Information

Business	Location	Contact	Phone	Average Annual Tires Generated
Bernstrom Oil Company	Lancaster, MN	Charlie Bernstrom	218.762.5245	1000
Chale's Oil & Service	St. Vincent, MN	Wayne Chale	218.823.6661	250
Johnson Oil	Hallock, MN	Jim Masloski	218.843.2681	1000
Kittson Auto & Implement	Hallock, MN	Tom Gustafson	218.843.2521	200
Steve's Service	Karlstad, MN	Steve Klopp	218.436.2302	40

11.3 Specific Programs to be Developed

Kittson County considers this program to be mature and does not intend to modify it during the period covered by this update.

11.4 Implementation Schedule

Kittson County considers its waste tire management program to be mature, and intends to maintain the program through the period covered by this update.

12.0 Electronic Products

12.1 General Policy and Goals

It is the policy of Kittson County to comply with Minnesota Statute §115A.9565 which prohibits Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) from disposal in a landfill.

12.2 Existing Electronic Products Management Practices

Kittson County accepts drop off CRTs and other electronic equipment for recycling at the Mar-Kit Landfill. The equipment is then picked up by Universal Recycling Technology (URT).

12.3 Specific Programs to be Developed

The County will continue to make referrals to licensed electronics recyclers within the state. The County will continue to review alternatives for land disposal of residential electronics wastes and to provide collection opportunities for County residents.

13.0 Major Appliance and Scrap Metal Management

13.1 General Policy and Goals

A person may not place major appliances in mixed municipal solid waste or dispose of them in a solid waste processing or disposal facility after July 1, 1990 (MS 115A.9561). Major appliances are clothes washers and dryers, dishwashers, hot water heaters, garbage disposal, trash compactors, conventional ovens, ranges and stoves, air conditioners, microwave ovens, refrigerators, and freezers. It is the goal of Kittson County to continue to comply with Minnesota Statute §115A.552 which ensures that residents will have an opportunity to recycle.

13.2 Existing Appliance and Scrap Metal Management Practices

Appliances are accepted at the Mar-Kit Sanitary Landfill at a fee of \$5.00 per unit. Jon's Auto out of Greenbush, MN then ships the appliances to a city in Winnipeg, Manitoba, which performs appliance recycling for the County.

13.3 Specific Programs to be Developed

Kittson County plans to continue the existing system throughout the period covered by this update.

13.4 Implementation Schedule

It is the intention of Kittson County to continue the existing program.

14.0 Automotive Mercury Switches, Motor Vehicle Fluids and Filters, and Lead-Acid and Dry Cell Batteries Management

14.1 General Policy And Goals

Minnesota Statute §115A.916 states a person may not place used oil in mixed municipal solid waste or place used oil in or on land, unless approved by the agency.

Used oil includes: spent automotive lubricating oils (including car and truck engine oil), transmission fluid, brake fluid, turbine, bearing oils, hydraulic oils, metal working oils, gear oils, electrical oils, refrigerator oils, fluids related to rail operations, and spent industrial process oils.

Minn. Stat. §325E.11 requires that any person selling at retail or offering motor oil for retail sale in Minnesota must provide a notice indicating the nearest location, or a location within ten miles of the point of sale, where used motor oil may be returned for recycling or reuse, and provide a collection of used motor oil and post notice of the availability of the tank.

A person may not place a lead acid battery in mixed municipal solid waste or dispose of a lead acid battery. A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor (Minn. Stat. 115A.915).

A person selling lead acid batteries at retail or offering lead acid batteries for retail in this state shall accept, at the point of transfer, lead acid batteries from the customers (Minnesota Stat. §325E.115). Retailers are also required to accept your used lead acid batteries, even if you do not purchase a battery.

14.1.1 Kittson County's Current or Proposed Action

Mercury switches, Ni-Cad, various rechargeable batteries and other hazardous components are collected and disposed of in the same manner as household hazardous waste, as described in Section 15.0. Motor Vehicle fluids and filters are collected and disposed of in an environmentally friendly manner. Used oil and filters are collected at local service stations at a variable charge as required by Minnesota law. Local retailers accept used oil free of charge, but have a disposal fee on used filters. Lead acid/dry cell batteries can be taken to Johnson Oil in Hallock, MN. All companies that accept used oil and filters are listed below:

- Bernstrom's - Lancaster, MN
- C&M Ford - Hallock, MN
- Johnson Oil Company - Hallock, MN
- Kittson Auto - Hallock, MN
- True North - Kennedy, MN

14.2 Specific Programs to be Developed

The Department considers this program to be mature and has no plans for expansion at this time.

15.0 Household Hazardous Waste and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) Hazardous Waste Management

15.1 General Policy and Goals

Minn. Stat. 115A.96, subd.1 (b) defines household hazardous waste as waste generated from household activity that exhibits the characteristics listed as hazardous waste under MPCA rules. A waste is defined as hazardous waste if it is:

- ignitable,
- toxic,
- corrosive, or
- reactive.

Household hazardous waste (HHW) may include: pesticides, solvents, preservatives, cleaners, paints, and other common household products. These wastes may affect the environment by impairing air quality, or by contaminating soil, surface water, or ground water. If improperly managed, household hazardous waste may be ingested, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin.

15.2 Existing Programs and Practices

Kittson County is a member of the Northwestern Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste Management Group (NWMNHHW). Other members of this joint powers group include Beltrami, Cass, Clearwater, Lake of the Woods, Marshall, Pennington, Polk, Roseau and Red Lake Counties. The regional facility is located in Bagley and is available for drop-off on the first and third Tuesdays of each month and by appointment for other times. More importantly, the NWMNHHW and Kittson County hold 5 annual mini-collections throughout the region in Hallock, Kennedy, Lancaster, Lake Bronson, and Karlstad. Historically, Kittson County staff also provides transportation and management opportunities for residents whom are unable to deliver the HHW to the Bagley facility or one of the mini-collections. The County also participates in annual Department of Agriculture collections for pesticide containers, and waste pesticide collections every other year.

15.3 Specific Programs to be Developed

This program is mature and is only updated as changes in specific HHW management are stipulated by statute or if alternate management options become available as driven by industry.

16.0 Construction and Demolition Debris

16.1 General Policy and Goals

Construction and demolition debris must be collected separately from traditional garbage. This debris is landfilled in demolition landfills that operate under separate rules. Kittson County will continue to operate the existing demolition landfill located on the same property as the Mar-Kit Sanitary Landfill to provide a disposal option to County residents and businesses.

16.2 Existing Construction and Demolition Debris Practices Program

The materials accepted are restricted to those defined in the MPCA demolition debris rules, which eliminates the need for monitoring wells and financial assurance at the site. The county charges

\$15 per ton tipping fee. An average of 1,300 Tons per year of demolition debris is sent to the Landfill.

Table 9 Construction and Demolition Debris

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Tons	1194	676	1073	1964	980	1625	1480	1650

16.3 Specific Programs to be Developed

Kittson County will continue to maintain its existing demolition debris program and operate the Mar-Kit Demolition Landfill for the period covered by this update.

16.4 Responsible Person

The County Solid Waste Officer is responsible for the operation and execution of Construction and Demolition Debris program.

17.0 Solid Waste Ordinance

In 1979 Kittson County adopted its first solid waste management plan. This ordinance provides terms for the proper management and disposal of all solid waste within the County and is used as the primary enforcement tool concerning the proper management of waste. A copy of the existing Solid Waste Ordinance is included as **Appendix B**.

17.1 Ordinance Status

A new ordinance has not be adopted, and the most recent update to the ordinance occurred in 2003. The County SW Planning Committee plans to update the ordinance during the 10-year planning process.

17.2 Implementation and Enforcement Issues

There have been no issues or problems implementing or enforcing the current ordinance.

17.3 Planned Amendments

The Commissioners, SW Planning Committee, and the Environmental Officer will update the County's Solid Waste Ordinance to reflect changes in statute and rules, and the needs of the County as necessary.

18.0 Solid Waste Staff

18.1 Existing Staff

Existing solid waste staff in Kittson County are listed below.

County Solid Waste Officer	.85 FTE
HHW & Problem Materials	.40 FTE
Recycling and Collection1	.32 FTE
Processing and Collection	.43 FTE

18.2 Staffing Needs

The Director will continue to work with the County Board to ensure adequate staffing levels are maintained for the various county sponsored programs. The County does not anticipate any additional changes to the solid waste staffing throughout the period covered by this update.

19.0 Solid Waste Program Funding

Funding amounts and sources are presented in the County's 10-year budget located in **Appendix A**. The budget is based upon past revenue and expenditure totals and the experience of County solid waste staff. The Board of Commissioners intends to support the County's integrated waste management system through the solid waste assessment, tipping fees, HHW funding, and SCORE revenues. It is the goal and policy of the Commissioners to maintain programs in the most cost efficient manner possible.

19.1 Policies and Goals

One of the most important issues associated with the implementation of a sanitary landfill project is the assurance of a steady supply of solid waste to the facility. It is critical that this issue be carefully evaluated. The options for waste assurance are discussed in this section.

Waste assurance is a fundamental element of the successful operation of the Mar-Kit Sanitary Landfill facility. Should the county begin processing MSW in the future, the quantity and composition of waste received at processing facilities directly affects the facility performance from resource recovery and financial perspectives. An effective approach to waste assurance also contributes to the County's ability to ensure that waste is managed according to the preferred strategies established by the County. Therefore, Mar-Kit Landfill recognizes the need to assess the various waste assurance options available in order to continue the waste abatement efforts currently in place and to ensure that waste generated in the County is properly managed. These five options have been used successfully in other Minnesota counties:

- Public Entities
- County Assessment
- Hauler Negotiations
- Market Participation
- Private Sector Option

The public sector uses waste assurance for four key reasons:

- To compete effectively in the marketplace;
- to ensure that waste is managed in a way that protect the public health and welfare and benefits the environment;
- to ensure that waste is managed in a way that protects taxpayers from the liabilities associated with the management of waste; and
- to protect the public investment that was made to build waste management facilities.

The private sector also uses waste assurance to compete effectively in the marketplace.

19.1.1 Public Entities

Public Entities must ensure that their waste is managed in a manner consistent with the County's preferred methods for waste management, according to the state Public Entities

Statutes (Minnesota Statute §§ 115A.46, subd. 5, and 115A.471). These statutes state that public entities that manage waste, or contract to have their waste managed, must manage their waste in a manner that is not inconsistent with the County plan, unless they obtain the permission of the County to do otherwise.

Kittson County will inform public entities of the requirement to comply with MN Statute §§ 115A.46 subd.5 and MN Statute 115A.471, stating that public entities that manage waste must manage their waste in accordance with the preferred waste management practices in the County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The definition of public entities includes any of the following:

- An office, agency, or institution of the state;
- The metropolitan council;
- A metropolitan agency;
- The metropolitan mosquito control district;
- The legislature;
- The courts;
- A statutory or home rule charter city;
- A town;
- A school district;
- Another special taxing district; or
- Any contractor acting pursuant to a contract with a public entity.

In order for these provisions to work effectively, the County can take a number of steps to further improve the ability of the Public Entities Statutes to achieve the desired result:

1. The County's waste management preferences should be clearly stated in the County's Solid Waste Management Plan and subsequent updates.
2. Clearly articulate that only waste collected by or contracted for collection by a public entity is covered under this statute, and provide information to public entities that explains the benefits of this law to public entities.
3. The county can work closely with the State to ensure that the Public Entities Law is enforced.

Numerous counties have sent letters to public entities, or the State has sent such letters, explaining what public entities must do to be consistent with the county plan. Counties have also requested assistance from the state in enforcement. Thus far, all public entity cases have been resolved with contact and assistance from the state. The state has not had to resort to using formal enforcement procedures or penalties.

19.2 Amounts and Sources of Funding

19.2.1 County Assessment

Counties have the authority to make assessments for environmental programs. Some examples of environmental programs are: environmental education, household hazardous waste collection, recycling programs, and activities supporting the management of waste as preferred in the County plan. This last program may include the direct funding of facilities and/or using funds to lower tipping fees at MSW management facilities.

Counties have a number of options to acquire funding to support environmental programs, including: ad valorem taxes, service fees on property tax statements, and hauler collected

service fees. Kittson County does not apply a surcharge, such as a Service Charge, in addition to the tip fee.

19.2.1.1 Hauler Collected Service Charge

This is a service fee levied on the waste generator pursuant to Minnesota Statute § 400.08, and is designed to be collected by the waste hauler and then remitted to the county. The fee can be set up as a percentage of the collection/disposal bill or it can be based on the volume of waste produced by the generator. According to a recent Minnesota Supreme Court decision, the proceeds from a hauler-collected service charge may, in part, be used to lower the tipping fee at an MSW resource recovery facility.

19.2.1.2 Hauler Negotiations

Counties have the ability to negotiate contracts with haulers to bring the waste to the facility preferred in the County Solid Waste Management Plan. Many counties and cities use negotiated contracts with haulers to bring waste to the county preferred waste management facility. Several counties have recently negotiated contracts with the waste haulers within their jurisdictions.

19.2.1.3 Contracts with Subsidized Tipping Fees

In response to competition from haulers disposing of waste in landfills with lower tipping fees, many local governments that own resource recovery facilities have employed financial incentives for waste delivery. These local governments usually have contracts to deliver required amounts of waste ("put or pay") to privately or publicly-owned resource recovery facilities and have chosen to reduce the higher tipping fees at these facilities and enter into contracts with haulers that provide waste delivery assurances in return for a lower tipping fee.

Tipping fees are subsidized through revenues from the general property tax, a property-based service charge, or a service charge collected by haulers. Property-based charges are collected via county property tax statements. Separate charges are often established for households and commercial, industrial and institutional parcels to equate to estimated amounts of waste generated. Service charges collected by haulers are often assessed on container size with different amounts per container, or as a percentage of the hauler's bill to the generator. Service charges collected by haulers often include a small percentage to the hauler for the administrative costs of fee collection.

Advantages of hauler contracts with subsidized tipping fees are that such contracts are an accepted form of waste assurance pursuant to the *Carbone* decision, which stated that general taxes can be used to subsidize resource recovery facilities to provide tipping fees that are competitive with lower out-of-state tipping fees. The Minnesota Supreme Court in the *WLSSD* decision also approved this approach. Properly structured contracts provide the waste delivery assurances desired by local governments, and provide the hauler the certainty of a waste management facility at a certain tipping fee.

Disadvantages of these types of contracts are that they tend to be relatively short term when compared to the estimated useful life of the resource recovery facilities, and the amount of the tipping fee subsidy could increase each time the contract is up for renewal. Thus, the certainty of waste assurance for local governments is relatively short-term under this approach.

The Mar-Kit Sanitary landfill processes the residential and commercial mixed municipal solid waste in Kittson County, where participating counties have a set \$45.00/ton tipping fee at the facility. Haulers also charge their customers a fee between \$7.17/CY to \$7.30/CY for the collection and transportation of the waste.

19.2.2 Existing Solid Waste Funding

The County has no plans at this time to change funding sources currently utilized for solid waste management. The enacted assessment fee in combination with SCORE funding has so far met the needs of the County.

20.0 Plan Review and Ten-Year Plan

20.1 Plan Development Time Line

This Plan will be reviewed over the ten-year period covered by this update. Any modifications or amendments to this Plan will be submitted in writing to the MPCA for review and approval. A new plan is required every ten years. The County will continue to evaluate the solid waste management programs on an annual basis, which will coincide with the annual budget review. Annual reviews will be made by the County to determine if the Plan's diversion goals are being achieved. Six months before the new plan is due, writing of a new draft will begin. The Solid Waste Administrator will consult this plan update during the development of annual work plans and budget development to ensure implementation as approved by the appropriate agency. The public will be informed when the plan is available. Residents can request a copy from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), pick one up at the Environmental Services Department, or download from the County website.

20.2 Responsible Person

The Solid Waste Administrator will be responsible for any decisions in relation to updating this Plan and will perform coordination with the appropriate agencies requiring approval.

20.3 Program Budget

Annual review of the plan and ten year revision are included in the staff and administration section of the Department budget, with the solid waste service fee being the funding source.

21.0 Goal-Volume Table

The Goal-Volume Table is included as **Appendix C**.

22.0 Itemized Solid Waste Budget

The itemized Solid Waste Budget is included as **Appendix A**.

23.0 Public Participation

The public will be informed when the plan is available. Residents can request a copy from the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), pick one up at the County Environmental Services Offices, or download from the County website. The plan will be available at the three largest county municipalities, all county libraries, as well as at township clerks. It will also be posted to the County website for viewing. The plan will be placed on public notice in the official county newspaper by the MPCA for 30 days and the county will accept comments during that time. Residents will also have the opportunity to comment on the plan at County Board Meetings.

24.0 Alternatives To Proposed System

Landfilling is the primary method of disposal for Kittson County's solid waste. As an alternative to landfilling at the Mar-Kit Landfill, waste could be hauled to Grand Forks, North Dakota. Currently waste is collected via container system or packer trucks and hauled to Mar-Kit. A system that consisted of a transfer station and hauling to the disposal facility would

need to be maintained and employed to haul waste to Grand Forks. Disposal at Grand Forks would significantly increase hauling and fuel costs.

24.1 Short-Term Alternatives

The Mar-Kit Landfill meets the needs for final disposal of all of the MSW generated in the County. If the Landfill cannot accept waste, it would be delivered to landfills outside the service area during the short term. The short term option chosen would be based on convenience, cost of tipping fees and transportation, and potential long term liability.

24.2 Long-Term Alternatives

Similar to short term alternatives, if the Mar-Kit Landfill closed for an extended period of time, waste would be delivered to another landfill that would be selected based on convenience, cost of tipping fees and transportation, and life expectancy of the landfill in question.

25.0 On-Site and Illegal Disposal (Environmental & Public Health Impacts)

25.1 On-Site Disposal

The County strives to mitigate impacts to land, air, surface and ground waters and to avoid nuisance conditions from the on-site disposal of mixed municipal solid wastes. To this end, Kittson County provides solid waste disposal services for all areas of the County. It is the goal of Kittson County to eliminate the illegal disposal of waste materials by residents through a solid waste system that provides convenient, accessible, affordable, and environmentally-safe disposal options.

25.2 Illegal Disposal

Although it is the goal of Kittson County to eliminate illegal disposal of waste materials, some of these illegal disposal sites still exist. When illegal disposal complaints are received by the Department, staff is dispatched to the site to investigate. If illegal disposal is verified, a Kittson County Sheriff's Deputy assigned to environmental enforcement visits the property owner, documents the conditions at the site which constitute the illegal disposal, and directs the property owner to remediate those conditions through proper disposal practices. In most past cases the property owner has complied with the Department's directions and no further action has been necessary. However, when further enforcement actions have been necessary, the Deputy is able to issue a citation for the violation.

It is the intent of the County to discourage illegal disposal of waste materials through community education programs and by providing convenient, accessible, affordable disposal services to its citizens with enforcement actions being taken only when necessary.

25.3 Responsible Person

The MPCA and the Kittson County Sheriff's Department are responsible for Risk Mitigation and Enforcement Programs. Environmental Services staff investigate complaints and perform necessary enforcement activities, including recommendations to the County Attorney that legal proceedings be initiated against a person or group of people. Voluntary compliance is desired first and foremost, but if ample time has been allowed for compliance activities and the violation has not been corrected, a citation may be issued. The County Attorney's office assists in prosecution on an as-needed basis.

Figures

Figure 1 – Kittson County Demolition Landfill Site Map

Manitoba

Saint Vincent

Humboldt

75

59

Pembina County
Kittson County

Lancaster

Mar-Kit Sanitary Landfill
2650 290th Ave
Hallock, MN, 56720

175

Hallock

175

Lake Bronson

Kittson County
Roseau County

Kennedy

Halma

59

11

Donaldson

11

Karlstad

Kittson County

Marshall County

Walsh County
Marshall County

220

Stephen

Strandquist

75

Argyle



Path: U:\GIS\0235\0235-27\mxd\0037_permit_mod\General Site Location Map.mxd
Date: 12/4/2014 Time: 2:01:33 PM User: RetMH0505

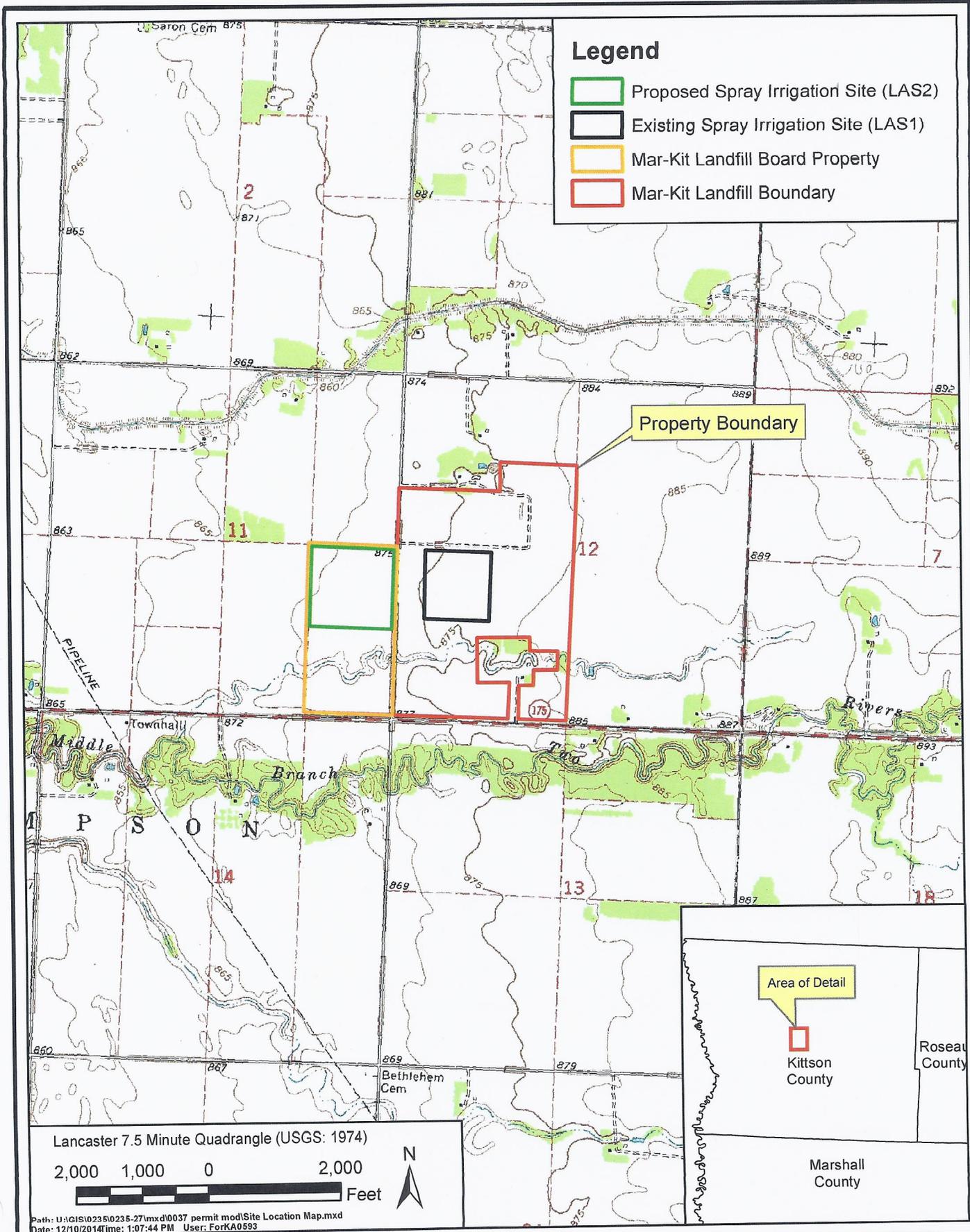
MAR-KIT SANITARY LANDFILL

General Location Map


Engineers - Scientists
Business Professionals
www.wenck.com

Wenck
3303 Fiechtner Dr. S., #100
 Fargo, ND 58103
 701-297-9600

DEC 2014
Attachment 1



Legend

- Proposed Spray Irrigation Site (LAS2)
- Existing Spray Irrigation Site (LAS1)
- Mar-Kit Landfill Board Property
- Mar-Kit Landfill Boundary

Property Boundary

Lancaster 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (USGS: 1974)



Path: U:\GIS\0235\0235-27\mxd\0037 permit mod\Site Location Map.mxd
 Date: 12/10/2014 Time: 1:07:44 PM User: ForKA0593

Area of Detail

Kittson County

Roseau County

Marshall County

MAR-KIT SANITARY LANDFILL

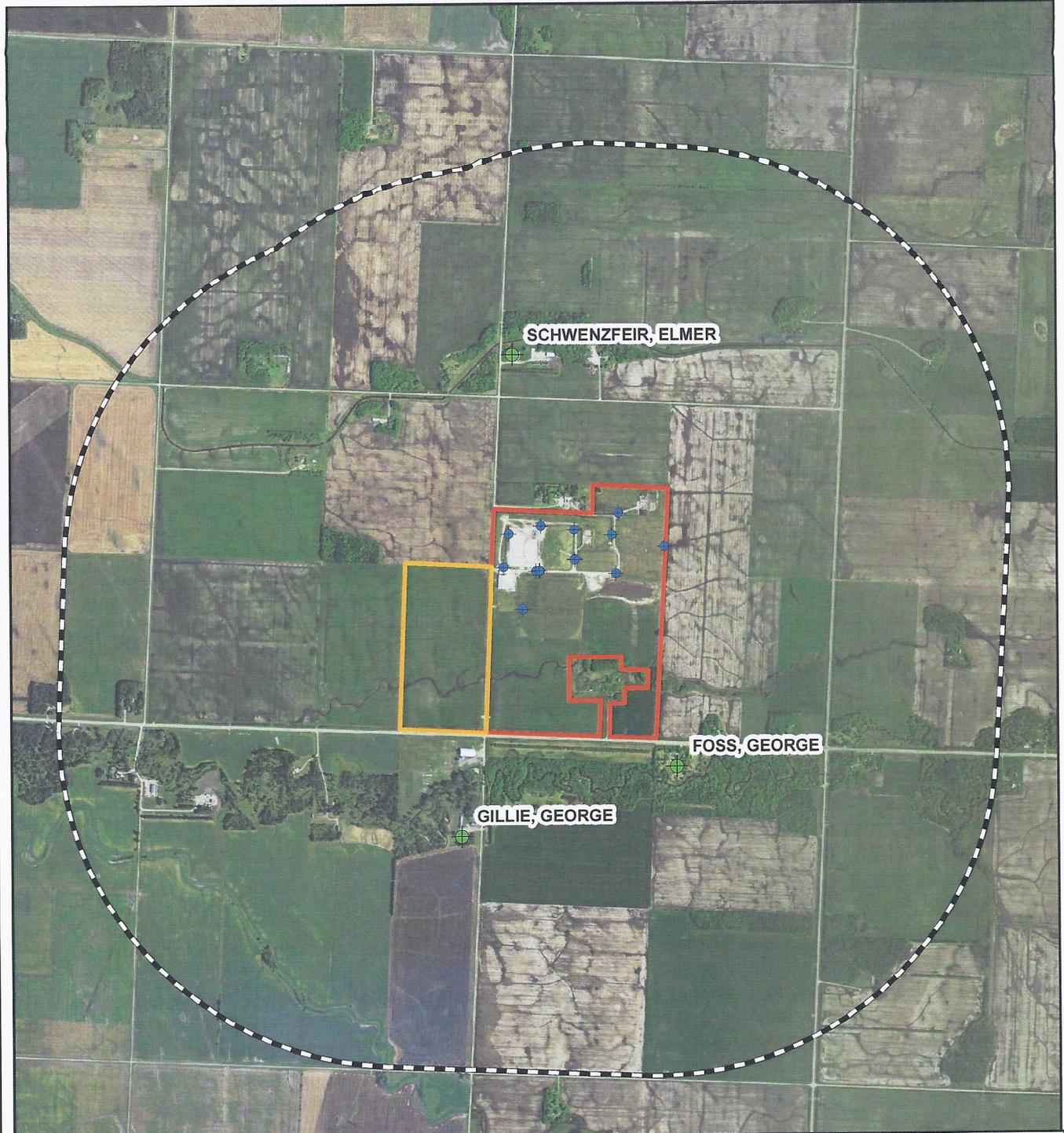
Site Location Map/USGS Map

Engineers - Scientists
 Business Professionals
 www.wenck.com

Wenck
 3303 Fiechtner Dr. S., #100
 Fargo, ND 58103
 701-297-9600

DEC 2014

Attachment 2



2010 Aerial Photograph (Source: Mn Geo)
 2,000 1,000 0 2,000
 Feet
 Mxd: L:\0235\0235-27\mxd\Public Waters Inventory.mxd
 Last Modified: 2/2/2010 4:20:45 PM



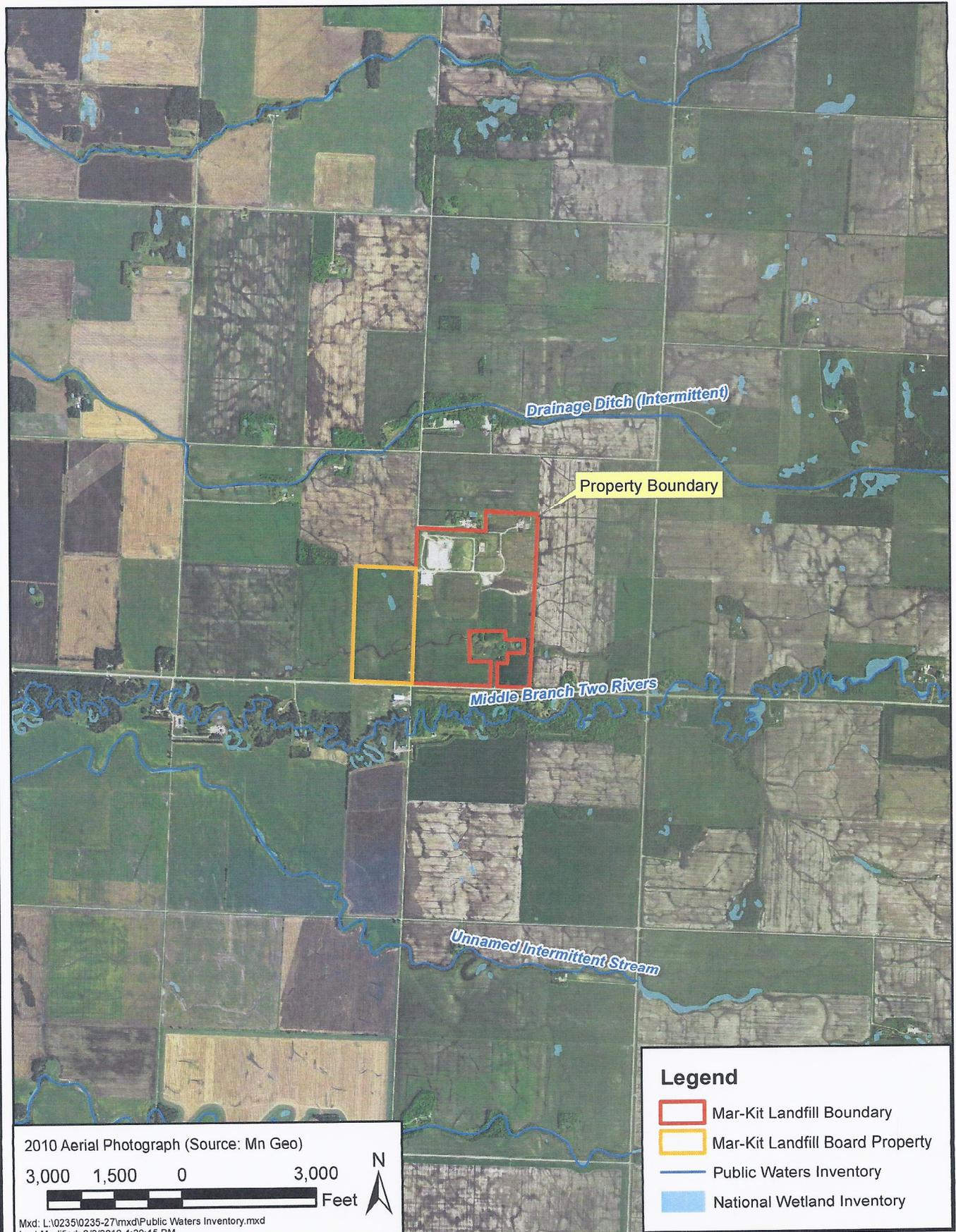
Legend

- County Well Index 1-Mile Radius (*Verified Wells*)
- Mar-Kit Monitoring Wells
- Mar-Kit Landfill Board Property
- Mar-Kit Landfill Boundary
- 1-Mile Radius

MAR-KIT SANITARY LANDFILL
 Wells Within 1-Mile Radius

Wenck
 Engineers - Scientists 3303 Fiechtner Dr. S., #100
 Business Professionals Fargo, ND 58103
 www.wenck.com 701-297-9600

DEC 2014
 Attachment 3A



MAR-KIT SANITARY LANDFILL

MN DNR Public Waters Inventory

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 Business Professionals
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3303 Flechtner Dr. S., #100
 Fargo, ND 58103
 701-297-9600

DEC 2014

Attachment 4

Appendix A

Projected Annual Budget

KITTSOON COUNTY ESTIMATED SOLID WASTE BUDGET 2015-2024

Total MSW Tonnage Projections: (from Goat-Volume Table)	Number of households=		5 Year Total										5 Year Total	10 Year Total
	Inflation Rate=	1,949											-	-
	Base Year	0%	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	5 Year Total
SW Admin (1)	\$9,640	\$8,868	\$9,045	\$9,226	\$9,410	\$9,600	\$9,790	\$9,987	\$10,186				\$49,953	
Recycling:														
Capital Outlay Operations	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Contracts	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$125,000	\$250,000
Other Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recycling Total	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$125,000	\$250,000
Capital Expenses	\$400	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$750	\$3,000	\$8,000
Household Hazardous Waste	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$5,600	\$28,000	\$58,000
Mar-Kit Tip Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special Wastes:														
Waste Tires	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Appliances	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Used Oil/Filters/Batteries	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Electronics	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Flourescent Lamps	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special Wastes Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
SCORE Related	\$33,582	\$35,214	\$38,134	\$40,040	\$42,042	\$44,145	\$46,352	\$48,670	\$51,103	\$53,658	\$56,328	\$59,103	\$243,928	\$435,676
Administration:														
Office Equipment	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$2,000	\$4,500
Misc. Office Expenses	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$3,000	\$6,000
Training	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000
Administration Total	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$10,000	\$20,500
Taxes/Surcharges	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
HHW and problem materials management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Program Cost:	\$76,222	\$76,349	\$80,529	\$82,616	\$84,802	\$87,845	\$90,242	\$92,757	\$95,389	\$98,148	\$101,000	\$103,928	\$464,381	\$867,213
Gross cost per HH per year:	\$39.11	\$39.17	\$40.30	\$42.39	\$43.51	\$45.07	\$46.30	\$47.59	\$48.94	\$50.36	\$51.83	\$53.32	\$238.27	\$444.95
Gross cost per ton MSW generated	\$43.68	\$43.75	\$46.15	\$47.34	\$48.60	\$49.95	\$51.30	\$52.65	\$54.00	\$55.35	\$56.70	\$58.05	\$242.99	\$473.83
Revenues														
SCORE Grant	\$55,950	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$71,655	\$358,275	\$716,550
HHW Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Tip Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15% fee on Non-Household MSW	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Service Fees	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grants (Ecel Energy, Disaster Grant)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Material Sales	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special Wastes	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Miscellaneous	\$13,988	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$17,914	\$89,570	\$179,140
Total Program Revenues	\$69,938	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$89,569	\$447,845	\$895,690
Net Budget	(\$6,284)	\$13,220	\$9,040	\$6,953	\$4,767	\$1,724	(\$673)	(\$3,188)	(\$5,820)	(\$8,579)	(\$16,536)	(\$28,477)		

(1) - 394 SW Administration Includes - wages/benefits, utilities, office expenses, printing & publishing, contractual expenses, fuel, travel expenses, misc.
 (2) - 393 Includes Recycling Administration SCORE-related expenditures - wages/benefits, printing & publishing, contracted services, service agreements, fuel, travel expenses, misc.

Appendix B

Kittson County Solid Waste Ordinance

KITTSOON COUNTY SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.	DEFINITIONS	1
1.1	Acceptable Waste	1
1.2	Agency	1
1.3	Board	1
1.4	Composting	1
1.5	Compost Pile	1
1.6	Collection	1
1.7	Commercial Hauler	1
1.8	County	2
1.9	Cover Material	2
1.10	Demolition Landfill	2
1.11	Demolition Waste	2
1.12	Disposal	2
1.13	Garbage	2
1.14	Hazardous Waste	2
1.15	Land Disposal Facility	2
1.16	Licensee	2
1.17	Misdemeanor	2
1.18	Nuisance	2
1.19	Open Dump	3
1.20	Person	3
1.21	Polystyrene	3
1.22	Processing	3
1.23	Putrescent Material	3
1.24	Recycling & Resource Recovery	3
1.25	Service Area	3
1.26	Solid Waste	3
1.27	Special Solid Waste	3
1.28	Solid Waste Facility	4
1.29	Solid Waste Management Plan	4
1.30	Solid Waste Management Services	4
1.31	Solid Waste Officer	4
1.32	Tire	5
1.33	Transfer Station	5
1.34	Unacceptable Waste	5
1.35	Waste Tire	5
1.36	Major Appliances	5
1.37	Trees, Agricultural and Yard Waste	5
2.	LICENSE REQUIRED	5
2.1	License/permit fees	5

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
3. SOLID WASTE REGULATIONS	6
3.1 Regulations Primarily Relating To Activities For Which a License or Temporary Permit is Required	6
3.1.1 Collection and Transportation	6
3.1.1.1 State Rule Adopted	6
3.1.1.2 Equipment Requirements	7
3.1.1.3 Maintenance	7
3.1.1.4 Labeling	7
3.1.1.5 Storage in Vehicles	7
3.1.1.6 Protecting Private Property	7
3.1.1.7 Smoking, Smoldering or Burning Waste	7
3.1.1.8 Emergency Dumping	7
3.1.1.9 Licensing Procedure	7
3.1.1.10 County Contracts	8
3.1.2 Demolition Landfills	8
3.1.3 Contaminated Soil Disposal	8
3.2 Regulation Primarily Of Interest To The Public	8
3.2.1 Storage	8
3.2.1.1 State Rule Adopted	8
3.2.1.2 Owner and Occupant Duty	9
3.2.1.3 Putrescible Material and Garbage	9
3.2.1.4 Containers	9
3.2.1.5 Oversize Waste	9
3.2.1.6 Time Limit	9
3.2.1.7 Recyclables	9
3.2.1.8 Open Burning	9
3.2.1.9 Major Appliances	9
3.2.1.10 Trees, Agricultural and Yard Waste	10
3.2.1.11 Waste Tire Disposal	10
3.2.1.12 Other Restricted Materials	10
3.2.1.13 Dumping Prohibited	10
3.2.2 Farm Disposal of Solid Waste	10
4. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS	10
4.1 Solid Waste Officer	10
4.1.1 Application Review and Recommendation	10
4.1.2 Inspection	11
4.1.3 Investigation	11
4.1.4 Enforcement Actions	11
4.1.5 Studies	11
4.1.6 Liaison	11
4.2 Nonconforming Sites and Facilities	11

4.3	Enforcement	11
4.3.1	Violation a Misdemeanor	11
4.3.2	Unlawful Disposal Petty Misdemeanor	11
4.3.3	Citations	12
4.3.3.1	Form of Citations	12
4.3.3.2	Citation	12
4.3.3.3	Issuance	12
4.3.4	Equitable Relief	12
4.3.5	Civil Action	12
4.4	Rules of Construction	12
4.4.1	Indemnification	12
4.4.2	Severability	12
4.4.2.1	Ordinance Provisions	12
4.4.2.2	Sites, Facilities and Operations	13
4.4.3	Ordinance Remedies and Provisions Cumulative	13
4.4.4	No Consent	13
4.4.5	Meanings	13
4.5	Fees and Assessments	13
4.5.1	Billing Procedure	13
4.5.2	Delinquent Account Assessment Lien Procedure	13
4.5.2.1	Statement Requirements	13
4.5.2.2	Notice of Delinquency	14
4.5.2.3	Certification of Delinquent Accounts	14
4.5.2.4	Assessment of Delinquency	15
5.	SERVICE AREAS	15
6.	EFFECTIVE DATE	16

KITTSOON COUNTY
SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING, PROVIDING STANDARDS FOR, AND REGULATING SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN KITTSOON COUNTY, MINNESOTA; REQUIRING A LICENSE FOR ACTIVITIES RELATING TO SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT; REQUIRING PERFORMANCE ASSURANCE AND INSURANCE; ADOPTING THE STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS 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 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 CHAPTERS 115A, 116 AND 400 OF MINNESOTA STATUTES.

The County Board of Kittson 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 amounts 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" - Kittson 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 the 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 same.

1.8 "County" - The County of Kittson, 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 any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

1.13 "Garbage" - All discarded material resulting from the handling, processing, storage, preparation, serving and consumption of food.

1.14 "Hazardous Waste" - Any refuse, sludge, or other waste material or combination of refuse, sludge, or other waste materials in solid, semi-solid, liquid, or contained gaseous form 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 managed. Categories of hazardous waste 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.

1.15 "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.

1.16 "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.

1.17 "Misdemeanor" - As defined by Minnesota Statutes as amended.

1.18 "Nuisance" - A condition which unreasonably annoys, injures or endangers the safety, health, morals, comfort, or repose of members of

the public.

1.19 "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 or scavengers.

1.20 "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 Office of Waste Management.

1.21 "Polystyrene" - A light, resilient thermoplastic polymer commonly used in disposable food and beverage containers.

1.22 "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.

1.23 "Putrescent Material" - Solid waste which is becoming rotten or which is in a state of decay or decomposition.

1.24 "Recycling" and "Resource Recovery" - The reclamation for sale or reuse of materials, substances, energy, or other products contained within or derived from solid waste, including, but not limited to, active junkyards and salvage yards.

1.25 "Service Area" - A solid waste management service area established by the Board pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Section 400.08, Subd. 2, as amended.

1.26 "Solid Waste" - Garbage, refuse, sludge from a water supply treatment plant or air contaminant 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. Solid waste does not include any of the following: Auto-bodies; major appliances; tires; street sweepings; boulders; rock; trees; yard wastes; agricultural wastes; sewage sludge; solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other pollutants in water 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 Acts, as amended; dissolved materials in irrigation return flows; source specific nuclear or bi-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended; or any other materials collected, processed and disposed of as separate waste streams.

1.27 "Special Solid Waste" - Waste materials having potential for

harm to ground water supplies and public health, which are not otherwise classified as hazardous waste.

1.28 "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, such as vehicles and containers. 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 compost sites.

1.29 "Solid Waste Management Plan" - The Plan, adopted by the County, pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 115A, as amended, providing for the management of solid waste generated within the County.

1.30 "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 solid waste 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 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 50 waste tires at a time by an owner or operator of a business (includes farm) 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 legitimate agricultural purposes if the waste tires are kept on the site of use.

1.31 "Solid Waste Officer" - The person, persons or department appointed by the Board to carry out and enforce the provisions of this ordinance.

1.32 "Tire" - A pneumatic tire or solid tire for vehicles as defined in Minnesota Statutes Chapter 169, as amended.

1.33 "Transfer Station" - An intermediate solid waste facility at which solid waste is temporarily deposited to await transportation to another solid waste facility.

1.34 "Unacceptable Waste" - Solid waste which is not acceptable at a solid waste facility. Unacceptable waste includes waste which would pose a threat to health or safety, or which may cause damage to or materially adversely affect the operation of a solid waste facility including, but not limited to, explosives; pathological waste; commercial or industrial waste that has not been approved for disposal in an accepted Commercial/Industrial Solid Waste Plan; 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; lead-acid, mercuric oxide, silver oxide, nickel cadmium or any rechargeable batteries; white goods; 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.

1.35 "Waste Tire" - A tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, deterioration, damage, or defect.

1.36 "Major Appliances" - larger household appliances including but not limited to clothes washers and dryers, dishwashers, hotwater heaters, residential furnaces, garbage disposals, trash compactors, conventional and microwave ovens, ranges and stoves, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators and freezers.

1.37 "Trees, agricultural and yard waste" - All plant-based organic matter resulting from collection of waste from yards, gardens farms and such.

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 that person's control to be used for solid waste management services. Fees collected for solid waste management services shall be based upon volume or weight of materials handled and a schedule shall be filed with the County Auditor by the service provider.

2.1 License/permit fees. Approval of an application to the County Board for a license/permit for a solid waste management service provider shall be contingent upon the payment to the County of a fee in the amount specified below. Such fees shall be based upon the cost to the county of processing the applications and administering and enforcing this ordinance with respect to said license or permit. The fees

prescribed shall be paid by an applicant with respect to each service provided. Nonpayment of an annual fee shall be grounds for denial of license renewal. Fees shall be paid to the County Treasurer prior to issuance of licenses. The schedule of license and permit fees (annual fees designated) shall be as follows:

<u>Type of License/Permit</u>	<u>Fee</u>
Solid waste collection and transportation (annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
Intermediate solid waste disposal facility (annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
Sanitary landfill (annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
Incinerator (over 500 lbs./hr; annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
Other solid waste facility (annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
RDF Facility (annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
Co-Composting Facility (annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
Permanent Demolition Landfill (annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
Recycling & Processing Facility (annual)	<u>\$25.00</u>
Temporary Demolition Permit (State Permit by Rule involving over 25 cubic yds)	<u>\$97.00</u>
Contaminated Soil Disposal Permit	<u>\$97.00</u>

SECTION 3. SOLID WASTE REGULATIONS.

All persons shall comply with the regulations set forth below. The Board may by resolution adopt additional regulations consistent with the intent of this ordinance. Licensees/Permittees shall comply with the regulations set forth in or adopted pursuant to this section during the entire period for which the license or permit is issued. Failure to comply shall be grounds for revocation by the Solid Waste Officer; subject to appeal to the County Board on written request delivered to the County Auditor within 30 days of receipt of notice of revocation.

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 a 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, leakproof, and covered with plastic, 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 trucks shall meet the safety requirements of MN DOT and be certified as required by the Minnesota Truck Safety Division.)

3.1.1.4 Labeling. The licensee shall display a permit 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 twenty-four (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 of such dumping and clean the area within the time limit set by the Solid Waste Officer.

3.1.1.9 Licensing Procedure. The County Board shall issue licenses for the collecting and hauling of solid waste for hire, upon compliance with the following requirements:

a. Filing of an application for solid waste collection and transportation license upon a form provided by the County Board.

b. Submission of specifications of all vehicles to be used for solid waste collection and transportation. Such vehicles shall be in conformance with requirements of this Ordinance and shall be subject to approval and periodic inspection by the Solid Waste Officer.

c. Submission of a description of the route and schedule to be followed by all solid waste collection and transportation vehicles between the area of collection and the solid waste operation, which route shall be subject to approval by the Solid Waste Officer.

3.1.1.10 County Contracts. If not otherwise provided for by another political subdivision, the County may contract with commercial haulers for the provision of collection and transportation services within any service area in the county. Effective January 1, 1993, any contract shall stipulate volume-based fees for collection and transportation.

3.1.2 Demolition Landfills. Disposal of demolition materials within the County shall be in accordance with established Minnesota laws and regulations. A county permit is required for permit-by-rule (state) sites involving disposal of more than 25 cubic yards of demolition materials. Application for the permit shall include a description of the site and shall be approved by all persons having any interest in the affected real estate. Within 30 days after site closure is completed, a notice in recordable form describing the nature of the buried materials and the actual area of the disposal site, shall be completed and certified under oath by the permittee and submitted for approval to the Solid Waste Officer. Upon approval, the Solid Waste Officer shall record the notice in the office of the Kittson County Recorder to be included in the tract index for the affected property.

3.1.3 Contaminated Soil disposal. Disposal of contaminated soils within the County shall be in accordance with established Minnesota laws and regulations and shall require a Permit issued by the Solid Waste Officer. Application for the permit shall include a description of the lands upon which the soils are to be spread and shall be approved by all persons having any interest in the affected real estate. Within 10 days after disposal is completed, a notice in recordable form describing the nature of the soil contaminants and the actual area on which contaminated soils were spread, shall be completed and certified under oath by the permittee and submitted for approval to the Solid Waste Officer. Upon approval, the Solid Waste Officer shall record the notice in the office of the Kittson County Recorder to be included in the tract index for the affected property.

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 the 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 or disposal of all solid wastes.

3.2.1.3 Putrescent Material and Garbage. Putrescent 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 County. The size and allowable weight of the containers may be determined by the County.

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 putrescent 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 County.

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.

3.2.1.8 Open Burning. It is unlawful for any person to burn garbage, tires, or other waste in violation of Minnesota Rules 7005.0700 to 7005.820 as amended.

3.2.1.9 Major Appliances. All major appliances shall be disposed of at a designated County location (Permit-by-Rule) for transfer to a recycling outlet, or deposited with a state approved

recycler of major appliances.

3.2.1.10 Trees, Agricultural and Yard Waste. It is unlawful to place trees, agricultural and yard waste in any solid waste container for collection and transportation to a sanitary landfill or incinerator facility. It must be composted on private property or at a designated facility in a nuisance free manner.

3.2.1.11 Waste Tire Disposal. It is unlawful to dispose of waste tires in or on the land. All waste tires must be disposed of with a waste tire collector as defined by Minnesota Statute 115A.90, Subd.8, as amended, unless otherwise provided herein.

3.2.1.12 Other Restricted Materials. It is unlawful to dispose any other materials not specifically described herein in a manner that is contrary to or prohibited by state, federal or county law.

3.2.1.13 Dumping Prohibited. No person shall cause or permit garbage, trash, refuse, cans, paper, ashes, junk, junk vehicles, yard waste, demolition waste, hazardous waste, tires, white goods or solid waste: (1) To be dumped, thrown, scattered or deposited upon any public or private land within the County except as permitted by this Ordinance and Minnesota State Law; or (2) To be deposited in one or more garbage cans, dumpsters, or other containers for waste containment, processing or removal unless said material is from a source for which the container is designated and authorized to receive such material.

3.2.2 Farm Disposal of Solid Waste. A person who owns or operates land used for farming, which land is not located within a Solid Waste Management Service Area (as defined by the County Board pursuant to Section 5 of this Ordinance), may bury, or burn and bury solid waste (excluding Unacceptable Solid Waste as defined in this Ordinance), generated from the person's household located upon the farm or as part of the person's farming operation, provided disposal is done in a nuisance free, pollution free and aesthetic manner on the land used for farming.

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, revoked, 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. Issuing citations and 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 provision 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.

4.2 Nonconforming Sites and Facilities. The siting and operation of any solid waste facility in existence on the effective date of this ordinance 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.

4.3 Enforcement.

4.3.1 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 County, that person 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.

4.3.2 Unlawful Disposal Petty Misdemeanor. If any waste material is disposed of in Kittson County in a manner that is contrary to this ordinance or otherwise unlawful, the person producing the waste material is guilty of a petty misdemeanor. The person producing the waste material may not be fined under this subsection if another person

is subject to being convicted for unlawful disposal of the same material.

4.3.3 Citations. The County may issue citations for violations of this ordinance.

4.3.3.1 Form of Citations. Citations shall be in a form designated by the County and approved by the County Attorney.

4.3.3.2 Citation. Whenever the County determines that there is probable cause to believe that a violation of this ordinance has been committed by any person, a citation may be issued to the person alleged to have committed the violation.

4.3.3.3 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.

4.3.4 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.

4.3.5 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 attorney's fees, in a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction.

4.4 Rules of Construction. In construing 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.

4.4.1 Indemnification. This ordinance shall not be construed to hold 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.

4.4.2 Severability. It is hereby declared to be the intention of the Board that the provisions of this ordinance be severable as follows:

4.4.2.1 Ordinance Provisions. If any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge any provisions of this ordinance to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect any other provisions of the ordinance not specifically included in said judgment.

4.4.2.2 Sites, Facilities and Operations. 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 judgment shall not affect the application of said provision to any other structure, site, facility, or operation not specifically included in said judgment.

4.4.3 Ordinance Remedies and Provisions Cumulative. Each right or remedy conferred on or reserved to the 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.

4.4.4 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.

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

4.5 Fees and Assessments. Pursuant to and in the manner provided by Minnesota Statutes Section 400.08, as amended, the owners, lessees, or occupants of property, or any or all of them, shall be liable to pay an assessment for solid waste management services to their property or properties. The rates and charges to be billed and collected hereunder as an assessment shall be set by the County Board of Commissioners from time to time.

4.5.1 Billing procedure. Owners, lessees and occupants of property shall be billed for solid waste management services on a monthly or quarterly basis. The Service Provider, County Auditor or City Clerk and the Solid Waste Officer shall by agreement adopt procedures for collection of such charges. A schedule of all fees to be collected for solid waste management services, shall be posted with the County Auditor by each service provider.

4.5.2 One year or less delinquent account assessment lien procedure.

4.5.2.1 Statement requirements. Regular periodic statements, for which a billing agency wishes to use the assessment lien procedures of the Kittson County Solid Waste Ordinance should:

- a.) Be sent to the occupant and, if different, to the owner of the real property benefited by the solid waste management services. (Note that "owners" includes both contract for deed vendors and purchasers). If a landowner is different from the occupant and does not wish to receive periodic statements he should waive this in writing to the billing agency.

- b.) Place the following wording on each monthly statement:
"Delinquent amounts are subject to being assessed as a lien against the real property benefiting from these services."

4.5.2.2 Notice of Delinquency. For all accounts having delinquent amounts not more than one year old at the time of the last mailing of billing statements prior to July of the year in which an assessment lien is sought, the billing agency shall in addition send out an attached Notice of Delinquency to each occupant of the premises as well as all owners (even if they've previously waived billing notices). The Notice of Delinquency should state in effect:

TO: Name(s)
Address(s)

NOTICE OF DELINQUENCY AND INTENTION TO ASSESS

You are hereby notified that the attached statement of charges for solid-waste collection services is delinquent in the amount of \$_____.

If this amount is not paid or if other arrangements are not made with (name of billing agency at address or phone number) on or before September 1, _____, (name of billing agency) will certify this amount to the Kittson County Board as being delinquent and request that the delinquent amount be assessed against the real property described as follows:

(real property description)

located in Kittson County, Minnesota, which has benefited from these services.

4.5.2.3 Certification of Delinquent Accounts. After September 1st and before October 1st following mailing of the Notice of Delinquency and Intention to Assess, the billing agent shall prepare a sworn certification of delinquent accounts as follows:

CERTIFICATION OF DELINQUENT ACCOUNTS:

STATE OF MINNESOTA)
) ss
COUNTY OF)

I, (name), the undersigned representative of (billing agency), certify under oath that all Notices of Delinquency hereto attached were mailed to each occupant/landowner listed thereon and that the amounts listed in each Notice of Delinquency are valid and remain owing except for:

(statement of exceptions)

I make this certification in support of having the certified delinquencies assessed against the respective benefited real property described in each notice of delinquency;

Subscribed and sworn to
before me this _____ day of
_____, 19____.

_____ for (billing agency)

Notary Public

and submit the certification along with a copy of all unsatisfied Notices of Delinquency to the Kittson County Auditor, Kittson County Courthouse, Hallock, MN 56728. The certification shall contain a statement of exceptions clearly showing any and all portions of noticed delinquencies which have been paid prior to certification so that the amount remaining owing and subject to assessment may be readily determined.

4.5.2.4 Assessment of delinquency. It shall be the duty of the County Auditor, upon order of the County Board, to extend the assessment for properly certified delinquent solid waste management service charges with interest not to exceed 6% upon the tax rolls of the county for the taxes in the year in which the assessment is final. For each year ending October 15th the assessment with interest shall be carried into the tax becoming due and payable in January of the following year, and shall be enforced and collected in the manner provided for the enforcement and collection of real property taxes in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State. The charges, if not paid, shall become delinquent and be subject to the same penalties at the same rate of interest as the taxes under the General Laws of the State.

SECTION 5. SERVICE AREAS.

The County has, by adoption of this ordinance, established and has determined the boundaries of solid waste management service areas under

Minnesota Statutes, Section 400.08, Subd. 2, to be all municipally incorporated areas within the County. The Board may, by resolution, terminate, re-establish, enlarge, revise, or alter the service area so established by following the procedures specified in Minnesota Statutes, Section 400.08, Subd. 2.

SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication according to law and supersedes any previously existing solid waste ordinance and amendments thereto.

Dated: Aug 18, 1992

COUNTY OF KITTSOON

By: Randal Saverson
Chairman, County Board

ATTEST:

By: E. Johnson
County Auditor

Appendix C

Goal Volume Table

Waste Stream Data Input Page

San Diego County 10/29/2014
 Revised 10/23/2014
 San Diego County

BASE YR	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	4,450	4,450	4,500	4,550	4,600	4,650	4,700	4,750	4,800	4,850	4,900	4,950	5,000	5,050
Population Change (%)	-	-	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
Population Density (per sq. mi.)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Population Density Change (%)	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Population Density (per sq. mi.)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Population Density Change (%)	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Population / MSW Change / yr vs. **San Diego County**
 Population / MSW Change / yr vs. **San Diego County**

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Population	4,450	4,450	4,500	4,550	4,600	4,650	4,700	4,750	4,800	4,850	4,900	4,950	5,000	5,050
MSW	2,372	2,349	2,338	2,328	2,318	2,308	2,298	2,288	2,278	2,268	2,258	2,248	2,238	2,228
MSW Change (%)	-	-	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%

ON-SITE-DISPOSAL - TONS

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
On-site Disposal	1,000	950	900	850	800	750	700	650	600	550	500	450	400	350
On-site Disposal Change (%)	-	-	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%	-5.0%

RECYCLING - TONS (P/Person) Objectives

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Recycling	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
Recycling Change (%)	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Total Recycling Percentages (Actual)

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Recycling	28.8%	29.9%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%	30.3%
Total Recycling Change (%)	-	-	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY from the County

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Resource Recovery	1,610	1,580	1,550	1,520	1,490	1,460	1,430	1,400	1,370	1,340	1,310	1,280	1,250	1,220
Resource Recovery Change (%)	-	-	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%	-1.8%

MSW Imported to Resource Recovery Facility located Within Genetric Co. from Other Counties

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
MSW Imported	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
MSW Imported Change (%)	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Total Imported MSW Tipped at Co RR Fac

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Imported MSW	2,372	2,349	2,338	2,328	2,318	2,308	2,298	2,288	2,278	2,268	2,258	2,248	2,238	2,228
Total Imported MSW Change (%)	-	-	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%	-0.9%

Total MSW Tipped at Co RR Fac - All Co's Tons

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total MSW Tipped	3,982	3,929	3,878	3,826	3,774	3,722	3,670	3,618	3,566	3,514	3,462	3,410	3,358	3,306
Total MSW Tipped Change (%)	-	-	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%	-1.3%

Recycling of Problem Materials/HHW

List the Problem Materials and HHW that are recycled in the County in a separate column in the problem cells.

Material	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electronics	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Fluorescent & HID Lamps	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Household Hazardous Waste	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Auto Parts	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Refrigerators	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Refrigerators - Commercial	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Refrigerators - Residential	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Refrigerators - Industrial	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Refrigerators - Other	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Refrigerators - Total	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Refrigerators - Change (%)	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refrigerators - Total	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Refrigerators - Change (%)	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Problem Materials Recycling

Material	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Problem Materials	68	70	72	74	76	78	80	82	84	86	88	90	92	94
Problem Materials Change (%)	-	-	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%

FROM YOUR REPORT FROM Recycle on the Beach, Non-hazardous Problem Materials Generation Values for the County

Background Information: PROBLEM MATERIALS GENERATION RECYCLED VALUES USED FOR MPOA SCORE GENERATION VALUES

Material	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Appliances	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Refrigerators	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Refrigerators - Commercial	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Refrigerators - Residential	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Refrigerators - Industrial	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Refrigerators - Other	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Refrigerators - Total	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Refrigerators - Change (%)	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Refrigerators - Total	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Refrigerators - Change (%)	-	-	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Population 4,454

Population Density 1.0

Population Density Change 0.0%

Population Density Total 1.0

SUMMARY Waste Management System OBJECTIVES

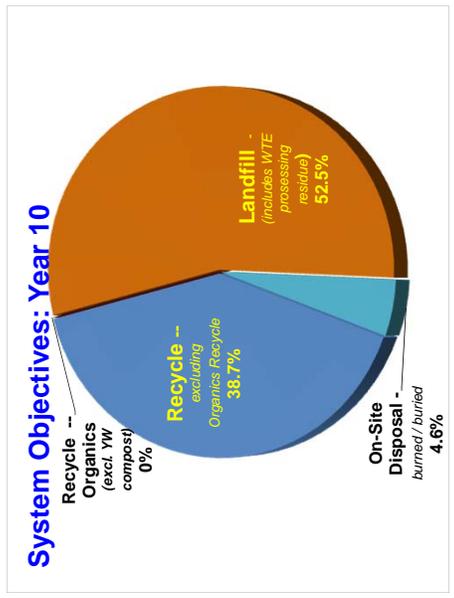
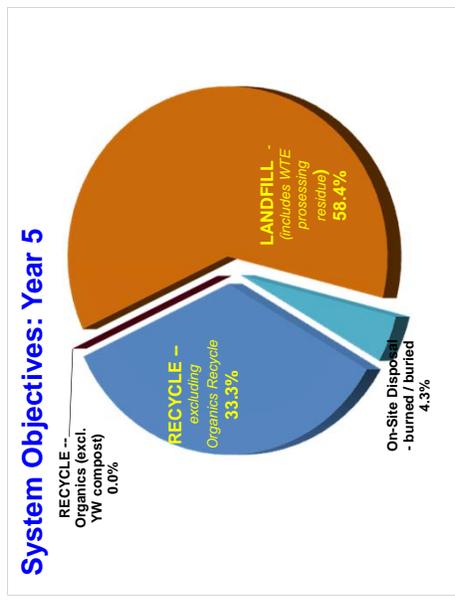
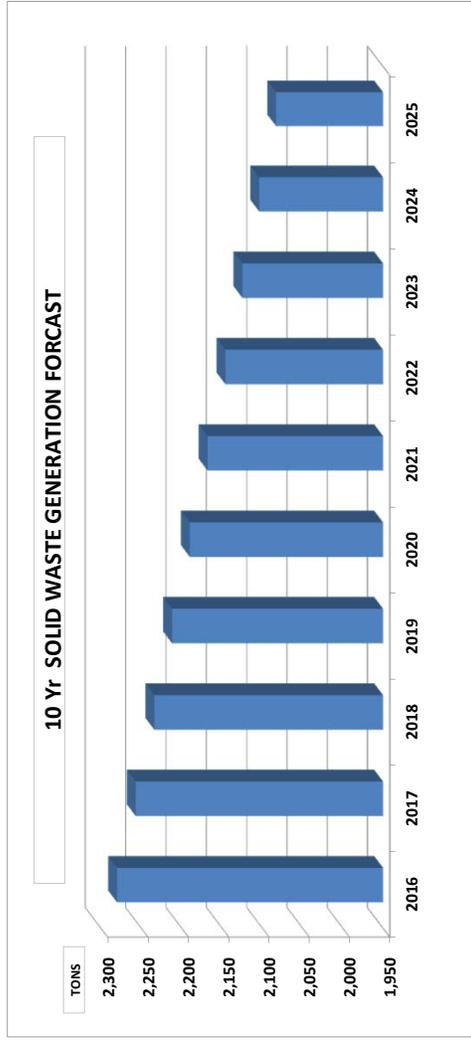
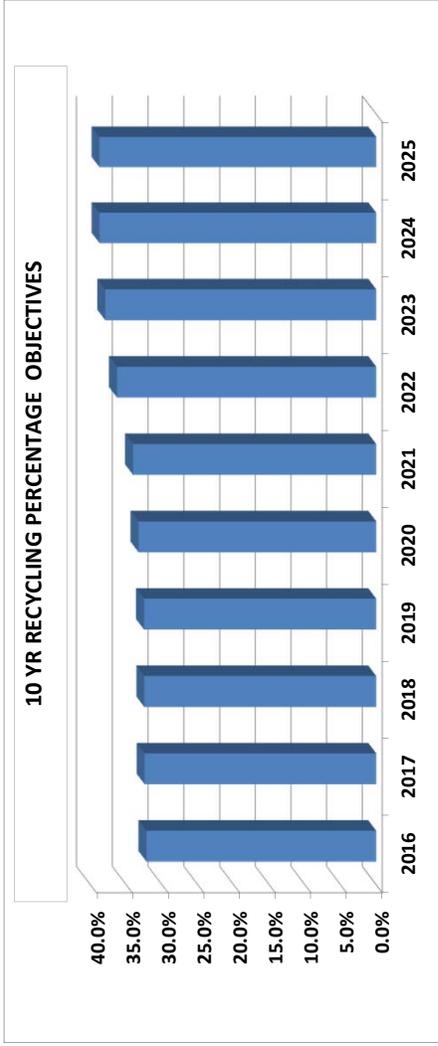
for the Kittson County Solid Waste Management Plan

Planning Year #	2012	2016	2017	2018	2020	2025
		Planning Yr 1	Planning Yr 2	Planning Yr 3	Planning Yr 5	Planning Yr 10

MANAGEMENT METHOD OBJECTIVES for the County MSW Solid Waste Management System

Source Reduction

RECYCLE -- excluding Organics Recycle	28.7%	32.2%	32.4%	32.5%	33.3%	38.7%
RECYCLE -- Organics (excl. YW compost)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
WASTE-to-ENERGY Combustion	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
LANDFILL -(includes WTE processing residue)	64.3%	60.4%	59.6%	59.5%	58.4%	52.4%
On-Site Disposal - burned / buried	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.7%



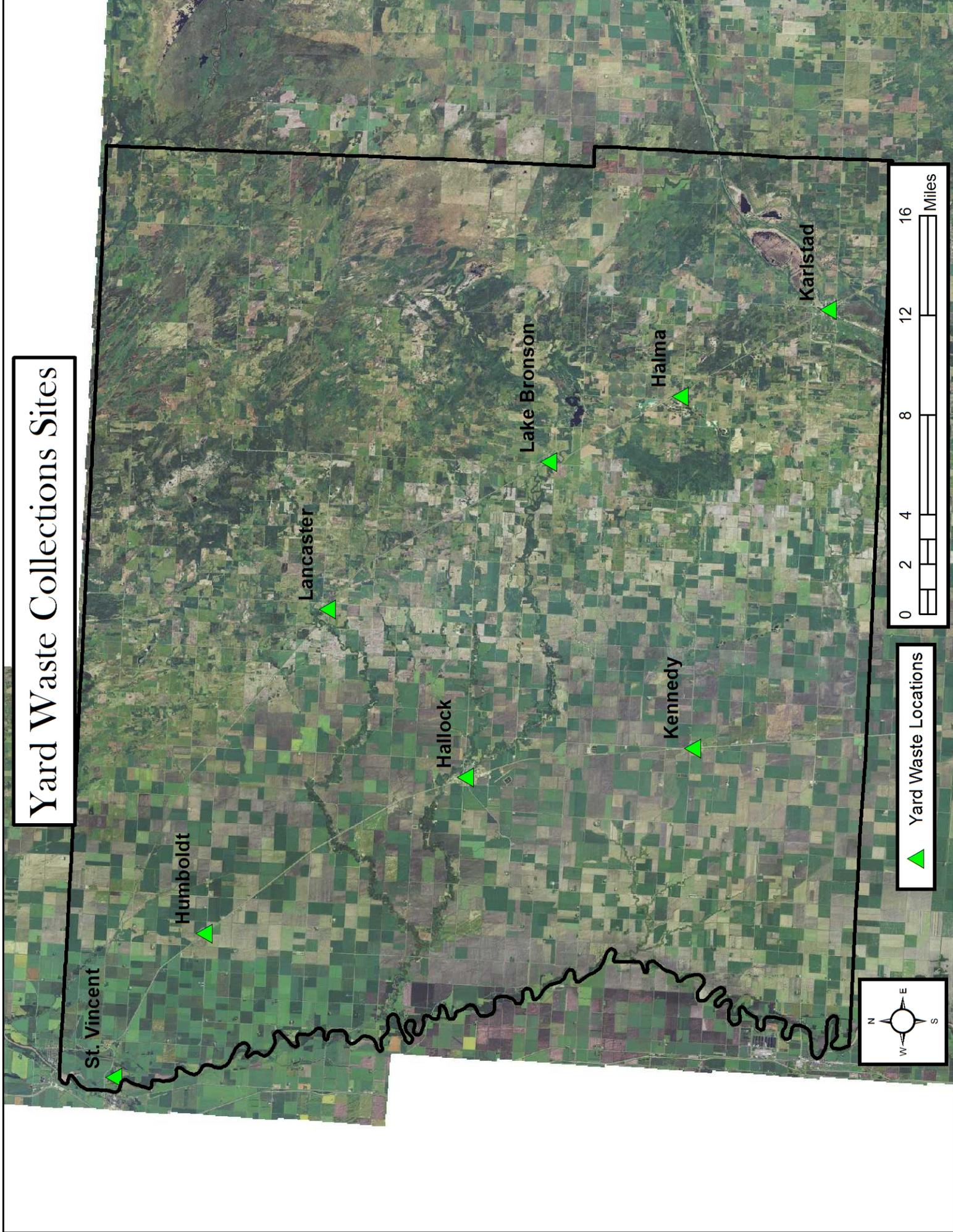
SUMMARY DATA - Waste Management SYSTEM OBJECTIVES for the Kittson County Solid Waste Management Plan

Planning Year #	2012	2016	2017	2018	2020	2025
	Planning Yr 1	Planning Yr 2	Planning Yr 3	Planning Yr 5	Planning Yr 10	10Yr Totals
SYSTEM OBJECTIVES						
Recycle -- excluding yard waste	28.6%	32.0%	32.2%	32.3%	33.1%	38.5%
Resource Recovery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Landfill	64.3%	60.4%	59.6%	59.5%	58.4%	52.4%
On-Site Disposal - burned / buried	3.5%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.3%	4.7%
Recycling % Detail						
Residential recycling %	15.9%	17.5%	18.0%	18.0%	18.2%	20.0%
Commercial recycling %	9.8%	10.4%	10.5%	10.5%	10.6%	12.0%
Organics Recycling (source separated food to people & livestock)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Mechanical / Hand Sorted @ Res. Rec Fac.	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Banned Problem Materials + Other recycle	2.8%	4.1%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	6.5%
Percent of Total MSW	28.6%	32.4%	32.5%	32.6%	32.6%	38.5%
Total MSW Generated	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	22,000
On-Site Disposal - bury, burn barrel, open burn -- tons	100	100	100	100	100	939
Recycling - tons						
Residential	400	400	400	400	400	4,100 tons
Commercial/ Industrial/ Institutional - documented	230	240	200	200	200	2,400 tons
Organics Recycle (s. separated commercial & residential)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanical / Hand Sorted @ Res. Rec Fac.	70	10	10	10	10	100 tons
Problem Materials - Banned + Other recycle	700	700	700	700	700	7,600 tons
RECYCLING total tons						
Resource Recovery - tons tipped	-	-	-	-	-	-
WTE Facility - tons tipped	-	-	-	-	-	-
..	-	-	-	-	-	-
MSW from other Co's sent to a County Res. Rec. Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total RR Facilities MSW Tipped	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tri-County Solid Waste	-	-	-	-	-	-
THAT County	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL RECEIVED AT RR FACILITY in Co. -- tons	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landfill - MSW from within the County to LF - tons	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	13,500 tons
LANDFILL DISPOSAL DESTINATIONS for Generic Co's MSW						
Mar-Kel Landfill	1,600	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	13,000 tons
Out-of-State Landfills	-	-	-	-	-	-
..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Co's MSW to ALL LFs - tons	1,600	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	13,500 tons
LF Capacity USED + Cover - for ALL Co MSW -cy	2,500	2,300	2,200	2,200	2,200	20,700 cu yds
LANDFILL DISPOSAL of Solid Waste at landfills located WITHIN the COUNTY						
MSW GENERATION to LF	42,500	44,200	44,200	44,100	43,500	429,000 tons
All MSW Imported to LF in the Co. - tons	42,500	44,200	44,200	44,100	43,500	429,000 tons
TOTAL MSW to - tons	42,500	44,200	44,200	44,100	43,500	429,000 tons
Industrial & non-MSW Waste to MSW LFs in the Co. - tons	42,500	44,200	44,200	44,100	43,500	429,000 tons
Total Solid Waste to LF within Co. - tons	72,000	74,800	74,800	74,600	73,600	660,000 cu yds
LF Capacity USED + cover for ALL Wastes -cu yds	1000	1480	1480	1480	1480	12,900 cu yds
Demolition Debris - received at C&D sites in Co. - cy	0	0	0	0	0	0
C&D Waste - received at C&D sites in Co. - Cu Yds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yard Waste - received at YW sites in County	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yard Waste - received at YW sites in Co. - Cu Yds	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D

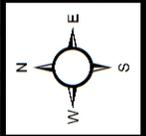
Maps

Yard Waste Collections Sites

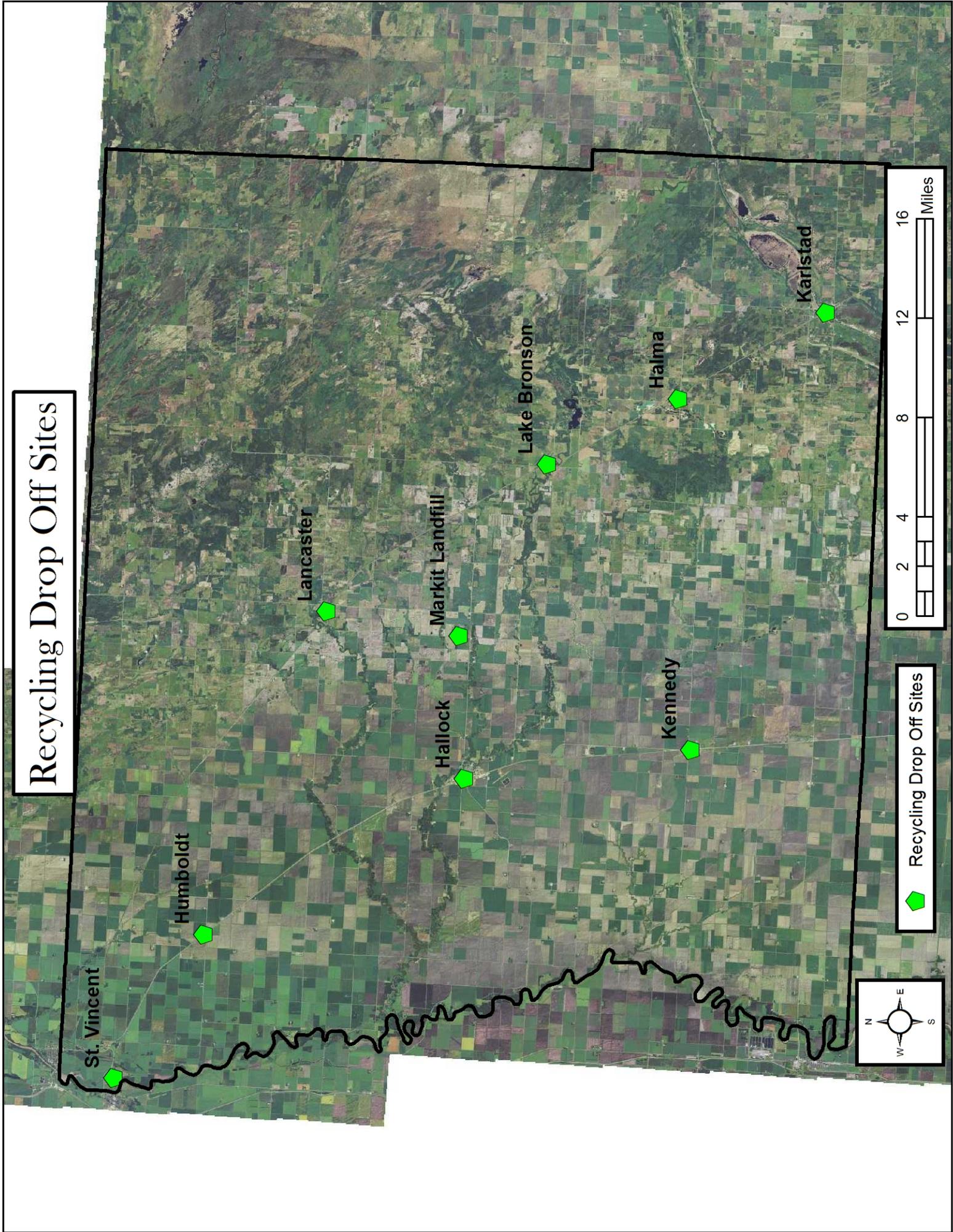


▲ Yard Waste Locations

0 2 4 8 12 16 Miles



Recycling Drop Off Sites



Cities of Kittson County

