

Swift County Solid Waste Management Plan

2013

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I. THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

Background

Swift County, located in west central Minnesota has developed this Swift County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan. The Swift County Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan contains the solid waste data analysis and solid waste policies, which will guide the development of solid waste programs within the county for the next ten years.

This plan was developed and completed by Scott Collins, Swift County Environmental Services Director, with the assistance the Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Commission (UMVRDC) and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)

Overview

This Plan reviews the past and present solid waste management system, solid waste abatement programs and policies, and anticipated solid waste management activities. The Plan considers various alternatives that can result in the most feasible and prudent reduction of the need for the practice of land disposal of mixed municipal solid waste (MSW) for the county.

This Plan proposes continuation of the county's current solid waste programs, expanding and improving certain programs, with an emphasis on promoting regionalization for west central counties in Minnesota. The county's existing management system is an integrated solid waste management system that includes the following elements:

1. Source Reduction Program
2. Waste Education Program
3. Recycling Facility
4. Yard Waste Program
5. Special Waste Management
6. Source Separated Composting Facility
7. Land Disposal at Dakota Landfill in Gwinner, ND

The Plan proposes continuation of the programs listed above. In addition, the county proposes to consider planning for the initiation of regionally cooperative efforts that will include regional use of the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility.

The Goal Volume Table in Appendix A shows the current and projected volume of waste for the next ten years. The Budget in Appendix B shows the projected ten year budget for solid waste programs in Swift County.

B. GOALS FOR SOLID WASTE ABATEMENT PROGRAMS

The county has established solid waste abatement goals for a ten-year period. Swift County's ten-year goals are contained in the goal-volume table included in Appendix A. Below is a summary of the first five years of the table presenting the annual tonnages that must be recovered to achieve those goals. The abatement programs and budget for the programs necessary to achieve these goals are provided in the Policies and Program Implementation section of this plan and the Budget located in the Appendix.

Figure I - 1

Swift County Abatement Goals 2013 - 2017 in Tons

YEAR	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Source Reduction/Recycling					
Residential	1137	1122	1122	1131	1122
Commercial/Industrial/ Institutional	894	901	1006	1028	1048
Yard Waste Composting Source separated Recycling	1503	1385	1360	1336	1312
Electronics	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5
Fluorescent and HID Lamps	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Household Hazardous Waste	3	3	3	3	3
Latex Paint	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Appliances	65	65	65	65	65
Oil Filters	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Tires	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7
Used Oil	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
Vehicle Batteries	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.4
Total	3,740.70	3,614.70	3,694.70	3,701.70	3,688.70

Source: Goal Volume Table, Appendix A

C. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Existing System

Solid waste generated in Swift County is delivered to the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility, owned and operated by Swift County. The existing waste management system contains the following components:

1. Source Reduction Program
2. Waste Education Program
3. Recycling Facility
4. Yard Waste Program
5. Special Waste Management
6. Source Separated Composting Facility
7. Land Disposal at Dakota Landfill in Gwinner, ND

Proposed Disposal System

Swift County intends to continue its existing integrated solid waste management system. Of the total waste that is generated in Swift County, approximately 18% is compostable, 28% is recyclable and 41% is non-processible. Swift County implemented the resource recovery system based on a previous analysis and determination by the county that the long-term environmental and economic benefits of the resource recovery system made it the most prudent and feasible disposal system available to the county.

Swift County negotiates an agreement with Waste Management every five years for land disposal, last negotiated in November 2011. Swift County intends to continue hauling non-processible and residual waste to Dakota landfill in Gwinner, ND.

Source Reduction

Swift County regards source reduction as its first priority in solid waste management. The county believes that education is the most effective method of reducing waste generation at this time. The county intends to continue to be a positive example to local municipalities, businesses and residents by reducing waste generated from county sources. The county will also provide incentives to encourage source reduction by promoting source reduction initiatives that include volume-based pricing.

Swift County will emphasize two programs on source reduction: (1) public education and (2) source reduction in county facilities.

The county considers public education the most important component in its strategy to achieve waste abatement goals and is planning accordingly. Ongoing public education shall be provided for all elements of the solid waste management program that can benefit from an informed public. Public education shall have a prominent role in Swift County's source reduction, recycling, yard waste composting, household hazardous waste and MSW composting programs.

The county intends to use the local media, county-produced pamphlets and school presentations in its education program.

Recycling

Swift County has adopted and endorses state recycling goals and policies, and intends to meet and exceed those goals. The county has established ambitious recycling goals calling for the recycling rate of 51.7% by weight of the county's solid waste by the year 2021.

The county intends to continue its recycling program begun in 1990. By the year 2020, the county plans to extend its services to rural residents and increase recycling awareness in the commercial sector. Swift County has a recycling trailer for residential curbside pick-up and an older recycling trailer that is located at township halls and other rural locations to promote rural recycling.

Weekly curbside collection is currently available to residents in all Swift County municipalities: Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven and Murdock. Materials collected include: aluminum, bi-metal, glass, plastics, cardboard and newsprint.

Yard Waste Composting

Eight composting drop-off sites are available in the county. The county plans to promote on-site management of yard waste in education materials and also by example.

Household Hazardous Waste

The county will continue to participate in the regional household hazardous waste collection program sponsored by Kandiyohi County. Swift County will continue to provide household hazardous waste education.

Other Abatement Programs

Information on the county's tire, battery, used oil; appliance and related programs can be found in section VI of this plan.

Solid Waste Ordinance

Swift County's solid waste ordinance was most recently updated in May of 2011. The ordinance addressed volume or weight-based pricing requirements, land disposal restrictions for various waste stream components, and special management for waste tires, household hazardous waste, appliances, batteries and other materials. The entire ordinance including amendments is provided with this plan in Appendix C.

D. CONTINGENCY SYSTEM AND RESOURCE RECOVERY ANALYSIS

Contingency System

In the event of a short term emergency at the compost/recycling facility requiring alternative disposal, the first course of action that the County plans to take is to contact other facilities within its vicinity, including but not limited to Dakota Landfill, Kandiyohi County Landfill and the Lyon County Landfill to determine the best disposal option for the county based on available capacity, transportation factors and cost.

In the event that the current primary management system fails, Swift County would most likely deliver waste to one of the landfills listed above until the compost facility is back in operation or an alternative system could be implemented. The county would solicit the assistance of the MPCA to analyze prudent and feasible alternatives to the current primary solid waste management system.

Alternative System Analysis

Since Swift County has implemented a resource recovery system, the county is not required to conduct an analysis of alternatives to land disposal. Instead, the county is required to consider possible improvements to its current system and the feasibility of possible improvements. The county continues to discuss the potential for increasing processing of compostable waste from surrounding counties and improving the quality of the compost produced at the compost/recycling facility.

Swift County plans to continue to consider methods of managing its waste with the goal of reducing the land disposal of solid waste as much as possible, and making use of the resource value of solid waste. The first step is to make improvements to the facility, some of which are currently being implemented; finer screening of compost material, eliminating plastic residue in the grinding stage and improve source separation.

The county's next step in improving its system is to capture more of the available waste supply in the county and the west central region to ensure that 12 ton/day capacity of the facility is being utilized as economically and efficiently as possible. Currently, 70% of the facility is being utilized.

The county believes that over the long-term it will be in the county's best economic and environmental interest to participate in regional solid waste management programs to the maximum extent possible.

E. LOCAL & REGIONAL MANAGEMENT & PLANNING

Regional Planning

Swift County recognizes the need to evaluate and consider regional solid waste management options, including regional solutions for landfill abatement. The county is concerned with the rising cost of waste management, the environmental impacts of land disposal, finding long term waste abatement solutions and achieving source reduction and recycling goals set by the state. Swift County would like to meet annually with Big Stone, Chippewa, Kandiyohi and Lac Qui Parle, and plans to initiate new meetings to discuss regional land filling, composting and recycling issues and assess the prospect of developing regional solid waste management options for the area. Swift County is in constant contact with the county staff and haulers from neighboring communities.

Local Planning

Swift County intends to continue its local solid waste management planning. Within nine and one-half years Swift County will submit to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency a draft of a plan to address changes and improvements to the overall system including regional planning, initiation of greater resource recovery and landfill abatement. Local planning will continue to be completed by the Environmental Director with the necessary assistance of the MPCA.

F. WASTE STREAM FLOW & BUDGET TABLES

Approximately 8,341 tons of solid waste is generated in Swift County per year. Currently, approximately 41% of the waste is land disposed and 46% is abated through alternative management.

The goal-volume table included in the Appendix A provides a ten-year estimate of Swift County's waste system flow and the waste stream components and the percent to be managed through abatement and land disposal.

Waste System Budget

A detailed estimate of county solid waste revenues and expenses for the 10-year planning period can be found in the Appendix. A summary of costs for the first five years is presented on the following page.

The county's revenue sources include tipping fees, SCORE funds, general revenue, grants and the sale of recyclables. The county does not anticipate any future capital expenditures to be incurred during the planning period.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The Region of the Upper Minnesota Valley Regional Development Commission (UMVRDC) includes the counties of Swift, Big Stone, Chippewa, Lac qui Parle, and Yellow Medicine. The Upper Minnesota Valley Region (Region) has seen an overall decrease in populations from 1960 to 2010, with the greatest decline occurring from 1980 to 1990. Over the past 50 years, the Region has experienced a decrease in population of over 20,000 or about 35%. However, during that same period of time, the Region has seen a slight increase in the number of households, meaning that there are fewer people per household now than ever before. This is consistent with statewide and national trends as family size is often smaller now than it was in the past. The population is projected to decrease slightly over the next few decades, however less dramatically than over the past 50 years.

The regional economic activity is shown in the following table. The top five types of employment include: 1) Education and Health Services, 2) Trade, Transportation and Utilities, 3) Manufacturing, 4) Leisure and Hospitality and 5) Public Administration.

Figure II-1
Type of Employment in UMVRDC Region, 2011

Types of Industry	Number of Employees	Number of Firms	Total Wages
Construction	1,074	207	\$52,112,609
Education and Health Services	5,384	146	\$166,316,010
Financial Activities	767	144	\$26,396,178
Information	93	18	\$2,428,177
Leisure and Hospitality	1,444	128	\$18,907,455
Manufacturing	2,429	86	\$97,684,369
Natural Resources and Mining	529	84	\$22,463,171
Other Services	651	129	\$15,018,427
Professional and Business Services	614	110	\$21,216,197
Public Administration	1,163	108	\$39,378,940
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	3,705	411	\$120,097,568
Total, All Industries	17,985	1594	\$584,303,211

Source: Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development, QCEW

B. SWIFT COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Population Distribution

Table II-2 presents Swift County's historic population from 1960 to 2010, and the percentage change. Historical population comparison from 1960 to 2010 show that Swift County has been losing population at a rate of 34.50% which is very similar to the Region (loss of 34.57%). The 2010 census shows that the county has a mostly white population. In recent years, there are two communities that have increased in diversity. The non-white population is 8% in Murdock and 12% in Kerkhoven.

The majority of the county’s residents, 33%, live in the City of Benson, the county seat. The population of Swift County in 2011 was 9,677 and the number of households was 4,262. Between 2000 and 2010, the county lost 2,173 people. The Prairie Correctional Facility in Appleton closed during this time, causing Appleton to lose 1,459 of their population, many of them inmates.

In 2010, 6,157 of the residents reside in the cities in Swift County consisting of 63% of the total population of the county.

**FIGURE II-2
SWIFT COUNTY POPULATION 1960 - 1990**

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	% Change
Swift County	14,936	13,177	12,920	10,724	11,956	9,783	-34.50%
Appleton	2,172	1,789	1,842	1,552	2,871	1,412	-34.99%
Benson	3,678	3,484	3,656	3,235	3,376	3,240	-11.91%
Clontarf	139	147	196	172	173	164	17.99%
Danvers	132	136	152	98	108	97	-26.52%
De Graff	196	195	179	149	133	115	-41.33%
Holloway	242	146	142	123	112	92	-61.98%
Kerkhoven	645	641	761	732	759	759	17.67%
Murdock	381	358	343	282	303	278	-27.03%

Figure II-3

SWIFT COUNTY POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	% Change
Swift County	14,936	13,177	12,920	10,724	11,956	9,783	-34.50%
Households	4,316	4,202	NA	4,268	4,353	4,236	-1.85%
Average Household Size	3.46	3.14	NA	2.51	2.75	2.31	-33.26%

Population Projection

Swift County’s population has fluctuated over the past 20 years and will continue to do so based on population projections by the US Census Bureau. A projection from the US Census Bureau also projects an increase in urban residents from 63% to 67%. Swift County is projected to continue to lose population at a rate of 1.77%.

Swift County’s ten-year population projection is presented in Table 11-4 and in the goal-volume table located in Appendix A.

**Figure II-4
SWIFT COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTIONS**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Swift County	9,506	9,337	9,172	9,010	8,850	8,694	8,540	8,389	8,240	8,094	7,951	7,810

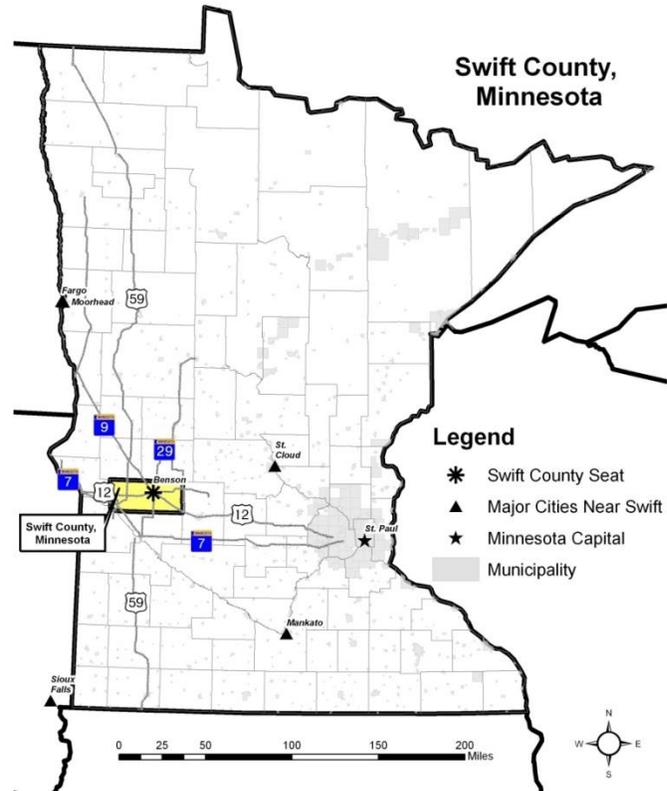
Source: Goal Volume Table/MN Demographic Center

Land Use

Location

Swift County is located in the west central area of the state. Swift County is 739 square miles in area and includes eight (8) cities and 21 townships. The largest population settlement is the City of Benson, which is also the county seat. Benson is approximately 130 miles west of the Twin Cities.

Rectangular in shape, the County has a total area of 752 square miles or 481,280 acres – 744 miles are land and nine are water. There are 16.1 persons per square mile. It has eight major cities and 21 townships. Benson is the county seat and the largest community. Neighboring counties are Kandiyohi County to the east, Big Stone County to the west, Stevens and Pope Counties to the north and Chippewa and Lac qui Parle Counties to the south. The major trunk highways that run through the county are U.S. Highways 59 and 12 and Minnesota State Highways 7, 9, 29 and 119.



Land Use

Land use in Swift County is predominately agricultural. The most recent data is the 1990 Census of the Land which states that 83.6% of land in Swift County considered cultivated land. Zoning districts include four agricultural, urban development, shoreland and floodplain. Land use in Swift County is projected to remain very similar in future years.

There is over 24,000 acres of Swift County in the 100-year floodplains, and only 742 acres of Swift County in the 500-year floodplain. There are 12 different major soil associations in Swift County, with the largest being the Tara - Barnes - Hamerly Association at 22 percent.

Employment

In 2011, the unemployment rate in Swift County was 7.5%. The average weekly wage for all industries is \$657.

In Swift County, Trade, Transportation and Utilities is the top employment sector with 864 employees. Education and Health Services is second with 855 and Manufacturing is third with 614 employees.

Local Economic Conditions

Median Household Income

The 2006- 2010 American Community Survey (ACS) estimated the median household income in Swift County to be \$41,486. This compares with the median household income in the State of Minnesota of \$ 51,914.

Current Economic Conditions

A key to Swift County’s growth over the past years has been CASE-IH’s decision to expand its facility in Swift County rather than move it out of state. Also key were the expansion of Redball, Glacial Plains and WesCon as well as the construction of Chippewa Valley Agrifuels Corporation and the Prairie Correctional Facility. Although the Prairie Correctional Facility is currently closed, there is continued work to get the prison open again. Millions of dollars in new property values added to the county is reflected in Swift County’s building permit and zoning activity, because all three companies are located out of city limits.

C. SOLID WASTE COLLECTION AND GENERATION

Solid Waste Generation

In 2011, Swift County generated approximately 22.8 tons of solid waste per day. Future county abatement goals and projected solid waste generation rates are included in the goal-volume table in Appendix A.

The solid waste stream in Swift County consists almost entirely of household and commercial waste and limited industrial waste. The estimated percentage of each is 47 % residential, 39% commercial and 5% industrial.

Solid Waste Collection

All solid waste collected in Swift County is disposed of at the Swift County Composting /Recycling Facility. Of the 7,298 tons of non-processible/compostable collected in 2011, 1,503 was composted and 3,428 was transferred to Gwinner landfill. The commercial/industrial solid waste generated is 53% annually. The residential is 47%.

There are currently four (4) licensed waste haulers and one (1) licensed recycler in the county. The type of accounts they serve and the areas they serve are listed below.

Figure II-5
Waste collectors/haulers in Swift County

Hauler	Account Types Served (residential, commercial and/or industrial)	Areas served (by township or municipality)	Types of services offered (MSW, recycling, yard waste, appliance, demolition, etc.)
Mattheisen Disposal	R,C, I	All County	All
City of Kerkhoven	R,C,I	City of Kerkhoven	All
City of Murdock	R,C,I	City of Murdock	All
Geyer Recycling	R,C	All County	Recycling
Pflipsen	R,C,I	Swift County Environmental	Landfill Disposal

Solid Waste collectors are required to have a Solid Waste Collection and Transportation License. The license fee must be submitted to Swift County annually. This license is administered through the Solid Waste Department. A \$ 10.00 per vehicle fee is charged for the license. All licensed solid waste haulers employ volume based pricing as required by the license.

Waste collection is mandatory in the municipalities only. County staff estimates that roughly 30% of rural residents and 98% of city residents use haulers. In total, all of the county’s population is either served by a hauler or has access to the compost facility.

Percent Collected/Uncollected

While all citizens of the county have access to the compost/recycling facility through self-hauling or collection service, some on-site disposal is occurring. Approximately 25.72% of the total Swift County population are disposing on-site. The Environmental Services Director estimates that 41% of the rural residents do not have collection service but between 5 % to 15% of those self-haul to the compost facility. Waste collection is mandatory in the municipalities, and so it is estimated that 100% of city residents have collection service.

Collection Rates

Private haulers collect residential and commercial solid waste. The haulers charge between \$11 a month for one 30-gallon container to \$13.50 a month for three 30-gallon bags per week per household for solid waste collection. Waste from businesses is collected by haulers who use a volume-based rate per cubic yard based on the number of pick-ups required per month, the size of the container and the distance to the compost facility. The remainder of business and commercial solid waste is hauled by the individual businesses.

Financial incentives for source reduction and haulers who offer volume-based pricing provide recycling. A two-tier system is being discussed by Swift County to offer haulers and generators a lower price for compostable waste.

Figure II-6 presents tipping fees at the compost site in 2011 and 2012.

Figure II-6
2011-2012 TIPPING FEES AT RESOURCE RECOVERY AND LANDFILL FACILITIES

Compost /Recycling Facility	2011	2012
Per Ton	\$80	\$80
Appliances	\$10	\$10
Tires	Not accepted	Not accepted
Demolition	\$80	\$80
Mattresses	\$15	\$15
Kandiyohi County	\$66	\$66

Waste Composition

Swift County has not conducted a waste characterization study to determine precisely the type and quantity of wastes generated. However, in 1991-1992, the MPCA conducted solid waste composition studies in five rural areas in Minnesota (Winona, Itasca, Lyon, Tri-County and Becker). This study can be found in Appendix D. Swift County has assumed the waste composition to be typical of other rural areas in Minnesota.

D. CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS

Demolition debris generation and disposal varies with construction and demolition activity. The Geyer Transfer Station is a permit-by-rule site located in rural Benson. Approximately 4,272 cubic yards of material was disposed at the Geyer Transfer Station in 2011. The MN Pollution Control Agency predicts that the Geyer Transfer Station will handle approximately 5,000 cubic yards per year in the next one (1) to five (5) years.

The estimated percentage of demolition debris generated annually is 3.7% of the total solid waste collected. In 2011, the amount was approximately 190 ton or 3.7% of 5146 ton of non-processible/compostable. (Source: MPCA table in Appendix D.)

E. LARGE WASTE GENERATORS

Swift County has six (6) large waste generators. The large waste generators and the volumes and type of waste they produce are presented in the table below.

Figure II-7

LARGE WASTE GENERATORS IN SWIFT COUNTY

Generator Name	Volume of Waste Generated per Year	Types of Waste Generated
CASE IH/Loral	693	MSW/ Commercial
Benson Schools	266	MSW/ Commercial
Red-Ball / Custom Ag Products	213	MSW/ Commercial
Lorenz	121	MSW/ Commercial
Fibrominn	153	MSW/ Commercial
Chippewa Valley Ethanol Company (CVEC)	182	MSW/ Commercial

F. REVIEW OF PLANNING HISTORY

Solid Waste Planning Activities

The following is a list of major past and present activities undertaken by Swift County in the implementation of its integrated waste management system:

- In June 1988, the Waste Management Board approved the Swift County Solid Waste Management Plan.
- In 1988, the Office of Waste Management approved a grant for construction of a compost/recycling facility located in Benson, MN.
- The MPCA approved a permit for the compost/recycling facility in June 1990.

- The compost/recycling facility began operating in May 1990.
- In 1991, Swift County entered into an agreement with MPCA and Kandiyohi County, which established a household hazardous waste collection program.
- In March 1992, Swift County received a matching grant from the Office of Waste Management to upgrade its current facility to meet Class I standards for compost. Swift County currently does not meet the MPCA standards for class I compost. At this time, the compost contains a higher percentage of inert material than required by State standards.
- In 1998, the County approved the Swift County Solid Waste Management Plan.
- The County continues to file SCORE reports annually.
- In 2000, the County Board approved the Swift County Solid Waste Management Plan.
- The County currently contracts with Philipsen Trucking to haul residuals and non-processible items to Dakota Landfill in Gwinner, ND.
- In 2010 the County received an extension to update their Solid Waste Management Plan.
- Swift County's solid waste ordinance was most recently updated in May of 2011.
- Daily planning includes watching the changing economics and technology to see what changes are needed. Staff is in constant contact with haulers and neighboring communities.

Existing Management Structure

The Environmental Services Director administers the County Solid Waste Management Program. The Environmental Services Director manages all the solid waste programs operated by the county. The Environmental Services Director develops program budgets, provides public education, and coordinates the Swift County program with other county programs and reports on solid waste program operations to the County Board.

The compost/recycling facility has a plant supervisor, three full-time employees and one part-time employee. Swift County employs the Swift County Development Achievement Center personnel for various types of recycling duties. The county also utilizes the sentence to serve program in the operation of its facility.

The county established in 1992 that the county board will act as the waste advisory committee, which is still current in 2013. This committee meets regularly. The responsibility of the committee is to help with educational and promotional activities.

Current Local and Regional Planning

Swift County has determined that the proposed solid waste management system within this plan is the most feasible and prudent system available to the county at this time. The county intends to continue its solid waste management planning. Solid waste officers in the region continue meeting to discuss ways to improve local programs and work together where appropriate.

Swift County recognizes the need to evaluate and consider solid waste management alternatives, including regional solutions for landfill abatement. The county is concerned with the rising cost of solid waste management, the environmental impacts of land disposal, long term waste abatement solutions and achieving source reduction and recycling goals set by the state.

Swift County continues to assess the prospect of developing regional solid waste management options for the area. Swift County continues to discuss with surrounding haulers and surrounding communities the possibility to haul residuals and non-processibles to the Kandiyohi County Landfill. In return, Swift County would potentially haul compostable material from Kandiyohi County to the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility for processing.

Within nine and one-half years of approval of this plan, Swift County will submit an update to this plan to address changes and improvement to the overall system, including regional planning and initiation of greater resource recovery and landfill abatement.

Past Impediments or Barriers to Development of Regional Projects

The county has not experienced any major barriers to the development of regional projects. One persistent barrier has been the concern that regional projects lead to loss of local control over solid waste disposal. Location of a regional site and the distance to projects that are being discussed are also considered barriers to a regional project. The most challenging barrier has been the cost of an integrated waste management system versus the cost of continued reliance on landfilling.

Resolution of Conflicting, Duplicative or Overlapping Local Waste Management Efforts

The county has not experienced conflicting, duplicative or overlapping management efforts. This can be attributed to the manner in which the county manages its overall system.

III. Existing and Proposed Integrated Waste Management System

A. EXISTING SYSTEM

History of system development

Swift County owns and operates the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility. The Swift County facility began operating on May 15, 1990. The facility is located one mile southwest of Benson on US Highway 12 and one-half mile north on County Road 3. Currently, only Swift County waste is delivered to the facility.

Existing resource recovery programs and facilities in use

The facility is permitted by the MPCA to process 25 tons per day. Currently the facility processes 12 tons per day of MSW. The composting process utilizes source separation on the tipping floor, a magnetic separator, a paddle mixer to maximize the County's composting waste stream.

General Policy and Goals

Swift County's policy is to provide information to increase the awareness of source separated composting to the general public through an educational program. The educational information will include how and where to manage source separated composting, how to dispose of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), how to dispose of special wastes and other banned materials and how to dispose of MSW. We also publicize disposal options for demolition waste and yard waste materials. The goal is to make sure that all residents and businesses know where and how to source separate waste materials or dispose of waste materials generated correctly.

Staff is available for phone calls and emails all year round to answer questions from the public regarding all solid waste issues.

Description of land disposal facilities in use

Land disposal facilities in use are the Kandioyhi Landfill and Gwinner, Inc, ND

Costs to operate and maintain the system

See Budget

Summary of achievements, opportunities, challenges or problems

The market conditions for recycled materials have been variable. A consistent market for recycled materials would help create a better system for moving materials and budgeting purposes. The fall of 2008 we saw a sharp drop in market prices for all recyclables. Swift County Environmental Services struggled with budgets since then; needing to raise our local levy and solid waste assessment to compensate for the loss of revenue.

For a full discussion of the facility, refer to the following documents, included by reference as appendices to the plan:

- Swift County Solid Waste Composting/Recycling Grant Application, Capital Assistance Program, Minnesota Waste Management Board, May 1988. On file at the MPCA
- Swift County Solid Waste Compost/Recycling Facility Solid Waste Permit Application, Cal Recovery Systems Inc., September 1989. On file at the MPCA
- Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility Grant Agreement Annual Reports to the Minnesota MPCA: 1991 - 1998. On file at the MPCA
- Swift County Matching Grant Program Application to the Minnesota OWM, February 1992. On file at the MPCA

B. PROPOSED SYSTEM

Goals for Ten Year Planning Period

There have been no changes since 2005 when Swift County reviewed solid waste alternatives and found no options that would be better than the current system. There have been no changes since 2003 both in the types and amounts of waste, nor to the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility. Alternatives reviewed included working with Kandiyohi County and Redwood County. Economic and environmental issues have prevented projects such as expanding systems to include multi-counties and incineration.

Swift County intends to continue its existing integrated solid waste management system. At the end of this ten year planning period, it is projected that 97% of Swift County's total waste will be delivered to the compost facility. Of this, it is estimated that 17% of the county's solid waste will be compostable, 35% will be recyclable and the remaining 45% of non-processible will be landfilled. It is estimated that the remaining 3% will be disposed of on-site.

For the Ten Year Planning Period Swift County’s goal is to operate its Resource Recovery facility at 70% or more of its permitted capacity and to implement collection methods that would increase the amount of waste to be managed and reduce the amount of waste burnt or buried on site. Swift County will continue to explore regional opportunities with its neighboring counties.

Opportunities for improvement

Swift County 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. The following sections provide the four options for managing waste in accordance with the County’s respective Solid Waste Management Plan. These four options have been used successfully in other counties.

Swift County currently informs public entities of the requirement to comply with MN Statutes 115A.46 subd. 5 and 115A.471. Under these laws, public entities must manage waste in accordance with the preferred option stated in the County’s Solid Waste Management Plan. County staff meets with public entities and their haulers to educate them about this law.

The county has not experienced any major barriers to the development of regional projects. One persistent barrier has been the concern that regional projects lead to loss of local control over solid waste disposal. Flow control and waste assurances is a barrier as is distances to existing regional sites and regional projects being discussed. The most challenging barrier has been the cost of an integrated waste management system versus the cost of continued reliance on landfilling.

Over the next year, the Swift County Board of Commissioners, Environmental Services Director and County Attorney will assess the need for waste assurance measure within Swift County. This evaluation will be undertaken with assistance from the MPCA. If Swift County determines that waste assurance measures are necessary to ensure that waste generated in Swift County is properly managed, the following waste assurance mechanisms will be evaluated and the chosen mechanism adopted by the Board of Commissioners. It is

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.

Actions associated with the public statute:

- The county’s waste management preferences should be clearly stated in the County’s Solid Waste Management Plan.
- Only affects waste generated by public entities collected or contracted for collection by a public entity.
- The state can assist counties by enforcing the public entities law.
- Enforcement requires County staff to meet with public entities and haulers to educate them about the law. This can be time consuming for County staff if public entities are resistant to complying with the law.

Numerous counties have sent letters to public entities, or have had the state send letters explaining what public entities must do to be consistent with the county plan. Counties have also requested assistance from the state in enforcement.

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, including the direct funding of facilities.

Counties have three options for assessing taxes to support environmental programs. They are as follows: ad valorem taxes, service fees on property tax statements and hauler collected service fees.

IV. Solid Waste System Evaluation and Ten Year Implementation Plan

A. SOLID WASTE ABATEMENT PROGRAMS

Source Reduction

Swift County acknowledges that source reduction is a long-term alternative heavily dependent on public education and altering habits of the public. The State of Minnesota has passed legislation, which requires counties to institute solid source reduction measures. Swift County has the following responsibilities:

- Swift County requires political subdivisions, educational institutions and other public agencies to aggressively pursue practices that encourage solid source reduction.
- Swift County in this Solid Waste Management Plan has included mechanisms for providing financial incentives to solid waste generators to reduce the amount of waste generated.
- Swift County requires all collectors/haulers to obtain a transportation license through the Environmental Services Office.
- Swift County requires all collectors/haulers to have a volume-based pricing system for waste collected.

The phrase “source reduction” means, “waste reduction”. It refers to reducing waste where it is generated, or “at its source”. Waste source reduction is the first priority in the waste management hierarchy because it has virtually no negative effect on the environment, conserves energy and resources, and does not require new facilities.

General Policy and Goals

Swift County has been active in educating the public and establishing programs to promote source reduction. Efforts to promote and ensure the reduction of solid waste generation are the primary responsibility of the county with support from state activities and policies. The county considers waste source reduction as a valuable way to reduce program costs. It will promote source reduction measures by educating manufactures and waste generators about methods for reducing waste, by providing incentives, and setting examples to further reduce waste. The goal is to reduce the amount of waste through source reduction by 1%.

Swift County utilizes the local media to educate the public on source reduction. Promotions that have been done include local radio show, advertisements in the local newspapers and radio.

Existing Programs

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

1. Advertise residential source reduction success through local newspapers, radio, or website.
2. Conduct focus groups or a survey of businesses and institutions about source reduction activities and assistance needs.
3. Conduct focus groups or a survey of residents about source reduction activities and assistance needs.
4. Promote materials exchange through mailings, presentation or other media including the internet.
5. Host events for Pollution Prevention Week.
6. Distribute materials (brochures, flyers, facts sheets, poster, etc.) to at least 25% of county residents through county events, mailings or publications in the last three years.
7. Develop/update a solid and hazardous waste directory for county residents and/or businesses within three years.
8. Integrate source reduction into county employee training and education programs.
9. County staff use resources from the MPCA's Source Reduction Toolkit to implement SR programs.
10. Staff a SR display at a county fair or similar event.
11. Distribute home composting educational materials to county residents as needed and on county website.
12. A team of representatives from major county departments meet to discuss SR as a formal part of the agenda.
13. Organize and cooperate with other counties to fund regional SR programs to promote source reduction.
14. Conduct site visits to 1 – 10 businesses.
15. Conduct site visits to a second tier of 11 – 40 businesses.
16. Conduct a training session, workshop or presentation at a business, institutional, or community event.
17. Refer organizations to an existing materials exchange program.
18. Coordinate materials exchange through a HHW program.
19. Coordinate, work with, or provide funding or in-kind support to a local materials exchange program.
20. Actively assist in the exchange of materials between organizations.
21. Work with targeted sector of business community to reduce waste.
22. Coordinate reuse project (other than materials exchange); host an annual paint exchange.
23. Implement and promote a variable rate pricing system through county ordinance, licensure or contract for collection.

Specific programs to maintain, expand or implement in next ten years:

Activities that will be continued include:

1. Utilizing media, the Extension Services and municipalities will make information regarding source reduction available to residents (ongoing).
2. Present waste source reduction to schools;
3. Highlight waste source reduction and recycling in county education exhibits and/or booths at special events and shows throughout the county (ongoing).
4. Develop and maintain waste source reduction and recycling programs in municipal and county government offices in accordance with State law.
5. Encourage county offices to reduce the use of office paper, primarily by using it more efficiently, with two-sided copying, narrow margins and font size (pitch) to 11.
6. Establish a policy to encourage the purchase of recycled content materials by all county departments when economically justifiable.
7. Post information regarding source reduction on county website.
8. Promote reuse centers in Swift County. The Western MN Prairie Waters brochures and other regional brochures already list reuse/thrift stores.
9. In conjunction with the city-run free curb pickup activities, encourage reuse of items before it is picked up and put into the landfill.
10. Identify high organics generating businesses (restaurants, cafeterias, hospitals, etc) and work with them to establish organics diversion programs
11. Identify Reciprocal contracts between counties (e.g. HHW)

Unwanted Mail

County residents will be informed that they can reduce the amount of junk mail they receive by up to 75% by writing to the Direct Marketing Association, 6 East 43rd St., New York, NY 10017, online at <https://www.dmachoice.org/> or calling 212-768-7277, ext. 1500.

Financial Incentive for Solid Source reduction

All communities offer volume-based collection rates to residents. The County has revised its solid waste ordinance to require volume-based fees as a condition of transportation licensing.

Waste Education

The Environmental Services Director will continue to encourage the public, business and industry to reduce the generation of solid waste through public education elements of the county's overall solid waste public awareness and education program.

The waste education program will encourage residents to adopt waste-conscious shopping practices such as:

- Buy only what is needed, thereby reducing what will eventually be thrown away;
- Buy less packaging by buying products in bulk;
- Avoid products that have excessive packaging;
- Buy reusable products;
- Buy products packaged in returnable, refillable, reusable or recyclable containers;

- Buy durable and repairable products;
- Avoid disposing of goods by donating them to charity, selling them at garage sales; or by giving them to someone who still considers them usable.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director, and the Cooperative Extension Office.

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

220 Hours

ESTIMATED PROGRAM BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE, pass-through funding, tipping fees and general revenue.

Implementation Schedule

The County plans to maintain and improve its source reduction program and continue to initiate new activities.

B. WASTE EDUCATION

Swift County intends to continue its public education program to promote its solid waste management programs.

General Policy and Goals

Public education is the single most important component of developing a quality Compost/Recycling Facility that reduces the county’s dependence on land disposal of MSW. Public education shall have a prominent role in source reduction, composting, recycling and management of HHW.

Swift County is committed to providing public education regarding solid waste management. The goal is to raise resident and community awareness and motivate participation in programs. The education program will promote the goals of the Swift County Solid Waste Management Plan.

The public education program will target residents, schools, local governments, commerce and institutions. The main goals of the program include, but not limited to, the following program areas:

1. Develop public awareness and understanding of the need for solid waste management.
2. Inform people of techniques and opportunities for proper waste management including source reduction, recycling, yard waste composting and proper management of waste tires, appliances, oil, lead-acid batteries and household hazardous wastes;
3. Provide information that reinforces desired behaviors among consumers and solid waste generators, such as reducing the generation of waste materials, reusing potential waste materials and buying products made with recycled materials.
4. Publish quarterly articles pursuant to MN Statute 115A.552, Subd 3, paragraph a.: (a) Each county shall provide information on how, when, and where materials may be recycled, including a promotional program

that publishes **notices at least once every three months** and encourages source separation of residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional materials.

Existing Programs

1. In 2012, Swift County continued a comprehensive public education and litter prevention programs. The programs, developed in 1991, targets residents, schools, local governments and commerce. The Programs emphasizes methods of recycling, opportunities to recycle and reasons for participating in programs, including programs for HHW and other problem materials.
2. The Swift County Environmental Services Director, working with the Cooperative Extension Office, shall provide promotional and educational assistance and support to existing and expanded recycling efforts within the county.
3. The Environmental Services Director will continue regular meetings with refuse haulers to ensure compliance with county ordinances and programs.
4. The haulers currently provide education on recycling, household hazardous waste, special waste management items.
5. Educational materials are posted on the county website.

Programs to be Developed

The Extension Office has developed a program, with the help of 4-H Clubs, to promote recycling within elementary and high schools to inform and comply with MN Statute 115A.471 and 115A.151.

The County will coordinate public education programs with some assistance from municipalities. These programs include, but not limited to:

1. Flyers and newsletters: Printed handouts and mailings will focus on waste management issues and options for reducing, reusing, recycling and properly disposing of waste materials. (ongoing)
2. Public school programs: The Extension Office will make curriculum materials, and planning and informational assistance available to all schools; the Environmental Services Director will coordinate tours of the Swift County Compost Facility. (ongoing)
3. News media: The County will continue to utilize area media to publicize waste management programs through public service announcements, news briefs, articles and columns. (ongoing)
4. Promotional items: Posters, buttons, magnets and other materials will be distributed in the county to publicize waste management programs. (ongoing)
5. Public appearances: Environmental Services Director and Extension Service will continue to provide an information booth at the County Fair, and to speak to civic groups,

Current resources:

Healthy Sustainable Schools Guide for Change

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php/view-document.html?gid=2368> gives step-by-step instructions on how to create a healthy and sustainable environment for your students and faculty. The companion book, *Assessment Tool for Change* is a helpful checklist as you consider what environmental improvements can be made in your buildings. For additional information and other school recycling resources, visit:

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/bkzq5a3> or <http://recyclemoreminnesota.org/how/school.html>

The changes made for environmental and practical reasons has the potential to also save money over the long run.

- schools and other interested organizations. (ongoing)
6. All materials will be posted on the county website.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

The Environmental Services Director and the Extension Office.

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

75 Hours

ESTIMATED PROGRAM BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE pass-through funds, tipping fees and/or general revenue.

Implementation Schedule

Swift County plans to maintain and improve its public education program with no substantial changes during the planning period.

C. RECYCLING

General Policy and Goals

Recycling is a solid waste management activity, which requires direct coordination and support by the county. Every citizen in Swift County has an opportunity to recycle at the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility. Public awareness and education programs support ongoing recycling efforts and are coordinated, financed, and implemented by the county. These programs inform the public of the opportunity to recycle at the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility either through curbside pickup or by self-hauling.

Swift County has adopted and endorses state recycling goals and policies, and intends to meet and exceed those goals. Swift County is committed to meeting the SCORE goal to remove at least 35% of the solid waste stream through recycling. Currently the County is surpassing that goal. The county has established ambitious recycling goals calling for the recycling rate of 51.7 percent by weight of the county's solid waste by the year 2021.

It is also a goal of the County to ensure that all five categories of recyclable material continue to be collected and /or accepted by the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility which is open 12+ hours per week.

The following strategies were designed by the county to achieve its waste abatement goals.

Existing Program

The Materials Recycling Facility (MRF) in Benson, part of the Swift County Compost Facility, began operating on May 15, 1990. It is operated by the county and employs the Swift County Development Achievement Center clients. These individuals sort recyclable materials delivered to the MRF by individuals, commercial haulers and from curbside programs in the county.

Weekly curbside collection is available to residents in Appleton, Benson, Clontarf, Danvers, DeGraff, Holloway, Kerkhoven and Murdock. Materials collected include: aluminum, bi-metal, glass, plastics, cardboard and newsprint. Recyclables can also be dropped off at the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility during regular business hours. There is no rural recycling drop off sites.

The County adopted a solid waste ordinance that includes recycling that was updated in 2011. The intent of the ordinance is to improve participation in source separation from residential and commercial waste generators. It requires everyone to make three sorts of their garbage: recyclables, compostables and non-processibles. In addition, compostables and non-processibles must be placed in clear plastic bags. The ordinance allows haulers to leave waste at the curb if it is not properly sorted. If waste arrives at the Compost Facility and the Environmental Services Director considers it unsorted, the generator can be charged 200% more for services and the hauler can be charged double for the load the unprocessed waste arrived in.

The purpose of the ordinance is threefold: to promote recycling and composting in the county and to ensure that a properly sorted waste stream is delivered to the Swift County Compost and Recycling Facility; to collect adequate funds for the county solid waste management program; and to provide local government officials, waste haulers and all residents and businesses clear instructions as to the proper separation of recyclable, compostable and non-processible materials in the waste stream. The county education program has publicized the following definitions:

- Recyclables include those things which can be recycled such as aluminum cans and foil; newspapers; corrugated cardboard; glass; tin cans; plastics (any type of plastic bottle with a neck, such as shampoo bottles, milk bottles and laundry jugs); and paper.
- Compostables include any material that will decay, such as food wastes; paper plates; magazines; telephone books; tea bags; envelopes without plastic windows; glossy paper; milk cartons; and disposable diapers.
- Non-processibles are materials that are neither recyclable nor compostable. They include disposable razors, batteries, candy and chip wrappers, styrofoam, nylons, bones, light bulbs, construction debris and cigarette packs.

Swift County currently ships all recyclable materials to the following businesses/markets for processing: (prices updated March 2013)

- Aluminum and Steel – New Ulm Steel and Recycling, New Ulm, MN
Aluminum - .38 per pound Tin
- Cardboard – Rock Tenn Recycling, St. Paul, MN, \$100.00 per ton
- Glass – Anchor Glass, Shakopee, MN, \$65.00 per ton
- HDPE and PET Plastics, MasterMark Plastic, Paynesville, MN and Phoenix Recycling, Roseville, MN
PET .15 per pound HDPE .30 per pound
- Newsprint, Paul’s Insulation, Vergas, MN, \$30.00 per ton
- Office Paper, Rock-Tenn Recycling, St. Paul, MN, \$100.00 per ton

Figure IV-1
Recycling for Swift County in 2012

Type	Tons
Paper	1,431
Metal	291
Glass	304
Plastic	152
Organic	1588
Banned	181
Total	3,947

Source: Swift County – 2012 SCORE report

Figure IV - 2
Annual recycling tonnage collected by sector for last five years

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Residential	2,286.47	2,386.63	2,736.06	2,734.00	2,828.30
Commercial/Industrial/Insti- tutional	790	816	823	862	894
Mechanical/Hand- separated at Resource Recovery	129	125	136	145	129

Source: MPCA

Programs to maintain or develop

The above existing programs will be maintained, expanded if found necessary and implemented during the next ten year planning period.

Programs to develop:

- Work with the larger generators to reduce and recycle their waste.
- Establish Rural recycling drop-off sites
- Expand Curbside recycling (either in small towns without, or rural areas where feasible)

The County will encourage private haulers to expand their current commercial recycling collection program through volume-based pricing incentives.

The County will submit an annual report to the MPCA summarizing SCORE funding activities and program results from the previous years.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

The Environmental Services Director coordinates the recycling program, with assistance from communities and the County Extension Service.

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

750 hours annually.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE pass-through funds, general revenue and tipping fees.

ESTIMATED PROGRAM BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

Implementation Schedule

The County plans to maintain and improve its recycling program with no substantial changes to the processing of recyclables during the planning period. The county will continue to maintain its recycling contract with Geyer Recycling who does curbside pickup.

D. YARD WASTE MANAGEMENT

Policy and Goals

Swift County’s policy is to educate the public that the County has banned the disposal of yard waste from the MSW. Pursuant to Minnesota State legislation, Swift County has prohibited yard waste from disposal at MSW landfills or transfer stations as of January 1, 1992.

It is the policy of Swift County to encourage yard waste composting and promote the yard waste prohibition. It is the goal of Swift County to provide the opportunity for the proper management of yard waste.

The State of Minnesota, MN Statute 115A.931, prohibits people from placing yard waste in mixed MSW, in a disposal facility or in a resource recovery facility. Composting and co-composting facilities are exempt from this prohibition. The Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility is such a facility and is exempt.

Existing Program

Three (3) cities in Swift County operate yard waste drop-off sites and deliver the waste material to the Swift County Compost Facility. The yard waste is then added to the mixed MSW compost as a bulking agent to further enhance the texture and quality of the compost product. The County Extension Office promotes backyard composting and mulching.

Yard waste is defined by statute as garden wastes, leaves, lawn clippings, tree and plant residue, weeds, pruning and paper.

Eight composting drop-off sites are available in the county. The county plans to promote on-site management of yard waste in education materials and also by example.

Estimated level of backyard composting

Because of the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility, backyard composting is minimal.

There are no licensed haulers of yard waste in the county. Local market conditions for finished yard waste compost are not available.

Yard Waste Tonnages collected for the last five years

The municipalities in Swift County do not collect the yard waste and therefore the tonnage of Yard Waste in Swift County is not available.

Programs to maintain or develop

The County will continue to compost yard debris and brush that is delivered to the Swift County Facility. It will also encourage source reduction of yard waste through mulching of grass clippings and backyard brush piles.

The County will evaluate its program for yard waste in an effort to develop a more efficient way of managing it. The County believes that transporting it to the Swift County Facility may not be the best management method. Among other criteria the County would use to evaluate the success of a program, it would consider transportation costs, energy consumption, participation and staff hours required.

The County will develop additional educational opportunities. County staff will develop brochures for distribution to the general public that will inform people of backyard composting techniques and will describe community yard waste composting opportunities in Swift County, including drop off sites and collection. This information will also be made available on the County website.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director, County Extension Office and city officials.

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

100 hours annually

ESTIMATED PROGRAM BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE funds, general revenue and/or tipping fees.

Implementation Schedule

The County plans to maintain and improve its yard waste program with no substantial changes anticipated during the planning period.

Environmental and Health Impacts

The County has not experienced any problems with odor, leachate generation, or other environmental or health impacts from its yard waste management program.

V. PRIMARY SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

A. SOURCE SEPARATED ORGANIC COMPOSTING

General Policy and Goals

Swift County considers source separated organic composting an important part of its landfill abatement system. It is the goal of Swift County to maintain source separated organic composting as its primary method of waste management.

Existing Programs

Swift County owns and operates the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility. The Swift County facility began operating on May 15, 1990. The facility is located one mile west of Benson on US Highway 12 and one-half mile north on County Road 3. Haulers collect three sorts of garbage: recyclables, compostables and non-processibles, the organics or source-separated compostable waste is delivered to the facility. Organics go to the composter, recyclables are sorted, processed and marketed and rejects and residue is landfilled. Composting takes place using aerated wind rows. Finished composting has been marketed to agricultural lands in and around Swift County.

Compostables include any material that will decay, such as food wastes; paper plates; magazines; telephone books; tea bags; envelopes without plastic windows; glossy paper; milk cartons; and disposable diapers. The amount and types of source separated organic material collected annually is in the goal volume table located in Appendix A. Residential, commercial and industry all are generators of organic material in Swift County.

Removal of problem wastes is accomplished through separation of compostable and non-processible waste at the source. The County also participates in a household hazardous waste program with Kandiyohi County. Demolition material is also separated from the waste stream and disposed of at a permitted demolition site. The County has not experienced any problems with problem wastes.

Swift County is actively pursuing compost markets with agricultural use being its primary target. Swift County owns adjacent property to the compost facility that will be utilized for a test plot in conjunction with the Minnesota Extension Office.

Environmental and Health Impacts

A two-year history of compost testing, results of MPCA inspections and monitoring and assessment of operational safety is included in annual reports to the MPCA.

Programs to maintain or develop

Swift County is committed to owning and operating its facility in the most economically and environmentally sound manner as is feasible. Swift County will continue its current program to meet its goal of reducing reliance on land disposal.

Swift County will actively pursue regional use of the compost facility to increase the efficiency of the facility. Within this planning period, meetings will be scheduled with surrounding counties, school districts, hospitals,

and other businesses generating organic waste that may or have shown an interest in composting the organic fraction of their waste.

Improving the marketability of the compost and making full use of the capacity of the facility are identified as two goals that the county will continue to pursue. These goals require day-to-day attention and will develop as part of the county's evolving waste management system.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

1,456 hours annually

ESTIMATED PROGRAM BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE funds, general revenue and/or tipping fees.

Implementation schedule

Work on the above activities will begin at different times during the next ten years. Implementation and completion may not be realized during this ten year planning period.

B. MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE (MSW) COMPOSTING FACILITIES

Swift County is a source separated organic composting facility. There are no Municipal Solid Waste Composting Facilities located in Minnesota.

C. SOLID WASTE INCINERATION AND ENERGY RECOVERY

General Policy & Goals:

Swift County has studied MSW incineration and recovery and has determined that it is not a feasible option for the County at this time. The closest operating Waste-To-Energy Facility is located in Alexandria, owned and operated by Pope/Douglas. This facility is not looking for additional waste at this time.

Discussion:

Swift County has discussed the possibility of incineration and recovery with Redwood County. It is not economic or feasible at this time. Swift County will consider regional waste incineration and energy cooperative efforts that may develop during the ten year planning period.

D. LAND DISPOSAL OF MSW

General policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to minimize the land disposal and maximize the recovery of waste generated in Swift County. Swift County has implemented an aggressive waste management program that will exceed state imposed recycling goals and includes source separated organic composting as its primary management method. It is the goal of Swift County to maintain and continue to improve its waste management system.

Existing programs

Swift County currently contracts with Dakota Landfill in Gwinner, ND for land disposal of non-processible and compost residue. Through source reduction, recycling, yard waste composting, special waste management programs and organic/source separated composting, Swift County is realizing waste abatement of approximately 46.4%. Only 41.1% of the total waste generated in Swift County is land disposed.

Closed landfills in Swift County

The City of Benson has a landfill that closed in May of 1990. It is on the Superfund list and monitored by the MPCA.

Description of facilities where the unit’s mixed municipal solid waste is managed

Swift County owns and operates the Swift County Compost/Recycling Facility. The Swift County facility began operating on May 15, 1990. The facility is located one mile west of Benson on US Highway 12 and one-half mile north on County Road 3. Haulers collect source-separated waste and deliver it to the facility. Organics go to the composter, recyclables are sorted, processed and marketed and rejects and residue is landfilled.

The goal-volume table in Appendix A estimates that the County will need 29,000 cubic yards of usage capacity during the planning period of 2012 - 2021.

Figure V-1
Landfill Tonnage taken to the Gwinner, ND in past five years

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Landfill Tonnage	4,417	4,640	3,707	3,481	3,425	3,501

Description of existing facilities

Dakota Landfill in Gwinner, North Dakota

OPERATIONAL HISTORY

The Dakota Landfill is a municipal solid waste disposal facility owned and operated by Big Dipper Enterprise, Inc. That company is owned and operated by Waste Management of North Dakota, Inc. (WMI). The facility is permitted for operation on 160 acres, with a current disposal area of 76 acres. Approximately 42 of those acres have had final cover applied. Construction of Cell 8 was completed in 2011. The facility typically accepts between 300 and 600 tons of municipal solid waste and demolition waste per day.

PERMITTED CAPACITY

This facility is permitted for a maximum of 182,500 tons per year .

AVAILABLE CAPACITY/LIFE EXPECTANCY

Phase I has been filled, closed and capped. Phase II has over 10 years of capacity at current rates of filling.

DEGREE OF DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY

The facility is operated and constructed under EPA and North Dakota approved Sub-Title D solid waste regulations.

PERMITTING STATUS

The current North Dakota Department of Health operating permit expired in June, 2012. The Dakota Landfill filed their permit before the application deadline. They are waiting for the North Dakota Department of Health's approval. Permits are valid for a period of not more than ten years.

Environmental and Health Impacts

Environmental and public health impacts are discussed in the EAW and the accompanying findings of fact. The North Dakota Department of Health states within the findings that the potential cumulative, adverse environmental effects that could result from related or anticipated future actions have been identified and can be addressed through appropriate mitigated measures.

Specific programs to develop

The current Swift County contract with Waste Management for land disposal will expire in October of 2016. The County will begin to assess its options for land disposal capacity in the year preceding the expiration of the current contract. Options are likely to include extension or renegotiation of the Waste Management contract, and consideration of disposal at other land disposal facilities within the area such as the Kandiyohi County Landfill. Swift County is seeking a contract that will provide the best long-term disposal options.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

40 hours annually

ESTIMATED PROGRAM BUDGET
Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

Implementation schedule

A new contract for land disposal was negotiated in 2012. The length of the contract will be determined during each negotiation process. The County does not anticipate any other substantial changes requiring an implementation schedule during the planning period.

VI. SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

A. WASTE TIRE DISPOSAL AND RECOVERY

A waste tire is a tire no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage or defect.

Waste tires were banned from land disposal in Minnesota after July 1, 1985. Although banned from disposal in landfills, waste tires may be stored above ground at landfills and other sites permitted by the MPCA. A permitted site 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 50 or more waste tires must have a waste tire facility permit. State statute exempts individuals and businesses from the need to obtain a waste tire facility permit if certain criteria are met.

General policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to encourage waste tire recovery. It is the goal of Swift County to ensure that opportunities exist within the County for the proper management of waste tires, maintain and enforce the Waste Tire portion of the County Solid Waste Ordinance.

Existing programs

Swift County monitors tire disposal activities and its public education campaign stresses recovering old tires and reducing the number of tires that are illegally disposed. Waste tires can be left at the Compost Facility for a fee and local gas stations also collect them. Swift County utilizes Monitor Tire Disposal. The current charge is \$130.00 per ton. Mattheisen Disposal will collect and bring tires to the Monitor Tire Disposal. The tires are then ground and recycled to use in asphalt.

There are no locations of unpermitted tire dumps in Swift County.

The goal-volume table (Appendix A) shows the number of tires anticipated to be collected.

Programs to maintain or develop

Swift County will continue to use the existing storage area and will continue to regularly have the tires hauled from the area for recycling by a licensed tire transporter.

The fees charged to citizens for dumping waste tires at the County facility will be regularly reviewed. The fees ideally should cover the cost of removal and ultimate recycling of stockpiles. However, if the rate is too high, unauthorized dumping of waste tires may develop.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director and service station owners

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

75 hours

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE funds, tipping fee, tire disposal fee and general revenue

Implementation schedule

Swift County intends to maintain its existing program throughout the planning period with no substantial changes.

B. ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS

Swift County shall ensure that its residents have the opportunity to recycle used electronic products. Recycling includes: the removal of mercury switches, copper and wiring; and the recycling or reuse of the metals.

Electronic Products includes anything with an electrical plug in such as computers, printers and calculators.

General policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to encourage proper electronic product management. It is the goal of Swift County to ensure that the opportunity for proper management of electronic product is available for citizens.

Existing programs

The Swift County Compost Facility is used as a temporary storage site. Swift County utilizes a licensed scrap dealer from Minnesota, Double A, to haul away all of the electronic products from the stockpile site. When requested by residents, Mattheisen Disposal, Inc. collects electronic products for a fee.

The process the County uses to determine compliance is based on periodic investigation of complaints and reliance on MPCA enforcement.

The goal-volume table (Appendix A) shows the number annual amount of electronic products generated and removed.

Programs to develop

A public education campaign during the spring of each year will help people understand the importance of electronic product recycling. The County will publicize this recycling activity to encourage greater participation. Disposal rates for electronics will be kept low to discourage improper disposal. Efforts will be made to prevent on-site disposal of electronic products.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director and local haulers

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

20 - 45 hours annually

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE funds, tipping fee, appliance disposal fee and general revenue

Implementation schedule

Swift County intends to maintain its existing program throughout the planning period with no substantial changes.

C. MAJOR APPLIANCE MANAGEMENT

Swift County shall ensure that its residents have the opportunity to recycle used major appliances. Recycling includes: the removal of capacitors that may contain PCBs; the removal of ballasts that may contain PCBs; the removal of chlorofluorocarbon refrigerant gas; and the recycling or reuse of the metals.

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.

General policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to encourage proper major appliance management. It is the goal of Swift County to ensure that the opportunity for proper management of major appliances is available for citizens to meet 115A.552, and to follow 115A.9461 to assure Major Appliances are not part of the MSW stream and that they are recycled.

Existing programs

The Swift County Compost Facility is used as a temporary storage site. Swift County utilizes a licensed scrap dealer from Minnesota, Double A, to haul away all of the white goods from the stockpile site.

When requested by residents, Mattheisen Disposal, Inc. collects appliances for a fee. All area appliance dealers also accept used appliances for a fee and contract for recycling.

The process the County uses to determine compliance is based on periodic investigation of complaints and reliance on MPCA enforcement.

The goal-volume table (Appendix A) shows the number annual amount of major appliances generated and removed.

Programs to develop

A public education campaign during the spring of each year will help people understand the importance of appliance recycling. The County will publicize this recycling activity to encourage greater participation. Disposal rates for appliances will be kept low to discourage improper disposal. Efforts will be made to prevent on-site disposal of old appliances.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director and local haulers

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

20 - 45 hours annually

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE funds, tipping fee, appliance disposal fee and general revenue

Implementation schedule

Swift County intends to maintain its existing program throughout the planning period with no substantial changes.

D. AUTOMOTIVE MERCURY SWITCHES, MOTOR VEHICLE FLUIDS AND FILTERS MANAGEMENT

Used oil includes: spent automotive lubricating oils (including car and truck engine oil), transmission and brake fluid, turbine and bearing oils, hydraulic oils, metalworking oils, gear oils, electrical oils, refrigerator oils, railroad draining and spent industrial process oils.

General policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to encourage recycling of mercury switches, waste motor oil and filters. It is the goal of Swift County to encourage local opportunities for recycling to assure these materials are properly managed and not land disposed to comply with Minnesota Statutes 115A.915, 115A.9155, and 115A.916.

Existing programs and programs to be continued

There are currently 21 service stations and/or repair shops in Swift County that accept waste oil and/or promote recycling it or using it as a supplement to heating fuel. Four sites accept oil filters at a rate of .30 to .50 cents.

Swift County’s existing program consists primarily of educating the public on proper disposal options available through the County and the hazards of improper disposal. We will continue to work with QBC Recycling and Kandiyohi County Household Hazardous Waste to develop and maintain our recycling program.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

20 hours annually

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

General revenue, SCORE funds

Implementation schedule

Swift County intends to maintain its existing program throughout the planning period with no substantial changes.

E. BATTERY MANAGEMENT (LEAD ACID AND DRY CELL)

It is illegal to place a lead acid battery or a dry cell battery in mixed MSW or otherwise dispose of these batteries, and a violation is a misdemeanor. A person who transports used these batteries from a retailer must deliver the batteries to a recycling facility; failure to do so a misdemeanor.

General policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to encourage compliance with local, state and federal battery management regulations. Swift County will direct public education efforts at motor vehicle battery hazards and recovery options if there is a problem with the current battery “deposit” system.

Existing programs

Both retailers and the County through their recycling programs are currently recycling batteries. The majority of remaining batteries is returned to retail stores or service stations. The Environmental Office utilizes our regional hazardous waste site for button or ni-cad batteries for proper disposal.

Programs to maintain or develop

Swift County intends to continue its existing programs.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

20 hours annually

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE, general revenue

Implementation schedule

Swift County intends to maintain its existing program throughout the planning period with no substantial changes.

F. HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

A waste is defined as household hazardous waste (HHW) if it is ignitable, toxic, corrosive or reactive. 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.

General policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to reduce the amount of HHW generated to the greatest extent possible, and assure proper management to reduce potential ground and surface water pollution. It is a priority to reduce the level of household hazardous wastes in the mixed municipal solid waste because those wastes can increase the toxicity of potential releases to ground and surface water from the landfill. It is the goal of Swift County to provide a comprehensive HHW program that includes education, reduction and the opportunity to dispose of hazardous waste at the Kandiyohi County regional HHW facility, and complies with MN Statute 115A.96

Existing programs

Swift County is committed to handling HHW in an environmentally and economically sound manner. As an example, the county prohibits the of improperly rinsed pesticide containers.

The purpose of the HHW program is threefold: education, reduction and removal from waste that is composted or landfilled. Brochures developed by the County describe source reduction measures and alternative to toxic household products, as well as describing proper identification, handling, storage and disposal for waste products that are already in the home.

All HHW is removed from waste that is composted or landfilled. HHW is then delivered to the correct facility, likely the Kandiyohi County regional HHW facility.

Programs to maintain or develop

The County will continue its public education program that targets audiences in schools, civic organizations and through the media. Swift County plans to continue sponsoring special collection events for county residents. Current collections include the following:

- Paint exchange. The paint exchange is sponsored annually by Swift County Environmental Services. The exchange promotes the reuse of paint and paint products rather than disposal.
- Waste pesticide collection and pesticide container collection. These collections are held at Swift County Environmental Services and sponsored by the MN Department of Agriculture.

We estimate that 13% of county residents participate in the programs. County personnel using a county vehicle transport HHW materials to Kandiyohi County. Approximately 40-45 residents haul waste to Kandiyohi County HHW facility per year. Swift County pays Kandiyohi County \$1,500.00 for the current contract and an additional for disposal fees. The current contract expires April 1, 2018. It is the intention of Swift County to continue to be a participant of a Regional Household Hazardous Program, and to be compliant with MN Statute 11A.96.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSON

Environmental Services and the Extension Office

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

416 Hours

ESTIMATED BUDGET

Included in the Solid Waste Budget.

SOURCE OF FINANCING

SCORE funds, general revenue, HHW Stipend

Implementation schedule

Swift County intends to maintain and improve its current program with no anticipated changes during the planning period.

G. DEMOLITION DEBRIS

General policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to direct all demolition debris to MPCA permitted demolition land disposal facilities.

Existing programs

Swift County does not operate a demolition debris disposal facility. It is accepted at the compost/recycling facility and transferred to Geyer Demo Landfill, a licensed MPCA demo landfill in rural Benson.

Demolition debris generation and disposal varies with construction and demolition activity. In 2012, approximately 56 cubic yards of material was disposed at the Kandiyohi County Landfill and 7,000 cubic yards at the Geyer Demo Landfill. Both facilities are MPCA permitted.

Permit-by-Rule facilities are allowed in Swift County if the following steps are taken by the applicant:

- Application submitted to the MPCA
- Signature and approval from township involved
- Motion, second and a favorable vote by County Board of Commissioners
- Approval by Zoning Administrator

Programs to maintain or develop

Swift County plans to continue its existing policy and program with no anticipated changes during the planning period.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSONS

Environmental Services Director

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

20 hours annually

ESTIMATED PROGRAM BUDGET

This program does not require a specific budget. Costs are included within the general administration of other solid waste programs.

Implementation schedule

This program does not require an implementation schedule.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MITIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

A. SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE

Ordinance Status

Swift County’s solid waste ordinance was most recently updated in May 2011. The ordinance addressed volume or weight-based pricing requirements, land disposal restrictions for various waste stream components and special management for waste tires, household hazardous waste, appliances, batteries and other materials. The entire ordinance including amendments is included with this update. A copy may be obtained at Swift County Environmental Services.

Planned amendments

The County will periodically update its solid waste ordinance to reflect changes in state statute and rules and county directives. The ordinance is important for effective management of the solid waste system because it grants the County authority to enforce actions that ensure proper functioning of the system. At this time, Swift County does not have any amendments planned for the ordinance.

Implementation and enforcement issues

Swift County has not encountered any problems with implementing or enforcing the ordinance.

Identification of costs and budget

RESPONSIBLE PERSON

The Environmental Services Director will assist the County Attorney in drafting regulations. The Environmental Services Director will be responsible for enforcement.

REQUIRED STAFF TIME

25 hours annually

VIII. PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION

A. ANNUAL PLAN REVIEW AND TEN YEAR UPDATE

Plan development timeline

Within nine and one-half years of approval of this plan, the County will submit a final draft of an updated plan.

Plan development process

The plan update process will begin no later than 18 months prior to the due date of the plan update. A final draft of the plan will be submitted six months prior to the expiration of this plan. The development process will include meeting the MPCA local government assistance staff person assigned to the County to discuss any issues, timelines and division of responsibilities. The Environmental Services Director will inform the County Board and interested persons that the plan is to be updated and invite their participation into the process. The participation of interested persons and the County Board will be encouraged. If there is interest in developing a formal process for participation during the development of the plan, accommodations will be made at that time a formal participation process.

Responsible persons

The Environmental Services Director is responsible for the timely completion of the plan. It is assumed that the MPCA local government assistance unit will provide assistance to the Environmental Services Director.

Estimated staff time

Staff time required if assistance is provided by the MPCA should be approximately 40 hours.

Annual review

The County continues to improve its programs and will evaluate its programs on an annual basis. Annual evaluation and review of programs will coincide with the County's annual budget process. The Environmental Services Director will consult this five-year plan in the development of its annual workplan and budget to ensure that the plan is being implemented as approved by the MPCA.

B. CONTINGENCY TO PRIMARY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Short term alternatives

In the event of a short term emergency at the compost/recycling facility requiring diversion of the waste, the first course of action that the County plans to take is to contact other facilities within its vicinity, including but not limited to Spruce Ridge Landfill, Kandiyohi County Landfill, Geyer, Gwinner to determine the best disposal option for the County based on available capacity, transportation factors and cost.

Long term alternatives

In the event that the current primary management system fails, Swift County would most likely deliver waste to one of the Landfills listed above until the compost facility is back in operation or an alternative system could be implemented. The County would seek the assistance of the MPCA in developing the alternative system analysis.

C. SOLID WASTE FACILITY SITING

Siting Procedure and Development Program

This plan does not propose the development of new or expanded waste facilities that would require a siting program. If the County's plans change to include a new or expanded facility, this plan will be amended to incorporate changes including a facility-siting program.

D. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Methods and Documentation

The public and interested parties have had the opportunity to comment on the County's plan and its ongoing solid waste management program at meetings of the County Board. Comments are documented in board minutes.

Public comment will also be solicited and documented during the public notice period of this plan. Notice of the comment period will be provided to all local governments in the county, state agencies, waste collectors and transporters and interested parties.

Ongoing Participation

Involvement and consultation with the public and interested parties is an ongoing day-to-day process in Swift County. The waste management plan is in itself a documented compilation of the process.

E. SOLID WASTE STAFF

Existing Staff

The Swift County Solid Environmental Services Director is in charge of all aspects of the county's solid waste programs, including operation of the compost/recycling facility, and the programs to be implemented as described in this plan.

The Environmental Services Director administers the county's solid waste management programs. The director manages all the solid waste facilities and programs operated by the County. The Director develops program budgets, provides public education, coordinates the Swift County program with other solid waste programs and reports on solid waste program operations to the County Board.

The compost/recycling facility has a plant supervisor, three full-time employees and one part-time employee. Swift County employs the Swift County Development Achievement Center personnel for various types of recycling duties. The County also utilizes sentence-to-serve programs in the operation of its facility.

Staffing needs

The County's plans for program presented in this plan indicate, at a minimum the need for one full-time equivalent Solid Waste Administrator. Each of the described County programs identifies the needed staff time to implement. Solid waste staffing costs and budget may be seen in the Budget, see Appendix B.

F. ITEMIZED SOLID WASTE BUDGET

Ten-year Budget

Swift County has prepared a ten-year budget that includes capital and operating costs for each solid waste program. The budget includes costs on a per ton and a per household basis and is located in Appendix B.

Financial Assumptions

Assumptions made within the budget include but are not limited to the following: SCORE funds will continue to be disbursed; the compost/recycling facility will continue to be utilized; and waste generation and abatement rates within the goal-volume table are accurate.

G. SOLID WASTE PROGRAM FUNDING

Funding policy and goals

It is the policy of Swift County to financially support existing and proposed solid waste management programs. The County intends to support its system through existing revenue sources.

Existing funding mechanisms

The County funds its solid waste management programs with money raised by tipping fees, marketing recyclables, SCORE pass-through funding, solid waste assessment and general revenue.

Amounts and sources of funding

The County's total solid waste program budget for 2012 was \$879,745. Funding sources, amount of funding and the percent of the budget the source provides is presented in the following table:

Figure VIII-1
Funding Sources

Funding Source	Amount per Year	Percent of Budget
Tipping Fees	\$358,716	41%
Recyclables Marketed	\$141,757	16%
SCORE Funds	\$55,950	6%
General Revenue	\$323,322	37%
TOTAL:	\$879,745	100%

H. ENVIRONMENTAL RISK MITIGATION AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

On-site disposal and problem materials not recycled

On-site disposal of MSW, either burning or burying, has been an ongoing practice for many years. Although it is against the law for most people, some farmers are still allowed to burn or bury household garbage under existing Minn. Stat. §§17.135. However, it should be noted that nearly all materials found in modern garbage are considered prohibited materials (Minn. Stat. 88.171) and as a result, are illegal to burn for all Minnesotans regardless of the farmer exemption found in Minn. Stat. 17.135.

In the 2011 SCORE survey, counties reported a decrease in population disposing of their waste on-site. In 2011 an estimated 64,685 tons of waste statewide were disposed of on-site, or one percent of the total MSW generated. This decline can be attributed to a raised awareness due to education from the MPCA's Burn Barrel Reduction Campaign and additional investment by county educational programs. For a more comprehensive look at garbage burning estimates for the state and other burn barrel reduction resources, go to www.pca.state.mn.us/burnbarrel.

Problem materials not recycled makes up two percent of the total MSW generation or 122,942 tons for 2011. Problem materials not recycled include five materials banned from disposal in Minnesota (vehicle batteries, tires, major appliances, motor oil, and oil filters).

Swift County has a goal to decrease the percentage of on-site disposal in the next ten years. In order to accomplish this, both education and enforcement in Swift County will be increased. Demographics will also contribute to decreasing the on-site disposal percentage. A younger population is less likely to burn or bury garbage due to environmentalism and convenience, and there is a projected overall population decrease in rural areas.

A few specific areas in Swift County have been problem areas for on-site dumping. Items most commonly found in ditches are large bulk items such as appliances and furniture. The Solid Waste Ordinance addresses these problems (see Appendix C).

No person shall use, cause, or allow land or property under his/her ownership and/or control to be used for solid waste disposal purposes except at operations for which the County Board has granted a license for disposal. This requirement does not apply to disposal of waste characterized as municipal solid waste on farms, provided that 1) the waste is generated on the farm where disposal takes place, 2) the disposal practices are consistent with Minnesota Statutes 17.135, and 3) that the farm does not have regularly scheduled collection service reasonably available as determined by the County.

No-Burn Resolution

Some on-site disposal is occurring by burning garbage. Garbage contains plastics and other synthetics that, when burned at low temperatures (such as in a burn barrel), releases smoke containing harmful dioxins and particulates. According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), backyard garbage burning is the largest source of dioxin emission in the U.S.. Dioxins are known to cause cancer and other harmful physiological effects in people. Dioxins from burning garbage can enter the human food chain when livestock eat contaminated feed and vegetation. Over time, dioxins can accumulate in our bodies through the consumption of meat, fish and dairy products.

Swift County could decide to adopt a no-burn resolution that will ensure that waste disposal is more convenient for all rural residents, and therefore illegal to burn garbage. Burning of backyard garbage will be discouraged by both education and by improving garbage service to all county residents and business either through garbage haulers or public drop-off sites. An example of the no-burn resolution is in Appendix E. Additional information to help begin this dialogue is available on the MPCA website.

Illegal Disposal

All disposal of solid waste must be in accordance with applicable Agency Rules. No person may dispose of a waste in an area or at a facility, which is not licensed for accepting that waste.

Consistent with Minnesota Statutes 115A.99, subdivision 1, a person who unlawfully places any portion of solid waste in or on public or private lands, shorelands, roadways, or waters is subject to a civil penalty of not less than twice nor more than five times the amount of cost incurred by a state agency or political subdivision to remove, process, and dispose of the waste. A state agency or political subdivision that incurs such costs may bring action to recover the civil penalty, related legal, administrative, and court costs. Civil penalties collected under this subsection must be deposited in the general fund of the jurisdiction enforcing the penalties.

I. GOALS, VOLUMES AND TONNAGES TABLE

Goals, volumes and tonnages table

Swift County has developed a goal-volume table in the format approved by the Director of the MPCA. This can be found in Appendix A.

Appendix A

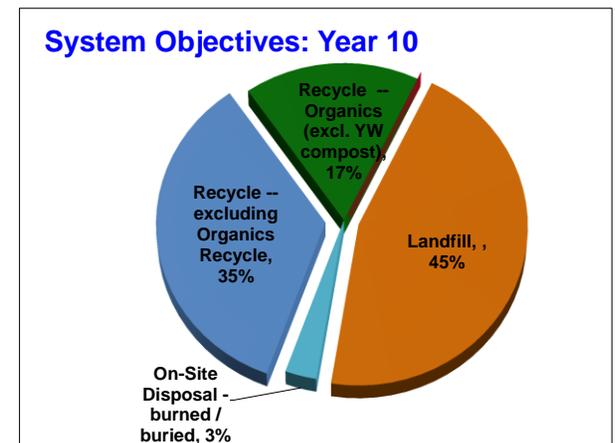
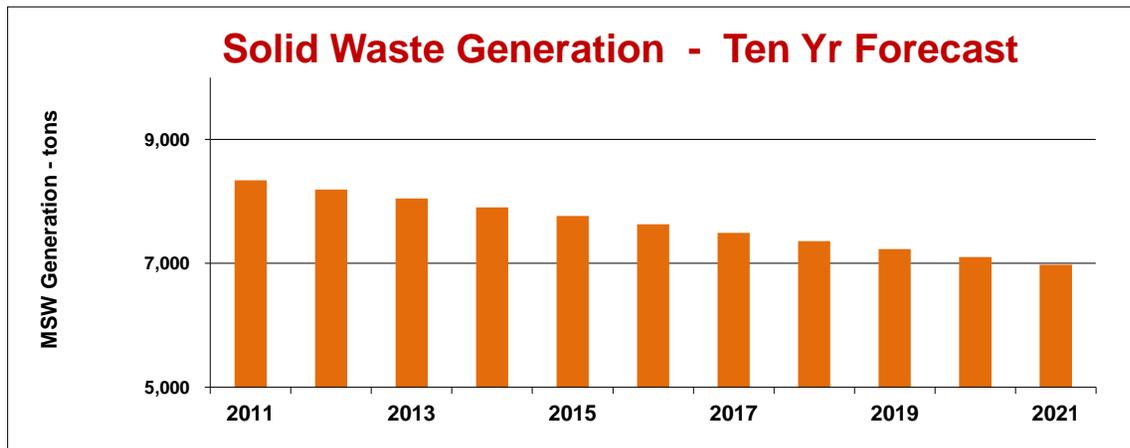
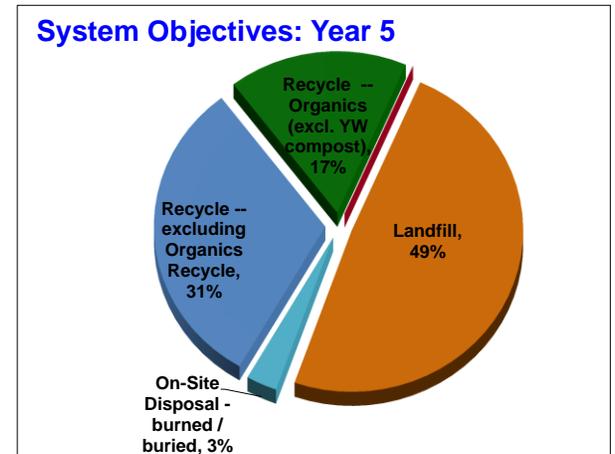
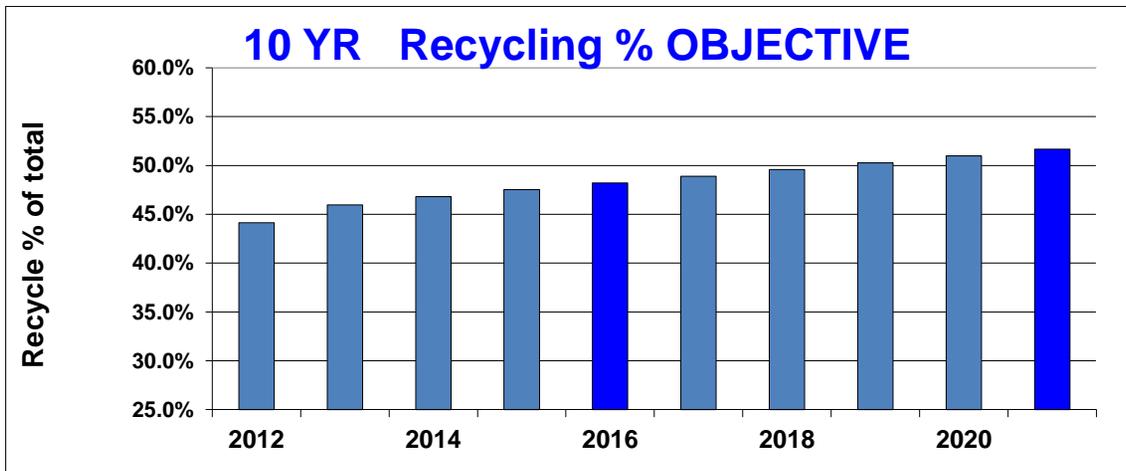
GOAL VOLUME TABLE

Electronic attachment

SUMMARY Waste Management System OBJECTIVES

for the Swift County Solid Waste Management Plan

Planning Year #	2011	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2021</u>
		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	28.4%	27.2%	29.1%	29.9%	31.3%	34.8%
Recycle -- Organics (excl. YW compost)	18.0%	16.9%	16.9%	16.9%	16.9%	16.9%
Resource Recovery	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Landfill	41.1%	45.1%	45.1%	46.2%	48.9%	45.4%
On-Site Disposal - burned / buried	12.5%	10.7%	8.9%	7.0%	2.9%	3.0%



Remaining PCA Permitted LF Capacity

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Demolition and Construction Debris Disposal Site Information

Geyer Demolition Landfill	4,272	4,248	4,221	4,197	4,172	4,146	4,122	4,096	4,094	4,072	4,048
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
total cy to C&D disposal sites	4,272	4,248	4,221	4,197	4,172	4,146	4,122	4,096	4,094	4,072	4,048

Appendix B

BUDGET

SWIFT COUNTY ESTIMATED SOLID WASTE BUDGET 2012-2022

Number of households=	4,310
Inflation Rate=	2%
	5 Year Total

Total MSW Tonnage Projections:
(from Goal-Volume Table)

Base Year	8,341														
							-							-	-

Expenditures	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	5 Year Total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	5 Year Total	10 Year Total
Waste Education/Source Reduction	\$5,600	\$5,712	\$5,826	\$5,943	\$6,062	\$6,183	\$29,725	\$6,307	\$6,433	\$6,561	\$6,693	\$6,826	\$32,819	\$62,545
Recycling:														
Capital Outlay	\$151,000	\$154,020	\$157,100	\$160,242	\$163,447	\$166,716	\$801,526	\$170,051	\$173,452	\$176,921	\$180,459	\$184,068	\$884,950	\$1,686,476
Operations	\$87,000	\$88,740	\$90,515	\$92,325	\$94,172	\$96,055	\$461,807	\$97,976	\$99,936	\$101,934	\$103,973	\$106,053	\$509,872	\$971,678
Contracts	\$60,600	\$61,812	\$63,048	\$64,309	\$65,595	\$66,907	\$321,672	\$68,245	\$69,610	\$71,003	\$72,423	\$73,871	\$355,152	\$676,824
Other Operating Expenses	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Recycling Total</i>	<i>\$298,600</i>	<i>\$304,572</i>	<i>\$310,663</i>	<i>\$316,877</i>	<i>\$323,214</i>	<i>\$329,679</i>	<i>\$1,585,005</i>	<i>\$336,272</i>	<i>\$342,998</i>	<i>\$349,857</i>	<i>\$356,855</i>	<i>\$363,992</i>	<i>\$1,749,974</i>	<i>\$3,334,978</i>
Yardwaste Management	\$5,200	\$5,304	\$5,410	\$5,518	\$5,629	\$5,741	\$27,602	\$5,856	\$5,973	\$6,093	\$6,214	\$6,339	\$30,475	\$58,077
Household Hazardous Waste, Management	\$6,045	\$6,166	\$6,289	\$6,415	\$6,543	\$6,674	\$32,088	\$6,808	\$6,944	\$7,083	\$7,224	\$7,369	\$35,427	\$67,515
Demolition Waste	\$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	\$1,327	\$1,354	\$1,381	\$1,408	\$1,436	\$1,465	\$7,044	\$1,494	\$1,524	\$1,555	\$1,586	\$1,618	\$7,777	\$14,821
Electronics	\$2,710	\$2,764	\$2,819	\$2,876	\$2,933	\$2,992	\$14,385	\$3,052	\$3,113	\$3,175	\$3,239	\$3,303	\$15,882	\$30,267
Flourescent Lamps	\$1,986	\$2,026	\$2,066	\$2,108	\$2,150	\$2,193	\$10,542	\$2,237	\$2,281	\$2,327	\$2,373	\$2,421	\$11,639	\$22,181
<i>Special Wastes Total</i>	<i>\$6,023</i>	<i>\$6,143</i>	<i>\$6,266</i>	<i>\$6,392</i>	<i>\$6,519</i>	<i>\$6,650</i>	<i>\$31,971</i>	<i>\$6,783</i>	<i>\$6,919</i>	<i>\$7,057</i>	<i>\$7,198</i>	<i>\$7,342</i>	<i>\$35,298</i>	<i>\$67,269</i>
Staff & Administration/Benefits	\$372,000	\$379,440	\$387,029	\$394,769	\$402,665	\$410,718	\$1,974,621	\$418,932	\$427,311	\$435,857	\$444,574	\$453,466	\$2,180,141	\$4,154,762
Administration:														
Office Equipment	\$3,200	\$3,264	\$3,329	\$3,396	\$3,464	\$3,533	\$16,986	\$3,604	\$3,676	\$3,749	\$3,824	\$3,901	\$18,754	\$35,740
Misc. Office Expences	\$100	\$102	\$104	\$106	\$108	\$110	\$531	\$113	\$115	\$117	\$120	\$122	\$586	\$1,117
Training	\$600	\$612	\$624	\$637	\$649	\$662	\$3,185	\$676	\$689	\$703	\$717	\$731	\$3,516	\$6,701
<i>Administration Total</i>	<i>\$3,900</i>	<i>\$3,978</i>	<i>\$4,058</i>	<i>\$4,139</i>	<i>\$4,221</i>	<i>\$4,306</i>	<i>\$20,702</i>	<i>\$4,392</i>	<i>\$4,480</i>	<i>\$4,569</i>	<i>\$4,661</i>	<i>\$4,754</i>	<i>\$22,856</i>	<i>\$43,558</i>
SCORE Planning, Oversight & Adm.	\$83,601	\$85,273	\$86,978	\$88,718	\$90,492	\$92,302	\$443,764	\$94,148	\$96,031	\$97,952	\$99,911	\$101,909	\$489,952	\$933,716
HHW and problem materials management	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Program Cost:	\$780,969	\$796,588	\$812,520	\$828,771	\$845,346	\$862,253	\$4,145,478	\$879,498	\$897,088	\$915,030	\$933,330	\$951,997	\$4,576,943	\$8,722,421
Gross cost per HH per year:	\$181.20	\$184.82	\$188.52	\$192.29	\$196.14	\$200.06	\$961.83	\$204.06	\$208.14	\$212.30	\$216.55	\$220.88	\$1,061.94	\$2,023.76
Gross cost per ton MSW generated	\$93.63	\$95.50	\$97.41	\$99.36	\$101.35	\$103.38	\$497.00	\$105.44	\$107.55	\$109.70	\$111.90	\$114.13	\$548.73	\$1,045.73
Revenues														
SCORE Grant	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$279,750	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$55,950	\$279,750	\$559,500
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Special Assessments	\$278,222	\$283,786	\$289,462	\$295,251	\$301,156	\$307,180	\$1,476,836	\$313,323	\$319,590	\$325,981	\$332,501	\$339,151	\$1,630,546	\$3,107,382
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Material Sales	\$141,459	\$144,288	\$147,174	\$150,117	\$153,120	\$156,182	\$750,881	\$159,306	\$162,491.93	\$165,742	\$169,057	\$172,438	\$829,034	\$1,579,915
	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$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 Program Revenues	\$475,631	\$484,025	\$492,586	\$501,319	\$510,226	\$519,312	\$2,507,468	\$528,579	\$538,032	\$547,673	\$557,508	\$567,539	\$2,739,330	\$5,246,798
Net Budget*	(\$305,338)	(\$312,564)	(\$319,934)	(\$327,452)	(\$335,120)	(\$342,941)	(\$1,638,010)	(\$350,919)	(\$359,056)	(\$367,356)	(\$375,823)	(\$384,458)	(\$1,837,612)	(\$3,475,623)

Appendix C

SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE

Electronic attachment

CHAPTER 5. SWIFT COUNTY SOLID WASTE ORDINANCE

SECTION 1. STATEMENT OF POLICY

It is the policy of Swift County to provide its citizens with a long term solution for managing solid waste generated within Swift County. It shall be the goal of Swift County to manage its solid waste in an economical and environmentally safe manner, by promoting the concept of composting solid waste and recycling so as to reduce the need for on-land disposal of solid waste.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS

- A. **Adequate Container:** A container used for storage of solid waste that is constructed of material that is durable, rust resistant, nonabsorbent, watertight, rodent and insect proof, and which has sufficient cover and handles.
- B. **Adequate Turf:** A living ground cover of native perennial grasses or other suitable vegetation free of noxious weeds which provides sufficient ground cover to effectively prevent loss of final cover by winds or water erosion.
- C. **Agency:** Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, its agent or representative.
- D. **Backyard Compost Site:** A site used to compost food scraps, garden wastes, weeds, lawn cuttings, leaves, and prunings from a single family or household, apartment, or single commercial office, a member of which is the owner, or lessee of the property.
- E. **Commercial Hauler:** Any person who owns, operates, or leases vehicles for hire for the purpose of collection and/or transportation of any type of solid waste.
- F. **Compost Facility:** A site used to compost or co-compost solid waste, including all structures or processing equipment used to control drainage, collect and treat leachate, and storage areas for the incoming waste, the final product, and residuals resulting from the composting process.
- G. **Compostables:** Biodegradable materials including food waste, yard waste, wood and lumber less than 4 inches in diameter and less than 3 feet in length, paper materials that are not considered recyclable including (but not limited to) glossy paper, catalogs, books, magazines, coffee filters, tissue paper, cereal boxes, and paper board.
- H. **Composting:** The controlled microbial degradation of organic waste to yield humus like product.
- I. **County Board:** Swift County Board of Commissioners.
- J. **County Facility:** The Swift County Composting/Recycling Facility located in Section 1 of Six-Mile Grove Township, Swift County, Minnesota.
- K. **Demolition Debris:** Solid waste resulting from the demolition of buildings, roads, and other man-made structure including concrete, brick, bituminous concrete, untreated wood, masonry, glass, trees, rock and plastic building parts. Demolition debris does not include asbestos wastes.
- L. **Demolition Debris Land Disposal Facility:** A site used to dispose of demolition debris.
- M. **Facility:** The land, structure, monitoring devices, and other improvements on the land used for monitoring, treating, processing, storing, or disposing of solid waste, leachate, or residuals from solid waste processing.

- N. **Garbage:** Discarded material resulting from the handling, processing, storage, preparation, serving, and consumption of food.
- O. **Generator or Solid Waste Generator:** Any person that generates waste.
- P. **Hazardous Substance:** The meaning given it in Minnesota Statutes, section 115B.02, subdivision 8.
- Q. **Household Hazardous Waste:** Refuse, sludge, or other waste material or combinations of refuse, sludge or other waste materials in solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous form which because 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 does not include source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.
- R. **Karst:** A type of topography that is formed from the dissolution of limestone, dolomite, or gypsum and that is characterized by closed depressions or sinkholes, and underground drainage through conduits enlarged by dissolution.
- S. **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.
- T. **Non-processibles:** Solid waste which is not recyclable or compostable, including: Demolition debris, Styrofoam products, light bulbs, window glass, plastic and cellophane bags, aerosol cans, and toothpaste tubes.
- U. **Open Burning:** Burning any matter whereby the resultant combustion products are emitted directly to the open atmosphere without passing through an adequate stack, duct, or chimney.
- V. **Operator:** The person or persons responsible for the operation of a facility.
- W. **Owner or Facility Owner:** The person or persons who own a facility or part of a facility.
- X. **Person:** Any human being, any municipality or other governmental or political subdivision or other public agency, any public or private corporation, any partnership, firm, association, or other organization, any receiver, trustee, assignee, agent or other legal representative of any of the foregoing, or any other legal entity, but does not include the Pollution Control Agency.
- Y. **Recyclables:** Solid waste materials that have a market for reuse in their form or in manufacturing processes, including but not limited to the following: newsprint, glass containers, aluminum containers and aluminum scrap, corrugated cardboard, tin and bimetal containers, office and ledger paper, and recyclable plastic containers including polyethylene terephthalate (PET), high density polyethylene (HDPE), and low density polyethylene (LDPE) beverage containers.
- Z. **Recycling Facility:** A site used to collect, process, and repair recyclable materials and reuse them in their original form or use them in manufacturing processes.
- AA. **Refuse:** Putrescible and nonputrescible solid wastes, including garbage, rubbish, ashes, incinerator ash, incinerator residue, street cleanings, and market and industrial

solid wastes, and including municipal treatment wastes which do not contain free moisture.

BB. Refuse Collection Service: A public or private operation engaged in solid waste collection and solid waste transportation.

CC. 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 industrial, commercial mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include hazardous waste; animal waste used as fertilizer; earthen fill, boulders, rock; sewage sludge; solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other common pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial waste water effluent or discharges which are point sources subject to permits under section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended, dissolved materials in irrigation return flows; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

DD. Solid Waste Management Facility: A facility for the storage, collection, transportation, processing or reuse, conversion, or disposal of solid waste.

EE. Solid Waste Officer: The person designated by the County Board as the Solid Waste Officer.

FF. Unacceptable Waste: Any hazardous waste, infectious waste, lead acid batteries, waste oil, auto hulks, and other solid waste that is normally collected in a separate waste stream.

GG. Waste Tire: A tire that is no longer suitable for its original intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.

HH. Yard Waste: The garden wastes, leaves, lawn cuttings, weeds, and prunings generated at residential or commercial properties.

SECTION 3. PERMITS & LICENSES FOR SOLID WASTE FACILITIES

Subsection 3.1: License Required

Unless otherwise provided by this ordinance no person shall cause, permit, or allow real or personal property under the person's control to be used for the following solid waste management operations unless a license for that purpose has been granted by Swift County.

Licenses shall be required for construction and operation of:

- A. Solid Waste Land Disposal Facilities.
- B. Recycling Facilities.
- C. Composting Facilities.
- D. Waste Tire Processing or Collection Facilities.
- E. Demolition Debris Facilities.

Subsection 3.2: License Application

This license application for a solid waste facility shall include three sets of complete plan, specifications, design data and ultimate land use plans. Proposed operating procedures for a solid waste management facility must be prepared by a professional engineer registered in Minnesota. The applicant shall procure a proper zoning permit to accompany the application if required by the County Zoning Ordinance. The applicant shall also procure an Agency permit to accompany the application. No license shall be issued for a solid waste management facility unless the applicant has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the County Board the availability of revenues necessary to operate the facility in accordance with applicable state and local laws, ordinances and rules.

Subsection 3.3: Referral to Solid Waste Officer

After receiving an application for operation, the County Board shall refer such applications to the Solid Waste Officer who shall give their recommendations to the County Board concerning whether it should issue or deny the license. If an applicant is denied a license, such applicant shall be notified in writing of the reasons therefore by the County Board. A denial shall be without prejudice to the applicant's right to file a further application after revisions are made to satisfy objections specified as reasons for the denial.

Subsection 3.4: Compliance with Ordinances & Rules

The County Board shall refuse to issue a license to any operation which does not comply with this Ordinance, Agency rules and the county's solid waste management plan as provided for in the Minnesota Statutes.

Subsection 3.5: Bond

Issuance of any license pursuant to the provisions of this ordinance shall be contingent upon the applicant furnishing to the County a bond in an amount to be set by the County Board. This bond shall name the County as obligee with sufficient sureties duly licensed and authorized to transact business in the State of Minnesota as sureties. The condition of such bond shall be that if the licensee fails to comply with any of the requirements or fails to perform any of the acts required of an operation or ceases to operate, and the County is required to expend any monies, or expend any labor or material to restore the operation to a condition in compliance with this Ordinance, the bond holder and the sureties on its bond shall reimburse the County for any and all the expenses incurred by the County to remedy failure of the licensee to comply with the terms of this Ordinance and the bond holder and its sureties shall indemnify and save the County harmless from all losses, costs, and charges that may occur to the bond holder or its sureties because of any default of the licensee under the terms of their license to operate in compliance with the terms of the ordinances of the County.

Subsection 3.6: Certificate of Insurance

In addition to the bond referred to in Subsection 3.5, issuance of any license pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance shall be contingent upon the applicant securing, and furnishing to the County a copy of a certificate therefore, the following types of insurance issued to the licensee by insurers fully licensed within the State of Minnesota and in amounts to be set by the

County Board; general liability including, but not limited to, bodily injury, property damage, motor vehicle, loading and unloading insurance.

Subsection 3.7: License Suspension & Revocation

Any license granted by the County Board under the provision of this Ordinance may be suspended by the County Board at any time for non-compliance with the provisions of the license, this Ordinance or applicable state laws or rules, or upon written notification to the licensee and the County Board by the Solid Waste Officer or by an authorized representative of the Agency that the continued use of the operation may endanger the health, welfare, or safety of the public or that the continued use may cause pollution or impairment of the environment.

The notice of suspension shall be deemed adequately served whenever it is served upon the licensee personally or by leaving the same at the licensed premises with the person in charge thereof. A copy of the notice of suspension shall be provided to the County Board. The County Board shall remove the license suspension only upon presentation of evidence acceptable to the County Board that the conditions which were cited as cause for suspension have been fully corrected. A license may be revoked only after the County Board has held a public hearing at which the licensee and other persons wishing to be heard concerning the operation shall have the right to be heard. The date of the hearing for license revocation shall be set by the County Board and shall not be held earlier than ten (10) calendar days after notice of said hearing was mailed to the licensee. Evidence may be adduced in a manner consistent with the rules of evidence applied in civil cases. A transcript therefore shall be made by tape recording or other suitable technique. If, pursuant to said hearing, the County Board may revoke the license or continue such suspension in effect until the operation has demonstrated that full compliance with the provisions of the license, this Ordinance, State laws and State rules has been attained and that such compliance will be continued in the foreseeable future.

Subsection 3.8: Inspections

The licensee shall allow authorized representatives of the County or the Agency access to the facility at any reasonable time and upon presentation of appropriate credentials for the purpose of making such inspections as may be necessary to determine compliance with the requirements of this Ordinance, and any other applicable statute, ordinance, or rule.

Subsection 3.9: License Transfer

No license issued under this Ordinance may be transferred without written approval of the County Board. In case of a transfer of ownership, the licensee shall notify the Solid Waste Officers sixty (60) days in advance of the date of effective transfer of ownership.

Subsection 3.10: Agency Permit & Rules

Nothing in this Ordinance shall relieve a licensee from the requirements of obtaining an Agency permit and compliance with Agency rules. Copies of all applications, licenses or permits submitted to the Agency or granted by the Agency shall be filed by the licensee with the Solid Waste Officer.

Subsection 3.11: Backyard Compost Sites

No license shall be required for a single household or business prior to operating a backyard compost site for yard waste provided that the site is located on the property of the owner, occupant or lessee of the single household or business and provided that the site shall not contaminate the air, water, or cause rodent problems or create a nuisance.

SECTION 4. COLLECTION AND TRANSPORTATION OF SOLID WASTE

Subsection 4.1: Responsibility for Collection & Transportation

The owner, lessee or occupant of any premises, business establishment or industry and/or Commercial Hauler shall be responsible for the satisfactory collection and transportation of all solid waste accumulated at a premises, business establishment or industry to a solid waste disposal site or facility for which a permit has been issued by the Agency unless otherwise provided in this Ordinance.

Subsection 4.2: Vehicles & Containers

Vehicles or containers used for the collection and transportation of garbage and similar putrescible wastes, or refuse containing such materials, shall be covered, leak proof, durable, and of easily cleanable construction. These shall be cleaned to prevent nuisances, pollution, or insect breeding, and shall be maintained in good repair.

Subsection 4.3: Spillage

Vehicles or containers used for the collection and transportation of any solid waste shall be loaded and moved in such a manner that the contents will not fall, leak, or spill there from and shall be covered when necessary to prevent blowing of material. Where spillage does occur, the material shall be picked up immediately by the collector or transporter and returned to the vehicle or container and the area properly cleaned.

Subsection 4.4: Compliance with Law

The collections and transportation of solid wastes, toxic wastes, and of hazardous wastes shall be in accordance with this Ordinance and all pertinent statutes and Agency regulations.

Subsection 4.5: Commercial Hauler License

- A. No Commercial Hauler shall collect and transport solid waste or hazardous waste unless the commercial hauler has first obtained a license to do so from the County Board. Commercial Haulers that are owned and operated by Swift County or any incorporated municipality within Swift County shall be exempt from county licensing.
- B. Each Commercial Hauler license issued by the County Board shall expire on December 31st of each year. Such licenses shall be renewed by the County Board upon application by the Commercial Hauler and payment of the license fee, which shall be set by resolution of the Board.

Subsection 4.6: License Application

Persons intending to engage in the business of being a Commercial Hauler must file an application with the Solid Waste Officer for initial issuance of license, using forms provided by the County. The Solid Waste Officer shall review each application and forward the same to the County Board with a recommendation for the issuance or denial of license. Such application to the Solid Waste Officer and subsequent annual renewals shall contain the following information:

- A. The name and address of the applicant.
- B. A description of each vehicle to be used for solid waste collection, including the vehicle identification, make, model, the capacity of the body or the capacity and number of rollofs.
- C. The date of the last State of Minnesota safety inspection of the vehicle.
- D. The location and address describing the place where the applicant is storing their equipment/vehicle.
- E. Current copy of certification of insurance, indicating insurance coverage in an amount not less than \$600,000.00 combined single limit per occurrence for bodily injury and property damage for the period of the license and including the name of the insurance carrier, its agent, policy number, and effective dates.
- F. A map of the area of each city, township, and county served.
- G. The type and number of locations served and the estimated weekly weight of volume of solid waste collected.
- H. Submission of a description of the route 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.
- I. Other information the County may reasonably require including applicant's signature, and a statement that the applicant will comply with all terms of this Ordinance and pertinent statutes and rules.

Subsection 4.7: License Not Transferable

Commercial Waste Hauler licenses are not transferable to any other person.

Subsection 4.8: Investigation of Complaints

Each Commercial Hauler shall investigate any complaint about employees, equipment, and service. Whenever a complaint is referred to a Hauler by the County, a written report shall be made by the Hauler to the Solid Waste Officer within fifteen (15) days, setting forth their investigation findings and action on such complaint.

SECTION 5. SOLID WASTE STORAGE

Subsection 5.1: Person Responsible for Storage

The owner, lessee, or occupant of any premises, business establishment or industry shall be responsible for the satisfactory storage of all solid waste accumulated at the premises, business establishment or industry to a solid waste disposal site or facility, for which a permit has been issued by the Agency. No building, structure, area, or premises shall be constructed or maintained for human occupancy, use or assembly without adequate facilities for sanitary and safe storage, collection, transportation and disposal of all solid wastes.

Subsection 5.2: Separate Containers

Separate containers shall be used to allow for the separate storage of recyclables, compostables and non-processibles.

Subsection 5.3: Container Construction

Recyclables shall be placed in the container provided by Swift County to single households. All other persons shall place recyclables in a separate container clearly marked for recyclables. Compostables shall be placed loose in an adequate container. If a plastic bag is used for compostables before being placed in an adequate container the bag shall be clear and shall remain open and untied to allow the contents to be easily removed for composting. Non-processibles shall be placed in clear bags that have sufficient strength to securely contain the contents. The bags shall be securely tied or closed to prevent the contents from mixing with compostables upon collection. Non-processibles need not be placed in clear bags if it is too large for a bag, is easily identifiable as a non-processible and can be easily removed from the compostable waste stream.

Subsection 5.4: Container Maintenance

All solid waste containers shall be maintained in a neat, clean, sanitary, and leak-resistant condition by the container's owner to prevent insect breeding, nuisances, and unsightly conditions. Containers shall be maintained by the property holder or by the commercial hauler, when supplied by them.

Subsection 5.5: Frequency of Container Service

Solid wastes shall not be stored on public or private property for more than two (2) weeks without the written approval of the Solid Waste Officer.

Subsection 5.6: Toxic and Hazardous Waste

All toxic and hazardous wastes shall be stored in accordance with state rules administered by the Agency.

SECTION 6. SWIFT COUNTY COMPOSTING/RECYCLING FACILITY

Subsection 6.1: General

- A. The County Facility has been specifically designed for the composting and recycling of solid wastes. All non-processibles received by the County Facility are transported out of Swift County for land disposal. The high cost of transporting and disposing of

non-processibles is greatly increased when recyclables and compostables are not properly separated from the non-processible waste stream.

- B. The County Facility can operate in an efficient and cost effective manner only if all solid waste generators using the facility properly separate their solid wastes before collection or delivery to the County Facility.

Subsection 6.2: Mandatory Solid Waste Separation

Unless otherwise provided in the Ordinance, each solid waste generator utilizing the County Facility shall separate and store their solid wastes into three categories: recyclables, compostables, and non-processibles. It shall be the responsibility of each solid waste generator to properly separate solid wastes before collection or delivery to the County Facility.

Subsection 6.3: Exception to Mandatory Separation

Any person that owns solid waste containers and makes those containers available and open for use by the general public under such conditions that would make it an unreasonable health or safety risk for the owner to be required to separate the public solid wastes – such person may apply to the Solid Waste Officer for a permit for exemption from mandatory separation. Exemption permits shall be granted by the County Board only for those solid waste containers that are open to the general public and not under the continuous control of the applicant, their agents or employees. Each exemption permit issued by the County Board shall expire on December 31st of each year. Such permits may be renewed upon the filing of an application and payment of the annual permit fee, which shall be set by resolution of the County Board. Any person granted an exemption permit shall store and transport all exempted solid wastes in the same manner as non-processibles.

Subsection 6.4: Exemption Permit Application

Any person wishing to be exempt from mandatory separation must first apply for and receive an exemption permit from the County Board. Application shall be made to the Solid Waste Officer on an approved form which shall include the following:

- A. The name and street of the applicant.
- B. A description of the number, size and location of the public solid waste containers on the premises of the applicant.
- C. The estimated weekly weight or volume of solid waste collected in said containers.
- D. A statement of facts which the applicant believes entitles them to an exemption permit.
- E. Payment of annual permit fee to be established by resolution of the County Board.
- F. Any other information the County may reasonably require.

The Solid Waste Officer shall forward the application and permit fee to the County Board along with their recommendation for the issuance of the exemption permit.

Subsection 6.5: Collection of Improperly Separated Solid Waste Prohibited

Except as provided in Subsection 6.3 no person, including a commercial hauler, shall collect or transport improperly separated solid waste to the County Facility. A commercial hauler shall leave improperly separated wastes at the premises of the violation to the solid waste generator and promptly report the nature and location of the violation to the Solid Waste Operator, who shall notify the generator of the violation and action necessary to correct it.

Subsection 6.6: Delivery of Improperly Separated Waste to County Facility

The Solid Waste Officer or their designee shall inspect each load of solid waste delivered to the County Facility and determine whether each such load complies with the mandatory separation requirement.

- A. Upon such inspection, if the Solid Waste Officer or their designee suspects that a load is not in compliance with this Ordinance the following shall apply:
 - 1. The County Facility personnel shall mix said load and from said load shall remove a three percent (3%) sample, by weight.
 - 2. All improperly separated recyclables and non-processibles shall be removed from the compostables and weighed.

- B. If the weight of said materials exceeds twenty percent (20%) of the total weight of the three percent (3%) sample, the entire load is presumed to be improperly separated.

- C. If the Solid Waste Officer or their designee determines any load of solid waste to be improperly separated as described in 6.6 (b) or for any other reason, they shall issue a written notice of noncompliance to the person delivering the load. The notice shall include the following information:
 - 1. Name and address of the person delivering improperly separated solid waste.
 - 2. Date and time of delivery.
 - 3. Total weight and /or volume of the delivered waste.
 - 4. Description of the nature of the violation.
 - 5. Notice that the person may appeal the decision of the Solid Waste Officer to the County Board within ten (10) days. The time and procedures for an appeal shall be determined by the County Board.

- D. Any person delivering improperly separated solid wastes to the County Facility shall choose of the following options:
 - 1. Removal of the improperly separated solid wastes to another solid waste facility licensed by the Agency.
 - 2. Disposal at the County Facility by paying the regular tipping fee plus an additional 100% thereof as a penalty.

Subsection 6.7: Acceptable Special Wastes

- A. Upon payment of the fees to be set by the County Board and posted at the County Facility. The County Facility shall accept the following special wastes:
 - 1. Major appliances.
 - 2. Televisions and microwaves.
 - 3. Mattresses and box springs.
 - 4. Waste Tires.
 - a. 16-inch rim size or less;
 - b. More than 16-inch rim size;
 - c. Large implement tires.

- B. The County Board may adjust the fees for acceptable special wastes at any time by resolution.

Subsection 6.8: Unacceptable Special Wastes

The County Facility shall not accept inoperable motor vehicles or parts, waste oil, lead acid batteries, infectious wastes, or toxic or hazardous waste.

Subsection 6.9: Disposal Fees

Except as otherwise provide in this Ordinance, all persons delivering solid waste to the County Facility shall pay a disposal fee to the Solid Waste Officer. The disposal fee shall be based upon the weight of the delivered solid waste. The disposal fee shall be set by resolution of the County Board and may be adjusted periodically to reflect the cost of operations, facility maintenance, public education, publicity, land disposal costs, and any other factors the County Board may determine to have an impact on the reasonableness of the disposal fee.

Subsection 6.10: Curbside Recyclables Pickup

- A. Swift County or its agents shall offer free weekly curbside pickup of recyclable materials to all single and double family residential dwellings in incorporated cities in Swift County. This service shall be coordinated with the pickup or collection of compostables and non-processible materials.

- B. Ownership of recyclable materials placed for collection by Swift County or it's agents shall be vested in Swift County. It shall be unlawful and a violation of this Ordinance for any person, firm, or corporation other than the owner, lessee, or occupant of the residential dwelling, to pickup said materials for his/her own use.

SECTION 7. TERMINATION OF SOLID WASTE OPERATIONS

All land disposal facilities including those heretofore abandoned shall be closed in accordance with pertinent statures and Agency regulations. The person or persons having the responsibility for the operation of the site shall properly complete the disposal site closure record and submit it to the Solid Waste Officer.

SECTION 8. NONCONFORMING SITES & FACILITIES

Solid waste management facilities in existence on the effective date of this Ordinance and operation of such facilities shall conform to the provision of this Ordinance no later than sixty (60) days after the adoption of the Ordinance, or terminate operation no later than that date unless granted a variance by the County Board.

SECTION 9. VARIANCES

- A. Upon written application by the applicant or operator the County Board shall grant variances from the provision of this Ordinance requiring adherence to certain statutes and Agency regulations, if and only if a variance from the provisions of such statute and Agency regulations has first been granted by the Agency.
- B. Upon written application by the applicant or operator, and in accordance with the following provisions, the County Board may grant variances from the other provisions of this Ordinance in or to promote the effective and reasonable application and enforcement of the provisions of this Ordinance. The written application shall contain such information as the County may require from time to time.
- C. A variance under this subdivision may be granted by the County Board after a public hearing where the County Board determines that enforcement of this Ordinance would cause the applicant undue hardship, or that the Ordinance cannot be complied with due to technological impossibility or economic unreasonableness. Such a variance shall not be granted for a period in excess of two (2) years, but may be renewed upon application of the applicant and after a public hearing. A variance may be revoked by the County Board after a public hearing and prior to expiration of the variance.

SECTION 10. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

For the purpose of protecting the health, safety and welfare, the County Board may impose additional requirements consistent with the intent of this Ordinance for the operation of solid waste facilities.

SECTION 11. SEVERABILITY

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the County Board that the several provisions of this Ordinance be severable in accordance with the following:

- A. If any Court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge any provision of this Ordinance to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect the validity of any other provisions of this Ordinance not specifically included in said judgment.
- B. 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.

SECTION 12. VIOLATIONS

It is hereby declared to be the intention of the County Board that the several provisions of this Ordinance be severable in accordance with the following:

- A. Any violation of statutes or Agency regulations with which compliance is required by this Ordinance is also a violation of this Ordinance.

- B. Any person who shall violate or fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished therefore as provided by Minnesota law. A separate offense shall be deemed committed upon each separate day during or on which a violation occurs or continues. The County is responsible for the enforcement of this Ordinance.

- C. The Ordinance, in addition to other remedies, may be enforced by injunction, action to compel performance or other appropriate action in District Court to prevent, restrain, correct or abate violations.

SECTION 13. OTHER ORDINANCES & REGULATIONS

Swift County does not release any of its Solid Waste Management powers under Minnesota Statutes and Agency regulations to other local units of government. If any regulations, existing or hereafter adopted by any other local unit of government, conflict with the intent of this Ordinance or the Swift County Solid Waste Management Plan, this county ordinance and the plan shall prevail.

SECTION 14. REPEAL & EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance repeals and replaced in its entirety the Solid Waste Ordinance passed on July 23, 1991. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon publication and passage as provided by law.

Passed by the Swift County Board of Commissioners on March 15, 2011.

(Seal)

Chairperson

Attest:

County Auditor

Approved as to form and execution:

County Attorney

Appendix D

MPCA SOLID WASTE COMPOSITION STUDY

Electronic attachment

TABLE II-4
MPCA Waste Composition Study Results, 2011

Sorting Categories	Lyon	Average
Newsprint	4.4%	4.0%
High Grade Paper	3.3%	3.8%
Corrugated	11.4%	9.5%
Magazines	2.8%	2.6%
Other Paper	26.6%	26.4%
Total Percentage: Paper	42.4%	39.8%
High Density Polyethylene - HDPE	0.6%	0.7%
Plastic Film	6.4%	5.0%
Polyethylene Terephthalate - PET	0.4%	0.3%
Polystyrene	0.8%	0.9%
Other Plastic	2.5%	3.1%
Total Percentage: Plastics	10.7%	10.0%
Aluminum Beverage Container	0.6%	0.5%
Other Aluminum	0.2%	0.3%
Ferrous Food Cans	1.2%	1.3%
Other Ferrous	1.5%	2.6%
Other Non-Ferrous	0.3%	0.3%
Total Percentage: Metal	3.8%	5.0%
Glass Food/Beverage Containers	2.4%	2.4%
Other Glass	0.6%	0.5%
Total Percentage: Glass	3.0%	3.1%
Small Yard Waste	3.2%	3.4%
Large Yard Waste	0.0%	0.2%
Other Yard Waste	3.2%	3.6%
Food Waste	15.9%	14.5%
Wood Waste	5.1%	5.9%
Tires	0.1%	0.0%
Adult and Infant Diapers	2.5%	2.6%
Textiles	2.0%	3.5%
Other Organic Waste	4.6%	3.3%
Major Appliances	0.0%	0.1%
Small Electric Appliances	0.7%	0.4%
Demolition/Construction Debris	1.1%	3.7%
Hazardous Waste	0.7%	0.8%
Oil Filters	0.4%	0.2%
Other Inorganic Waste	3.9%	3.6%

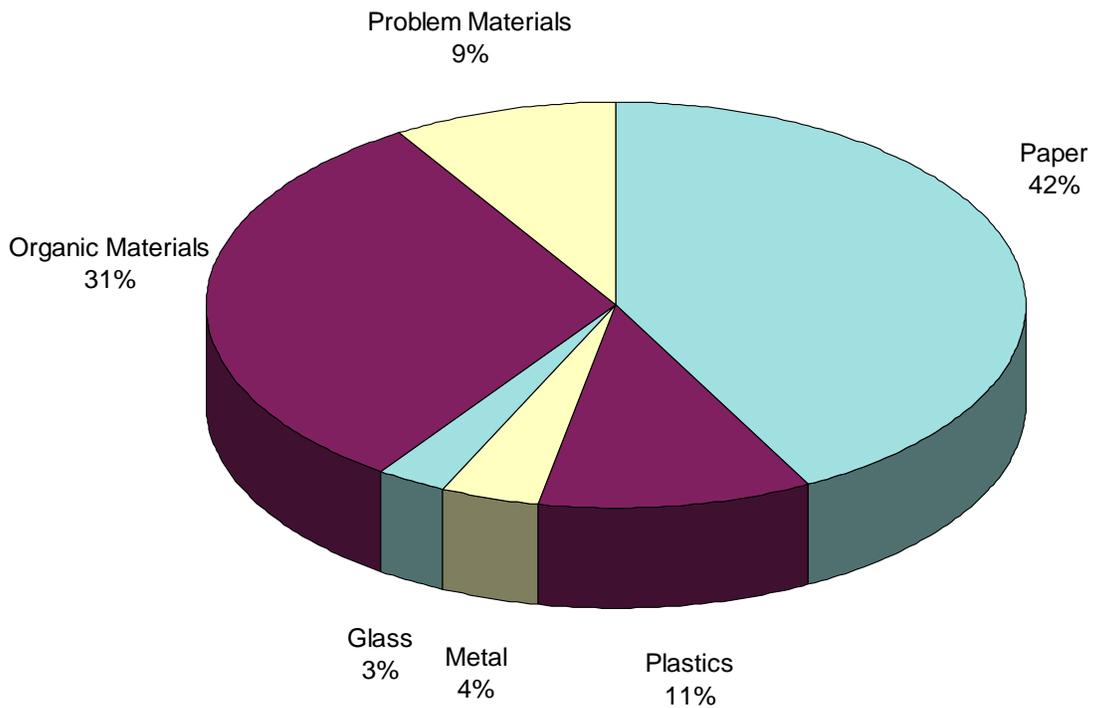
Reference: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Solid Waste Composition Study, 1990-1991, Part I.
Table I-1. MPCA, 520 Lafayette Rd., St Paul, MN 55155. 612-296-6300.

Table II-4 is taken from the MPCA Solid Waste Composition Study. The Table shows the overall percentage estimates of material in MSW (by weight) during the one-year study period at the Lyon County site, the nearest site to Swift County.

Figure II-4 slightly reorganizes the information from Table II-5 to show the major material categories from the Lyon County site. Problem materials include: tires, textiles, major appliances, small electric appliances, demolition/construction debris, hazardous materials, oil filters, and “other” inorganic materials. Organic materials include: yard materials, food materials, wood materials, adult and infant diapers, and “other” organic materials.

Swift County has assumed the results of the MPCA Solid Waste Composition Study to be typical for Swift County.

TABLE II-5
MPCA Waste Composition Study Results from Lyon County, 1992



Reference: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Solid Waste Composition Study, 1990-1991, Part I. Table I-1. MPCA, 520 Lafayette Rd., St Paul, MN 55155. 612-296-6300.

Appendix E

SAMPLE NO-BURN RESOLUTION

SAMPLE RESOLUTION

WHEREAS backyard burning of garbage poses serious, health, environmental, and wildfire risks, and

WHEREAS there are ___ garbage haulers operating in _____ County providing residential and commercial garbage service throughout the entire county, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the _____ County Board of Commissioners

hereby declare that garbage service is available throughout the county. It is understood that this declaration makes on-site disposal of garbage (burning or dumping) illegal for all residents and businesses in _____ County.

Chair, _____ County Board of Commissioners

Date