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NEW ANSWERS FOR MINNESOTA

Report to the Legislature
on the work of
the Minnesota Waste Management Board
January 1, 1983-December 31, 1984



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January, 1985

**MINNESOTA
WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD**

BIENNIAL REPORT

January 1, 1983 to December 31, 1984

MINNESOTA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

BIENNIAL REPORT

JANUARY 1, 1983 to DECEMBER 31, 1984

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CHAPTER I

**AN OVERVIEW OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
HAZARDOUS AND SOLID WASTE POLICIES**

Since its creation by the Minnesota Legislature in 1980, the Waste Management Board has tackled the controversial and complex issues of how to manage solid and hazardous wastes. The nine-member citizens' Board--whose members reflect a variety of backgrounds and occupations, and who represent all areas of the state--came into the process of waste management policymaking with little formal training or information on issues. They did, however, bring a concern and willingness to solve these problems.

They have since devoted considerable time and energy to listening to the views of Minnesotans and to becoming familiar with the highly technical material on which they must base their decisions. After more than four years, seven of the original Board members continue in their service.

THE PROCESS: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

During this four-year learning process the Board members also became familiar with the people their decisions would most directly affect. The Board has pursued a process of citizen participation that has enabled them to gather information and listen to the concerns of citizens from all over the state in order to make decisions for the good of all Minnesotans.

The Board has hosted public meetings, workshops and seminars, and participated in other conventions and meetings. It has worked continuously with various task forces and its citizen advisory groups, most notably, the Hazardous Waste Management Planning Council, the Solid Waste Management Advisory Council and the local

project review committees representing each county containing a candidate hazardous waste disposal site.

The public participation process has not only involved many citizens in the Board's decision making, but has thrust these decisions into the full light of public scrutiny.

THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN: CHARTING A COURSE

The most significant accomplishment of the Board during the past two years is the Hazardous Waste Management Plan, issued in draft form in February, 1984. This document outlines long-term state policies for managing hazardous wastes, and recommends measures, policies and programs to deal with the hazardous waste problem through the year 2000. It also sets a goal of a 30 percent reduction in overall hazardous waste generation in Minnesota by the year 2000.

The Plan, mandated by the Legislature, outlines the types and amounts of hazardous waste expected to be generated in Minnesota for the remainder of this century, evaluates technologies for managing those wastes, and recommends specific hazardous waste management policies and programs.

The Plan is the product of hundreds of hours of meetings, hearings, discussions and deliberations. More important, it is the first comprehensive examination by any state of the extent and nature of its hazardous waste problem, and the first comprehensive state effort to solve that problem in a practical and progressive way.

PRIORITIES: A SENSE OF PURPOSE

The Board understands that industries that generate hazardous waste, as well as the technologies that exist to treat that waste, undergo constant and dynamic change. Changes in the overall hazardous waste picture are a virtual certainty in the next 15 years. The Board, therefore, constructed the Plan to remain flexible and dynamic, open to changes in hazardous waste generation and in waste management technologies.

But the Plan also remains firm on its fundamental priorities: the emphasis on reduction, recycling, recovery and treatment, and with the use of disposal only as a last resort. It recommended specific new programs to ensure that the state's hazardous waste generators will have access to facilities and services needed to satisfy these priorities. The first programs, funded by the 1984 Legislature, are now being implemented.

WASTE REDUCTION PROGRAMS: REAPING ECONOMIC BENEFITS

The new programs reflect the Board's conviction that hazardous waste reduction and treatment measures must become a basic ingredient of good management practices. The programs are administered primarily through existing structures and provide financial incentives for private development without establishing a precedent for state-supported hazardous waste treatment services.

The Board has also, through its extensive public information program, increased the public's awareness of the importance of waste reduction. Increased

public awareness will reinforce the concept that hazardous waste reduction is ultimately in everyone's best interest. These initial state programs are designed to promote private sector initiatives in hazardous waste reduction, treatment, and other alternatives to land-disposal.

AGGRESSIVE ACTION: THE INVENTORY OF PREFERRED AREAS

The Board continues to emphasize alternatives to the land-disposal of hazardous waste. It has taken aggressive action in securing the availability of alternatives for Minnesota's industries.

One example of this aggressive approach can be found in the Board's designation of "preferred areas" where the development of hazardous waste treatment, incineration or transfer/storage facilities will be encouraged on land that is planned or zoned for industrial use and near hazardous waste generators.

During the past two years, the Board has selected preferred areas in or near 21 Minnesota communities as special "zones" where the state will encourage private developers to establish commercial hazardous waste facilities.

THE SEARCH FOR ANSWERS: NEW QUESTIONS ARISE

The Hazardous Waste Management Plan also generated new questions on the need for a hazardous waste disposal facility, and on the best technology for such a facility. Over the past two years, the Board searched the entire state for candidate sites, sifting through volumes of technical information, questioning

and probing technical experts and touring disposal facilities elsewhere in the United States. The effort was designed to secure an environmentally sound and socially acceptable site and disposal technology for those hazardous wastes that cannot be further reduced or treated.

The completion of the Plan added a new dimension to the disposal siting question. More comprehensive information on types of disposal technologies, the volumes of hazardous waste requiring secure disposal, and the specific problems Minnesota faces in regard to hazardous waste was brought together in the document. This put one of the Board's original mandates--the designation of at least one site for a hazardous waste disposal facility--in a new perspective.

Prior to the 1984 legislative session, the Board requested that the Legislature remove the mandate to require the establishment of a disposal facility. The Board had requested that environmental impact studies be completed on the four candidate sites while the need for such a facility would also be investigated.

However, the Legislature suspended the Board's siting process in April, 1984, pending further investigation by the Board into Minnesota's need for such a facility. All candidate site evaluations were placed "on hold" as a result of the Legislature's action.

NO ONE PERFECT SOLUTION: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH

The major message of the Plan--reflected in the progress the Board has made toward its

waste reduction goals--is that there is no "one perfect solution" to the state's hazardous waste management problems. The siting of a disposal facility would be but one component of the total hazardous waste management picture, which must have as its fundamental aims the reduction, recovery and treatment of hazardous waste.

SOLID WASTE SOLUTIONS: ALTERNATIVES TO LANDFILLS

Among the Board's solid waste management programs, one provides up to \$8.8 million in loans and grants to help cities, counties and solid waste management districts construct processing facilities that demonstrate alternatives to landfills.

The Board will also be involved in a program of solid waste flow control and an investigation of insurance for sanitary landfills.

To assure an adequate supply of waste to a solid waste resource recovery facility, county governments and solid waste management districts can adopt flow control ordinances to require waste haulers to bring solid waste to a designated resource recovery facility or transfer station. This requirement could be implemented to help secure more favorable interest rates on bond sales for resource recovery facilities and ensure the economic viability of such facilities, which are now more expensive to operate than landfills.

In reviewing proposed flow control regulations from counties outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area, the Board determines whether each proposal is consistent with the intent of the Waste Management Act in promoting alternatives to solid waste landfills. The Waste Management

Board will be reviewing two flow control proposals early in 1985.

The Solid Waste Landfill Insurance Study, mandated by the 1984 Legislature, will be issued for review during the 1985 Legislative session. The study will examine whether it is feasible or desirable for the state to provide insurance to permitted sanitary landfills to assist them in covering their liabilities for response action and third party damage costs. Only four of the state's 110 operating landfills are known to have insurance for accidents such as groundwater contamination.

The key question this study will analyze is: Is some type of insurance or coverage needed for landfills and, if so, what role should government have in providing and encouraging this coverage?

Other major solid waste programs include the establishment of special purpose solid waste management districts and the supplementary review of waste facility siting, and are detailed further in this report.

GETTING CONTROL OF FUTURE WASTE PROBLEMS NOW

The Board plans to continue this progress toward waste reduction and away from land disposal in both the solid and hazardous waste management. The Board will continue to monitor and evaluate current programs, recommending further funding for the most promising hazardous waste reduction and treatment projects and exploring the possible development of new programs.

The Board continues to face many challenges. Hazardous

waste management services for small businesses need improvement, and the market conditions for the development of these new, essential hazardous waste management services in Minnesota are uncertain. Above all, the Board will continue to promote waste reduction, keeping citizens informed of their rights and responsibilities in proper waste management and involved in decision-making.

CHAPTER II

HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

MINNESOTA'S HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The Board, in the draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan issued in February 1984, outlines a state policy that prioritizes the methods businesses and industries should use in managing their hazardous wastes. Those methods, in order of preference, are:

- waste reduction,
 - resource recovery and recycling,
 - treatment and incineration,
- and
- land-disposal.

MINNESOTA'S HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

● Technical Assistance

The Board has established a new \$150,000 program to provide technical assistance to state hazardous waste generators to help them better manage their wastes. The program will be administered by the Board but implemented by the University of Minnesota and the state's 13 Small Business Development Centers. It began operation in December, 1984 and will entail an information clearinghouse and various outreach efforts including:

- meetings, training sessions and conferences to provide information on hazardous waste management and reduction to business and waste generators,
- a hazardous waste information "hotline,"
- a library of hazardous waste management documents,
- fact sheets on hazardous waste reduction and management opportunities,
- a waste management directory listing where to go and who to talk to for hazardous waste information,
- meetings with trade associations, chambers of commerce, and other

business groups to discuss their concerns and information needs,

- future plans for on-site consultation between program staff or consultants and waste generators, and
- future plans for long-range research into hazardous waste management and reduction.

WASTE REDUCTION GRANTS PROGRAM

This program authorizes up to \$150,000 in grants, to be awarded early in 1985, to businesses to fund studies to investigate methods to reduce hazardous waste generation, either by the application of existing methods or research into new techniques. Information gathered from these studies will be compiled and made available to other generators through the technical assistance program.

GOVERNOR'S ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS

This program has been developed by the WMB in an effort to identify and acknowledge major strides by Minnesota companies in improving hazardous waste management. Each project nominated for the award will be evaluated on the basis of:

- its benefits to the environment,
- the technological significance of its process or equipment,
- its economic benefits, including any profits it created, the annual savings that resulted and the payback periods for new equipment or industrial measures,
- the generator's commitment to helping other firms by sharing information and expertise gained in the project.

Each award winner will receive a certificate from the Governor. Achievements will be publicized in a booklet distributed by the Waste Management Board. Each winner will also receive a special flag to fly as a symbol of the award.

STATEWIDE HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTATION/COLLECTION SYSTEM

On October 31, 1984, the Board awarded a \$347,000 grant to the McKesson Chemical Company, an international chemical distributor with experience in Minnesota, to lay the groundwork for a statewide hazardous waste transportation and collection network. The network will primarily serve small and medium-sized businesses by collecting their hazardous wastes and transporting them to processing facilities for proper treatment. The initial stages of the network are expected to be in place in July, 1985.

DEVELOPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES

During October and November, 1984 the Board awarded a total of more than \$320,000 in grants to waste management firms to study the feasibility of developing processing and treatment facilities in Minnesota.

The companies are:

1. The Metropolitan Recovery Corporation, from the Twin Cities, and CECOS International Inc., which are proposing a facility to treat metal plating wastes.
2. The Envirite Corporation of Pennsylvania, which will study the market for an inorganic waste treatment facility.
3. Environmental Systems, Inc. of Colorado, which will study the potential for an integrated processing facility to treat a variety of hazardous wastes.
4. The Stablex Corporation of Pennsylvania, which will conduct a market study for an integrated hazardous waste treatment facility.
5. The Bio-Clean Company of Bloomington, Minnesota which will study the feasibility of biological treatment of PCP-contaminated soil.

Other grants may be awarded in the future. The WMB will also review applications under a Department of Energy and Economic Development program to provide loans for the capital development of new hazardous waste processing facilities.

PREFERRED AREAS

The Board has selected preferred areas for the development of hazardous waste processing facilities in or near 21 Minnesota communities. These areas are special "zones" where the state is encouraging private developers to establish facilities in one or more of three major categories: chemical waste treatment plants, hazardous waste incinerators, and transfer/storage facilities for the collection and temporary storage of hazardous wastes. Preferred areas include land that is planned or zoned for industrial use, and generally near hazardous waste generators. The areas were identified by the Board after a lengthy process of site evaluations and public hearings. In identifying preferred areas, the Board performed detailed site investigations, and the information produced in those investigations is available to developers interested in sites within the preferred areas. Maps of the preferred areas are attached as Appendices E-1 and 2.

SUPPLEMENTARY REVIEW

Supplementary Review allows the Waste Management Board to review certain projects that have received Pollution Control Agency permits but have been denied approval by the local political subdivision. The rules establish a process whereby the Board can consider the issues involved in a matter and decide whether or not the project should

be approved. The Board may also impose stricter permit conditions on the project.

To date no requests for supplementary review of hazardous waste projects have been received by the Board.

ESTIMATE OF NEED FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL

This report, mandated by the 1984 Legislature when it acted to suspend the disposal facility siting process, will be completed by the Board late in 1985 for review during the 1986 Legislative session. It will consider the types and quantities of waste that will be generated in the state during the next 15 years, estimate the disposal capacity that will be available to Minnesota hazardous waste generators at out-of-state commercial facilities and the prospects for continued out-of-state availability, and will compare the indirect costs and benefits of a state hazardous waste disposal facility. The Board will also issue a recommendation on the future of disposal siting in Minnesota. If a resumption of the siting process is warranted, an affirmative action of the 1986 Legislature would be required to resume the siting process.

CANDIDATE DISPOSAL SITES

The four "candidate sites" designated by the WMB--in Aitkin, Marshall, Carver and Scott Counties--continue to remain for consideration pending a decision by the Legislature on the future of the siting process. A map of these candidate disposal sites is attached as Appendix E-3.

CHAPTER III

SOLID WASTE PROGRAMS

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

The Waste Management Board solid waste activity is focused in five main areas in order to help local governments to improve their solid waste management and develop "resource recovery" alternatives to landfills.

- Solid Waste Management Districts Program

- Supplementary Review of Solid Waste Facility Siting

- Review of Designation of Facility (Flow Control) regulations

- Solid Waste Processing Facilities Demonstration Program

- Solid Waste Landfill Insurance Study

SOLID WASTE PROCESSING FACILITIES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

The Solid Waste Facilities Demonstration program was mandated by the 1980 Waste Management Act and authorizes the Board to distribute \$8.8 million in loans and grants to help cities, counties and special solid waste management districts construct solid waste processing facilities that demonstrate alternatives to landfills. Eligible projects include:

- waste-to-energy facilities,
- recycling plants,
- composting facilities,
- transfer stations serving resource recovery facilities,
- facilities to process such special waste streams such as used tires and wood wastes, and

- waste incineration with resource recovery.

To be eligible, projects must demonstrate either an innovative technology or a unique institutional arrangement.

Thus far, the Board has awarded over \$3 million in grants and loans to four separate projects:

- Almost \$800,000 was recently

awarded to assist Pennington County in constructing a \$1.2 million facility in Thief River Falls that will process solid waste from Pennington, Marshall, and Red Lake Counties. Paper waste will be converted into densified refuse-derived-fuel pellets. Glass and metal wastes will be recycled, and the remaining "wet refuse" will eventually be composted.

- Ramsey County received \$554,500 to help construct a recycling center in St. Paul that will process newsprint, glass, metals, and other recyclables collected from households and drop-off centers in the county.

- The Northwest Solid Waste Joint Powers Board consisting of seven northwestern Minnesota counties, received almost \$700,000 from the Board to construct four transfer stations in counties that would be shipping wastes to the facility. The Board's funds cannot, however, actually be committed to the project until financing of the incinerator is resolved.

- Pope and Douglas Counties, which are jointly planning to construct a modular waste-to-energy incinerator in Alexandria, received \$1 million from the Board. However, the Board's award is contingent upon the ability of the two counties to secure a reliable market for steam generated by the incinerator.

The Board is currently reviewing three more applications and anticipates several others in the near future.

Before any county or city can become eligible to apply for funding assistance under the Board's demonstration program, it must first complete a comprehensive solid waste management plan. While implementing the demonstration program, the Board has discovered

that many counties require assistance in preparing comprehensive plans and in preparing detailed applications for funding of a resource recovery facilities. Board staff have assisted potential applicants by guiding them through the planning and application process. This process, however, requires months of discussions and meetings to ensure thorough planning and enhance the potential for success of resource recovery projects.

The Board, whose solid waste staff has provided assistance to approximately 50 counties and cities throughout the state, emphasizes the necessity for potential applicants to analyze a variety of resource recovery alternatives to landfills. While many officials believe an incinerator is the ultimate solution to their solid waste problems, they often overlook such other options as:

- waste reduction,
- recycling,
- yard and leaf waste composting, co-composting, and
- refuse-derived fuel.

Because state policy favors an integrated approach to solid waste management, using a variety of resource recovery alternatives, the Board works with local governments to ensure that they incorporate these alternatives into their planning process. A detailed list of Waste Management Board activities is contained in Appendix G.

SOLID WASTE LANDFILL INSURANCE STUDY

This study, mandated by the 1984 Legislature, is currently being completed by the Board. Due to be issued for review during the 1985 Legislative session, the study will recommend if it is feasible or desirable

for the state to provide insurance to permitted sanitary landfills to assist them in covering their liabilities for response action and third party damage costs. Only four of the state's 110 operating landfills are known to have insurance for accidents such as groundwater contamination.

Environmental Impairment Liability (EIL) coverage is the type of insurance written to cover pollution accidents of a gradual or "non-sudden" nature, such as those resulting from groundwater contamination. This type of insurance can be difficult to obtain. In fact, except for one known exception, the few landfills in Minnesota with EIL coverage are owned by one large waste management corporation. Thus, the vast majority of the landfills in Minnesota do not have such coverage and may face significant liability exposure, threatening their financial solvency in the future. This includes most privately-owned as well as publicly-owned landfills.

REVIEW OF DESIGNATION OF FACILITY (FLOW CONTROL) REGULATIONS

To assure an adequate supply of waste to a solid waste resource recovery facility, county governments and solid waste management districts can issue "flow control" ordinances to require waste haulers to bring solid waste to a designated resource recovery facility or transfer station. This requirement could be implemented to help secure more favorable interest rates on bond sales for resource recovery facilities and ensure the economic viability of such facilities, which are currently more expensive to construct and operate than landfills.

All flow control ordinances issued by county governments or solid waste management districts outside the Twin Cities metro

area must be approved by the WMB. Flow control regulations within the Twin Cities metro area must be approved by the Metropolitan Council.

In reviewing flow control regulations from counties outside the Twin Cities metro area, the Board determines whether the proposal is consistent with the intent of the Waste Management Act. This would include an analysis of whether the proposed local regulation would:

- result in the recovery of resources or energy from materials that would otherwise be disposed;
- reduce the need for the land-disposal of solid waste;
- improve financial support for the facility; and
- be the best method to ensure an adequate waste supply to the facility.

The Solid Waste Management Districts program provides a mechanism for Minnesota counties to join together to facilitate joint solid waste planning and the siting of solid waste landfills or processing facilities. The counties petition the Board, which then reviews the counties' proposal and its consistency with the goals of the Waste Management Act.

The Waste Management Act also gave the Board the task of establishing "supplementary review" rules for the mediation of disputes over the siting of solid waste landfills, resource recovery facilities, and sewage sludge disposal sites in counties outside the Twin Cities metropolitan area.

To date no requests for such supplementary reviews have been received by the Board.

CHAPTER IV

WORK PLAN

WORK PLAN

January 1, 1985 - June 30, 1987

HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITIES

Waste Reduction Program

During the next two years the Waste Management Board will administer a program of grants to hazardous waste generators, especially small quantity generators, to fund feasibility studies on new methods of techniques for reducing hazardous waste generation. For FY 1985, \$150,000 is available in grants, and \$200,000 will be sought in FY 1986 and \$250,000 in FY 1987. This program is publicized through and coordinated with a technical assistance program sponsored by the Waste Management Board.

Technical Assistance to Generators

The Board is implementing a program to provide technical assistance on hazardous waste management issues to waste generators. The University of Minnesota has been selected to manage the program. The 1984 Legislature appropriated \$150,000 for FY 1985 to implement this program, and the Board anticipates seeking appropriations from the Legislature of \$270,000 in FY 1986 and \$300,000 in FY 1987 for further development of this service.

Development of Processing, Recycling and Collection Facilities and Services.

The Board will continue to pursue four programs designed to help establish hazardous waste processing and collection facilities or services. In November, 1984 the Board awarded a total of \$320,000 to five companies to fund market studies and/or pilot scale testing to determine the feasibility of developing hazardous waste treatment facilities or services in the state.

The results of their studies and tests will be complete by mid-1985. At that time, the companies will make further requests to develop their projects based on those results. The Board is requesting funding of \$350,000 for FY 1986 and \$200,000 in FY 1987 for this program. This grant money would be used to fund future phases of development for those companies who originally received grants and to fund other companies who may propose feasibility studies that would not duplicate work done by earlier grant recipients. Grants in this program are limited to \$50,000 per study, although applicants may receive more than one grant if their work warrants more study.

Proposers for these processing facility development grants will describe barriers to the development of hazardous waste treatment facilities in Minnesota. This information will be used by the Board to make recommendations to the Legislature in 1986 which will ensure the development of necessary processing and collection facilities.

In November, 1984 the Board also awarded \$347,000 to McKesson Chemical Corporation for the study and development of a statewide system for the collection and transportation of hazardous waste. McKesson will handle almost all types of hazardous waste and the system is especially geared towards the small and medium-sized generators.

McKesson will implement this system in stages:

- June, 1985 - market studies and field test planning completed
- June, 1985-1986 - field test

- June 1986 - begin to implement statewide system.

While no additional funding

for this program is presently anticipated, the report by McKesson at the conclusion of the field test in 1986 may recommend programs which would be necessary to implement the transportation/collection service on a statewide basis.

The Minnesota Energy and Economic Development Authority has authorization to bond up to \$10 million in loans to construct hazardous waste treatment facilities. The Board must review each loan application and certify whether the proposed facility is technically feasible and contributes in a significant way to hazardous waste management in Minnesota. It is anticipated that the Board will be reviewing loan applications during the coming two years; it is uncertain whether additional funding beyond the \$10 million in loans will be necessary.

Estimate of Need

The Estimate of Need consists of three basic areas of study: a revised estimate of hazardous waste generation and of the amount of waste requiring disposal, including estimates of residuals from commercial treatment facilities in the state; an estimate of disposal capacity outside the state and the prospects for its continued availability, and an analysis of the indirect costs and benefits of disposal within or outside of the state. An interim report on the Estimate of Need will be prepared for the Legislature in February, 1985 with a complete draft available for review in June, 1985. The final report is expected by September, 1985.

Disposal Siting

This effort was put "on hold" by action of the 1984 Legislature pending the results of the above-mentioned study. Should the 1986 Legislature

act affirmatively concerning the siting activity, work will resume in late FY 1986.

SOLID WASTE ACTIVITIES

The goal of the Waste Management Board's solid waste programs is to reduce reliance on land-disposal and, wherever possible, to encourage resource recovery and the generation of energy by waste incineration.

The solid waste processing facilities demonstration program will continue to offer grant and loan assistance to local units of government. Bond funds in the amount of \$8.8 million were made available for this purpose. Emphasis will continue to be directed at marketing the program to cities and counties. This would include meetings, conferences and workshops designed to encourage local decision-makers to implement landfill abatement alternatives.

Demonstration Program Rules have been revised in an effort to improve the delivery of the program to local government units. The rules have been revised in areas affecting the schedule for awarding of funds, definition of terms and, the highly structured, competitive, project evaluation process.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

An integral element of the Board's efforts to improve waste management practices in Minnesota is public information and education. The public (including industry) must be fully informed of the issues and must participate in, and eventually support decision made about waste management.

The Board will continue to intensify and expand its public affairs efforts to reach a broader audience, and to cover a wide

range of issues--especially
solid waste.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS

The goal of the Board's activities over the next three years is to improve waste management in Minnesota. This is not easy to define and perhaps less easy to measure, especially since the current state of waste management in Minnesota is ill-defined.

There are several indicators that might be used to measure the Board's success in achieving its goals. They include:

- the level of reduction in hazardous waste generation achieved,
- the development of commercial hazardous waste processing and collection facilities and services,
- the development of a more accurate estimate of the need for a hazardous waste disposal facility,
- reduction in the use and reliance on land disposal for hazardous and solid wastes,
- the development of alternatives to solid waste landfills, including resource and energy recovery facilities and new institutional arrangements which facilitate the development of alternatives, and
- a greater public understanding of waste issues and of the responsibilities of citizens in achieving resolutions of these issues.

W. J. ...

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CHAPTER V

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations for Legislative Action

There will not be a major legislative program for the 1985 Legislature.

Implementation of the programs recommended by the Draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan in February 1984 was accomplished by the 1984 Legislature. The Board has requested that the following funding be provided by the Legislature for continuation of those programs for the 1985-87 Biennium.

Waste Reduction Programs

	<u>Technical Assistance Program</u>	<u>Generator Grants</u>
Current: FY 85	\$150,000	\$150,000
Requested: FY 86	\$270,000	\$200,000
FY 87	\$300,000	\$250,000

Processing Development

	<u>Transportation/Collection System</u>	<u>Processing Facilities</u>
Current: FY 85	\$350,000	\$350,000
Requested: FY 86	-	\$350,000
FY 87	-	\$200,000

The 1986 session will be a significant one for the Waste Management Board as a number of recommendations can be expected based upon studies and reports the Board will be preparing.

The Legislature is currently scheduled to decide whether or not to continue the Board's siting process during the 1986 session.

On November 1, 1984, the Board received nine proposals from private hazardous waste management firms to construct hazardous waste processing, treatment and collection facilities in Minnesota. Five of these companies received funding from the Board in late-October to conduct marketing, feasibility and technical studies to lay the groundwork for the possible development of these facilities. These studies will be completed by June 30, 1985.

The Board may be bringing recommendations for possible legislation, based on the results of the grant-funded studies, to the Legislature for action during the 1986 session.

CHAPTER VI

BOARD OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES

THE MINNESOTA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The Waste Management Board (WMB) was created by the Waste Management Act of 1980. It is comprised of nine permanent members, including one member for each of Minnesota's Congressional Districts, and a full-time chairman appointed at-large.

Four temporary members also serve on the Board. They represent each of the counties--Marshall, Aitkin, Carver and Scott--where the Board has selected a candidate hazardous waste disposal site.

Four additional temporary Board members, representing crystalline bedrock study areas in Yellow Medicine, Redwood, Stearns and St. Louis Counties, served on the Board during its consideration of that technology from November, 1983 until February, 1984.

During the biennium between January 1, 1983 and January 1, 1985, the Board held 45 regular board meetings and four special board meetings. The first meeting of 1985, on January 10, will be the 100th regular meeting of the Board.

Specific information on the Board members, special Board programs, tours and activities is detailed in Appendices A and B.

WMB STAFF AND ORGANIZATION

There are 25 staff positions at the Board.

The staff is divided into three main areas: hazardous waste activities, solid waste activities and support staff. Staff perform technical, planning, community relations and public affairs functions within each major area. Public information

staff produce publications and oversee publicity and media relations for the agency.

The current table of organization is attached as Appendix C.

ADVISORY COUNCILS

The Board seeks the advice and expertise of citizen representatives from industry, government and the general public in reviewing its programs and in formulating hazardous and solid waste management policies. The major advisory groups for the Board are the Hazardous Waste Management Planning Council and the Solid Waste Management Advisory Council.

Hazardous Waste Management Planning Council (MS 115A.12, Subd. 1)

This Council is comprised of 18 members, six representing each of three groups--citizens, local government officials, and industry. Members come from all geographic areas of the state and bring a diversity of experience to the Board on both policy and technical issues. Member serve two-year terms; a current membership list can be found in Appendix D-2.

The Council has discussed many topics over the last two years, and its greatest influence has been felt in the development of the Hazardous Waste Management Report and the draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The Council devoted particular attention to the estimates of hazardous waste generation in Minnesota and the development of hazardous waste management policies.

The Council has also worked closely with the Board staff in the development of administrative rules and has also had considerable influence on the development

of several WMB reports, most notably the Mitigation and Compensation Report.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL (MS 115A.12, Subd. 1)

This advisory group is comprised of 15 members, including citizens, local government officials and solid waste industry representatives. The Council's responsibilities include advising the Board on responses to petitions from local governments requesting permission to form, terminate or alter solid waste management districts; reviewing requests from local governments to impose flow control; and recommendations on Board actions on applications for the Board's \$8.8 million Solid Waste Demonstration Grant and Loan Program. The current membership of the Council is listed in Appendix D-3.

TASK FORCES

Other citizen and government councils and task forces have worked with the Board during the past two years. A complete list of these groups and specific memberships and functions can be found in Appendix D.

The **Processing Areas Task Force** met during 1983 to review the Hazardous Waste Management Plan. It was comprised of representatives from the municipalities where the preferred areas for hazardous waste processing facilities are located.

The **Local Government Advisory Task Force**, also active in 1983, was comprised of representatives from local government associations. Its function was also to advise the Board on the Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Local Plan Review Committees were formed in 1983 during

the Board's study of the crystalline bedrock technology, and consisted of representatives from each of the crystalline bedrock "study areas": St. Louis, Yellow Medicine, Stearns and Redwood Counties. Their role was to review the Board's planning documents and the Hazardous Waste Management Plan. These committees were disbanded when the Board voted to discontinue its study of that technology.

The **Local Project Review Committees** were appointed by the Governor in March, 1983, and represent each of the four counties with a candidate site for a disposal facility: Carver, Scott, Marshall and Aitkin. Community representatives from the Board staff work closely with these committees, advising them of Board activities. These committees also worked to review the Hazardous Waste Management Plan and other documents generated by the Board.

The **Interagency Technical Advisory Council** (MS 115A.12, Subd. 2) consists of representatives from 10 state or metropolitan agencies and meets at the call of the WMB chairman. They advise the Board on its policymaking activities and other issues.

The **Household Hazardous Waste Task Force** was formed in June 1984, at the recommendation of the Board's Hazardous Waste Management Planning Council. It is made up of individuals representing a diversity of organizations who share an interest in environmental protection. The task force is working to promote both awareness and proper management of household hazardous wastes by preparing a background report on the issue and assembling Legislative recommendations.

The Hazardous Waste Reduction Task Force was established in June, 1984 to help the Board implement new programs in technical assistance and waste reduction grants. It has helped to set the initial goals, objectives and priorities for the new waste reduction programs, and serves as a mechanism for focusing on the specific waste reduction needs of Minnesota businesses. This task force will also review possible research projects to be funded through the waste reduction grants.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The purpose of the WMB's public information and education program is to convey, to specific audiences, information on the Waste Management Board as the state's agent in developing positive measures to deal with solid and hazardous wastes in the future. Information and education efforts are designed to maintain this agency's image as a developer of solutions to the state's solid and hazardous waste problems. This image is conveyed through a variety of media, by a number of techniques designed specifically to communicate with carefully targeted segments of the public.

Specific activities include:

- a monthly newsletter ,
- and other occasional reports,
- posters, brochures, fact sheets,
- audio-visual presentations,
- speeches and speechwriting,
- media relations,
- meetings, publications
- and other programs for industry,
- and other target groups,
- special events.

MINNESOTA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
BIENNIAL REPORT
JANUARY 1, 1983 to DECEMBER 31, 1984

APPENDICES

WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

APPENDIX A

BOARD MEMBER LIST - September 21, 1984

<u>NAME</u>	<u>HOME ADDRESS & PHONE</u>	<u>MAIL ADDRESS & PHONE</u>
Robert G. Dunn Chairman	708 Fourth Street South Princeton, MN 55371 (612) 389-1593	7323 - 58th Avenue North Crystal, MN 55428 (612) 536-0816
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Milton L. Knoll, Jr. District #4	577 South Sterling Maplewood, MN 55119 (612) 731-2441	Champion Intl., Box 43260 St. Paul, MN 55164 (612) 641-4467
Louise Kuderling District #5	4001 Heritage Hills Dr. #205 Bloomington, MN 55437 (612) 893-9822	4001 Heritage Hills Dr. #205 Bloomington, MN 55437 (612) 893-9822
Thomas T. Renner District #6 (Retired 12-1-84)	14747 County Road 30 Elk River, MN 55330 (612) 441-2702	6300 Industry Avenue NW Anoka, MN 55303 (612) 427-6100
Allan B. Eide District #7	Hitterdal, MN 56552 (218) 962-3477	Hitterdal, MN 56552 (218) 962-3477
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Earl Gnan Carver County	13190 - 122nd Street Norwood, MN 55368 (612) 467-2989	13190 - 122nd Street Norwood, MN 55368 (612) 467-2989
Lawrence Sunsdahl Marshall County	Box 9 Stephen, MN 56757 (218) 478-3671	Box 9 Stephen, MN 56757 (218) 478-2216
Richard Eischens Scott County	5331 West 260th Street New Prague, MN 56071 (612) 467-2989	5331 West 260th Street New Prague, MN 56071 (612) 467-2989

CHRONOLOGY OF BOARD ACTIONS

January 1, 1983 - January 1, 1985

January 20, 1983	Board adopts Solid Waste Management District Rules.
January 27, 1983	Expert Conference on Hazardous Waste Disposal Technologies. Board considers crystalline bedrock technology for first time.
February-March, 1983	Land disposal facility siting is discussed.
March 3, 1983	Solid Waste Demonstration Grant and Loan Program rules adopted.
April 14, 1983	Battelle Institute Report presents a comparative study of hazardous waste disposal technologies.
April 28, 1983	First draft of Hazardous Waste Management Report is approved by the Board.
May 23, 1983	Board holds Public Conference, "Searching for Solutions," on hazardous waste management issues.
May 24, 1983	Board adopts work program and policy criteria for crystalline bedrock disposal site selection process.
June 9, 1983	Board adopts 18 preliminary study areas for crystalline bedrock hazardous waste disposal sites.
June 23, 1983	Solid waste processing demonstration grant is awarded to Fergus Falls for a waste-to-energy incinerator.
July 28, 1983	Board submits for public review the draft Hazardous Waste Management Report.
August 15, 1983	Board eliminates nine of 18 preliminary study areas for crystalline bedrock disposal.
August 24,25, 1938	Board completes the Inventory of Preferred Areas for Hazardous Waste Processing Facilities, selecting areas in or near 13 Twin Cities metro area communities; full Inventory contains areas in or near 22 communities.
September 8, 1983	Four new preliminary study areas, all on public lands, added to areas under consideration for crystalline bedrock disposal sites.
September 22, 1983	Board selects five study areas for crystalline bedrock disposal.
December 15, 1983	Board issues Hazardous Waste Management Report.
December 21, 1983	Board issues, for public hearing, draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan and draft Certificate of Need for hazardous waste disposal.

January 12, 1984	Solid Waste Demonstration Grant/Loan awarded to Pope-Douglas Counties for waste-to-energy project; Solid Waste Demonstration Grant/Loan awarded to Northwest Joint Powers for a transfer station.
January 16, 1984	Public hearing on draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan and draft Certificate of Need for hazardous waste disposal.
February 23, 1984	Board issues revised draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan, revised draft Certificate of Need; Board eliminates crystalline bedrock disposal technology from further consideration, eliminating all crystalline bedrock study areas as a result. Board co-sponsors statewide conference "Evaluating Waste Management Options."
April 24, 1984	Legislature approves amendments to the Waste Management Act suspending disposal siting process and establishing new programs recommended by the Board to promote alternatives to disposal.
August 9, 1984	Solid Waste Demonstration Grant/Loan awarded to Ramsey County for the development of a processing facility for recycling.
September, 1984	Board sponsors series of seven regional solid waste management conferences around the state.
October 31, 1984	Board approves grants for the hazardous waste processing facility development program for Metropolitan Recovery Corporation, Envirote Corporation and Environmental Systems, Inc. and approves grant to McKesson Chemical Company for the development of a hazardous waste transportation/collection system. Board also approves Solid Waste Demonstration Grant/Loan Program award to Pennington County for a solid waste densified refuse-derived-fuel processing facility.
November 8, 1984	Board approves hazardous waste processing development grants to Stablex Corporation and Bio-Clean, Inc.
December, 1984	Board participates in statewide series of meetings co-sponsored by Chambers of Commerce and MACI to present new hazardous and solid waste programs to hazardous waste generators and local officials.

APPENDIX B-1

1984 - Waste Management Board Tours

<u>Date</u>	<u>Operator & Type of Facility</u>	<u>Location</u>
February 6, 1984	Love Canal Clean-up site	Niagara Falls, NY
February 6, 1984	SCA Chemical Services Landfill & processing facility	Model City, NY
February 7, 1984	CECOS International Landfill	Niagara Falls, NY
February 7, 1984	Gas storage site excavated rock	Watkins Glen, NY
February 15, 1984	N.Y. City aqueduct excavated rock	New York, NY
February 15, 1984	Modern Transportation Transportation	Newark, NJ
February 16, 1984	Peak Chemical Co. Recycling	Newark, NJ
February 16, 1984	SCA Chemical Services Treatment	Newark, NJ
February 28, 1984	Envirosafe Services, Inc. Landfill	Marcus Hook, PA
February 28, 1984	Envirosafe Services, Inc. Landfill	Honeybrook, PA
February 29, 1984	Rollins Environmental Services Incineration, treatment	Bridgeport, NJ
February 29, 1984	Chem Clear Treatment	Chester, PA
March 14, 1984	Fondessy Enterprises Landfill	Toledo, OH
March 14, 1984	Nelson Industrial Services Treatment	Detroit, MI
March 15, 1984	Dow Chemical Co. Treatment, storage, landfill incineration	Midland, MI
March 20, 1984	Gulf Coast Waste Disposal Authority Treatment, landfill	Texas City, TX

March 21, 1984	Rollins Environmental Services Incineration, landfill	Deer Park, TX
March 21, 1984	Empak Deepwell injection, treatment	Deer Park, TX
March 26, 1984	Envirosafe Services, Inc. Landfill	Mountain Home, ID
March 27, 1984	IT Corporation Treatment, landfill	Martinez & Benicia, CA
March 28, 1984	Romic Chemical Co. Solvent recycling	East Palo Alto, CA
April 2, 1984	Cincinnati Municipal Incinerator Incinerator	Cincinnati, OH
April 2, 1984	CECOS International Storage, processing, landfill	Cincinnati, OH
May 29, 1984	U.S. Pollution Control Landfill, treatment	Fairview, OK
June 1, 1984	Rollins Environmental Services Incineration, landfill	Deer Park, TX
June 1, 1984	Chem Waste Management Landfill	Port Arthur, TX
August 20, 1984	International Solvent Recycling Solvent recycling	Barstow, CA
October 16-17, 1984	Envirite Treatment	Canton, OH
October 16-17, 1984	AI-Chemtron Processing/treatment	Cleveland, OH
October 17, 1984	CECOS Treatment Corp. Processing	Bristol, CT
October 18, 1984	Stablex Canada, Inc. Treatment, stabilization	Blainville, Quebec
October 18, 1984	Inland Waters Pollution Control, Inc. Transportation	Romulus, MI
October 18-19, 1984	Environmental Systems, Inc. Treatment, disposal/non-hazardous industrial wastes	Aurora, CO

APPENDIX B-2

Board Conferences, 1983

January 11, 1983 - Composting Conference/Co-sponsor

January 20, 1983 - panel of experts

March 16-18 - Manitoba Symposium, Winnipeg

April 1, 1983 - National Hazardous Waste Siting Conference

May 23, 1983 - Searching for Solutions

May 31, 1983 - Pollution Prevention Pays, Hazardous Waste Reduction Conference

September 13, 1983 - Hazardous Waste Reduction Conference

1984

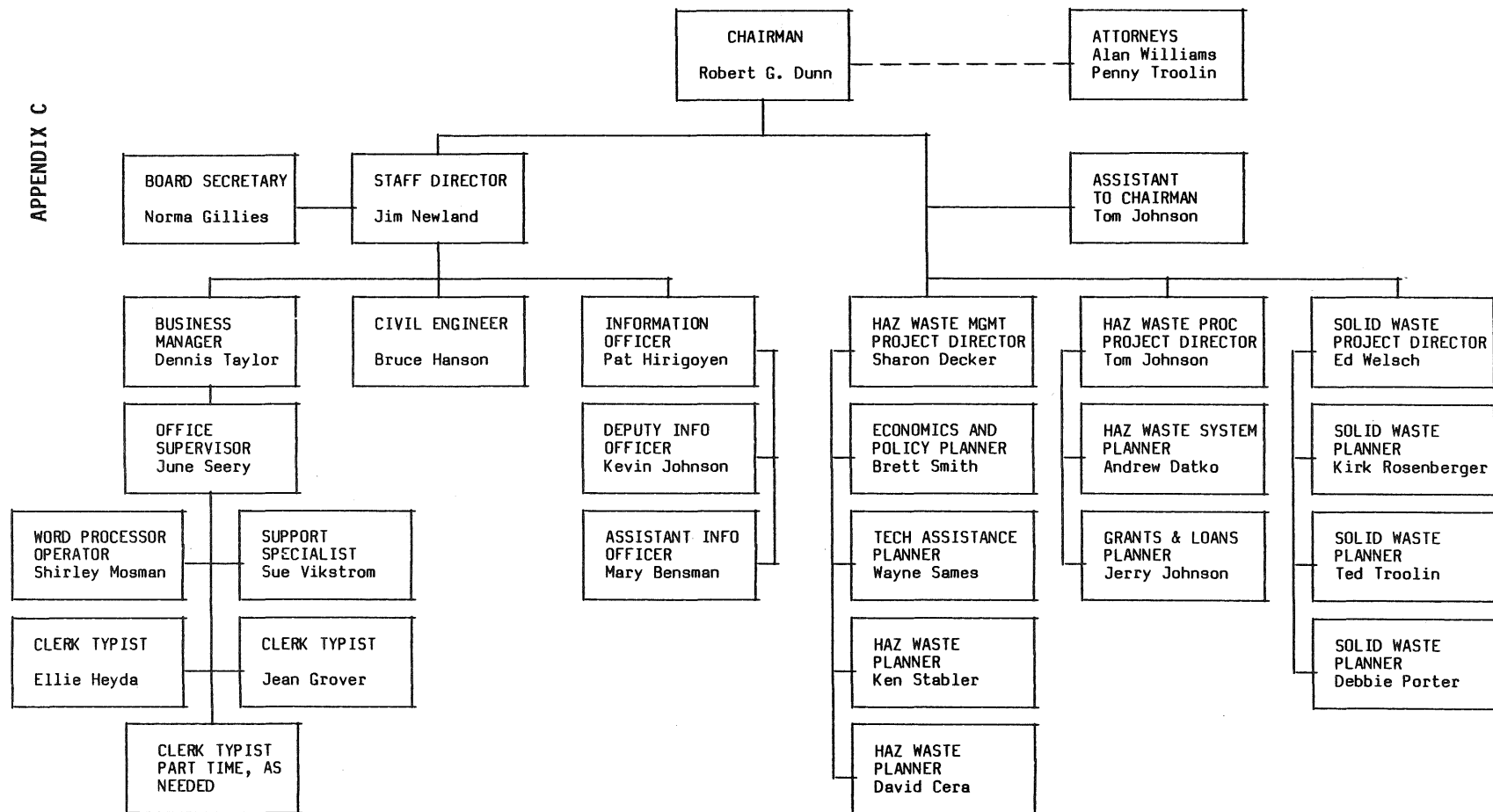
February, 1984 - State Solid Waste Conference, Developing Alternatives to Solid Waste Landfills/Co-sponsor

April 25, 1984 - Groundwater and Waste Disposal, What's the Health Connection?/
Co-sponsor

April 26, 1984 - Panel of Experts, disposal technologies

September, 1984 - State solid waste planning conferences

WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD STAFF ORGANIZATION
DECEMBER 24, 1984



APPENDIX D-1

Advisory Councils - Task Forces

1983 - Current

Hazardous Waste Management Planning Council

Solid Waste Management Advisory Council

Interagency Technical Advisory Council

Hazardous Waste Reduction Task Force

Household Hazardous Waste Task Force

Local Project Review Committees

Interagency Advisory Group - disbanded

Hazardous Waste Issue Team

Discontinued, 1983

Preferred Area Liaison

Special Advisory Task Force

Southeast Minnesota Groundwater Protection Task Force

Processing Areas Task Force

Local Government Advisory Task Force

Local Plan Review Committees

APPENDIX D-2

12/3/84

MINNESOTA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Hazardous Waste Management Planning Council

Citizens

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APPENDIX D-4

8/6/84

MINNESOTA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Interagency Technical Advisory Council

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
Department of Agriculture	Thomas A McConnell Assistant Director Agronomy Services Div. 90 West Plato Blvd. St. Paul, MN 55107 297-2418	
Department of Health	Raymond W. Thron, Director Division of Environ. Health 717 Delaware Street S.E. Minneapolis, MN 55440 623-5320	
Department of Natural Resources	Avonell Hagen, Administrator Office of Planning - DNR Box 10 Centennial Building St. Paul, MN 55101 296-6235	Tom Balcom Office of Planning - DNR Box 10 Centennial Building St. Paul, MN 55101 296-4796
Pollution Control Agency	Dale Wikre Solid Waste Division, PCA 1935 W. County Road B2 Roseville, MN 55113 296-7282	Gordon Meyer Solid Waste Division, PCA 1935 W. County Road B2 Roseville, MN 55113 296-7784
Metropolitan Council	Lynne Bly, Program Manager Solid Waste Management & Air Quality Programs 300 Metro Square Building Seventh Street and Robert Street St. Paul, MN 55101 291-6412	
Metropolitan Waste Control Commission	Walter Johnson, Director Quality Control 350 Metro Square Building Seventh & Robert Streets St. Paul, MN 55101 222-8423	

Interagency Technical Advisory Council (cont.)

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>ALTERNATE</u>
State Planning Agency	Roger Williams State Planning Agency 101 Capitol Square Bldg. St. Paul, MN 55101 296-2633	Linda Bruemmer Environmental Division State Planning Agency 101 Capitol Square Building St. Paul, MN 55101 297-2375
Department of Transportation	John H. Sem Dept. of Transportation 820 Transportation Bldg. St. Paul, MN 55155 296-1602	
Minnesota Geological Survey	Matt Walton Minnesota Geological Survey 2642 University Ave. St. Paul, MN 55114 373-3372	
Legislative Commission on Waste Management	Sue Robertson Director of LCWM B-46 State Capitol Building St. Paul, MN 55155 297-3604	

LOCAL PROJECT REVIEW COMMITTEES

APPENDIX D-5

Carver County

Marshall County

Aitkin County

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Ms Mary Thorkildson
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Ms. Mary Lou Kimball
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Ms. DeAnn Croatt
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Mr. Caldwell Ruehling
Rural Route 1, Box 67
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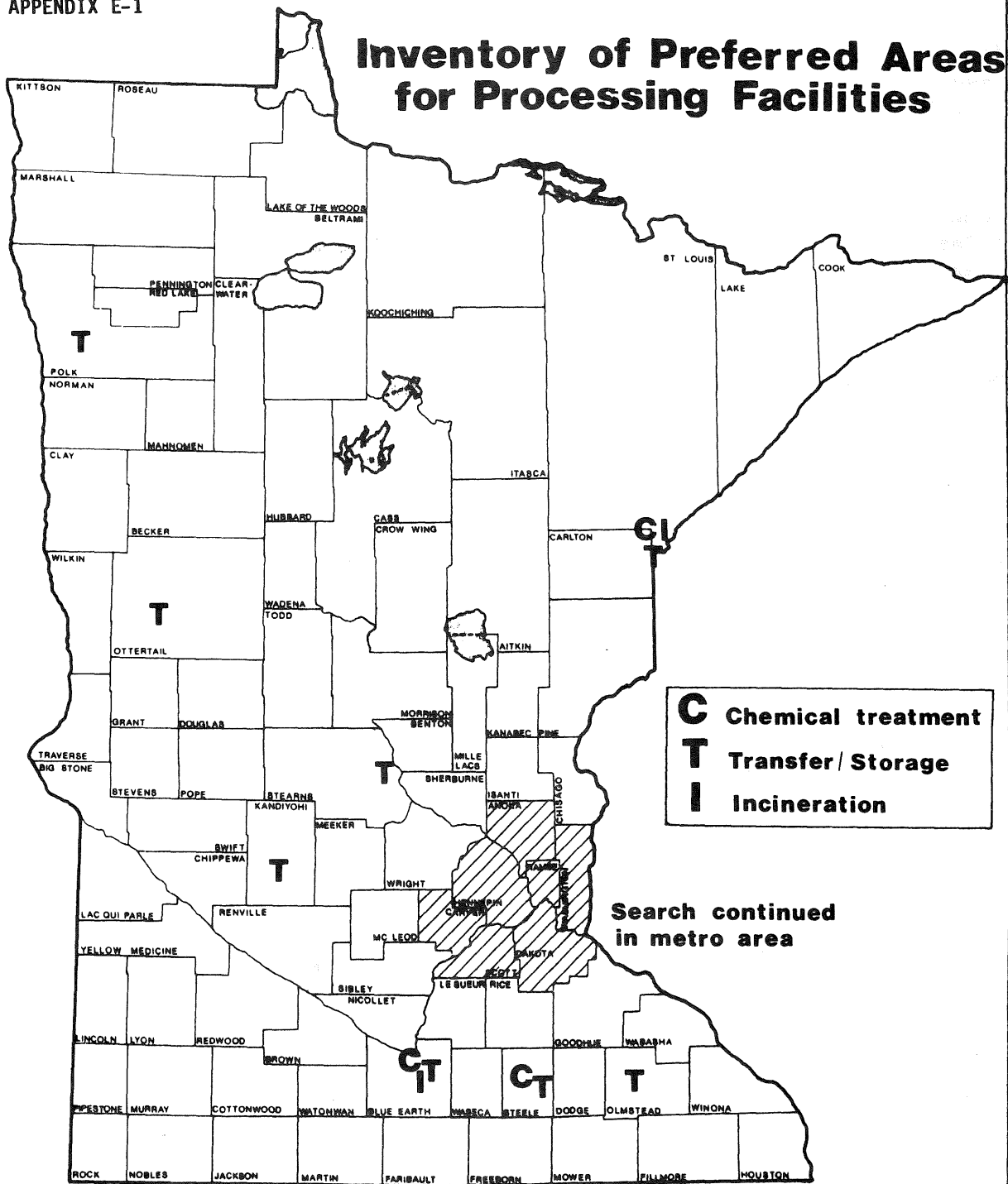
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Shakopee, MN 55379

Mr. Jerry Flicek
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Mr. William J. Masberg
300 Fifth Avenue Northwest
New Prague, MN 56071

APPENDIX E-1

Inventory of Preferred Areas for Processing Facilities



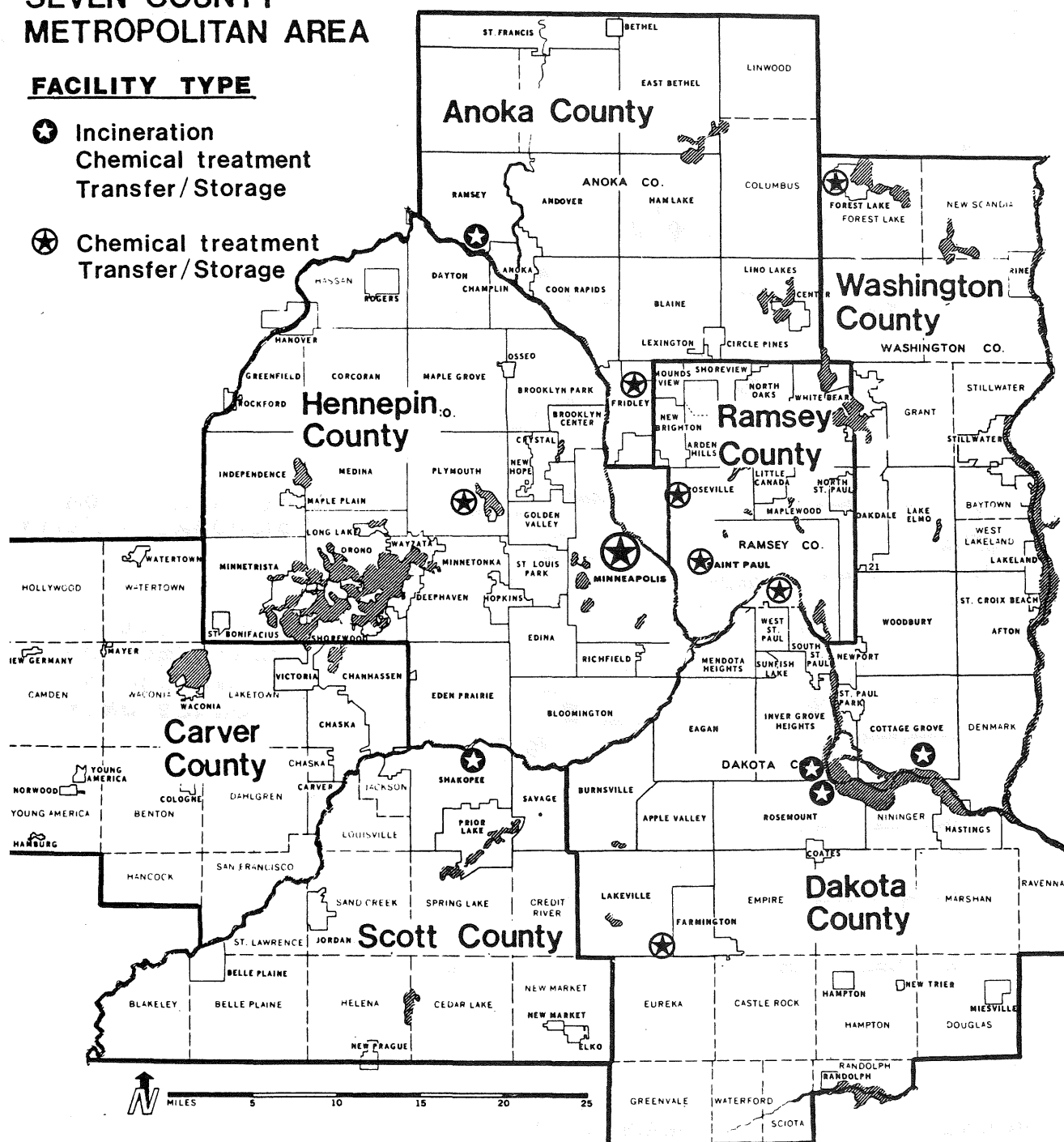
MINNESOTA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD 4-22-82

Inventory of Preferred Areas for Processing Facilities 8/25/83

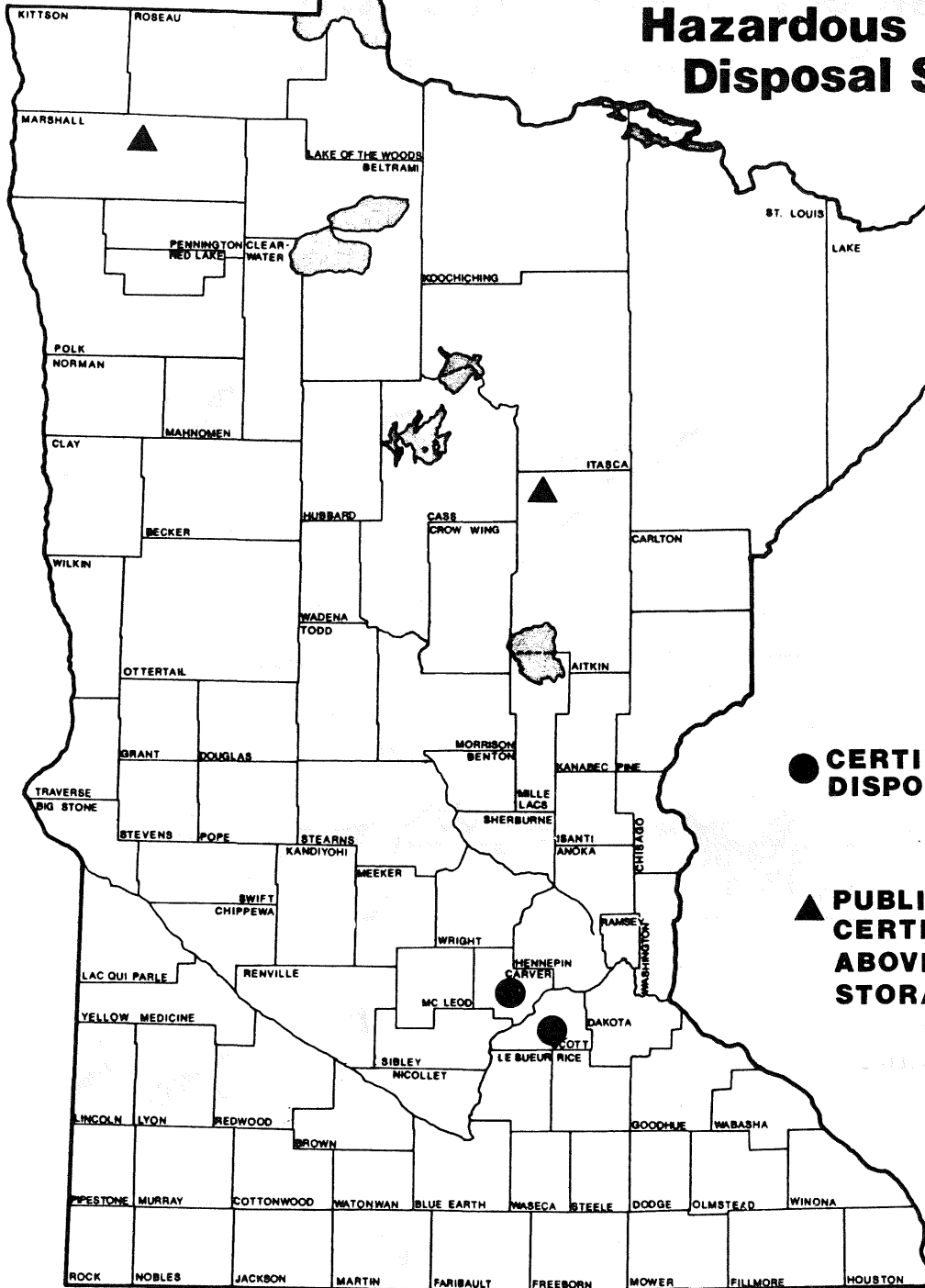
SEVEN COUNTY METROPOLITAN AREA

FACILITY TYPE

- ★ Incineration
Chemical treatment
Transfer/Storage
- ⊙ Chemical treatment
Transfer/Storage



Candidate Sites Hazardous Waste Disposal Siting



APPENDIX F

Waste Management Board Solid Waste Status Report by County

Aitkin

- o Updating SW plan with help from Regional Development Commission
- o Formed committee to assess SW management issues

Becker

- o Recently formed SW/planning committee
- o Has seven open dumps which PCA wants closed by end of 1984
- o Expressed interest in participating in the proposed incinerator project at Perham, MN

Big Stone

- o Working with RDC to develop comprehensive solid waste management plan.

Chisago, Isanti, Kanabec, Pine, Mille Lacs

- o Updating SW plan and considering SW alternatives

Clay

- o Developing comprehensive solid waste management plan and considering various alternatives.

Cottonwood

- o Preliminary discussion to construct incinerator at Mountain Lake for dairy (50t/d)

Crow Wing

- o Updating SW plan

Dakota

- o Interested in implementing a co-composting facility

Dodge, Olmsted, portions of Wabasha, Goodhue

- o expanded recycling efforts in Dodge/Olmsted counties
- o construction of incinerator in Rochester (200t/d). Major market for district heating/co-generation: also possibility with AMPI.
- o Submittal to the WMB of designation plan pending (Dec. 21)

Fillmore County/City of Preston

- o SW plan completed
- o Considering various alternatives including:
 - county-wide recycling/composting
 - possible incineration at Preston (50t/d); dairy market

Itasca

- o Currently investigating resource recovery alternatives, including:
 - transfer station system
 - considering an incinerator in Grand Rapids with Blandex Paper Co.
 - tire recycling and processing plant

Le Sueur

- o Recently organized SW planning committee to review and update SW ordinance, assess SW alternatives, and consider SW plan development

Martin, Jackson, Faribault, Watonwan

- o primary assistance to Martin County
- o consideration being given to:
 - expanded recycling in Martin County
 - incinerator at Fairmont. Markets include packing plant, canning plant, 3M, co-generation (50-59t/d). Waste supply/flow control is an issue.

Mower, Freeborn, Steele

- o Primary assistance to Mower
- o Considering incineration in Austin with major market being Hormel (100t/d)

Ottertail

- o County negotiating waste assurance contracts with Ottertail Power and Light regarding privately owned/financed 75 t/d waste-to-energy facility at Perham
- o Considering feasibility of incinerators at state hospital in Fergus Falls

Pennington

- o Implementing a densified RDF facility at Thief River Falls
- o Approved grant/loan request from county

Renville

- o Developing a comprehensive solid waste management plan and looking at alternatives

Rice

- o Organized SW committee to consider SW alternatives
- o Considering updating SW plan

Rock, Nobles, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood Counties

- o Working with Regional Development Commission (RDC) to develop regional SW plan

St. Louis County

- o Discussion of retrofitting boilers at Virginia Public Utility to burn RDF
- o Construction of transfer stations to serve facility

Swift County (City of Benson)

- o Discussing various waste management alternatives

Wabasha, Winona, Houston

- o Primary assistance to Winona County
- o Recently completed comprehensive SW plan
- o Considering implementing variety of projects including:
 - recycling for Winona County
 - possible markets for incineration including a malting plant in Winona, RDF for NSP plant at French Island (100 t/d), and St. Mary College

City of Duluth

- o Considering \$4.6 million modification to existing facility in order to resume solid waste incineration
- o submitted to the WMB through the city of Duluth an application to aid in this modification

APPENDIX G

PROGRAM EXPENDITURES TO DATE:

<u>FISCAL YEAR</u>	<u>GENERAL FUND</u>	<u>DISPOSAL SITING</u>	<u>SOLID WASTE PROCESSING FACILITY DEMONSTRATION*</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1981	\$ 515,000	\$ 156,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 676,000
1982	1,100,000	596,000	36,000	1,732,000
1983	1,200,000	376,000	43,000	1,619,000
1984	1,350,000	567,000	79,000	1,996,000

*The first disbursements in the solid waste demonstration program will occur in the second half of F.Y. 1985.

WMB BUDGET, BONDS, AND BONDING AUTHORITY

The Waste Management Act provides for funding of operations and programs from two sources: 1) a general fund appropriation each fiscal year for administrative support and research and for all programs for which the Waste Management Board is responsible, and; 2) \$15 million in bond revenue for work specifically related to the hazardous waste siting effort (\$6.2 million) and to the demonstration grants and loans program for solid waste processing facilities (\$8.8 million).

The general fund budget is a legislative appropriation in response to Waste Management Board requests for funding of programs.

The bond budgets are funded through the sale of state general obligation bonds in response to program needs. Bond sales are administered by the Department of Finance, and proceeds are invested until the actual cash is required. Bond revenues are available for:

- Administrative support of the hazardous waste disposal siting program (\$3.2 million)
- Acquisition of land for the disposal site(s) selected (\$3.0 million)
- Administrative support of the solid waste processing facility demonstration grant and loan program (\$440,000)
- Grants and loans to eligible applicants for the solid waste demonstration facility program (\$8.36 million)