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**M I N N E S O T A**

# **LANDFILL**

# **CLEANUP PROGRAM**

**1995 ANNUAL REPORT:**  
**Laying the Foundation**



**Minnesota Pollution Control Agency**  
**Ground Water and Solid Waste Division**

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# **Minnesota Landfill Cleanup Program**

## **1995 Annual Report: Laying the Foundation**

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# Executive Summary

Minnesota's Landfill Cleanup Program, created by the 1994 Landfill Cleanup Act, is an alternative to Superfund, and the first program of its kind in the nation. The program offers a better way to clean up and care for mixed municipal solid waste (MMSW) landfills.

This report covers approximately the first year of the Landfill Cleanup Program, from its inception in June 1994 to the end of Fiscal Year 1995 (FY95), on June 30, 1995.

## Program Overview

Under the Landfill Cleanup Act, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is authorized to initiate cleanup actions, complete closures, take over long-term care and reimburse eligible parties for their past cleanup costs.

Funding for the program comes from solid waste assessment fees, \$90 million in general obligation bonds spaced over ten years, financial assurance funds and a one-time transfer of the Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust fund.

To qualify for the program, a MPCA-permitted, MMSW landfill must have stopped accepting MMSW by April 9, 1994, and demolition debris before May 1, 1995. As of those deadlines, 106 Minnesota landfills were qualified for the program.

The next step for the owner, operator or responsible party group of each landfill is to enter into a Binding Agreement with the MPCA, complete the necessary Agreement

requirements and then be issued a Notice of Compliance from the MPCA. Once a landfill is issued a Notice of Compliance, the state assumes responsibility for any remaining cleanup work and long-term care, and can reimburse parties for certain past cleanup costs.

## Funding

The balance in the landfill cleanup account at the end of FY95 was \$14,964,345. Incoming funds from bonding, assessment fees and transfers totaled \$21,290,000 and expenditures were \$6,325,655.

While the current fund balance is almost \$15 million, significant expenditures in FY96 -- for construction, reimbursements and post-closure care (see Figure 2, FY96, Projected Expenditures, page 8) -- will draw down that balance.

Income from solid waste assessment fees has been less than projected, and the program budget is nearly \$7 million behind forecasts made at the time of passage. Since construction at private landfills and reimbursements are dependent on these fees, a continued shortfall would affect these parts of the program.

## Program Accomplishments and Activities

The first year of the Landfill Cleanup Program has focused primarily on laying the foundation for the long-term program. Much of the work of FY95 was administrative, including establishing priorities (see the Closed Landfill Assessment Report, January 1995), working on Binding Agreements, reimbursement and property transfer issues, and negotiating an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to close out federal involvement at all 106 landfills.



In addition, the MPCA responded to landfill-specific health and environmental issues, began design and construction at nine high-priority qualified landfills and four additional landfills, and undertook long-term care at others.

### **Program Accomplishments: FY95**

- 106 landfills qualified for program;
- three Binding Agreements signed;
- 30 Binding Agreements mailed to owners, operators, responsible parties;
- reimbursement requests being processed for 21 landfills;
- design work begun for 13 landfills;
- one landfill transferred to state ownership;
- one landfill relocated;
- construction begun at two landfills;
- wells sampled at 39 landfills;
- one 950-gallon tank of herbicide residues removed; and
- ten landfill-specific public meetings held.

### **Reimbursement**

Under the Landfill Cleanup Act, the MPCA is required to reimburse those landfill owners, operators and responsible parties who have incurred costs for certain state or federally required cleanups. Reimbursement will not be given for administrative or legal costs.

For an owner, operator or responsible party to be eligible for reimbursement for cleanup costs, the landfill must receive a Notice of Compliance. Also, the owner, operator or responsible party must submit documentation

that their eligible reimbursable costs have been paid and waive legal claims to recover environmental cleanup costs from other parties.

Reimbursement claims are to be divided into two classes: those from owners and operators (Class II), and those from others (i.e., responsible parties) who performed cleanup actions (Class I).

As identified in the MPCA's reimbursement plan, the MPCA will apportion six of every seven reimbursement dollars to Class I, with the remaining one dollar in seven going to Class II. This is to give first priority to Class I members, as required by the legislation.

The MPCA plans to reimburse \$7 million per year providing the account has sufficient revenue. Within a given payment period, the MPCA will pay each class member a prorated share of the amount allocated for all members of that class. During FY96, payments will be made after November 1 and May 1. Thereafter, payments may be made annually, on approximately December 1 of each year.

To date, the MPCA has received initial reimbursement worksheet requests from parties at 22 landfills, totaling \$62 million.

The MPCA will submit its proposed reimbursement plan to the legislature by October 1.

### **Agreement with EPA**

The MPCA and EPA have recently signed an agreement on termination of federal involvement at the 106 qualified landfills, except in the case of an environmental emergency. After issuance of Notices of



Compliance, the agreement calls for the following:

- deletion of the nine closed landfills from the National Priority List;
- repayment of \$4 million, approximately 48 percent, of EPA's cost-recovery claims;
- termination of EPA's 106 Orders at four of the landfills and a Consent Decree at one landfill; and
- no federal activity at any of the 106 landfills in the program.

### **Insurance Study**

The Attorney General's Office has been studying the insurance buy-out program created by the Landfill Cleanup Act and will present its recommendations to the legislature in January 1996. Under the buy-out program, insurance companies would pay a lump sum and be released from liability to indemnify their policy holders for environmental cleanup costs at qualified landfills.

### **Outreach and Community Relations**

The first year of the Landfill Cleanup Program featured MPCA informational meetings in Mankato, Inver Grove Heights, Grand Rapids and St. Cloud. Outreach has also included program-specific fact sheets and updates, and presentations to various groups within and outside the state. Community relations activities have included numerous public meetings with community members to discuss the MPCA's plans for cleaning up specific landfills. These meetings are announced to the public through news releases to local media, contacts with local officials, and letters and landfill-specific fact sheets to people on the MPCA's community mailing lists.

### **Looking Ahead: Goals and Challenges**

The MPCA's goals for FY96 include continuing to target high-priority landfills for clean up. Construction will continue on the 12 landfills already begun, and design and/or construction will begin on nine additional landfills. The MPCA plans to complete most of the remaining Binding Agreements, initiate reimbursements and assume responsibility for long-term care at most, if not all, 106 landfills.





## Program Overview

Beginning in June 1994, Minnesota undertook a new program for cleaning up and caring for mixed municipal solid waste (MMSW) landfills that are no longer accepting wastes. The Landfill Cleanup Program is a long-term program, established by the 1994 Minnesota Legislature, to deal with closed, state-permitted landfills. The legislature intended the program to be an alternative to the Superfund-driven cleanup of landfills, which often led to protracted, expensive legal actions among many responsible parties.

The Landfill Cleanup Act mandates that the MPCA assume responsibility for these landfills by giving the agency the authority to initiate cleanup actions where necessary, carry out closure activities, take over long-term care at the landfills and reimburse eligible parties for their past cleanup costs.

The program is to be funded with solid waste assessment fees, up to \$90 million in state general obligation bonds to be issued over a 10-year period, and funds transferred from the financial assurance accounts of closed landfills and from the Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust Fund. Additional funds may be available from a proposed insurance buy-out program.

For a landfill to enter the program and have the state assume responsibility, the landfill must first be qualified. That is, it must be a disposal facility that was permitted by the MPCA and stopped accepting mixed municipal waste by April 9, 1994, and demolition debris by May 1, 1995.

The next step for a landfill owner/operator or responsible party group is to enter into a Binding Agreement with the MPCA. The Binding Agreement lays out the requirements that must be completed before a Notice of Compliance is issued.

Landfills that are subject to a MPCA Consent Order or a U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Unilateral Order also will need to receive a concurrent determination from the state and/or EPA that the remedies required under the Order are working as designed.

After applicable requirements of the Binding Agreement are met, the state will issue a Notice of Compliance. Once a Notice of Compliance is issued, the state will assume the cost of all remaining cleanup work and the expenses of operating, maintaining and monitoring the environmental protection systems at the landfill.

As part of the program, the state will offer reimbursement to owners, operators and responsible parties of landfills with Notices of Compliance for their past environmental cleanup costs, not including legal and administrative costs.

The Attorney General's office and the MPCA are investigating the possibility of pursuing insurance claims against insurers who would otherwise have been liable for landfill cleanup costs under the Superfund approach. A report outlining the insurance study will be submitted by the Attorney General's Office to the legislature in January 1996.

This report fulfills the requirements to provide an annual report to the legislature on the program activities for the past fiscal year (FY95) and anticipated activities for the future.



## Funding

As established by the 1994 Minnesota Legislature, program funding comes from four sources:

- an expanded and higher solid waste assessment fee;
- up to \$90 million in general obligation bonds over the next ten years;
- a one-time transfer of the balance in the Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust Fund, as of the end of FY94; and
- transfer of remaining financial assurance dollars from qualified landfills prior to receiving Notices of Compliance.

The original solid waste assessment fee was established in 1993 at \$.12 per cubic yard of compacted Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MMSW) for businesses and \$2 per year for residences. At that time, income from the fee was designated to fund the MPCA's solid waste regulatory compliance and ground-water monitoring activities and the landfill assessment study.

In 1994, the solid waste assessment fee was raised to \$.60 per cubic yard and the types of wastes the fee assessed was expanded. The additional income from the fee expansion was designated for the Landfill Cleanup Program; the original portion of the fee continues to fund solid waste regulatory compliance and ground-water monitoring. The landfill assessment study was completed in 1994.

Additional funding for the Landfill Cleanup Program may also come from the resolution of insurance claims for cleanup costs under policies held by landfill owners, operators or others whose cleanup responsibilities are assumed by the MPCA under the Landfill Cleanup Act.

The status of the landfill cleanup account as of June 30, 1995 (state FY95) is shown in Table 1: General Ledger Balance, FY95. The balance at the end of FY 1995 was \$14,964,345.

**NOTE: All cumulative income and expenditure figures are approximate because final fiscal year numbers are not available at the time this report is being prepared.**

**Table 1: General Ledger Balance, FY95**

	Dollars
Income	\$21,290,000
Expenditures	\$6,325,655
Fund Balance	\$14,964,345



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## Income

Program income is shown in Table 2: Income, FY95. In FY95, \$11,006,000 in solid waste assessment fees was collected. The carryover from FY94 was \$448,000. Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust (MLCAT) funds in the amount of \$9.5 million were transferred to the account. Investment income from the fund totaled \$311,000.

No financial assurance revenue was transferred in FY95. The MPCA anticipates that \$8 million to \$15 million in financial assurance may be turned over for use in the program as Binding Agreements are signed.

No insurance money was transferred during the past fiscal year. The insurance study is due in January 1996 and will outline the steps necessary for the MPCA to begin negotiations with the insurance industry concerning their contribution to the landfill cleanup program.

The legislature authorized up to \$90 million in bond money to be used at public landfills for design and construction work over 10 years. For the first year, \$2 million was allocated from bond funds. In FY96, bonding authority is \$8 million.

**Table 2: Income, FY95**

<b>Income</b>	<b>Dollars</b>
Solid Waste Fees Collected FY95	\$11,006,000
MLCAT Transfer	\$9,525,000
Carryover FY94	\$448,000
Investment	\$311,000
Financial Assurance	\$0
Insurance	\$0
Other	\$0
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$21,290,000</b>
<b>Bond Authority FY95</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>



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## Expenditures

Expenditures from the account are detailed in Table 3: Expenditures, FY95. Administrative costs include salaries for staff in both the closed and open landfill programs, as well as travel, equipment, and supply expenditures.

The legal costs are for services provided by the state Attorney General's Office, especially in the area of Binding Agreements. A direct appropriation was also provided to the Attorney General's Office for studying the insurance buy-out program.

Construction costs include both design and construction. Delays in bidding led to several construction projects being initiated in early FY96, rather than in FY95.

Operations and maintenance costs are for well sampling. Assessment costs include surveying, well installation, soil borings and mapping. No property procurement

costs or reimbursement costs were incurred in the past fiscal year; the Landfill Cleanup Act requires that the first reimbursements cannot be made until after October 15, 1995.

Figure 1, page 8, shows the distribution of expenditures for FY95. Expenditures for the year were predominantly for administration, although construction costs were significant.

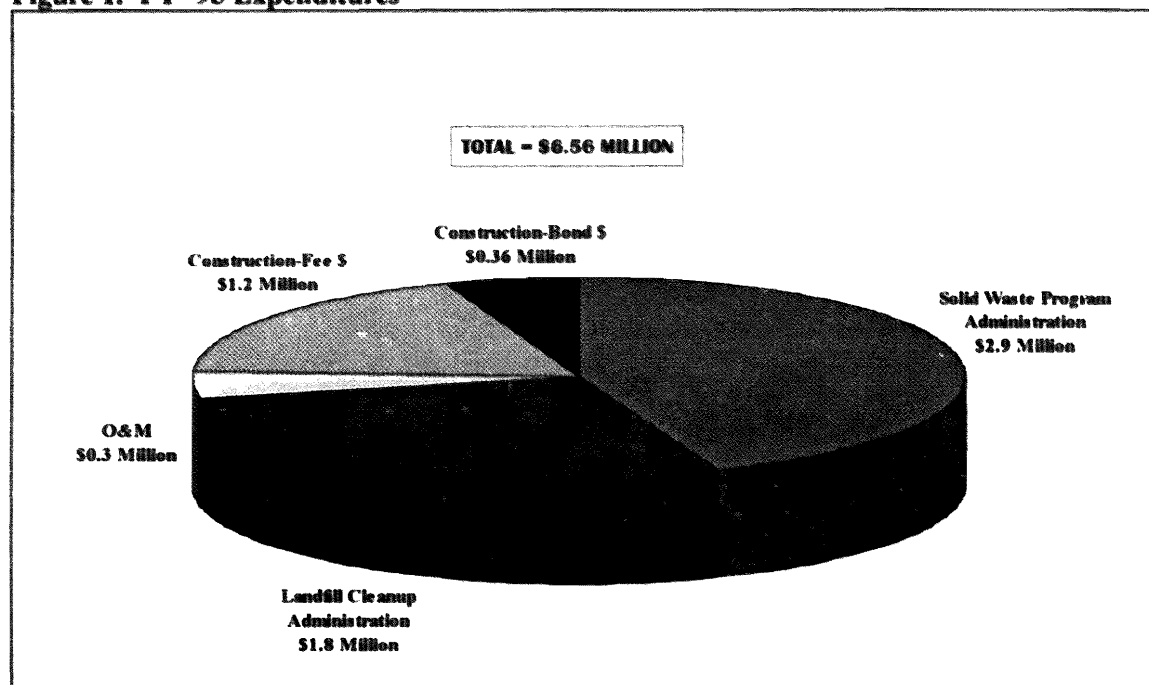
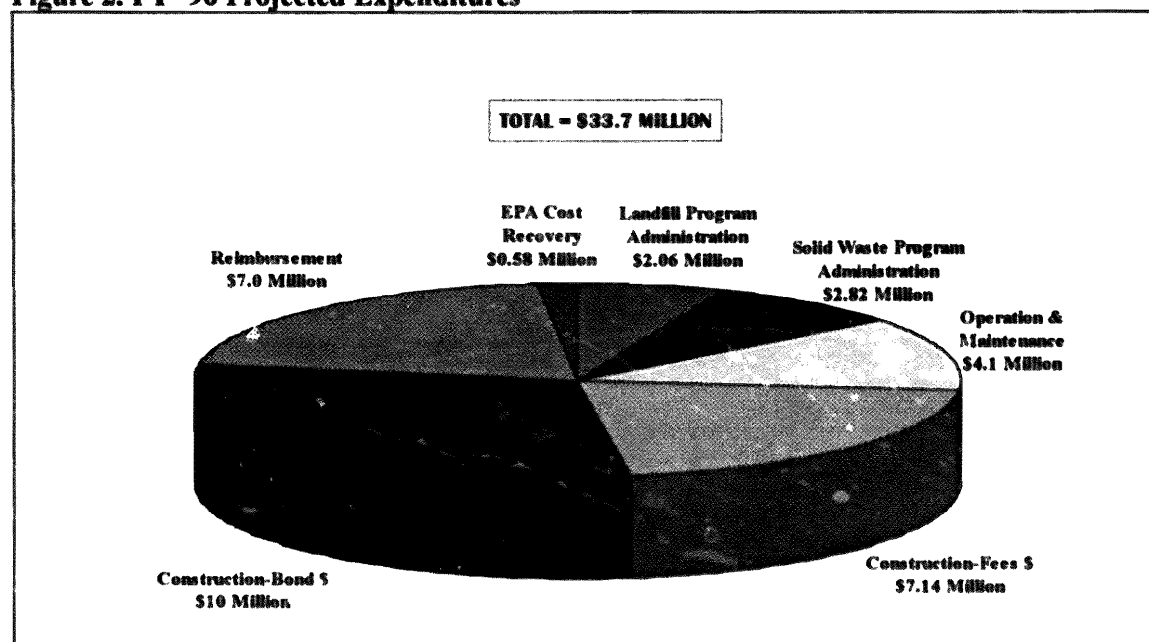
Figure 2, page 8, reflects projected FY96 expenditures. Expenditures for FY96 will be considerably greater than for FY95, given ongoing and new construction work, post-closure care costs, as well as reimbursements to owners, operators and other parties. Administration costs will play a smaller role.

Landfill-specific costs can be found in Appendix 1.

**Table 3: Expenditures, FY95**

	Non-Bond Dollars	Bond Dollars
Solid Waste and Ground Water Programs	\$2,900,000	
Landfill Cleanup Program: Staff & Expenses	\$1,660,000	
Design and Construction	\$1,140,715	\$358,053
Operations and Maintenance	\$300,567	
Legal	\$150,363	
Direct Appropriations to Attorney General	\$150,000	
Landfill Assessment	\$24,010	
Property Procurement	\$0	
Reimbursement	\$0	
EPA Cost-Recovery Agreement	\$0	
Total Expenditures	\$6,325,655	\$358,053



**Figure 1. FY '95 Expenditures****Figure 2. FY '96 Projected Expenditures**

## Fee Collection

Under the Landfill Cleanup Act, solid waste fees are assessed on Minnesota-generated commercial, industrial, medical and construction-debris waste at a rate of 60 cents per uncompacted cubic yard. Households are assessed at \$2 per year. Fees are collected by the waste haulers.

Income from solid waste fees is nearly \$7 million behind projections for the Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995. Table 4, on this page, shows the projected and actual fees. Figure 3: Solid Waste Fee Collection, Actual vs. Projected, page 10, shows the shortfall graphically.

One reason for the shortfall is the one-month lag in reporting by the Minnesota Department of Revenue when new fees are collected. This resulted in a 8.5 percent (\$1,450,000) automatic shortfall for FY94 and 8.9 percent (\$1,450,000) for FY95. This situation should not recur unless the fee is raised in the future.

A second reason for the shortfall is that it takes time to solve the start-up problems associated with a new fee.

The MPCA and the Department of Revenue recently signed a Memorandum of Agreement to strive for better compliance with fee collections. The MPCA also is developing a packet of educational materials to encourage waste haulers to collect the appropriate fees. In addition, the 1995 legislature approved a full-time position at the Department of Revenue. This staff person, funded out of the program, will be devoted to collection and oversight of the fee-collection program.

Continued shortfalls could require a re-prioritization of construction at private landfills. This means that construction could be delayed at these landfills for a year or two, until sufficient funding is available. Fee dollars are also used to fund reimbursements. If the fee collection shortfall were to continue, reimbursements would have to be reduced below the \$7 million per year amount desired by the MPCA and reimbursement claimants.

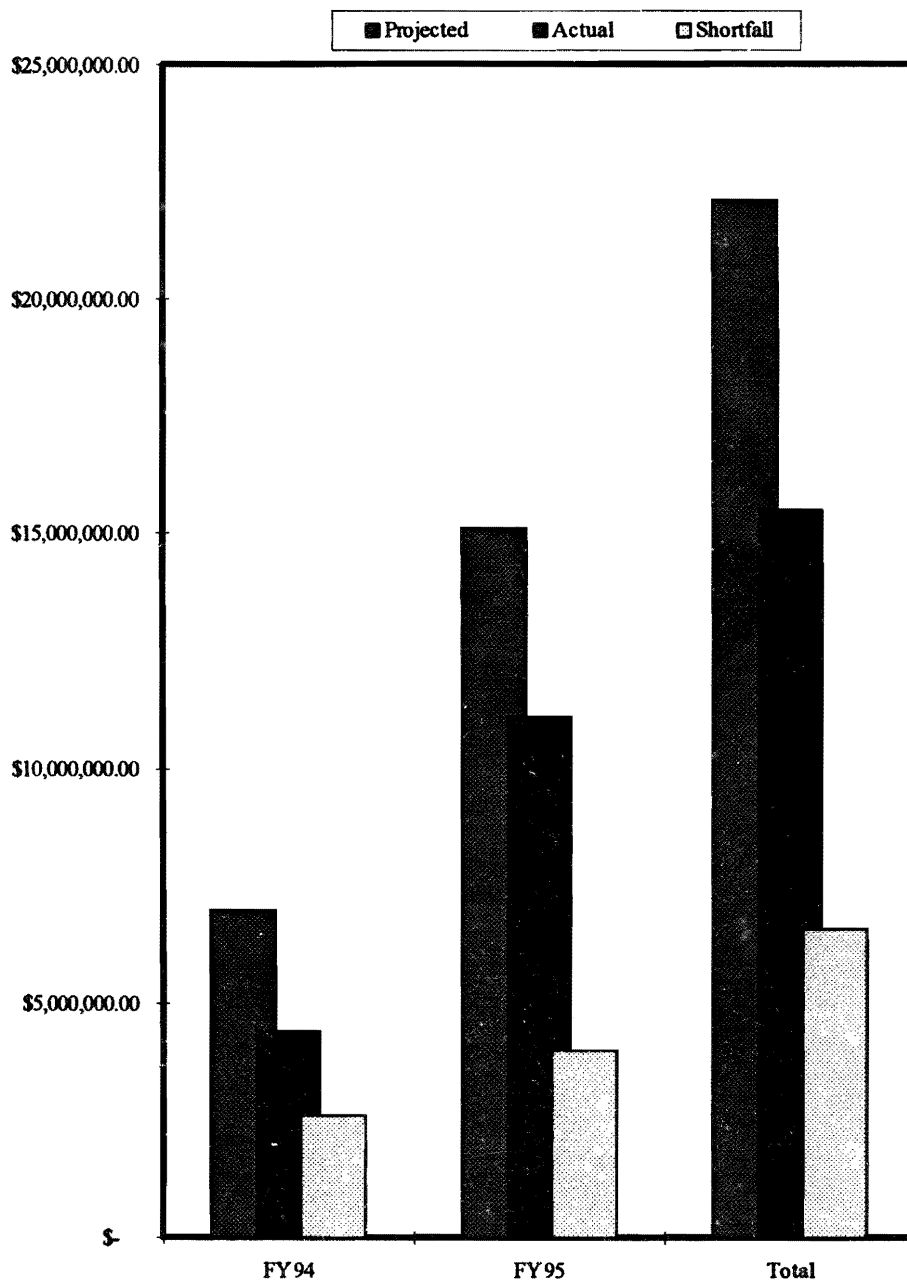
However, the MPCA anticipates that actual FY96 fee collections will be closer to projected figures because there should be no lag in reporting collections, the haulers will have been informed of their responsibilities, and Department of Revenue compliance efforts will be expanded.

**Table 4: Actual vs. Projected Fee Collection**

Fiscal Year	Projected	Actual	Shortfall
FY94	\$7 million	\$4.4 million	\$2.6 million
FY95	\$15.1 million	\$11.0 million	\$4.1 million
Total			\$6.7 million



Figure 3.  
Actual vs. Projected Fee Collection



## Program Accomplishments and Activities

The first year of the Landfill Cleanup Program was a busy one. FY95 saw the MPCA lay a strong foundation for what is expected to be a 30-year-or-more program. The MPCA also began to build on that foundation.

By the end of FY95, 106 landfills were qualified for the program, and the MPCA had undertaken the following administrative tasks:

- prioritize the 106 closed landfills in the state (completed);
- notify the owners, operators and responsible party groups of their obligations under the program (completed);
- notify local governmental authorities of ground-water contamination and landfill gas migration at all 106 landfills (completed);
- negotiate an agreement with EPA that removes federal involvement at closed landfills (completed);
- negotiate Binding Agreements for each landfill (continuing);
- work with responsible party groups to complete closure work at certain landfills (continuing); and
- review reimbursement requests and negotiate reimbursement agreements (continuing).

While working on these administrative tasks, the MPCA also was responding to landfill-specific environmental and health issues, beginning design and construction at priority landfills, and taking steps to assume

responsibility for long-term operation and maintenance at other landfills.

This was an ambitious undertaking for the first year of a "first of a kind" program. Staff and management have worked hard to get the program going. They look forward to seeing more construction begin, reimbursement checks issued, Binding Agreements and Notices of Compliance completed, and the MPCA assuming long-term responsibility for of Minnesota's closed landfills.

### Assessment and Prioritization

The Closed Landfill Assessment Report of the 106 landfills qualified for the program was completed in January 1995. This report summarized the cleanup actions needed at all of the closed landfills, ranked the landfills for purposes of prioritizing construction and Binding Agreements status, and satisfied the legal requirement to notify local units of government of contamination. Nine landfills were rated as A-priority landfills because of health or environmental concerns. Forty landfills were classified as B-priority landfills, where improved covers are needed but there is no imminent public health threat. There are 34 C-priority landfills that need monitoring and minor maintenance. The 23 D-priority landfills pose no threat to public health or the environment because they were closed under the current rules for landfill closure, and necessary cleanup actions are being maintained.

### Binding Agreements and Notices of Compliance

When the MPCA started this program, no one knew what a Binding Agreement would look like. The act states that a landfill owner or operator must enter into a "Binding Agreement," complete the steps required in the



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Binding Agreement and then receive a Notice of Compliance before the state will take responsibility for the landfill. Thus the Binding Agreement is the first major step for landfill owners or operators to enter the program.

After much thought and consideration, the MPCA included the following requirements as part of the Binding Agreement:

- property access (and property transfer, if it is to take place);
- provision of insurance information by the owner or operator and assertion of claims;
- delineation of closure requirements;
- land-use restrictions on landfill property;
- transfer of remaining closure/post-closure financial assurance funds;
- provision of access to landfill records;
- waiver of cost contributions;
- restrictive covenants on adjacent land owned by the same owner or operator; and
- cooperation with the MPCA.

At landfills that have federal 106 Orders or Consent Decrees, the MPCA must also have EPA concurrence that the response actions have been completed and are functioning properly.

In FY95, Binding Agreement preparation focused on A-priority landfills, other landfills where construction was scheduled to take place soon, and landfills where owners, operators or responsible party groups were seeking reimbursement.

Three Binding Agreements were signed by June 30, 1995, including the two Bueckers Landfills and the Hopkins Landfill. Please see Table 5: FY95 Priority Project Work Plan, on page 13, for a summary of Binding Agreement activities. In addition, Binding Agreements were sent to 27 other parties in FY95.

At this time, Binding Agreements are taking approximately six months to complete. Some of the issues that slow the process include closure requirements at those landfills where the owner or operator has not closed the landfill to the proper standards, insurance issues relating to assignment of claims, and land-transfer issues. Staff are finding that many landfills do not have clear property titles and the owners or operators cannot give easements or transfer title without clearing the title or paying back taxes.

Another factor slowing the Binding Agreement process is that the MPCA has tackled the most difficult landfills first. The MPCA anticipates that the time to complete Binding Agreements will shorten as the landfills have fewer issues relating to closure, insurance, reimbursement or the need for land transfer.

Only after a Binding Agreement is signed, and the parties complete all of the requirements in the agreement, will a Notice of Compliance be issued. It is at that time that the MPCA becomes responsible for the landfill. The MPCA will begin issuing Notices of Compliance in FY96.



**Table 5**  
**FY 1995 Priority Project Work Plan**

<b>LANDFILL NAME</b>	<b>Landfill Rank*</b>	<b>Score</b>	<b>OWNER</b>	<b>Reimbursement Requested</b>	<b>Draft BA to O/O or RPs</b>	<b>BA SIGNED</b>	<b>REMEDY DESIGN INITIATED</b>
Adams	B	5	public	no	mailed		3/13/95
Anoka/Ramsey (WMMI)	D	24	mixed	yes	mailed		
Becker County	A	29	public	yes	mailed		6/1/95
Bueckers #1	B	21	private	no	mailed	Oct-94	10/1/94
Bueckers #2	D	2	private	no	mailed	Oct-94	10/1/94
Crosby American	D	25	private	yes	mailed		
East Bethel	B	47	private	yes	mailed		
Flying Cloud	C	12	private	yes	mailed		
French Lake	A	30	private	no	mailed		3/15/95
Hansen	C	14	private	yes	mailed		
Hopkins	A	37	public	yes	mailed	May-95	3/13/95
Houston Co.	B	29	private	yes	mailed		
Ironwood **	C	14	private	yes			
Isanti/Chisago	A	13	public	yes	mailed		10/1/94
Kluver	B	15	private	yes	mailed		
Kummer	B	16	private	yes	mailed		
Lincoln County	B	23	mixed	no	mailed		6/26/95
Northwoods	B	5	public	yes	mailed		
Oak Grove	A	41	private	yes	mailed		
Olmsted County	C	13	public	yes	mailed		
Paynesville	A	34	private	no	mailed		3/13/95
Pickett	A	24	priv/pub.	no	mailed		3/21/95
Pipestone County	C	11	public	yes	mailed		6/26/95
Red Rock	A	105	private	no	mailed		3/13/95
Sauk Centre	C	8	public	yes	mailed		
St. Augusta	B	22	private	yes	mailed		
Waseca County **	D	10	public	yes			
Washington County	A	27	public	yes	mailed		3/31/95
WDE	D	116	priv/pub.	yes	mailed		
Class A sites are in <b>bold</b> and are sites that need immediate action to protect public health or the environment							
Class B sites need remedial action to control gas or ground water contamination; may need new							
Class C sites need cover upgrades or minor construction							
Class D sites pose no threat to public health or the environment							
* Landfill Rank Refers to Priority Classification Established January 1995							
** BA not mailed because of MPCA determination of ineligibility for reimbursement							



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## Property Transfer

The act allows the state to accept ownership of a landfill if it is in the best interest of the state. "Best interest" is not defined, however.

MPCA staff has developed criteria that are being used to make this evaluation. Some of the criteria are as follows:

- the MPCA must receive the full permitted acreage of the landfill or equivalent acreage;
- the MPCA will not pay for the permitted property or pay any outstanding property taxes; and
- the MPCA must receive marketable title.

Additionally, staff considers the following questions:

- Is the landfill a likely host for excavated materials from another landfill?
- Would taking ownership consolidate multiple ownership?
- Would the MPCA's ownership provide better access and control than the current owner would provide?
- Is the landfill bound for tax forfeiture?

However, the MPCA is not obligated to acquire property title in order for a landfill to be part of the program. The MPCA can do the necessary work with easements and access agreements.

Reasons to not accept ownership would include a high cost of property management, lack of a clear title, or existing legal entanglements with property ownership. Additionally, if there is no clear reason to take property possession, then the MPCA would not do so.

## Landfill Closures

The incentives offered by the Landfill Cleanup Program induced many owners and operators to close and cover their landfills.

Listed below are the landfills that have recently completed or are in the process of completing closure activities in anticipation of entering into the Landfill Cleanup Program:

Albert Lea  
Anoka Municipal (also known as WM-Ramsey)  
Carlton County No. 2  
Chippewa County  
Dodge County  
East Bethel  
East Mesabi  
Grand Rapids Area  
Hibbing  
Koochiching County  
Lake County  
Longville Renner/Cass County  
Meeker County  
Northome  
Pipestone County  
Redwood County  
Rock County  
Salol/Roseau County  
Stevens County  
Talljohn  
Walker Hackensack/Cass County  
Waseca County  
Watsonwan County  
Woodlake  
Yellow Medicine County

It is unlikely that so many landfill closures would have been completed or undertaken by the owners or operators were it not for the Landfill Cleanup Program. Closing these landfills is protective of the environment because most of them were old and unlined. Landfills that remain open are required to dispose of unprocessed waste in lined areas.



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## Responsiveness

An integral part of the Landfill Cleanup Program is that the program allows for quicker responses to environmental and health problems than was often achieved using Superfund protocol. Under the new program, MPCA contractors installed safe water supplies for two residences at the Pickett and Red Rock Landfills. In the Red Rock case, the resident had been using bottled water for several years, under the Superfund program.

Another example of the responsiveness of the Landfill Cleanup Program is that design or construction has already begun at the nine landfills the MPCA targeted as A-priority and at several B-priority landfills. By the end of 1996, these landfills should have remedies in place. This has been made possible by presumptive remedies that often eliminate the need for costly and time-consuming investigations, feasibility studies and negotiations.

Normally, well sampling is part of a landfill assessment or long-term care. However, under the Landfill Cleanup Program, the MPCA sampled wells at 39 landfills during FY95 to ensure that the ground-water contamination is not spreading or has remained unchanged.

## Design and Construction

During FY95, design work began for the following 13 landfills:

- Adams
- Becker County
- Bueckers #1
- Buecker #2
- French Lake
- Hopkins

- Isanti/Chisago
- Lincoln County
- Paynesville
- Pickett
- Pipestone County
- Red Rock
- Washington County

See Figure 4: FY95 Design and Construction, below, for the location of these 13 landfills.

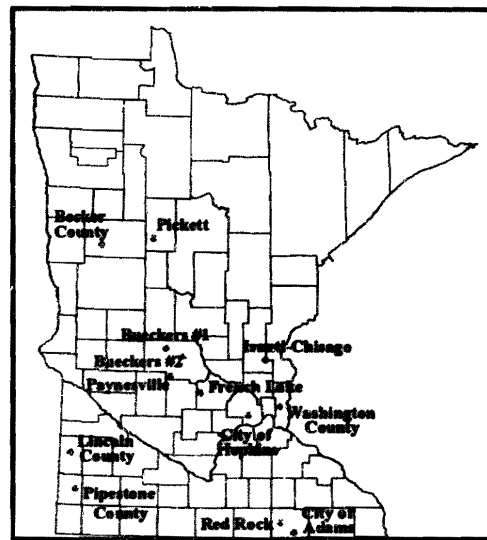


Figure 4.

The designs for the landfill typically include impermeable caps and gas-extraction systems. Some, like Isanti/Chisago, involve ground-water treatment systems.

Three of the 13 -- Adams, Lincoln and Bueckers #2 -- are designated for relocation. Work began at the Bueckers Landfills with waste from Bueckers #2 being moved onto Bueckers #1 during the fall of 1994. The summer of 1995 has seen the continuation of this project, with completion of a cap and a



passive gas-venting system for Bueckers #1 targeted for September 1995.

Construction at the other 11 landfills, where design has started, should all begin in FY96.

### **Operations and Maintenance**

Once Notices of Compliance are issued for a landfill, the MPCA will be responsible for the general maintenance and operations at the landfill. This may include any of the following activities: mowing the grass cover, sampling monitoring and residential wells, repairing cover erosion if necessary, and operation and maintenance of gas-venting and ground-water pump-out systems.

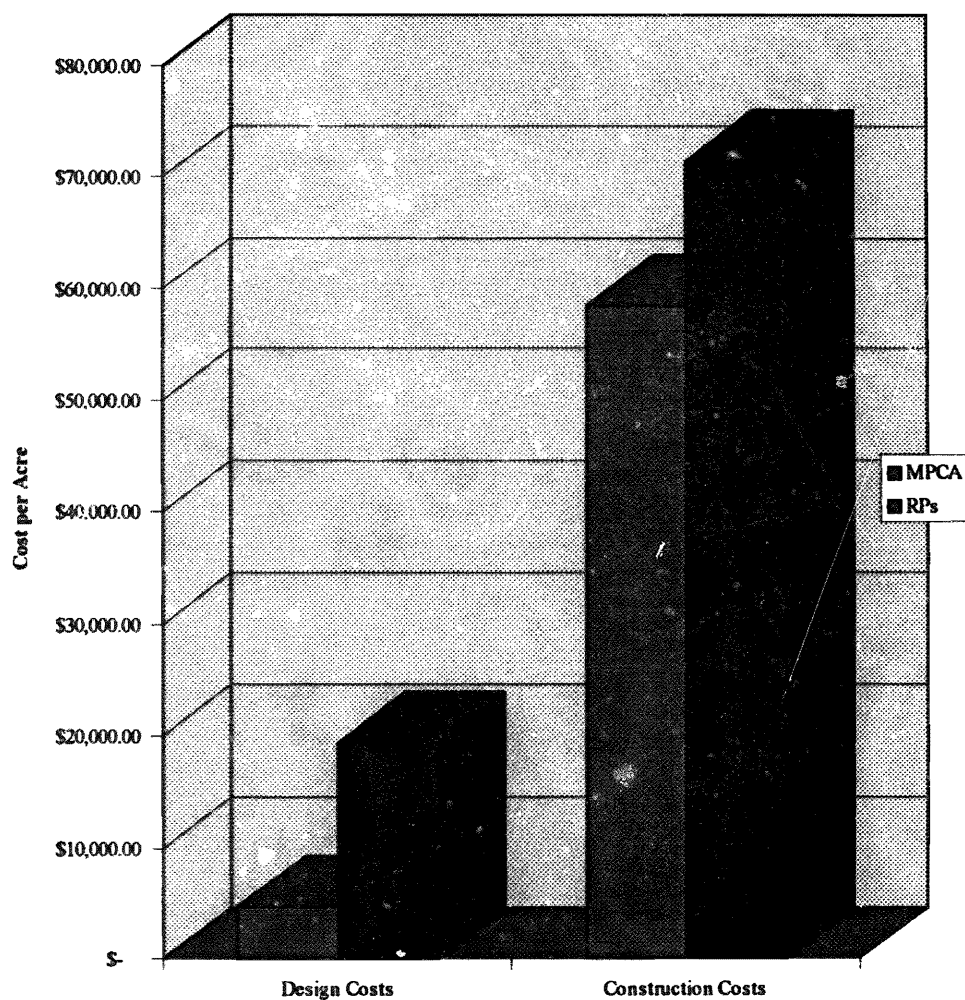
The MPCA is developing regional operations and maintenance contracts that are scheduled for bidding during fall 1995. The contract is targeted to be in place by January 1996.

### **Cost Savings**

The cost of Superfund response actions at landfills is one of the reasons why the Landfill Cleanup Act was passed. In addition to being able to respond faster, the Landfill Cleanup Program should be able to do so at a reduced cost. While the data is not conclusive, initial cost estimates for capping of landfills appears to be running lower than the cost per acre paid under Superfund. This estimate is based on a comparison of reimbursement requests from the Oak Grove and WDE landfills. The requests show actual responsible parties' costs, while MPCA costs reflect initial bid costs for six other landfills. See Figure 5: Comparison of MPCA vs. RP Costs, page 17. Similarly, engineering design costs per acre for the Landfill Cleanup Program are running below reimbursement request levels for the same work.



**Figure 5.**  
**Comparison of MPCA vs. RP Costs per Acre for Design and Construction**



# The Reimbursement Process

Under a key provision of the Landfill Cleanup Act, the MPCA will reimburse owners or operators of qualified landfills and other parties who incurred eligible environmental cleanup costs; reimbursement will not include legal or administrative costs.

The first step in the reimbursement process is the development of a plan by which reimbursement payments will be allocated. The MPCA's plan for reimbursement will be submitted to the Legislative Commission on Waste Management and other legislative committee chairs identified in the act by Oct. 1, 1995.

To receive reimbursement for a specific facility, the facility must have been issued a Notice of Compliance. Documentation of payment of the costs must be submitted to and reviewed by staff. The act requires a party to sign a waiver of its cost-recovery claims for all qualified landfills prior to receiving reimbursement.

The MPCA has received initial reimbursement worksheets for 22 facilities totaling more than \$61 million.

## Allocation Between the Principal Classes of Reimbursable Parties

The MPCA intends to divide all reimbursement claimants into two classes for the purposes of defining priority for payment:

- Class I: Persons other than the owner or operators who carried out response actions under a federal or state directive.
- Class II: Owner/operators.

Because the act requires that priority be given to non-owner/operators, the MPCA intends to allocate reimbursement payments by apportioning six out of every seven dollars paid to Class I and one out of every seven dollars paid to Class II. At an annual maximum figure of \$7 million in reimbursements, as established in the act, \$6 million would be directed to Class I and \$1 million to Class II. This apportionment ratio will continue until the eligible claims of Class I have been fully paid, at which point Class II will receive the entire annual figure.

By law, private owners and operators are subject to a deductible of \$750,000, while public owners and operators have a deductible of \$250,000 with a maximum deductible of \$750,000 for three or more government entities.

## Allocating Payments within a Classification

Within each payment period, the MPCA intends to pay each member of a class a pro-rata share of the amount allocated for all members of that classification. That is, each claimant will be paid in the same proportion as its reimbursable costs relate to the total reimbursable costs for the entire classification. For example, if a responsible party group in Class I has reimbursable expenses that amount to one-tenth of the unpaid total for all parties in Class I, that responsible party group would receive one-tenth of the total reimbursements made to all responsible parties for that period.



The MPCA's reimbursement plan will contain a table of estimated eligible expenses. This table will reflect the proportional allocation described above.

### **Payment Timing**

Before each payment event, the MPCA will finalize the list of claimants who will receive payments at the upcoming payment event. For FY96, the list will be finalized on Nov. 1, 1995, and May 1, 1996. To be placed on the list for an upcoming payment event, a claimant must submit a signed Reimbursement Application and a signed Reimbursement Agreement. The signed Reimbursement Application must show fully documented, eligible environmental cleanup costs that have been paid, related to a qualified facility. These costs should have been previously discussed with and agreed to by MPCA staff. The claims are subject to full review by the MPCA, and no environmental cleanup costs will be considered for reimbursement if the qualified facility for which they were incurred does not have a Notice of Compliance. If application materials and a signed Reimbursement Agreement are not submitted to the MPCA by the list-finalization date, or if the claim requires further review and/or documentation, the MPCA will hold over the claimant's application to the following reimbursement event.

The Reimbursement Agreement must also be signed for claimants to be eligible for reimbursement. The agreement includes a waiver of all cost recovery claims for environmental cleanup costs for all qualified facilities as required by Minn. Stat. § 115B.43.

The MPCA intends to pay reimbursement in FY96 at the rate of \$3.5 million per semi-annual event, or \$7 million per year, which is the maximum yearly amount allowed by the act. During FY96, the MPCA anticipates authorizing payments immediately after November 1 and May 1. Beginning in FY97, the MPCA will make one annual payment on approximately December 1 of each year.



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## EPA and MPCA Agreement

In the fall of 1994, the MPCA and the Attorney General's Office began discussions with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) staff on an agreement on future EPA involvement at closed municipal solid waste landfills in the state. Draft agreements were exchanged with the EPA Region V Office of Regional Counsel beginning in January 1995. Negotiations occurred throughout the spring and early summer months, and a final agreement was effective August 29, 1995.

Details of the agreement include:

- A mechanism to delete the nine closed permitted landfills in Minnesota from the federal Superfund list.
- EPA close-out of its cost-recovery claims at 11 state landfills. The state

agreed to pay \$4 million, over a six-year time frame, in return for EPA's agreement to close its cases totaling more than \$8 million in outstanding unresolved EPA costs.

- EPA termination of its 106 Orders at four Minnesota landfills and a Consent Decree at one landfill.
- No federal activity at any of the 106 closed and qualified landfills in the state except for possible emergency actions if the state cannot respond.

See Table 6, below, for a list of the affected landfills.

The agreement with EPA provides responsible party groups with an additional incentive to work with the MPCA towards finalization of Binding Agreements and reimbursement waivers. In addition, the agreement closes out a chapter in the MPCA's effort to eliminate duplication and oversight of its cleanup programs by the federal government.

**Table 6: Minnesota Landfills with EPA Cost-Recovery Claims**

Minnesota Landfills	Current National Priority List Superfund Landfills	EPA 106 Order Landfill/ Consent Order Landfill	EPA Cost-Recovery Claims
Crosby American	No		Yes
Dakhuc	Yes		Yes
East Bethel	Yes		Yes
Freeway	Yes		Yes
Kummer	Yes	Yes	Yes
LaGrande	Yes		Yes
Oak Grove	Yes	106 Order & Consent Decree	Yes
Olmsted County	No		Yes
St. Augusta	Yes		Yes
Washington County	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waste Disposal Eng.	Yes	Yes	Yes



## Insurance Study

The Attorney General's Office has been directed by the legislature to conduct a wide-ranging evaluation of the insurance buy-out program and recommend changes by January 1996.

Under this program, insurance companies with financial exposure at landfills would be able to pay the state a lump sum established by a formula set forth in the act. The insurer then would be released from liability for environmental cleanup costs at participating landfills.

One area that the study will evaluate is the assignment to the state of claims of owners, operators and responsible parties against insurance companies for environmental cleanup costs at those landfills.

The goal of the insurance buy-out program is to maximize state revenue from the insurance coverage. Therefore, it is important that the study find a reasonable settlement with insurance companies to resolve all environmental cleanup claims at the 106 landfills involved in the buy-out program.

The settlement price should be acceptable to the state and the insurance carriers. The Attorney General's evaluation will focus on a study performed by KPMG Peat Marwick before passage of the legislation. This study estimated that litigation costs for insurance claims regarding 106 landfills could be as high as two-fifths of the insurance industry's exposure (\$20 million for litigation costs and \$30 million for indemnity payments under one scenario, or \$30 million for litigation costs and \$210 million for indemnity costs under another scenario).

The KPMG Peat Marwick study relied almost solely on market information. The Attorney General's buy-out evaluation will collect data specific to selected landfills concerning insurance policies, disposal dates, and carrier information. This information will then be used to test the buy-out formula in the act to determine how accurately it estimates each carrier's overall exposure for cleanup liability.

Specifically, the evaluation will look for answers to the following questions:

1. Should the years of insurance coverage used in the buy-out formula be changed?
2. Should adjustments and credits for professional malpractice insurance and for pollution-exclusion clauses in the buy-out formula be changed?
3. Should the \$90,000,000 figure identified as the upper limit of potential insurance industry exposure in the buy-out formula be changed?

To answer these questions, the study first will review the environmental cleanup costs. The MPCA has estimated the total future environmental cleanup costs for the 106 landfills covered by the Act to be approximately \$222,350,000 (FY94 dollars). This figure does not take into account several other kinds of costs that may be collectible. For example, responsible party groups have expended at least \$50,000,000 for cleanup at landfills; these costs may be recoverable. In reaching an estimate of costs covered by insurance, the evaluation will exclude all costs that do not pay for remediation, abatement or control of contamination.

Second, the study will target a minimum of 15 representative landfills with the highest future and past cleanup costs. The future costs for



these landfills represent 51 percent of the total remediation costs identified by the MPCA. The 15 landfills also have different attributes, such as location (outstate versus the seven-county metropolitan area); size (large area versus small), and number of responsible parties. The selected landfills began operation, in some cases, as open dumps, in the early 1960s and 1970s. This time period is important for the following reasons: (a) these are the years when insurance policies afforded the most coverage in terms of the scope of coverage (i.e., fewer policies had pollution exclusions); and (b) these are the years during which responsible parties were less likely to be aware of the impact of waste disposal on ground water.

Third, the study will determine coverage of costs by insurance for each of the targeted landfills. At each landfill the study has identified responsible parties, i.e., landowners, operators, haulers, and generators, who may be liable under federal and state law for environmental cleanup costs. Then the study will seek information about liability insurance. When this information has been collected, the evaluation will focus on identifying the year(s) when insurance policies most likely provided coverage for contamination cleanup. This information will be used to make an overall estimate of cleanup costs potentially covered by insurance on all the landfills. It will also be used to test the buy-out formula and the conclusions reached in the KPMG Peat Marwick Study.

The evaluation will also deal with transaction costs, the litigation costs incurred by all parties if an insufficient number of insurance companies participate in the buy-out program, and litigation, if necessary. If possible, the study will determine the transaction costs for a

centralized litigation process encompassing all 106 landfills.

In analyzing the buy-out formula, the study will determine whether it fairly apportions the overall liability for environmental response costs at the 106 landfills.

Table 7: Entries in Insurance Study Database, page 23, presents the current status (as of August 1995) of the data collection portion of the study. Each defined entry contains all necessary associated information. For example, the entry for Insurance Policy Totals contains policy numbers, the type of policy, coverage dates, the issuing insurance carriers, policy limits, exclusions, and other pertinent information. To date, the Insurance Study Database contains approximately 500,000 entries related to the study.



**Table 7: Entries in Insurance Study Database, as of August 1995**

	<b>Current Entries</b>	<b>Projected Entries</b>
Insurance Carrier Totals	357	357
Insurance Policy Totals	5,986	12,000
Landfills	106	106
Targeted Landfills	15	15
Disposal Date Totals	1,602	2,100
Potentially Responsible Parties	1,779	2,100
Waste Types Identified	225	225
Hauler/Arranger Total	325	350
Generator Total	251	1,750



## Outreach and Community Relations

Year One of Minnesota's Landfill Cleanup Program featured a major outreach effort to inform various audiences about the program. The prime focus of the outreach was the many owners and operators of landfills around the state. In June 1994, the MPCA mailed out more than 500 announcements and then barnstormed the state, holding informational meetings for this audience. At meetings in Mankato, Inver Grove Heights, Grand Rapids and St. Cloud, MPCA staff outlined the new program, reviewed the legislation underlying it, and answered questions. Approximately 200 people attended these sessions. To support these presentations, the MPCA prepared a packet of 14 fact sheets describing various aspects of the program. (These program-general fact sheets also were used in the early days of the program to supplement telephone responses to information requests about the program.)

MPCA staff and management also have carried the word to other audiences in the state, through presentations to attorney groups, to 70 to 80 people at the Independent Waste Haulers conference in September 1994, and to approximately 50 people at the Solid Waste Seminar in February 1995.

General program outreach continues through mailings of issue-specific updates to a mailing list of more than 450. That mailing list includes county solid waste officers, legislators, environmental contractors and other interested persons.

This last year also saw the initiation of landfill-specific community relations activities as landfills around the state began to move into the program. As required by the legislation, the MPCA held informational meetings for each landfill, prior to selecting a cleanup approach. Meetings have been held for the Bueckers, Paynesville, Pine Bend, Washington County, Isanti-Chisago, Kummer, Hopkins, Lincoln, Pipestone, Adams and Red Rock landfills. These meetings represent a continuum of forums, from small informal gatherings with residents, through presentations at city council meetings, to public meetings complete with presentations by MPCA staff and formal question and comment sessions. All of the meetings are announced to the public through news releases to local media; some are also announced with direct-mail letters to people on landfill-specific mailing lists. Other community outreach includes phone contacts with local officials, letters to people on the mailing lists, and landfill-specific fact sheets to inform local residents and officials of the MPCA's plans for the landfill.

Minnesota's Landfill Cleanup Program has generated a great deal of interest outside of the state, and the MPCA has been invited to various gatherings to describe the program. Program managers spoke at the 1995 Superfund Managers Conference (Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officers), at the Wisconsin Solid Waste Conference and at various times at EPA.



## Looking Ahead: Goals and Challenges

The next few years will be exciting ones for Minnesota's Landfill Cleanup Program. The MPCA will face challenges, even obstacles, from many fronts. In the process of meeting goals and responding to those challenges, the program will likely change. Minnesota's Landfill Cleanup Program will look different in the year 2000 than it does now, in 1995. As well it should. The Landfill Cleanup Program is a new concept. No one else has done this before, and adjustments will need to be made along the way.

### Goals for Fiscal Year 1996

During the next fiscal year, the Landfill Cleanup Program will continue to target higher priority landfills. Construction will continue on the 13 landfills already begun. In addition, design and construction will begin on 12 other landfills, including Freeway; Geisler's; Greenbush; Houston County; Koochiching County; Korf Brothers; Kummer; Land Investors, Inc.; Lindala; St. Augusta; Wadena and Wabasha. See Figure 6: FY96 Projected Design, on this page, for the locations of these landfills. Much of the design and construction planned for FY96 will be funded with reserves from FY95.

Regional contracts will be established for long-term post-closure care.

The MPCA also plans to complete most of the remaining Binding Agreements and begin the reimbursement process, with initial reimbursement checks to responsible parties, owners and operators and EPA mailed in

November 1995. The MPCA will also begin drafting land-management plans for each landfill.

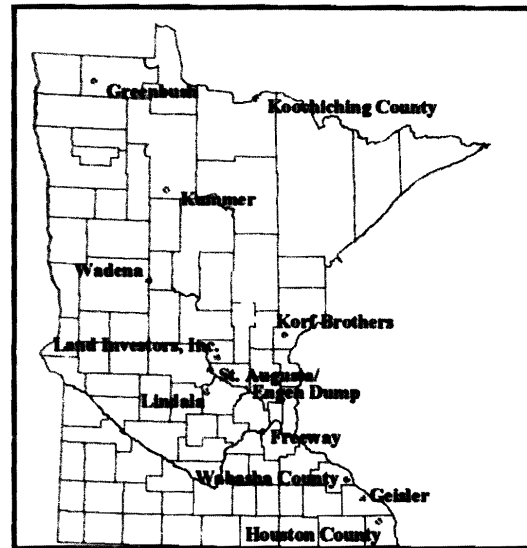


Figure 6.

### The 1995 Legislative Session

During the 1995 legislative session, a number of proposals were presented that would alter the program, as established by the Landfill Cleanup Act. These proposals included:

- expand the eligibility criteria for entry of a landfill into the program;
- exempt certain groups from the solid waste assessment fee;
- direct some of the assessment fee money to certain counties with open landfills; and
- eventually move all state landfills into the program.

The MPCA proposed no changes to the act because staff and management believe it is too early; the program is still unfolding.



In July 1995, the Legislative Commission on Waste Management (LCWM) directed the MPCA to review and evaluate each proposal from both a policy and fiscal perspective, make recommendations and, if necessary, suggestions for additional funding. After receiving comments from interested groups (the LCWM staff, county solid waste officers, the Association of Minnesota Counties, landfill owners and operators, recyclers and local Chambers of Commerce), the MPCA will present its findings to the LCWM later this year.

The foremost challenge for the MPCA will be maintaining the commitment to protection of human health and the environment while meeting and dealing with the challenges and obstacles that lie ahead.

### **Consolidation and Relocation of Small Landfills and Old Dumps**

The MPCA is interested in relocating waste from certain old dumps and small landfills to help create proper slopes and grades at nearby program landfills. Relocation of waste has already been accomplished at three landfills. St. Louis County relocated waste from Portage Modified and Vermilion Dam landfills in 1990 to Cook Area Landfill, and the MPCA relocated the waste in Bueckers #2 to Bueckers #1 in 1994. The MPCA is currently planning three additional relocations:

- Greenbush Landfill to Salol Sanitary Landfill (in Roseau County);
- Lincoln County Sanitary Landfill to Pipestone County Sanitary Landfill; and
- Adams Sanitary Landfill to Red Rock Sanitary Landfill (both in Mower County).

**Challenge:** A few groups would like to see the MPCA use waste relocation even in cases

where it is not cost-effective. The MPCA's policy is that if relocation is more cost-effective than paying closure and post-closure costs at the small landfill, the state will consider relocation.

### **Funding**

The new Landfill Cleanup Program has already had to deal with a shortfall in funding. The collection rate for solid waste assessment fees has fallen short of the projection for the last two fiscal years.

**Challenge:** Solid waste fees are used to fund the Landfill Cleanup Program's reimbursements, post-closure care, administrative expenses, and construction at private landfills. Ongoing problems with solid waste fee collection could affect these parts of the program.

**Challenge:** Some counties are seeking access to part of the solid waste fee. Using the fund in such a way could impair the MPCA's ability to meet the cleanup schedules and reimbursements established in the Landfill Cleanup Program.

**Challenge:** Otter Tail County is seeking to have two closed MMSW landfills brought into the program. However, the landfills are open to ash disposal and demolition debris and therefore are not qualified facilities. As currently designed, the Landfill Cleanup Program is not funded to care for landfills that are not qualified.

### **Land-management Plans**

Under the Landfill Cleanup Act, the MPCA is responsible for establishing land-management plans for each of the landfills in the program. However, the MPCA is only allowed to



prescribe land use within the permitted area of the landfills.

**Challenge:** Without the ability to set land-use restrictions outside of a permitted area, the MPCA will not be able to fully protect human health or the environment because most landfills have ground-water contamination plumes that extend beyond the boundaries of the permitted areas. It will be crucial for counties or other local authorities to resist allowing development to occur adjacent to landfills without first consulting with the MPCA to understand any risks posed by the landfill on the development.

### **Superfund Reauthorization**

Currently, the U.S. Congress is struggling to reform the federal Superfund program. One proposal being considered is the repeal of retroactive liability for pre-1981 disposal at federal Superfund landfills. Governors and environmental officials from around the country say the repeal would undermine the state Superfund programs because state legislatures would be prone to follow the lead of Congress. Repeal of retroactive liability would significantly undermine the current "polluter pays" philosophy and remove a prime incentive for waste generators to manage their wastes properly.

**Challenge:** Repeal of retroactive liability would eliminate a significant incentive for landfill responsible party groups to enter the landfill program, particularly if the group is not eligible for reimbursement of past cleanup costs including legal and administrative costs.

### **Cuts in Federal Superfund Budget**

In addition, Congress is proposing to cut EPA's FY96 funding for Superfund by one-third. In response, EPA will need to reduce its support for the state Superfund program and will not be seeking new Superfund initiatives. Minnesota's Superfund Program is currently examining options for continuing the state program with reduced fiscal support from EPA.

**Challenge:** Reductions in EPA's budget and staff complement could mean longer turn-around times for inter-agency administrative tasks. Staff in the Landfill Cleanup Program will need to closely monitor transactions with the federal agency to ensure that timelines and deadlines are met.

### **EPA Releases Federal Superfund Landfills to the Program**

EPA has recently agreed to transfer the nine federal Superfund landfills in the state to the Minnesota Landfill Cleanup Program as Notices of Compliance are issued. This action will effectively "delist" the nine landfills and removes them from the federal Superfund program. For a number of responsible party groups, this is the long-awaited step that will usher their landfills into the program and remove them from responsible party status.

**Challenge:** With 250 landfills on the federal Superfund list, the nation will be watching Minnesota's Landfill Cleanup Program to see how well "societal responsibility" works for cleaning up landfills where many small and large generators contributed to the environmental problems.





# **Appendix 1** **Landfill Specific Costs FY95**

	Staff Salary	Misc. Expenses	O&M	AG costs	Pre-RA	Construction	Site Total Fee Dollars	Bond Dollars	Site Totals
<b>LANDFILL</b>									
ADAMS	\$6,496.00		\$7,054.10	\$25.50	\$1,714.00	\$1,739.50	\$17,029.10		\$17,029.10
AITKIN AREA	\$4,119.30	\$170.00		\$122.40	\$1,814.00	\$1,936.40	\$8,161.80		\$8,161.80
ALBERT LEA	\$1,359.00						\$1,359.00		\$1,359.00
ANDERSON/SEBEKA	\$1,008.00		\$4,863.34				\$5,871.34		\$5,871.34
ANOKA/RAMSEY WMMI				\$826.20		\$826.20	\$1,652.40		\$1,652.40
BARNESVILLE	\$1,286.00		\$2,918.15	\$76.50		\$76.50	\$4,357.15		\$4,357.15
BATTLE LAKE	\$1,546.00						\$1,546.00		\$1,546.00
BECKER CO.	\$4,925.00	\$14.00		\$102.00		\$102.00	\$5,143.00	\$498.48	\$5,641.48
BENSON	\$431.00	\$40.00		\$438.60		\$438.60	\$1,348.20		\$1,348.20
BIG STONE CO.	\$1,404.00	\$47.00					\$1,451.00		\$1,451.00
BROOKSTON	\$1,155.00						\$1,155.00		\$1,155.00
BUECKERS 1	\$9,407.00	\$2,176.00	\$17,307.78	\$5,607.30		\$5,607.30	\$40,105.38	\$161,544.83	\$201,650.21
BUECKERS 2	\$282.00						\$282.00		\$282.00
CARLTON CO. S	\$1,985.00						\$1,985.00		\$1,985.00
CARLTON CO. 2	\$695.00						\$695.00		\$695.00
CASS CO. (L-R)	\$1,060.00						\$1,060.00		\$1,060.00
CASS CO. (W-H)	\$2,875.00	\$87.00					\$2,962.00		\$2,962.00
CHIPPEWA CO	\$252.00	\$58.00		\$96.90		\$96.90	\$503.80		\$503.80
COOK	\$1,096.00						\$1,096.00		\$1,096.00
COTTON	\$1,272.00						\$1,272.00		\$1,272.00
CROSBY	\$3,284.00	\$52.00	\$3,507.89	\$10.20		\$10.20	\$6,864.29		\$6,864.29
CROSBY-AM.	\$3,626.00			\$402.90		\$402.90	\$4,431.80		\$4,431.80
DAKHUE	\$3,563.00		\$5,244.80				\$8,807.80		\$8,807.80
DODGE CO.	\$2,590.00	\$4.00				\$0.00	\$2,594.00		\$2,594.00
EAST BETHEL	\$8,166.00		\$5,135.00	\$9,205.50		\$9,205.50	\$31,712.00		\$31,712.00
EAST MESABA	\$662.00						\$662.00		\$662.00
EIGHTY ACRE	\$1,160.00		\$3,716.40				\$4,876.40		\$4,876.40
FARIBAULT CO.	\$1,437.00		\$885.14	\$76.50		\$76.50	\$2,475.14		\$2,475.14
50 LKS. MOD.	\$1,854.00		\$3,072.40				\$4,926.40		\$4,926.40
FLOODWOOD	\$463.00						\$463.00		\$463.00
FLYING CLOUD	\$2,713.00	\$29.00		\$930.90		\$930.90	\$4,603.80		\$4,603.80
FREEWAY	\$6,985.00	\$16.00		\$5,324.40		\$5,324.40	\$17,649.80		\$17,649.80
FRENCH LAKE	\$3,418.00	\$400.00	\$11,248.52	\$336.60		\$336.60	\$15,739.72		\$15,739.72
GEISLERS	\$1,416.00		\$6,367.48				\$7,783.48		\$7,783.48
GOFER	\$793.00	\$29.00		\$71.40		\$71.40	\$964.80		\$964.80
GOODHUE COP	\$2,623.00	\$6.00	\$6,068.69	\$255.00		\$255.00	\$9,207.69		\$9,207.69
GRAND RPDS.	\$1,508.00		\$6,717.00	\$91.80		\$91.80	\$8,408.60		\$8,408.60
GREENBUSH	\$1,622.00		\$5,720.13				\$7,342.13		\$7,342.13

**Appendix 1**  
**Landfill Specific Costs FY95**

	Staff Salary	Misc. Expenses	O&M	AG costs	Pre-RA	Construction	Site Total Fee Dollars	Bond Dollars	Site Totals
<b>LANDFILL</b>									
HANSEN	\$333.00			\$321.30		\$321.30	\$975.60		\$975.60
HIBBING	\$802.00	\$23.00					\$825.00		\$825.00
HICKORY GROVE	\$1,361.00						\$1,361.00		\$1,361.00
HIGHWAY 77	\$644.00						\$644.00		\$644.00
HOPKINS	\$17,443.00	\$53.00		\$6,675.90		\$6,675.90	\$30,847.80	\$100,962.19	\$131,809.99
HOUSTON CO.	\$1,390.00			\$35.70		\$35.70	\$1,461.40		\$1,461.40
HOYT LAKES	\$565.00						\$565.00		\$565.00
HUDSON	\$758.00						\$758.00		\$758.00
IRON RANGE	\$1,437.00						\$1,437.00		\$1,437.00
IRONWOOD	\$2,404.00			\$1,116.90		\$1,116.90	\$4,637.80		\$4,637.80
ISANTI-CHISAGO	\$25,319.00	\$66.00		\$249.90		\$249.90	\$25,884.80	\$47,951.54	\$73,836.34
JACKSON CO.	\$446.00	\$95.00		\$469.20		\$469.20	\$1,479.40		\$1,479.40
JOHNSON BROS	\$1,773.00		\$6,259.62	\$2,998.80		\$2,998.80	\$14,030.22		\$14,030.22
KARLSTAD	\$1,364.00		\$7,350.99	\$40.80		\$40.80	\$8,796.59		\$8,796.59
KILLIAN	\$1,155.00		\$9,204.25				\$10,359.25		\$10,359.25
KLUVER	\$2,823.00	\$118.00	\$4,868.90	\$229.50		\$229.50	\$8,268.90		\$8,268.90
KOOCHICHING	\$577.00						\$577.00		\$577.00
KORF BROS.	\$817.00		\$6,619.54				\$7,436.54		\$7,436.54
KUMMER	\$14,188.00	\$936.00	\$17,444.83	\$668.10		\$668.10	\$33,905.03		\$33,905.03
LAGRANDE	\$2,047.00	\$24.00	\$10,132.23	\$163.20		\$163.20	\$12,529.63		\$12,529.63
LAKE COUNTY	\$261.00						\$261.00		\$261.00
LAKE OF WOOD	\$1,546.00		\$1,921.17	\$40.80		\$40.80	\$3,548.77		\$3,548.77
LAND INVEST.	\$2,679.00	\$13.00		\$25.50		\$25.50	\$2,743.00		\$2,743.00
LEECH LAKE	\$2,129.00			\$1,045.50		\$1,045.50	\$4,220.00		\$4,220.00
LINCOLN CO.	\$2,391.00	\$664.00	\$13,423.79	\$265.20	\$4,139.00	\$4,404.20	\$25,287.19	\$18,228.05	\$43,515.24
LINDALA	\$2,528.00	\$14.00	\$622.50	\$20.40		\$20.40	\$3,205.30		\$3,205.30
LINDENFELSER	\$1,753.00	\$6.00					\$1,759.00		\$1,759.00
LONG PRAIRIE	\$1,080.00		\$2,076.51	\$183.60		\$183.60	\$3,523.71		\$3,523.71
LOUISVILLE	\$3,124.00						\$3,124.00		\$3,124.00
MAHNOMEN CO.	\$1,529.00			\$25.50		\$25.50	\$1,580.00		\$1,580.00
MANKATO	\$578.00						\$578.00		\$578.00
MAPLE	\$452.00						\$452.00		\$452.00
MCKINLEY	\$1,845.00		\$5,514.17	\$234.60		\$234.60	\$7,828.37		\$7,828.37
MEEKER CO.	\$394.00	\$74.00					\$668.00		\$668.00
MILLE LACS CO.	\$941.00		\$7,154.00				\$8,095.00		\$8,095.00
MN SAN. SERV.	\$623.00		\$4,111.10				\$4,734.10		\$4,734.10
MURRAY CO.	\$248.00	\$29.00		\$418.20		\$418.20	\$1,113.40		\$1,113.40
NORTHOME MD	\$1,206.00	\$10.00					\$1,216.00		\$1,216.00

# **Appendix 1** **Landfill Specific Costs FY95**

	Staff Salary	Misc. Expenses	O&M	AG costs	Pre-RA	Construction	Site Total Fee Dollars	Bond Dollars	Site Totals
<b>LANDFILL</b>									
NORTHWEST	\$739.00		\$1,329.27	\$40.80		\$40.80	\$2,149.87		\$2,149.87
NORTHWOODS	\$3,095.00		\$4,141.50				\$7,236.50		\$7,236.50
OAK GROVE	\$14,112.00			\$260.10		\$260.10	\$14,632.20		\$14,632.20
OLMSTED CO.	\$9,320.00	\$21.00	\$6,804.00	\$1,014.90		\$1,014.90	\$18,174.80		\$18,174.80
ORR	\$333.00						\$333.00		\$333.00
PAYNESVILLE	\$16,387.00	\$75.00	\$11,565.77	\$1,626.90		\$1,626.90	\$31,281.57		\$31,281.57
PICKETT	\$13,550.00	\$187.00	\$40,459.65	\$3,531.30		\$3,531.30	\$61,259.25		\$61,259.25
PINE LANE	\$2,284.00						\$2,284.00		\$2,284.00
PIPESTONE CO	\$1,320.00	\$436.00		\$351.90	\$5,886.70	\$6,238.60	\$14,233.20		\$14,233.20
PORTAGE MOD.	\$453.00						\$453.00		\$453.00
RED ROCK	\$12,170.00		\$20,612.54	\$459.00	\$1,336.00	\$1,795.00	\$36,372.54		\$36,372.54
REDWOOD CO	\$912.00	\$94.00		\$20.40		\$20.40	\$1,046.80		\$1,046.80
ROCK CO.	\$851.00	\$53.00					\$904.00		\$904.00
ST. AUGUSTA	\$6,196.00			\$3,315.00		\$3,315.00	\$12,826.00		\$12,826.00
SALOL/ROSEAU	\$3,552.00	\$52.00					\$3,604.00		\$3,604.00
SAUK CENTER	\$2,955.00		\$1,316.81	\$71.40	\$1,471.00	\$1,542.40	\$7,356.61		\$7,356.61
SIBLEY CO.	\$1,978.00	\$14.00	\$7,015.02	\$117.30		\$117.30	\$9,241.62		\$9,241.62
STEVENS CO.	\$1,362.00						\$1,362.00		\$1,362.00
SUN PRAIRIE	\$1,330.00						\$1,330.00		\$1,330.00
TELLJOHN	\$756.00		\$5,018.00	\$61.20		\$61.20	\$5,896.40		\$5,896.40
VERM. DAM	\$229.00						\$229.00		\$229.00
VERM. MOD.	\$731.00						\$731.00		\$731.00
WABASHA CO.	\$777.00						\$777.00		\$777.00
WADENA	\$3,548.00	\$33.00	\$12,794.75				\$16,375.75		\$16,375.75
WASECA CO.	\$1,294.00			\$168.30		\$168.30	\$1,630.60		\$1,630.60
WASHINGTON C	\$19,439.00			\$5,355.00	\$6,163.99	\$11,518.99	\$42,476.98	\$27,488.45	\$69,965.43
WDE	\$17,438.00	\$16.00	\$2,979.20	\$979.20		\$979.20	\$22,391.60		\$22,391.60
WATONWAN CO	\$1,049.00	\$7.00					\$1,056.00		\$1,056.00
WOODLAKE	\$3,327.00			\$15.30		\$15.30	\$3,357.60		\$3,357.60
YELLOW MED.	\$2,361.00	\$941.00		\$321.30		\$321.30	\$3,944.60		\$3,944.60