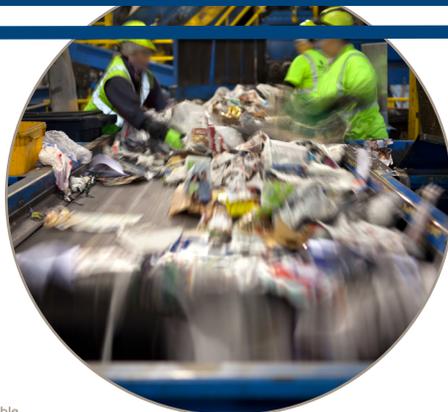




# Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan 2018



## Acknowledgements

### **Anoka County Board of Commissioners**

Matt Look, District #1  
Julie Braastad, District #2  
Robyn West, District #3  
Jim Kordiak, District #4  
Mike Gamache, District #5  
Rhonda Sivarajah, District #6  
Scott Schulte, District #7

### **Parks and Community Services Division**

John VonDeLinde, Division Manager

### **Recycling & Resource Solutions Department**

Brad Fields, Director  
Project Coordinator – Maggie Yauk, Public Information, Planning & Policy Specialist  
Amy Altman, Problem Materials Program Specialist  
Sue Doll, Solid Waste Specialist  
Julie Doten, Office Support Assistant  
Karla Risvold, Principal Administrative Secretary  
Jacob Saffert, Recycling Program Assistant  
Lewis Segl, Recycling Program Assistant  
Amy Ulbricht, Commercial Waste Management Specialist  
Robin Wodziak, Operations Support Technician

### **Other Contributors**

Anoka County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (listed on page 4)  
Dan Disrud, Manager, Environmental Services  
Kathryn Timm, Assistant County Attorney



**Anoka County**  
**MINNESOTA**

Respectful, Innovative, Fiscally Responsible

The Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan is printed on a minimum 30% post-consumer recycled paper.

## Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	1
<b>Chapter One:</b> Introduction and Plan Preparation	4
<b>Chapter Two:</b> Description of the Solid Waste Management System	7
<b>Chapter Three:</b> Plan Implementation	30
<b>Chapter Four:</b> Waste Reduction and Recycling	36
<b>Chapter Five:</b> Organics	42
<b>Chapter Six:</b> Yard and Tree Waste	46
<b>Chapter Seven:</b> Processing	47
<b>Chapter Eight:</b> Landfilling	49
<b>Chapter Nine:</b> Non-Municipal Solid Waste (Non-MSW)	51
<b>Chapter Ten:</b> Regulation	53
<b>Chapter Eleven:</b> Cost and Finance	54
<b>Chapter Twelve:</b> Toxicity Reduction	56
<b>Appendices</b>	
<b>Appendix A:</b> Anoka County Solid Waste Management Milestones	58
<b>Appendix B:</b> Anoka County Ordinances Related to Solid Waste Management	61
<b>Appendix C:</b> Anoka County Municipal Solid Waste Management Ordinances	62
<b>Appendix D:</b> Solid Waste Management Acronyms	63
<b>Appendix E:</b> Glossary of Solid Waste Terms	64
<b>Appendix F:</b> Statutory Definitions and Obligations	72
<b>Appendix G:</b> Environmental Justice	75
<b>Appendix H:</b> Sample 2018 Agreement for Residential Recycling Program	76

## Executive Summary

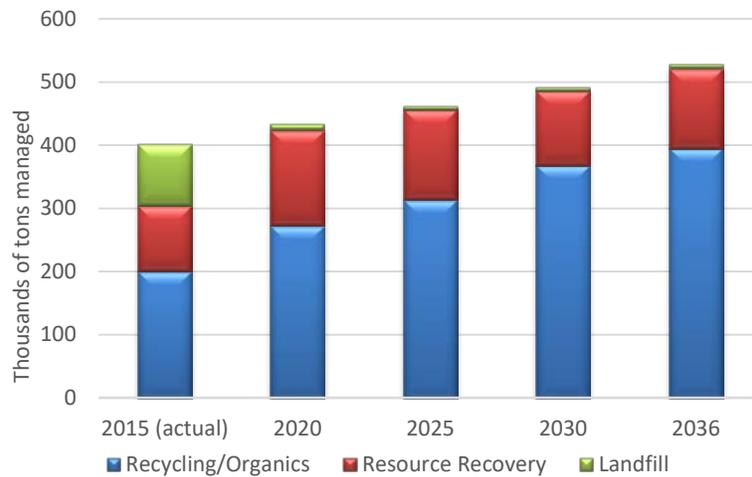
This document contains the goals, policies, and strategies that will guide the management of solid waste generated within the borders of Anoka County through the year 2036. It is a revision of the *2012 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan*, which was prepared pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§115A.46 and 473.803 and approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) on May 24, 2012.

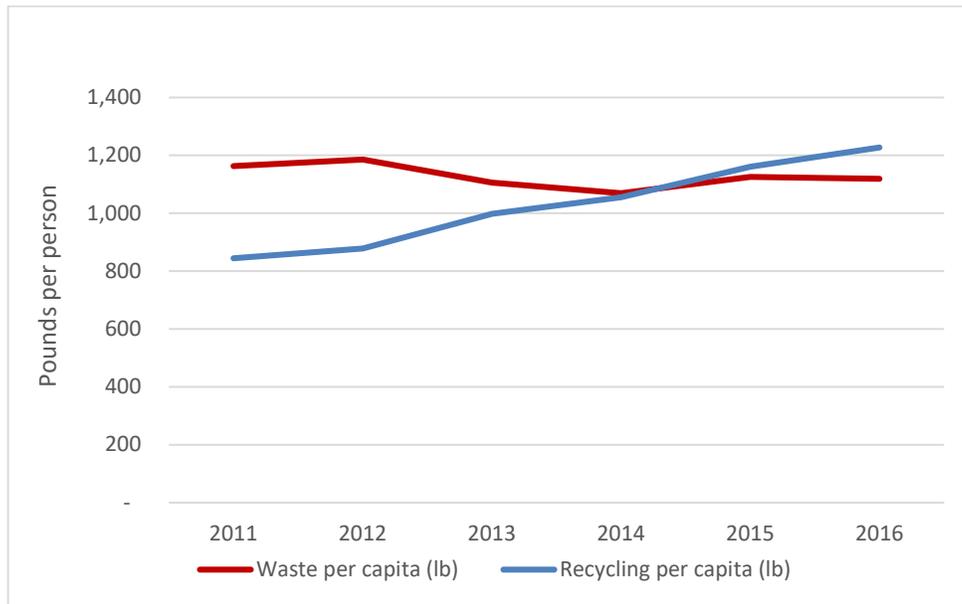
This *2018 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan* (the “Master Plan”) incorporates the vision, goals and objectives of the *Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Policy Plan 2016-2036*.

Chapter One describes the plan preparation process. This Master Plan has been prepared for County Board approval by staff of the Anoka County Recycling & Resource Solutions (R&RS) Department with assistance from the Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), the Anoka County Community Health and Environmental Services Department (CHES) and the Anoka County Attorney's Office, pursuant to Minn. Stat. §473.803, Subd. 4.

Chapter Two is a description of the existing solid waste management system. This chapter describes the programs and facilities currently available to manage the waste stream. Anoka County managed 409,112 tons of municipal solid waste in 2016. The projected increase to 516,500 tons of municipal solid waste in 2036 is a significant challenge to manage. Waste generation per capita has stayed relatively flat over the last several years, while recycling has steadily increased.

**Figure ES.1 Anoka County MSW History and Growth Projections, 2015 – 2036**



**ES.2 Anoka County Per Capita Waste and Recycling, 2011 – 2016**

Plan implementation is presented in Chapters Three through Twelve and establishes the County's policies and strategies to manage waste. The emphasis in waste management has evolved from considering waste as something without value to managing waste as a resource. In addition, the key elements to achieve these policies and strategies, based on the solid waste management hierarchy, are accountability, generator responsibility, government as a leader and private sector initiative.

This is a collaborative effort and the emphasis is reflected in each of the nine topic areas in this Master Plan:

**Toxicity Reduction:** The Master Plan emphasizes toxicity reduction in all elements of the integrated solid waste management system to protect the public as well as the environment.

**Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling:** The Master Plan focuses on expanding our efforts and achieving the new objectives in the plan for 6% waste reduction and 60% recycling by 2030.

**Organics Management:** The Master Plan describes new efforts for organics recovery and sets forth strategies that will result in 15% abatement of organics by 2030.

**Yard and Tree Waste:** Yard and tree waste is to be managed as a resource, rather than waste.

**Processing:** The focus is on promoting opportunities to process waste which cannot be reused, recycled or composted and inform public entities of their requirement to process their waste. The County will look to the private sector to develop new processing technologies and to increase the processing capacity available to metropolitan waste generators.

**Landfilling:** Conservation of existing landfill space is critical considering the difficulties in siting new facilities. Development and implementation of new technologies will be encouraged, if they provide environmental protection.

**Non-MSW Management:** The emphasis is on recognizing non-mixed municipal solid waste (Non-MSW) streams as resources and providing opportunities to manage them per the waste management hierarchy.

**Regulation:** The County regulates entities to protect the health, welfare, and safety of the public. The regulated community in the County consists of solid waste and hazardous waste facilities, solid waste haulers and, in certain instances, generators.

**Cost and Finance:** The integrated solid waste management system is funded with fees which are used as tools to fund programs to safeguard the public and provide incentives to comply with the waste management hierarchy and state law. Funding sources such as SCORE and LRDG are critical to the success of our programs.

Anoka County emphasizes collaboration with its municipalities and waste haulers. Representatives of the 21 municipalities in the County are appointed by the Anoka County Board of Commissioners to the Anoka County Solid Waste Abatement Advisory Team (SWAAT). Waste haulers participate in the meetings. Since 1987, these meetings have offered opportunities for recycling program managers to share information, explore options for program enhancement and collaborate with each other and the County to achieve the goals of the Master Plan.

A collaborative approach remains a central theme in this Master Plan to meet the aggressive objectives set by the State to protect the public, conserve resources and reduce the amount of material landfilled.

## Chapter One: Introduction and Plan Preparation

### Introduction

The 2018 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan contains the goals, policies, and objectives that will guide the planning and management of solid waste generated within the borders of Anoka County through the year 2036. It is a revision of the *2012 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan* that was prepared pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§115A.46 and 473.803, Subd. 4 and approved by the Anoka County Board of Commissioners on February 13, 2018, and submitted on February 23, 2018 to the commissioner of the MPCA. This *2018 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan* meets legislative mandates. These goals, policies and strategies were developed in step with the missions of Anoka County and the Recycling & Resource Solutions Department.

### Anoka County Mission

The mission of Anoka County is to serve citizens in a respectful, innovative and fiscally responsible manner.

### Recycling & Resource Solutions Department Mission

To facilitate the proper management of waste to protect the environment and conserve resources through technical assistance and program development for waste generators.

### Plan Preparation Process

This Master Plan has been prepared for the approval of the Anoka County Board of Commissioners by staff of the Anoka County Recycling & Resource Solutions (R&RS) Department with assistance from the Anoka County Solid Waste Advisory Committee (SWAC), the Anoka County Community Health and Environmental Services Department (CHES) and the Anoka County Attorney's Office.

### Solid Waste Advisory Committee

Minn. Stat. §473.803, Subd. 4 requires a metropolitan area county to: "establish a solid waste management advisory committee to aid in the preparation of the county master plan, any revisions thereof and such additional matters as the county deems appropriate. The committee must consist of citizen representatives, representatives from towns and cities within the county and representatives from private waste management firms. The committee must include residents of towns or cities within the county containing solid waste disposal facilities. The commissioner [of the MPCA] or the commissioner's appointee is a nonvoting ex officio member of the committee."

The Anoka County Solid Waste Abatement Advisory Team (SWAAT), which includes representatives of each municipality, became the nucleus of the current Anoka County SWAC which assisted in the preparation of the 2018 Master Plan. See the following page for a list of all SWAC members.

Five meetings of the Anoka County SWAC were held between June 21 and October 18, 2017, to provide input in the development of the plan. Meeting agendas and notes were emailed to committee members and other interested parties. In addition to the input provided at these meetings, Anoka County received public input from 141 residents through surveys which was promoted on the County website, in chamber of commerce publications, social media and municipal newsletters and websites. The survey captured residents' behaviors and opinions about recycling and waste. It also gathered data on how residents felt that recycling could be improved in Anoka County. This input was considered when drafting strategies to achieve the goals of the plan.

## 2017 Anoka County Solid Waste Advisory Committee

<b>Chair</b>	
<b>Name and Title</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Jim Kordiak*, Anoka County Commissioner	Anoka County
<b>Representatives from Town and Cities within the County</b>	
<b>Name and Title</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Sarah Morgan*, Recycling Coordinator	Andover
Pam Bowman*, Recycling Coordinator	Anoka
Ginger Berg*, City Clerk	Bethel
Roark Haver, Recycling Coordinator	Blaine
Teresa Bender*, Recycling Coordinator	Centerville
Chandra Peterson*, Recycling Coordinator	Circle Pines
Jesse Davies*, Recycling Coordinator	Columbia Heights
Lorie Lemieux, Deputy City Clerk	Columbus
Colleen Sinclair*, Recycling Coordinator	Coon Rapids
Karen White*, Recycling Coordinator	East Bethel
Rachel Workin, Recycling Coordinator	Fridley
Jennifer Bohr*, Recycling Coordinator	Ham Lake
Ruth Nelsen*, Recycling Coordinator	Hilltop
Mary Vinzant*, Recycling Coordinator	Lexington
Marty Asleson*, Recycling Coordinator	Lino Lakes
Ed Kramer*, Recycling Coordinator	Linwood
Mary Rainville*, City Council Member	Nowthen
Matt Anderson*, Asst. Public Works Director	Oak Grove
Chris Anderson, City Planner	Ramsey
Tom Koep, Recycling Coordinator	St. Francis
Wanda Brown, Recycling Coordinator	Spring Lake Park
<b>Representatives from Private Waste Management Firms</b>	
<b>Name and Title</b>	<b>Representing</b>
Randy Triplett, Sales Manager	Ace Solid Waste, Inc.
Matt Herman, Manager, Resource Processing Plant	Great River Energy
Rich Hirstein, Manager of Municipal Recycling & Waste Services	Republic Services
Jackie Edwards, Marketing & Account Coordinator	Walters Recycling & Refuse, Inc.
Jonathan Beseman, Public Sector Representative	Waste Management of Minnesota, Inc.
<b>Representatives from Other Public Entities</b>	
Tom Karp	Anoka-Hennepin School District #11
Mary Mueller, Dennis Craft	Fridley School District #14
<b>Ex Officio Member</b>	
<b>Name and Title</b>	
John Linc Stine, Commissioner, Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, or designee	

\*Indicates committee member is a resident of Anoka County.

On February 13, 2018; the Anoka County Board of Commissioners approved the *2018 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan* and authorized staff, by formal resolution, to submit it to the MPCA for review and approval.

### **Schedule of Plan Revisions**

In accordance with Minn. Stat. §473.803, Subd. 2, if the commissioner (MPCA) requires any revision to the Master Plan, the County will review such revisions with the advisory committee (SWAC) and resubmit the Master Plan within 90 days. Following approval of this revised plan, revisions will be made either

1. when significant changes are necessary in County policy; or
2. following revision of the *Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Policy Plan 2016 – 2036*;
3. revisions in draft form will be reviewed pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§473.803, Subd. 4 and 115A.46, Subd. 1.

## Chapter Two: Description of the Solid Waste Management System

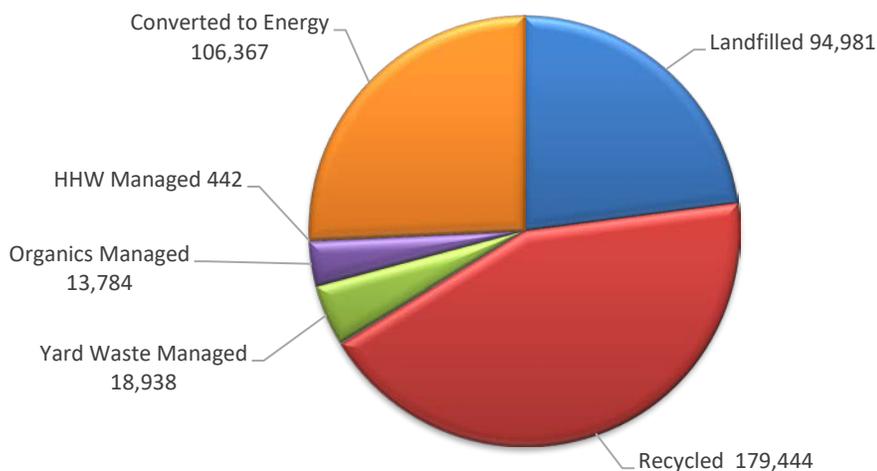
Anoka County, located minutes from the Twin Cities, covers 424 square miles of which more than 5% is water. According to Metropolitan Council estimates, Anoka County's population was 348,652 in 2016, an increase of 5.4% since 2010.

With award-winning schools, a major hospital with two campuses, world class recreational facilities, and two post-secondary educational institutions, there are many reasons why people and businesses choose to locate in Anoka County.

- 94% of residents have at least a high school diploma
- 82% own their own home
- The median household income is 17% higher than the statewide average
- Along with the Mississippi and Rum Rivers, there are 125 lakes and 18 county parks
- 24% of our population is under the age of 18
- Anoka County is the fourth most populated county in the state
- The number of housing units increased by 5.7% from 2010 to 2016
- The average household size is 2.7 persons per household
- By 2030 the Metropolitan Council projects a population of 401,950 in Anoka County

In 2016, 409,112 tons of municipal solid waste was managed or 1.16 tons per person. In comparison, in 2010 the County managed 335,935 tons of waste, or 1.02 tons per person.

**Figure 2.1 Anoka County MSW Managed in 2016**  
In tons



Decisions about the integrated solid waste management system are made by the Anoka County Board of Commissioners. The board receives recommendations from the Recycling & Resource Solutions Committee. The County receives input from the Solid Waste Abatement Advisory Team (SWAAT), made up of staff from the County, municipalities and service providers. The team meetings, co-facilitated by a county commissioner and a municipal recycling coordinator, are a forum to enhance programs by sharing information and working collaboratively on issues.

In addition to the Recycling & Resource Solutions Committee and the SWAAT, the County collaborates on projects regionally with Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Sherburne and Washington counties.

The current solid waste management system in Anoka County is a mix of proven methods and innovative, cutting-edge approaches developed in cooperation with county partners such as municipalities and private waste haulers. The system is designed to successfully support county, regional and state goals. The purpose of these goals is to conserve natural resources and protect the environment and public health.

## **Toxicity Reduction**

Anoka County emphasizes reduction in the toxic and hazardous character of waste as a priority in all elements of its integrated solid waste management system. Public information materials stress the importance and benefits of reducing the toxic and hazardous character of waste, as well as describing ways to practice reduction techniques. The County offers technical assistance to residential and non-residential generators to encourage reduction in the use and disposal of toxic and hazardous materials.

## **Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Management**

Household hazardous waste (HHW) is unwanted, unneeded or unusable household hazardous products such as oil-based paint, drain cleaner and solvents. These products contain substances which are hazardous to the environment and public health. HHW does not include waste from non-residential entities such as businesses, schools or organizations.

The primary objectives of Anoka County's HHW program are threefold:

- Reduce the use of hazardous household products;
- Advocate proper disposal and;
- Provide disposal options for household waste streams that cannot be managed at home or through other collection sites.

From the inception of the HHW program in 1992 through 2000, the County conducted HHW collection events to provide opportunities for residents to dispose of HHW properly. On August 11, 1999, the County opened a year-round HHW collection facility in Blaine. The facility is operated by a private vendor, who collects, packs and ships the waste using a state-contracted hazardous waste disposal contractor. Since 2012, the County has also held HHW collection events to better serve residents in other parts of the County.

In the early 1990s, Anoka County worked with the Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board (SWMCB) to develop and enter into a contract with the State of Minnesota. The contract allows the County to use a state hazardous waste generator identification number, indemnifies the County for long-term disposal liability, and provides operating guidelines for a HHW program.

Reciprocal use agreements between Anoka County and other Twin Cities Metropolitan Area (TCMA) counties allow out-of-county residents to take HHW to the Anoka County facility and HHW collection events. The county of origin of the resident is billed for this service. Reciprocal use increases the convenience of using HHW facilities for metropolitan area residents.

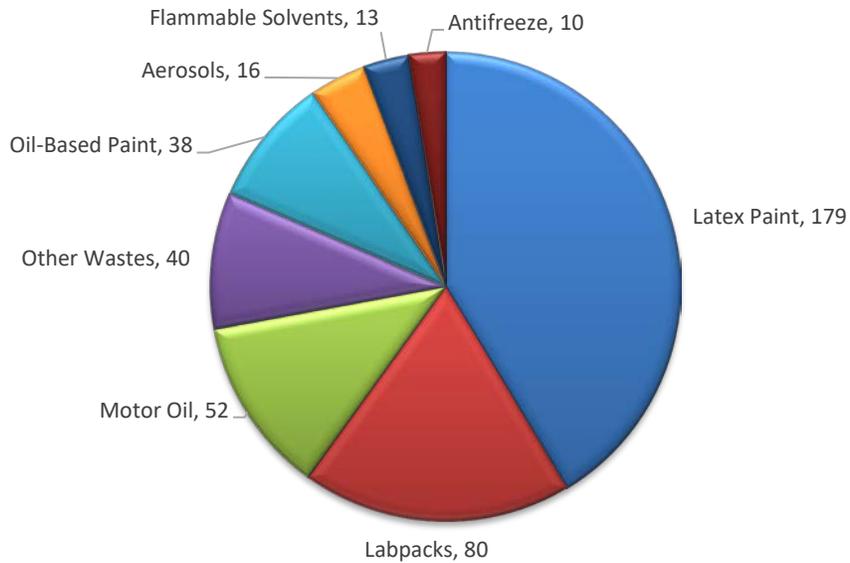
A significant number of Anoka County residents continue to use HHW collection options in other TCMA counties. In 2016, 630 Anoka County residents dropped off HHW at a facility or collection events in another TCMA county, and 977 residents of other TCMA counties dropped off HHW at the Anoka County facility or collection events.

**Figure 2.2 Anoka County Household Hazardous Waste Program**  
Participation and HHW Managed

Year	Participation at Anoka County HHW Facility (vehicles)	Participation at HHW Collection Events (vehicles)	Tonnage Managed by Anoka County HHW Program	Anoka County Residents Who Used Other SWMCB County Facility/Event
2011	7,200	N/A	279.31	770
2012	8,480	864	369.33	729
2013	7,970	836	360.72	886
2014	8,378	1,936	416.09	870
2015	9,991	1,180	449.63	797
2016	10,324	1,127	441.64	630

In general, the amount of HHW managed has increased since the inception of the HHW program and the opening of the permanent facility. The waste received in the largest quantity by weight is latex paint. In 2016, 179 tons of latex paint were collected, which was 41% of the total tonnage of HHW managed at the facility. Other waste streams collected in large quantities are motor oil, oil-based paint, aerosols, antifreeze and flammable solvents.

**Figure 2.3 HHW Collected at the Anoka County Facility in 2016**  
In tons



Staff at the HHW facility screen incoming waste for usable products, which are made available for residents to take, free-of-charge. In 2016, 8.89 tons of products were placed in the free product area. Offering usable products to residents reinforces messages that the County promotes about hazardous household products including:

- purchase only the amount needed;
- use up leftover products;
- give left over products to someone who can use them; and
- choose safer alternatives to hazardous products.

The County promotes its HHW program through various channels such as, direct mail to each household, press releases, social media, newspapers, the County website, County and municipal newsletters and a regional website. Trained staff in the Recycling & Resource Solutions Department respond to telephone and email inquiries from residents. In general, participation has increased since the inception of the HHW program and the opening of the permanent facility. There is also a direct correlation between promotion of the facility, specifically, mailing to households and participation.

All the elements of the County's HHW and problem materials program reinforce the concept that residents are responsible for the management of HHW and problem materials they generate.

Municipal drop-off recycling days/centers continue to offer effective and convenient drop-off opportunities for problem materials. Many of these materials are not accepted at the HHW facility. In 2016, the total amount of problem materials collected by municipalities was 1,478 tons.

**Figure 2.4 Problem Materials Collected by Anoka County Municipalities**

(Drop-off Recycling Days or Events/Centers)							
In tons							
Year	Major Appliances	Electronics	Fluorescent Bulbs	Tires	Used Oil	Oil Filters	Vehicle Batteries
2011	499.78	328.98	11.69	78.15	200.97	17.72	25.56
2012	444.23	330.60	9.32	99.78	211.49	17.03	17.40
2013	537.89	390.20	9.05	86.62	187.72	14.47	16.60
2014	431.35	408.16	13.47	85.78	193.84	12.19	13.62
2015	576.91	480.99	12.25	113.26	218.43	15.37	23.29
2016	668.67	475.53	13.90	70.86	219.81	12.76	16.52

Municipal drop-off opportunities are promoted in social media, mailings to households, local newspapers, municipal newsletters, on websites and cable stations. The County provides funding to the municipalities to provide and promote collection of residential problem materials. The County also promotes private sector collection opportunities. In addition to municipal drop-off opportunities, there are many locations in the County, operated by the private sector, for a variety of automotive wastes and problem materials.

The chart on the following page is illustrative of materials accepted and opportunities available in the County. They are promoted on the County website and in the *Recycling Guide*.

**Figure 2.5 Number of Municipal and Private Drop-off Opportunities as of Fall, 2015**

Material Accepted	Private	Municipal
Automotive batteries	81	26
Electronics	19	29
Florescent Bulbs	22	29
Major Appliances	20	28
Motor Oil	76	11
Propane Tanks	9	3
Tires	63	28

### **Non-Residential Hazardous Waste Management**

Anoka County licenses hazardous waste generators, including those who produce less than ten gallons per year. It is the responsibility of the generator to verify and meet licensing and business requirements. In 2016, there were 856 licensed hazardous waste generators, which is approximately the same as in 2010, despite County business growth and national economic fluctuations.

A wide variety of hazardous wastes are generated in Anoka County. Each type of business typically generates a similar group of wastes. For instance, auto repair businesses typically generate parts washer solvents, used oil, oil filters, antifreeze and spent lead acid batteries. A metal finisher generates a wider variety of wastes that are usually more hazardous and of greater concern for the environment. These include cyanide and heavy metal-bearing sludges and liquid corrosive wastes (acid and alkaline). The medical and dental communities also generate hazardous wastes in the form of fixer solution with heavy metal content (silver) and waste pharmaceuticals.

The Anoka County Community Health and Environmental Services (CHES) Department works with generators who evaluate the types of hazardous waste they generate. After evaluation of the waste generated, County staff offer information on nonhazardous alternatives and disposal options for any remaining hazardous waste.

Anoka County businesses have opportunities to obtain information about proper management and reduction techniques. One way Anoka County provides this information is during inspections. In 2016, Anoka County conducted 533 inspections of hazardous waste generators. In addition, five generator training sessions were organized and conducted by staff. A total of 135 people attended the training.

Volume-based license fees provide a financial incentive for generators to reduce the amount of hazardous waste generated. Regulation increases as the amount of hazardous waste generation increases such as stricter training requirements and development of emergency response and waste minimization plans.

### **Contaminated Lands Cleanup and Restoration**

County policies are in place to assist operators and landowners in the cleanup procedures of contamination caused by hazardous waste or solid waste. CHES provides information on procedures and services to assist in the cleanup. For other types of contaminated land, state agencies provide direction.

## Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling

### County Government Facilities Program

Anoka County actively promotes and encourages waste reduction and recycling in all County government facilities and complies with Minn. Stat. §115A.151 through internal programs, staff engagement and provides grant funding to assist in implementation.

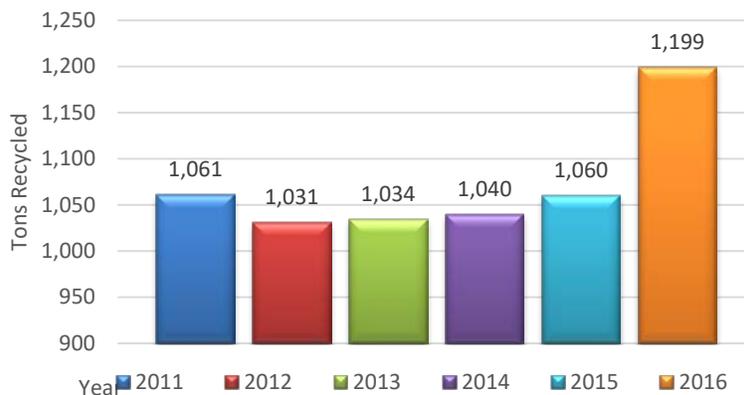
The County utilizes electronic technologies such as SMART Boards and tablets and has updated its intranet to provide greater access to documents such as personnel manuals, newsletters and committee minutes to reduce printing. Since 2015, hydration stations have replaced traditional water fountains to encourage beverage container reuse. This has resulted in 238,194 fewer single-use bottles from entering the waste stream. The County works with PCs for People to clean and refurbish the best computer equipment for redistribution to lower income families and non-profit organizations. Computer equipment that is not reused is recycled.

Employees use the intranet to access information on waste reduction and recycling programs. During orientation, all new employees receive information on acceptable materials for recycling in the County recycling program. The County has a large variety of facilities which all collect recyclables and some collect organics. The various ways materials are collected can vary by facility. All buildings recycle mixed paper, cardboard and beverage containers. In addition, appliances, batteries, electronics, fluorescent lamps, mattresses, polystyrene and toner cartridges are collected for recycling. Anoka County Fleet Services recycles additional materials such as; antifreeze, motor oil, motor vehicle batteries, oil filters, scrap metal, solvents, tires and tire rims. Five County-owned and operated facilities including the Jail, Stepping Stone Emergency Housing and three facilities located at the Lino Lakes correctional campus, that produce large amounts of food waste, participate in a food-to-hogs food waste diversion program.

At the Government Center, all paper types, except confidential paper, are mixed together in one recycling container, and all food and beverage containers are mixed together in another recycling container. This makes the paper more marketable. Confidential paper is managed and recycled separately.



**Figure 2.6 Anoka County Government Facility Recycling**



In 2016, the Government Center and Courthouse campus recycled 72% of its waste. Employees in the Anoka County Government Center take their garbage and recycling to designated waste stations where custodians collect all materials. Many smaller facilities have their own custodial crews that commingle all materials in one container.

Bunker Beach Water Park recently began an innovative organics recycling program. Organics containers are part of the waste stations available at the facility with customized signage. No outside food or drink is allowed. All tableware and serving containers, available inside the park, are certified compostable or recyclable. Organics collection service is provided through the contracted hauler for the County. The County plans to continue to make improvements to this program to increase diversion.

The County continues to audit county-owned and operated buildings, including all county parks. The audits are conducted to ensure sufficient recycling containers are available and are conveniently placed. Audits also assess the feasibility of adding organics diversion programs.



### Residential Program

Anoka County has 21 diverse municipalities that design and operate waste management programs that best suit local needs. All county residents have access to curbside recycling.

There are three models for curbside collection:

- Five municipalities have organized hauling for both refuse and recycling;
- Five municipalities contract for recycling only; and
- Eleven have open hauling systems where each household chooses their own hauler to collect both refuse and recycling.

Most municipalities license their haulers and may limit the number of haulers who can obtain licenses in their community. Curbside collection carts are provided by the recycling service providers or the municipality. Recycling collection service is offered every other week. All municipalities offer commingled recycling collection. The municipalities without a contract for recycling services have a variety of providers offering single-sort recycling service. All municipal curbside programs collect aluminum beverage containers, corrugated cardboard, glass food/beverage containers, magazines, mixed paper, newspaper, boxes, plastic bottles, jugs, cups and containers, paper cartons and steel/tin food cans.



Anoka County continues to work closely with municipalities and haulers to improve recycling programs. Staff meets regularly to set goals, review reports and provide technical assistance. The County meets monthly with its recycling coordinators and recycling service providers as the Solid Waste Abatement Advisory Team (SWAAT). Information is shared, facilities are toured and collaborative projects are planned. The County annually recognizes recycling achievement for the previous year each spring. In 2016, a total of 76 recycling service providers and service organizations were recognized for their service to Anoka County.

**2017 Recycling Recognition Ceremony**

Recycling Champion Awards are presented by Anoka County Commissioners to individuals that go above and beyond to reduce, reuse, recycle and compost in Anoka County.

The County continues to increase the annual recycling goals set for each municipality. The chart below shows goal increases since the previous Master Plan. The County continues to increase single family home pounds per person per year, but has decreased multi-family goals to reflect current research on multi-family recycling generation. In 2016, 11 of the 21 municipalities reached their goal. Nine municipalities exceeded their goals and recycled 195 or more pounds per person per year (ppy). Currently the goal is 205 ppy for single family homes and 160 ppy for multi-family dwellings. In 2016, residents recycled 39,236 tons of material, an average of 194 ppy.

**Figure 2.7 Residential Recycling Goals**

Year	Pounds per person single family home, 1-4 units	Pounds per person multi-family, 5+ units	Number of municipalities making their goal
2011	175	175	13
2012	180	180	14
2013	185	175	10
2014	190	175	10
2015	190	175	10
2016	195	170	11
2017	205	160	NA

The State provides SCORE funds to the County from a tax on solid waste management services. The County currently allocates all SCORE funds received to the municipalities for their residential recycling programs. The state also provides dedicated organics funding which must be spent on organics programming in the County. For many years, the municipal funding allocation provided a \$10,000 base payment plus \$5 per household. Since 2013, the base payment plus the amount per household continues and additional enhancement funding categories were created for drop-off facilities, parks, community events and recycling promotions. Beginning in 2014, multi-family and organics funding categories were added.

With the increased enhancement funding to meet the ever-increasing goals, Anoka County has doubled the funding it provides to the municipalities. The increased funding is provided by:

- The increased SCORE allocation that began in 2015 with half of the additional funds received needing to be spent on organics expenditures;
- LRDG (Local Recycling Development Grants) dedicated to program enhancements; and
- Other County budgeted funds provided by the County Solid Waste Management Charge (SWMC).

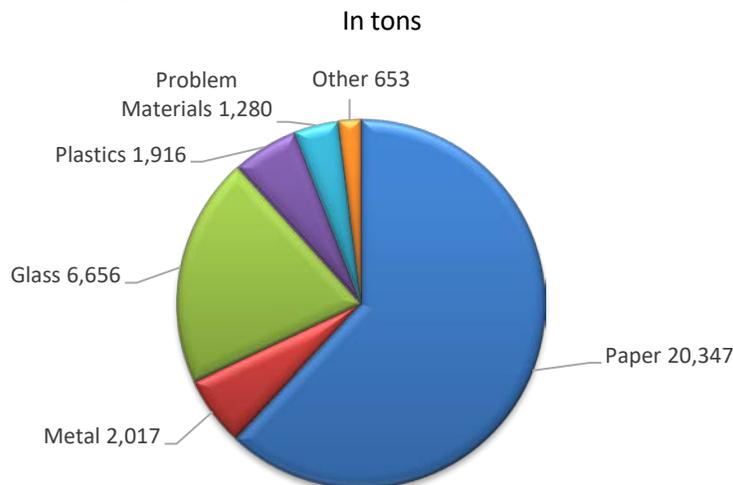
These funds have been provided to enhance municipal recycling programs above the basic program elements. Only eligible residential expenses related to the management and implementation of recycling and organics programs are reimbursed.

To help with costs of recycling programs, some municipalities with organized recycling service and/or haulers charge residents a recycling fee. This fee varies from \$2.62 - \$5.61 per single family household per month. Some of the municipalities offset this cost to their residents with their SCORE allocation.

Since 2011, special grants were offered above and beyond the regular funding. These funds were often available from unspent funds from the previous year. In 2017, the municipalities spent all their SCORE funding and unspent budgeted funds were used to provide additional grants. Municipalities must apply separately for the additional grants, pledging to abide by public entity law, the current Solid Waste Management Master Plan and direct program implementation. Projects always need to focus on enhancing programs at the municipal level such as; drop-off center improvements, adding materials to collection events, adding drop-off opportunities for residents including monthly instead of twice yearly events, hiring interns for specific outreach at events or in multi-family buildings or adding organics programs.

The County coordinates joint purchase of recycling containers to help implement programs, remove barriers, improve recognition/branding of the program throughout the County and to offer cost savings to the municipalities so their regular funds can be used for other program needs. The County has conducted three joint purchases of park recycling carts and multi-family program materials have been purchased as needed.

**Figure 2.8 Residential Recyclable Materials 2016**



Problem Materials = Electronics, fluorescent bulbs, major appliances, used oil filters, latex paint and vehicle batteries  
 Other = Carpet, mattresses and textiles

Anoka County encourages municipalities to develop and promote multi-family dwelling recycling programs. Continual promotion and assistance are necessary due to the high turnover rate of tenants. Additional grants have been given to municipalities to provide direct outreach to multi-family dwellings. Examples of assistance provided include: purchasing collection totes, informational materials and technical assistance. A wide variety of implementation strategies are being piloted to see what efforts produce the best results.

Several nonprofit agencies pick up furniture, household goods and used clothing from homes in the County. This curbside pickup service is convenient for residents and supplements the municipal drop-off recycling days held during the year. After materials are collected from residents, the recycling service provider is responsible for processing and marketing the materials.

Nine municipalities have drop-off recycling centers. There is one privately-operated redemption center in Anoka County. Drop-off recycling centers are useful for materials that would otherwise be too costly or cumbersome to collect at the curb, such as large amounts of automobile batteries, cardboard, scrap metal and used motor oil/filters. See Figure 2.4 Problem Materials Collected by Municipalities and Figure 2.5 Municipal and Private Drop-off Opportunities.

All municipalities hold recycling drop-off days or events to collect items such as automotive products (antifreeze, motor oil, oil filters, tires), appliances, bicycles, clothing, electronics, fluorescent lamps, household goods and scrap metal. These are generally held in the spring and/or fall of the year. Some vendors provide staff and charge a fee for items requiring special handling and processing. Since 2014, additional drop-off funding has been available for adding collection of the targeted materials including: carpet, furniture, mattresses/box springs and paper shredding.

Increased funding has provided the municipalities means to explore more opportunities to collect materials beyond items traditionally collected at municipal spring and fall recycling days. Some municipalities have partnered with private recycling companies to run monthly events at their facility or on municipal property. New drop-off centers have been constructed and municipalities have held special events to collect specific materials such as electronics or provide paper shredding. The County promotes programs to meet the recycling needs of residents on a weekly or monthly basis rather than once or twice annually. Besides drop-off programs, additional curbside collections of special electronics and appliances have been implemented to make recycling easier for residents.

In general, municipalities provide recycling information to their residents at various times during the year promoting curbside and drop-off recycling opportunities. Examples include direct mail pieces, articles in city newsletters and information posted on their websites. The County provides additional information to residents on recycling at community events, by phone, website, social and printed media. A printed recycling guide of waste management opportunities is printed every other year, listing many recycling options for a wide variety of items. The County offers a wide variety of information on its website to promote recycling opportunities for items that are not collected at the curb as well as locations where large quantities of material can be taken for proper handling. Information is also available on how recyclables are made into new products. The increased funding has also allowed municipalities to provide more promotion on what and how to recycle.

In 2014, Anoka County began working closely with community volunteer organizations and municipalities to ensure recycling was available at all community events held at public entity locations. Over the past several years, the County has provided technical assistance at approximately 25 different community festivals and events each year. Municipalities are encouraged to order enough park carts so that there is enough to

provide for community event recycling as well as park recycling. The goal is to provide assistance and guidance until the event organizers are trained to implement these programs on their own.

### **Food Waste Reduction**

There are several ways that food waste is being reduced in Anoka County. The County is providing information to residents on food waste reduction to prevent food from being thrown away.

Anoka County also encourages businesses, schools and County operated facilities to donate useable food to food shelves in the area. Several food shelves have transportation and other logistics available to help make this a possibility.

### **Organics**

In 2013, Coon Rapids started the first SSO (Source Separated Organics) drop-off in the County at their recycling center. Columbia Heights added SSO to their drop-off center in 2015. Anoka County added SSO collection containers at its two compost sites in April of 2016. Since then, six more communities have added their own organics drop-offs including Columbus, Ham Lake, Lino Lakes, Linwood Township, Ramsey and Spring Lake Park. While the collection infrastructure is not very developed for organics and most waste haulers have not started curbside collection programs, Anoka County is working on educating residents on what organics are and providing drop-off opportunities conveniently located throughout the County.

All programs collect food scraps, soiled, non-coated paper products and Biodegradable Products Institute (BPI) certified compostable products to be composted at an industrial composting facility. At the drop-off sites, dumpsters or carts are provided for county residents to use free-of-charge to collect organics. Drop-off locations are at each of the County compost sites, located within recycling drop-off centers or by municipal facilities. A starter kit including a kitchen collection pail, compostable bags and information about the program is provided to residents to make starting the new program as easy as possible. Dedicated SCORE funds are used to purchase supplies and pay for collection costs. The County purchases large quantities of compostable bags and products from the state contract and passes those cost savings on to the municipalities. All publications stress the difference between backyard composting and collecting organics for commercial composting.

Since the start of Anoka County's organics program at the compost sites in April 2016 through May 2017, over 48 tons of material has been diverted from the trash and turned into compost. Participation has reached over 1,600 households. It is estimated that another 1,000 households are participating in the municipal drop-off programs that have been developed. In 2016, 38 tons of organics were collected from municipal programs and community events.

Part of the outreach efforts working with municipalities and community groups that organize events to offer recycling is to also add organics collection. The County provides technical assistance to approximately 25 different community festivals and events each year. In 2015, the County added organics at 16 festivals. Municipal grant funding is available for purchasing compostable food service ware to be used at events, to hire workers to work at waste stations to educate festival attendees or to help off-set organics collection costs.

In addition, Anoka County has a recycling and organics container loan program available to residents and community groups to use at events throughout the year.

Anoka County collects organics from several county facilities. More businesses in the area have also begun to collect organics since the contract with Minnesota Waste Wise was implemented.

## Non-Residential Program

Anoka County encourages non-residential sector waste reduction and recycling by providing technical assistance and serving as a resource for general recycling questions and information. Businesses are also referred to state programs such as Minnesota Technical Assistance Program (MnTAP), Retiree Environmental Technical Assistance Program (RETAP) and Minnesota Materials Exchange program for additional services. Anoka County Community Health and Environmental Services (CHES) regulates non-residential generators of hazardous waste and provides information on the recycling and reuse of materials to avoid disposal as hazardous waste.

The County has approximately 7,900 businesses. In addition to direct mailings, the County works with area chambers of commerce and service organizations to share information on waste management. The information is also promoted by providing short presentations at chamber events, displays at business events, workshops, information and ads in chamber publications as well as targeted mailings. Anoka County participates in the periodic revision of the Business Recycling Guide (BRG) which includes information about reuse, reduction, recycling and disposal in the web-based resource guide at [RethinkRecycling.com/business](http://RethinkRecycling.com/business).

In 2013, Anoka County began contracting with the Minnesota Waste Wise Foundation (MWWF) for professional waste assessment services for businesses who requested assistance. The program is free for businesses to participate. The County also has a non-residential assistance grant program to help implement increased recycling and organics recovery. This was done, in part, to help businesses come into compliance with the business recycling law which went into effect January 1, 2016.

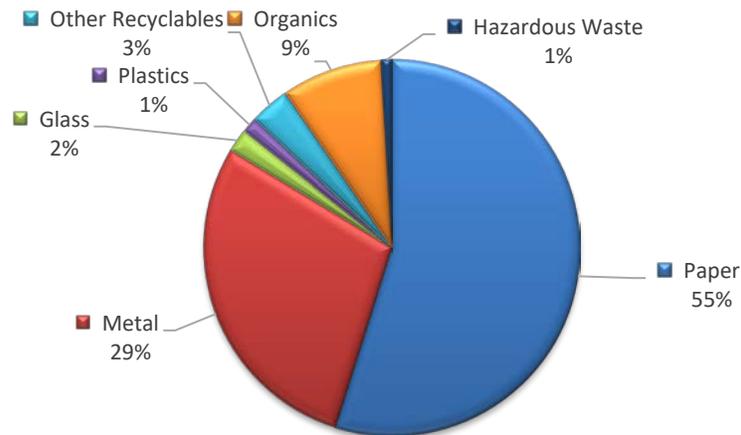
Technical assistance offered by MWWF includes recommendations on recycling implementation or improvement as well as implementation of organics recovery programs. The type of organics recovery program (food to people, food to animals or source separated composting) that would work best is determined by the needs of the location receiving assistance.



Anoka County updated and printed a multi-purpose brochure that includes information on the services offered by the R&RS and CHES departments as well as the BRG, MnTAP and RETAP programs. This brochure is distributed at events and is mailed to businesses upon request.

Anoka County encourages small businesses with residential quantities of recyclables and organics to use municipal curbside or drop-off recycling programs. Larger businesses either hire a service provider or self-haul recyclables to a drop-off recycling center or take directly to market.

Non-residential recycling tonnage data is compiled largely by emailing survey forms to school districts and larger businesses. Recycling data is also collected from businesses that submit an appeal of the County Solid Waste Management Charge (SWMC).

**Figure 2.9 Non-residential Recyclable Materials 2016**

Anoka County businesses are provided a financial incentive to reduce and recycle their waste. The current SWMC ranges from \$53.23 - \$1,362.90. Businesses are given a 20% reduction of their SWMC if they recycle at least 50% of their waste. An additional reduction in the SWMC is given to businesses that generate less waste than expected for their property value range. A business can reach micro-generator status with a fee of \$27.92, through the appeal process, if 1.5 tons or less of waste is produced per year.

### School Recycling

Anoka County has eight school districts, including a large portion of the Anoka-Hennepin School District (ISD #11) which is the largest school district in the state. In addition, there are many private, parochial and charter schools. Anoka Ramsey Community College and Anoka Technical College are also located in Anoka County.

In 2008, the County held a school recycling workshop which served as a kick-off to begin working directly with public and private schools to improve school recycling. County staff offered technical assistance and recycling container grants to schools and continues to do so. Several food-to-hogs and organics collection programs were piloted.

In 2015, the R&RS department expanded assistance offered to Anoka County schools. Anoka County hired a full-time staff person to work directly with schools (as well as events and other special projects) to improve recycling programs and start organics collection programs. Anoka County staff continue to provide technical assistance. Funding is also available through grants provided to schools for collection containers or other equipment needed to collect recycling and organics. In 2016, thirteen schools received technical assistance and grant funding to enhance their recycling programs, some of which began organics collection programs.

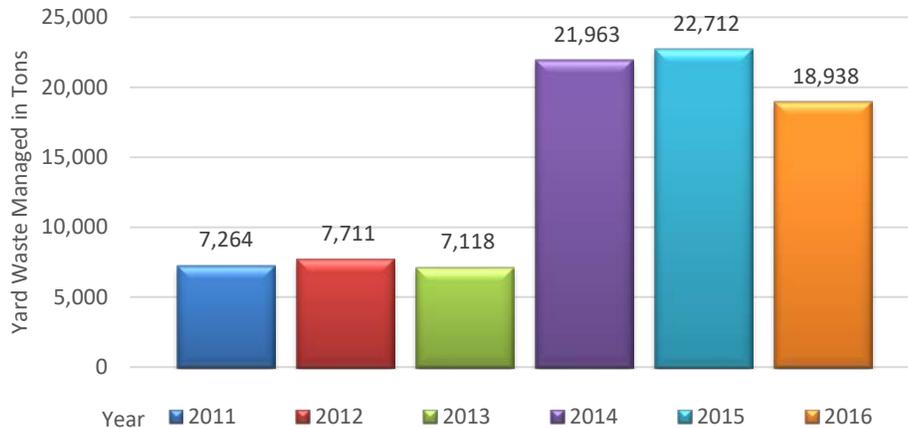
The County began working with the Fridley School District (ISD #14) in 2015 to improve their recycling program. In 2016, they began implementing organics collection to all the schools in the district except for the high school. Columbia Heights School District (ISD #13) also has four of their five schools now collecting organics. In 2017, two charter schools started organics collection programs, PACT charter school and DaVinci Academy of Arts and Sciences.

## Yard and Tree Waste

The Anoka County yard waste program provides waste reduction and backyard composting information as well as providing two drop-off yard waste sites. Residents are encouraged to plant appropriate species for Anoka County soil, to leave clippings on the lawn and to compost in their backyard.

**Figure 2.10 Anoka County Yard and Tree Waste**

Yard waste tonnage managed at County sites and reported by municipalities  
In tons



### Residential Yard Waste Collection System

Each municipality in the County plans and implements its own yard waste program. The collection of yard waste varies widely in the County. In most communities, residents have access to curbside collection of yard waste. Many rural communities do not have curbside collection because residents have large lots or farms and manage their yard waste on-site. The more densely populated municipalities have weekly or seasonal curbside collection of yard waste. It is most common to leave yard waste collection up to the individual haulers. Haulers charge for this service either with a cart collected weekly throughout the growing season or a “by the bag” pickup service.

### Yard Waste Drop-off and Compost Sites

There are six yard waste drop-off sites in Anoka County: two private, two municipal, and two owned by the County. The two Anoka County sites are a 14.5-acre Bunker Hills Compost Site in the City of Coon Rapids and a 2.5-acre Rice Creek Chain of Lakes Compost Site in the City of Lino Lakes. Since adding the Source-Separated Organics (SSO) drop-offs in 2016, the sites are open year-round, weather permitting. The sites accept debagged garden wastes, grass clippings, leaves, weeds, prunings (soft bodied, green plant material), SSO, brush, logs and stumps. The compost sites accept yard waste from municipalities and residents. Small yard waste companies can use the site if they set up an account with the County’s contractor. They are charged at a commercial rate. In 2016, over 18,938 tons of yard waste and tree waste were managed in Anoka County.

In 2016, a new site operator received the contract to operate the County yard waste sites. The County pays the contractor \$44,000 annually to operate the yard waste portion of the sites and \$8,000 to operate the SSO collection program. In addition, the County pays the collection costs of the SSO program as well as \$5 for each vehicle that brings in leaves, grass and small materials that can be composted. Under the contract, the sites are open year-round, with more limited winter hours of Saturday 9 am – 1 pm. This was due to the new Organics Recycling Drop-off Program which began in 2016.

In 2017, the County Board implemented a new fee structure at the County yard waste sites. Before 2017, there was a fee for all amounts of yard waste. Beginning in 2017, grass and leaves up to the first four cubic yards became free of charge for residents to bring to the sites. Each additional four cubic yards are charged at five dollars. New scanners were installed to better track usage.

**Figure 2.11 Yard and Tree Waste Fees at Anoka County Compost Sites**

Yard Waste	\$0/first four cubic yards + \$5 for ea. add'l. four cubic yards
Branches/trunks/logs, 6 in. or less in diameter	\$6/cubic yard
Branches/trunks/logs, 6 -18 in. in diameter	\$10/cubic yard
Branches/trunks/logs, 18 in.+ in diameter	\$20/cubic yard
Stumps, 1-36 in. in diameter	\$40/cubic yard
Stumps, 36 in.+ in diameter	\$60/cubic yard
Dirty loads, loads with materials mixed together	\$20/cubic yard
Christmas trees	No charge
Christmas wreaths	\$5/wreath

Residents of the County may pick up unscreened, finished compost free of charge. Compost is available on a first-come, first-served basis. In addition, the vendor offers a variety of screened compost, mulches and soil blends for sale at the Bunker Hills site.

## Waste Processing

In 1989, Anoka County began processing waste at the Elk River Resource Processing Plant in Elk River, Minnesota. This facility has capacity to process 1,500 tons per day (TPD) of waste into refuse-derived fuel (RDF). The RDF is then sent to the combustion facility, Great River Energy (GRE) Elk River Energy Recovery Station.

In its first 20 years of operation, the project received over 3,000,000 tons of garbage from Anoka County for processing into renewable energy. The following chart illustrates the percent of available waste delivered for processing.

**Figure 2.12 Percent of Waste Processed**

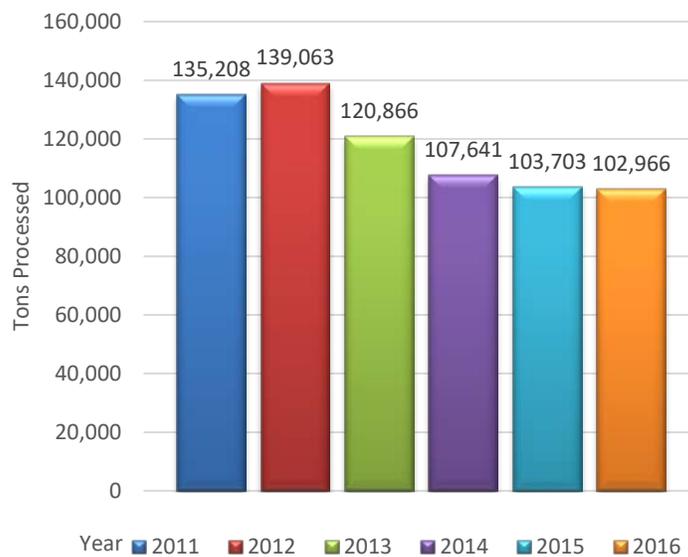
2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
40%	40%	34%	30%	26%	26%

The facility began transitioning to a merchant facility in August 2009. In 2009, Anoka and Sherburne Counties entered transition agreements with Resource Recovery Technologies, LLC, for waste processing through December 31, 2012. GRE purchased the facility in 2010. In 2011, Anoka and Sherburne Counties amended and restated the transition agreements and extended the term through December 31, 2015. Anoka County no longer has a waste delivery agreement with GRE, this is aligned with the market approach policy.

GRE now owns both the processing facility and the Elk River Energy Recovery Station, a power plant that converts RDF into renewable energy. GRE processes garbage and makes fuel to produce electricity to power homes and businesses at GRE's Elk River Energy Recovery Station. The facility also recovers aluminum, ferrous materials and other metals for recycling. GRE is responsible for contracting with waste haulers for delivery of waste for processing.



**Figure 2.13 Anoka County MSW Delivered for Processing**  
In tons



**Figure 2.14 MSW Waste Sort 2013**

Confidence Interval 90%

Waste Sort for the Elk River Resource Recovery Facility – October 2013		
Waste Categories	Mean Percentage	Abatement Potential
Paper	24.3%	
Newsprint	1.4%	11.5% Recyclable
Magazines	.7%	
High Grade Office	.7%	
Boxboard	1.8%	
Phone Books	.4%	
Old Corrugated Cardboard & Kraft Bags	3.3%	
Gable Top/Aseptic Containers/Cartons	.4%	
Mixed Recyclable Paper	2.8%	
Compostable Paper	11.4%	11.4% Compostable*
Non-Recyclable Paper	1.5%	
Plastic	17.8%	
#1 Polyethylene Terephthalate	1.4%	3.2% Recyclable
#2 High Density Polyethylene	1%	
#3 Polyvinyl Chloride	.1	
#4 Low Density Polyethylene Rigids	0%	
#5 Polypropylene	.7%	
#6 Polystyrene	1.3%	
#7 Other Plastics	.1%	
Film/Wrap/Bags	7.2%	
Other Plastic (Nonpackaging)	6.1%	
Metal	5.9%	
Aluminum Beverage Containers	.4%	5.9% Recyclable
Ferrous Food and Beverage Containers	1.1%	
Other Aluminum	.5%	
Other Metal	3.9%	
Glass	1.8%	
Beverage Container Glass	1.4%	1.6 % Recyclable
Glass Containers	.2%	
Non-container Glass	.3%	
Organic	33.9%	
Yard Waste	4.4%	22.9% Compostable
Food Waste	18.5%	
Other Organic Material	4.6%	
Wood	6.3%	
Electronics	1.1%	
Laptops	Not Found	1.1% Recyclable
Computer Monitors	Not Found	
Televisions	Not Found	
Printers	Not Found	
All other electronic items	1.1%	

Waste Categories	Mean Percentage	Abatement Potential
Other Wastes		
Waste Sort for the Elk River Resource Recovery Facility – October 2013		
Carpet	2.5%	2.5% Recyclable
Textiles & Leather	3.8%	3.8% Recyclable
Appliances and Furniture	1.0%	
HHW**	1.1%	
Mattresses/Box Springs	Not found	
Other Not Elsewhere Classified	6.8%	
Sharps and Infectious Waste	0%	

\*Considered compostable at the time of this waste sort.

\*\*HHW represents batteries, mercury containing lamps, paint containers, oil containers and filters, smoke detectors and other HHW.

Per the waste sort conducted at the Elk River Resource Recovery Facility in 2013, 63.9% of the garbage is recyclable (29.6%) and compostable (34.3%). The categories are based on markets available in 2013, and did not include potential for the new materials being collected for recycling or changes to organics markets. The percentages are weight based.

## Landfilling

### MSW landfills

There are no landfills operating in Anoka County. Landfill capacity needs are presently being met by landfills located in nearby counties or states. However, as mixed municipal solid waste increases, more landfilling will occur without increases in recycling and organics collection, maximizing existing processing capacity and state enforcement of Minn. Stat. §473.848.

### Closed MSW landfills

There are four closed MSW landfills in Anoka County: Oak Grove Landfill in Oak Grove, Sylvester Brothers Development Company, Inc (East Bethel Landfill) in East Bethel, Waste Disposal Engineering in Andover and the Waste Management of Minnesota, Inc. landfill located in Ramsey. The landfills are owned by the State of Minnesota and are being monitored and maintained by the MPCA through the Closed Landfill Program.

### Ash landfills

The ash from combustion of RDF produced at GRE's Elk River Energy Recovery Station is landfilled at GRE's ash landfill in Becker, Minnesota. The landfill is an ash monofill dedicated to ash from GRE's Elk River Energy Recovery Station.

## Non-MSW Management

The County does not regulate collection of non-MSW. Many haulers specialize in collecting these wastes, i.e., construction/demolition debris. However, some businesses haul non-MSW themselves. Anoka County collaborates regionally to promote best management practices and alternative processing options for this waste stream.

There are no active public demolition landfills in Anoka County. Residents and businesses have access to transfer and sorting stations for their demolition waste. However, the County occasionally licenses a clean fill demo landfill to take specific waste from a controlled source. These are not available for public use.

## Regulation

### Anoka County Solid Waste Ordinance

Anoka County implemented its Solid Waste Ordinance in August 1970 and has been amended approximately 20 times since. The ordinance requires licensing of any solid waste operation, including yard waste operations, which would qualify as a site or facility under the ordinance. A site or facility is defined as virtually any place that receives solid waste, whether for final disposal or an intermediate step between the point of generation and ultimate disposition. This includes such operations as transfer stations (MSW or non-MSW), landfills (sanitary, demolition, clean fill), waste processors (tires), yard waste, lime sludge, other special waste application sites and yard and tree waste processing facilities. The ordinance also requires that MSW haulers be licensed. A list of Anoka County ordinances related to solid waste can be found in Appendix B.

Recycling centers such as municipal drop-off recycling centers and private sector drop-offs for electronics and or major appliances are not licensed.

### Regional MSW Hauler Joint Powers Agreement

The purpose of the Joint Powers Agreement is to establish rules, regulations and standards for the regional licensing of mixed municipal solid waste haulers in the region. Under this program the hauler submits paperwork to its base county (the County in which its business is located). The base county issues a base license and forwards the application to the counties in which the hauler wishes to do business (the operating counties). The license specifies all haulers will operate in compliance with the provisions in the Anoka County Solid Waste Ordinance and abide by all statutory mandates, i.e., all haulers must offer volume-based fees to their customers. Anoka County is the base licensing county for 28 haulers operating 344 trucks as of July 1, 2016.

### Municipal Ordinances

Eighteen of twenty-one municipalities in Anoka County require generators to have collection service and nineteen municipalities require regular removal of garbage. All but two of the twenty-one municipalities in Anoka County have passed ordinances regulating some aspect of solid waste management within their boundaries. Nineteen municipalities issue licenses or permits to waste haulers in addition to the County license.

At present, the cities of Blaine, Centerville, Circle Pines, Columbia Heights and Ham Lake have organized collection of MSW and recyclables. Four of these cities contract with a single service provider. Ham Lake formed a consortium of haulers to provide collection of MSW and recyclables. The remainder of the County, including most the rural areas, operate under an open hauling system, where the individual resident contracts for collection of MSW and recycling.

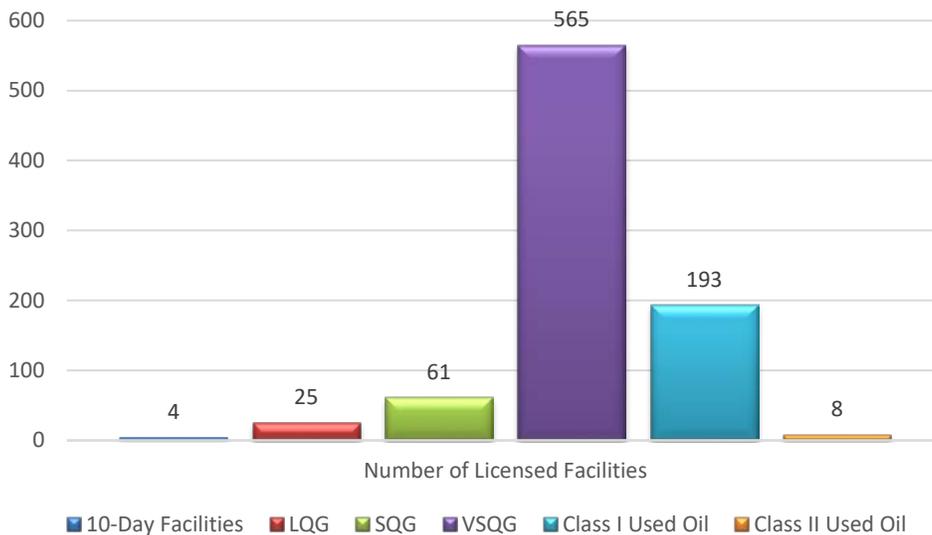
Five cities contract for recycling service only: Anoka, Fridley, Hilltop, Ramsey and Spring Lake Park. The cities that do not contract for recycling service require haulers to collect recyclables from residents. Appendix C on page 62 describes municipal regulatory activity.

**Hazardous Waste**

The Anoka County Board of Commissioners passed its first version of a hazardous waste ordinance addressing the specific management of hazardous waste in July 1985. The ordinance requires licensing of businesses that produce wastes that meet characteristics or listings as hazardous. Hazardous Waste Generators are classified into categories based on the volume and type of waste meeting the definition of hazardous waste: Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG), Small Quantity Generator (SQG) and Large Quantity Generator (LQG). In addition, Anoka County regulates businesses that generate used oil (Class I Used Oil) or drain used oil from the dismantling of vehicles for parts (Class II Used Oil). License fees are based on the rate of generation and the management method.

Facilities that consolidate waste from other locations or are permitted to store waste beyond the limits allowed for a typical generator may be required to obtain an Anoka County license. Anoka County does not have jurisdiction to regulate Hazardous Waste Haulers operating in the County. Anoka County CHES licenses the following types of solid waste facilities.

**Figure 2.15 2016 Licensed Hazardous Waste Generators in Anoka County**



As of November 2016, there was a total of 21 licensed solid waste facilities. Those facilities include solid waste transfer facilities, hazardous waste, construction and demolition waste management facilities, yard waste drop-offs, composting facilities and special waste facilities.

**Yard Waste and Tree Waste Sites**

There are six yard waste drop-off sites in Anoka County: two private, two municipal and two owned by the County. Not all sites require a yard waste license.

**Transfer Stations**

There are four MSW Transfer Stations in Anoka County. All of them are in the City of Blaine. The total permitted capacity for these facilities is 623,996 tons per year. These facilities are inspected monthly by Anoka County CHES staff. Operators are required to maintain the facilities in an orderly and environmentally-sound condition. These operations accept MSW, non-MSW and recyclable materials from waste haulers, other non-residential customers and residents.

There are two transfer stations that accept only non-MSW, primarily construction and demolition waste. Both facilities also conduct some processing activities to reduce the amount of material needing to be landfilled. These facilities are also inspected monthly by CHES. There are three Permit by Rule transfer facilities located in the County: one in Anoka and two in Blaine.

**Non-MSW**

The County does not regulate collection of non-MSW. Many haulers specialize in collecting these wastes, i.e., construction/demolition debris. However, some businesses self-haul non-MSW themselves. Anoka County collaborates regionally to promote best management practices and alternative processing options for this waste stream.

**Cost and Finance**

The Anoka County integrated solid waste management program is funded using a variety of revenue sources. Funds for county-operated programs are reserved or dedicated to the management of these solid waste programs and cannot be used for any other county programs.

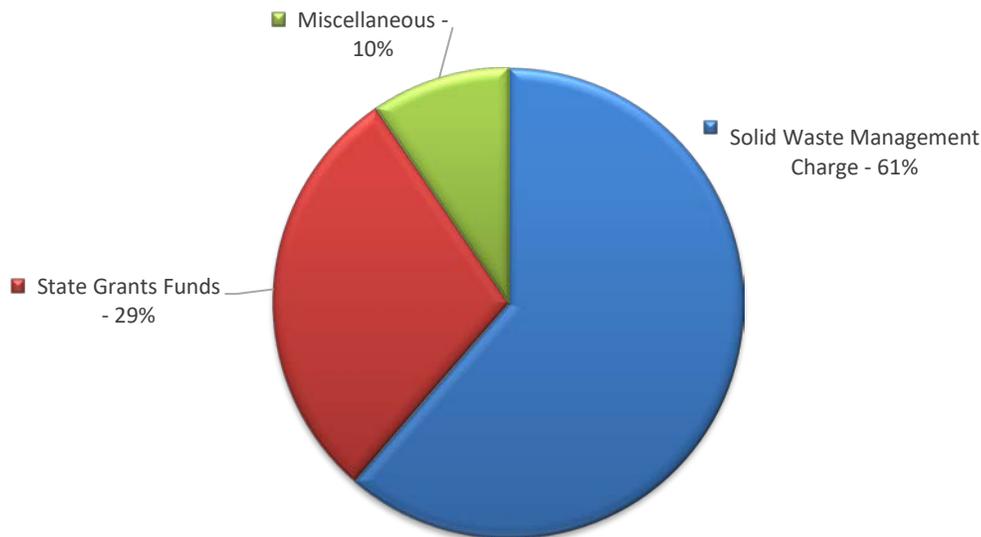
**Sources of Revenue**

**Solid Waste Management Charge** – An annual charge assessed to owners of improved property in the County. Residential charges range from \$15.61 - \$24.02. Non-residential charges range from \$53.23 - \$1,362.90.

**State Grant Funds** – The SCORE Funds (Minn. Stat. §115A.557) are a direct transfer of revenue collected by the state as the solid waste management tax (Minn. Stat. §297H.01 Subd. 12) charged on waste services. The LRDG funds (Minn. Stat. §473.8441) are from revenue collected as a surcharge on metropolitan area landfills. In addition, the County may occasionally obtain grants for special projects.

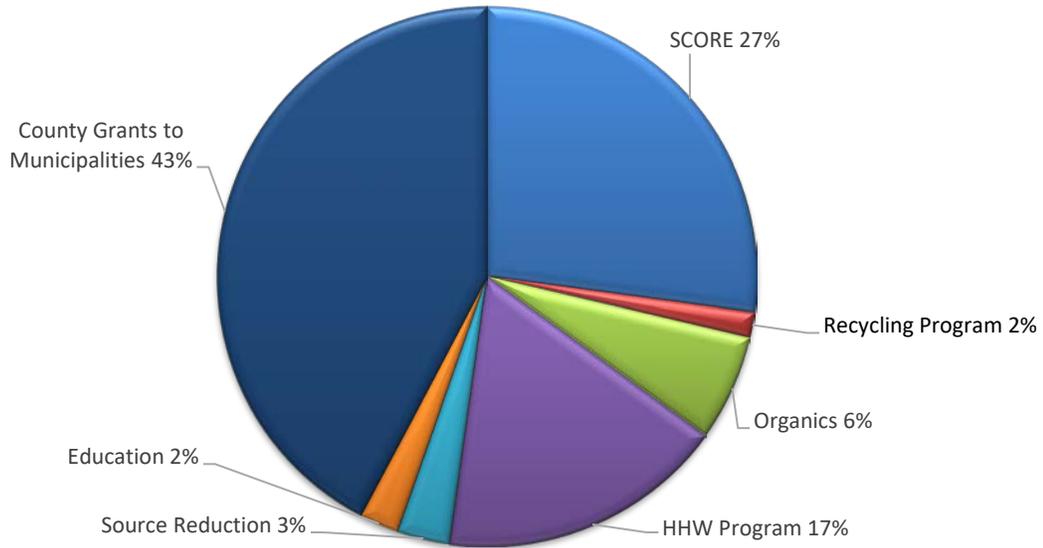
**Miscellaneous** – Includes payments from other counties, tipping fees, material sales, user fees, license fees and reimbursements.

**Figure 2.16 2016 Recycling & Resource Solutions Revenues\***



\*In addition, CHES receives \$430,305 in fees paid by MSW haulers, waste facilities, and hazardous waste generators.

**Figure 2.17 2016 Recycling & Resource Solutions Expenditures\***  
 (2016 Expenditures totaled \$ 3,399,533)



\* In addition, CHES spent \$573,223 to license, inspect and monitor solid and hazardous waste generators and management sites.

**Department Description**

The Anoka County Recycling & Resource Solutions Department is located at the Field Operations Building in Andover, MN and currently has ten staff. The department is headed up by the director and has six technical staff and three support staff. Functional areas administered by the staff include problem materials and HHW, residential recycling, commercial and county facilities recycling, school and event recycling, data analysis as well as communications and planning.

**Private Waste Management and Recycling Service Costs** – The costs for the private management of waste and recycling services are generally paid by the generator or the property owner. The following chart illustrates a range of costs currently charged by the haulers or service providers (see Figure 2.18).

**Figure 2.18 Charges for Garbage and Recycling in Anoka County**

Monthly Service Charge Range of Contracted Residential Garbage and Recycling Service			
Contracted Garbage Service Charge Range		Contracted Recycling Service Charge Range Single Family and Multi-family	
30-38 gallon container	\$6.58 - \$12.65	\$3.28 - \$5.61 per household	\$1.95 (Col. Hghts) per unit
60-76 gallon container	\$9.77 - \$16.70		
90-96 gallon container	\$14.32 - \$19.08		

Monthly Service Charge Range for Contracted Residential Recycling Services Only	
Single Family Service Charge Range	Multi-family Service Charge Range
\$2.62 - \$3.74 per household	\$1.54 - \$2.30 per unit

Monthly Service Charge Range for Open Hauling Single Family Garbage and Recycling Service	
Single Family Service Charge Range	
30-39 gallon container	\$11.00 - \$22.00
60-69 gallon container	\$11.00 - \$22.00
90-96 gallon container	\$11.00 - \$22.67

Yard and Tree Waste Disposal Fee Range at Private and Public Facilities
\$0.00 - \$60/yard

Transfer Station Fee Range for MSW, C&D and Industrial Waste	
MSW/ton	\$73.00 - \$125.00
C&D/ton	\$44.00 - \$63.00
Industrial/ton	\$44.00 - \$63.00

Municipal Recycling Center/Drop-off Day Pricing Range for Commonly Accepted Items	
Appliances	\$0.00 - \$15.00/item
Carpet	\$5.00 - \$10.00/6' roll
Electronics	\$0.00 - \$60.00/item
Furniture	\$15.00/item
Mattresses	\$10.00 - \$15.00/item
Tires	\$2.50/auto tire

## Chapter Three: Plan Implementation

### Introduction

The role of Anoka County in the integrated solid waste management system is to:

- Research and promote best management practices;
- Provide generators information on how, what, when, why and where to reduce, reuse, recycle and dispose of materials;
- Offer technical assistance to public entities, residents and the non-residential sector;
- Regulate entities, when required by statute and as necessary, to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public and the environment;
- Encourage and support pilot projects to explore new technology and opportunities; and
- Implement essential programs if others are unable or unwilling to do so and/or if the County deems the programs are vital in the integrated solid waste management system.

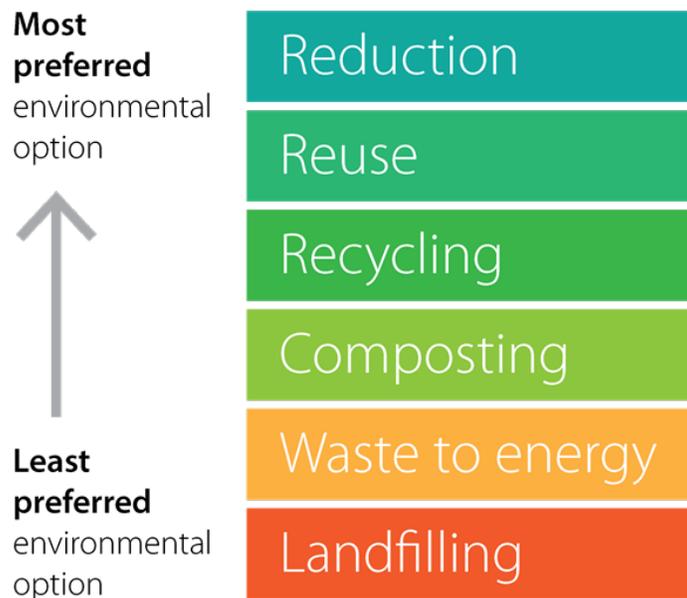
### General Policies

In addition to the policies of the Policy Plan, the following county policies will guide the integrated solid waste management system in the County.

1. Waste generators are responsible for
  - reducing waste generated;
  - maximizing the reuse of materials;
  - recycling what cannot be reduced or reused;
  - managing organics separately from garbage whenever possible; and
  - managing hazardous wastes and problem materials properly.
2. Government should serve as a leader in waste and toxicity reduction, reuse and recycling.
3. The County integrated solid waste management system's highest priority is to reduce the toxicity of its waste, followed by waste reduction, reuse, recycling, organics recovery, resource recovery and landfilling.
4. Public information will be developed in collaboration with those affected to promote efficiency, consistency and effectiveness.
5. The pricing of solid waste management services should provide an incentive for waste reduction and recycling and for increased management of organic wastes by use, reuse, recycling or composting.
6. Market development is the responsibility of the private sector and the state with the assistance of the host county.
7. Manufacturers and retailers should design consumer products for durability, reuse and recycling.
8. Waste generators and the waste services industry are responsible for the ultimate management of waste in accordance with the Policy Plan.

9. The Master Plan stresses the need to manage waste in accordance with the hierarchy of preferred waste management practices, with an emphasis on reduction and recycling to promote resource conservation and environmental protection. Scientific research has pointed out the environmental benefits of the hierarchy. Figure 3.1 shows the solid waste management hierarchy, and emphasizes the need to focus efforts at the top, where environmental benefits are most significant.

**Figure 3.1 The Solid Waste Management Hierarchy**  
**Minnesota's waste hierarchy**



### **General County Implementation Strategies – Evaluation**

Strategies that include evaluation of programs incorporate: gathering information; examining cost savings; examining increases to recycling; and, if in fact the solution is feasible and meets business needs, then the County will provide recommendations and act on those recommendations. In addition, the County will work with the MPCA upon request where appropriate to help the MPCA develop a process for gathering information necessary to make timelier and consistent policy decisions by 2019 (PP).

### **General County Implementation Strategies – New, Existing, Policy Plan Requirement**

The following references delineate which strategies in chapters Four through Twelve are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP). Strategies are arranged in order of priority and are numbered in each section.

## General County Implementation Strategies – Promotion

Implementation strategies for promotions to target audiences are illustrative of the methods to be considered. They are not exclusive, as other opportunities may become available for use in the future. Our intention is to collaborate with our target audiences and the waste industry so our promotions meet our objectives, the needs of the target audiences and the capabilities of the private sector waste industry. Where applicable, the County will collaborate with the state and region on promotional efforts. The County may choose to use one or more means of communication to promote and encourage a specific action or opportunity. The County will work to promote messages to all residents including areas of environmental justice concern.

**Figure 3.2 Possible Promotion Methods**

Residential Audience	Non-Residential Audience	County Employee Audience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Printed materials                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newsletters</li> <li>Mailings</li> <li>Brochures/guides</li> <li>Newspaper ads</li> <li>Press releases</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Translate publications</li> <li>• County website</li> <li>• Emails</li> <li>• TV/Cable</li> <li>• Movie theater ads</li> <li>• Partner websites                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal</li> <li>State - RecycleMoreMinnesota</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Social media</li> <li>• Work groups - SWAAT - (Solid Waste Abatement Advisory Team)</li> <li>• Technical assistance</li> <li>• Training sessions</li> <li>• Displays</li> <li>• Presentations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chambers of Commerce                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publications</li> <li>Presentations</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Printed materials                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Newsletters</li> <li>Mailings</li> <li>Brochures/guides</li> <li>Newspaper ads</li> <li>Press releases</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Translate publications</li> <li>• County website</li> <li>• Partner websites                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal</li> <li>Region - Rethink Recycling</li> <li>State - RecycleMoreMinnesota</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Site audits/inspections</li> <li>• Social media</li> <li>• Trade associations                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>publications</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Training sessions</li> <li>• Emails</li> <li>• Displays</li> <li>• Presentations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Signage</li> <li>• Printed materials</li> <li>• Emails</li> <li>• Work groups</li> <li>• County intranet</li> <li>• Displays</li> <li>• Presentations</li> <li>• Training sessions</li> </ul>

## General County Implementation Strategies – Measurement

Implementation strategies for measurement are illustrative of the methods to be considered. They are not exclusive, as other measures may become available for use in the future. Our intention is to collaborate with our target audiences and the waste industry so our measurement methods accurately reflect results of actions taken and help us plan additional actions when necessary. Projection of our progress is based on achieving the state objectives and measured in tons.

**Figure 3.3 Quantifiable Objectives**  
Reported as percentage

Management Method	Anoka County	State Goals			
	2016	2020	2025	2030	2036
Source Reduction & Reuse <sup>1</sup>		1.5%	3%	4%	5%
Recycling <sup>2</sup>	44%	51%	54%	60%	60%
Organics Recovery <sup>3</sup>	8%	12%	14%	15%	15%
<i>Restriction on disposal of MMSW – The percentages below represent the amount of resource recovery expected to occur after maximizing reduction, recycling and organics recovery. Restrictions on the land disposal of processible MMSW will be enforced.</i>					
Resource Recovery <sup>4</sup>	26%	35%	31%	24%	24%
<i>Ceiling – The percentages below represent the maximum amount of MSW land disposal that will be allowed.</i>					
Landfill <sup>5</sup>	23%	2%	1%	1%	1%

<sup>1</sup> To avoid double-counting, the source reduction percentages cannot be added with the other MSW management method percentages lower on the hierarchy.

<sup>2</sup> This does include residue after processing that cannot be recycled and is sent to a landfill.

<sup>3</sup> Organics may include: food to people, food to animals, and composting of source-separated compostable materials.

<sup>4</sup> Resource recovery through mixed municipal solid waste processing or waste to energy includes residue before and after processing that is sent to a landfill; a byproduct of resource recovery is ash that must be managed at an industrial land disposal facility (the weight of the ash is 15% - 20% of the incoming tons).

<sup>5</sup> This objective refers to TCMA generated MSW that is disposed at all landfills that serve the TCMA. This does not include ash from resource recovery facilities.

## County Facilities

The abatement programs for county-owned and operated facilities have two separate target audiences: employees; and those who utilize County facilities, such as office buildings, license centers, parks and correctional facilities. Methods to measure the effectiveness of the County Facilities waste reduction and recycling program are to monitor:

- Recycling levels and garbage generation;
- Intranet usage and phone requests;
- Quantity and innovative nature of internal waste reduction and recycling grant program applications; and
- Response to promotion methods.

### **Household Hazardous Waste Program**

The abatement program for household hazardous waste is targeted to a residential audience. Methods to measure the effectiveness of the household hazardous waste program are to monitor:

- Participation and quantity of household hazardous waste collected;
- Internet usage and phone requests; and
- Response to promotion methods.

### **Residential Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling**

The abatement programs for the residential sector have three target audiences; residents, Anoka County municipal recycling program managers and the waste industry. Methods to measure the effectiveness of the residential waste reduction, reuse and recycling programs are to monitor:

- Annual residential recycling goal achievement;
- Annual reuse weights from entities providing reuse services within Anoka County;
- Municipal implementation of best management practices;
- Residential recycling funding agreements;
- Internet usage and phone requests; and
- Response to promotion methods.

### **Non-Residential Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling**

The abatement programs for the non-residential sector have two target audiences; businesses (owners and employees) and schools (students and staff). Methods to measure the effectiveness of the non-residential waste reduction, reuse and recycling programs are to monitor:

- Results of actions taken and tonnage abated;
- Technical assistance and site visits conducted;
- Posters, signage and containers provided;
- Download of internet request forms; and
- Response to promotion methods.

### **Organics Recovery**

The abatement programs for organics recovery programs will have both residential and non-residential audiences. Methods to measure the effectiveness of the organics recovery programs are to monitor:

- Organics recovery levels and garbage generation;
- Participation in organics recovery programs;
- Response to promotion and technical assistance outreach methods; and
- Interest in implementing organics recovery programs.

### **Yard Waste**

The abatement program for yard waste is targeted to a residential audience. Methods to measure the effectiveness of the yard waste program are to monitor:

- Data/tons collected through municipal contracts;
- Number of vehicles and cubic yards delivered at both compost sites;
- Resident compost site calls/requests via phone or website; and
- Response to promotion methods.

### **Processing**

The processing information will be to hauler and public entity audiences. Measurement methods include:

- Tonnage processed and
- Hauler contracts for waste delivery.

### Non-MSW

The communications for non-MSW will be to non-residential audiences. Methods to measure the effectiveness of the communications are to monitor:

- Data/tons collected through regional and state efforts;
- Internet usage and phone requests;
- Number of reuse, recycling and disposal opportunities (drop-off and pick up); and
- Response to promotion methods.

### Landfill

The communications for landfill abatement will have both residential and non-residential audiences. Methods to measure the effectiveness of the communications are to monitor:

- Data/tons collected through municipal contracts;
- Data/tons collected through regional and state efforts; and
- Promotion and number of disposal opportunities.

### Contingency Plan

In the event of the program objectives not being met, the County will work collaboratively with those involved in providing abatement programs and those targeted by those programs by one or a combination of the following actions:

- Review existing programs to see what is working and what is not working;
- Meet with the targeted audience to determine what they need to complete the action;
- Review any barriers that may prohibit a successful program and work to find solutions;
- Review programs in other areas of the country to see if any of their program elements might be useful in our area;
- Test new actions with pilot programs and implement those that seem most likely to be successful;
- Review staff efforts and financial expenditures to determine if alteration of time or money used for specific programs is productive or if additional staff and resources are necessary;
- Develop an action plan within one year to meet the program objectives and then present our plan to our committee of jurisdiction and then the Anoka County Board of Commissioners for consideration and approval;
- Implement the action plan.

### Definitions of Terms

The following terms are used in Chapters Four through Twelve of this plan.

**Vision:** Sets forth a vision of sustainability for the County.

**Goals:** Represent elements of the vision. Goals are intended to bring the vision closer to reality.

**Policies:** Establish a framework to guide the development and implementation of county programs.

**Strategies:** Specific implementation activities that support the achievement of county program objectives as specified in the *2018 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan*.

**Support:** to provide input, technical assistance and or financial support.

**Consider:** to think about carefully, especially about taking action as needed.

**Encourage:** to attempt to persuade, urge, stimulate, to give help to such as technical assistance and or financial support.

**Evaluate:** to determine the significance, worth, or condition of a specific action item for consideration.

## Chapter Four: Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling

### Introduction

Waste reduction, reuse and recycling are critical to conserve natural resources and reduce the amount of waste landfilled. The Master Plan combines waste reduction, reuse and recycling policies and strategies. This reflects the way most consumers think about waste abatement and recognizes that implementing these initiatives jointly creates synergy.

According to the 2013 Statewide Waste Characterization Study (See Figure 2.14), the materials with the greatest potential for increased diversion include:

- Food waste;
- Compostable paper;
- Bag and film plastic; and
- Wood waste.



In this planning period, the County will focus on the following to maximize the amounts of material reused and recycled through the promotion of:

- Waste reduction opportunities;
- Reuse opportunities;
- Recycling options for large volume generators;
- Reuse of food waste for people and animals;
- Management methods and public information strategies that will increase recycling by public entities, businesses and sports facilities; and
- Purchasing of recycled-content products.

The major challenge will be to provide information and reinforce the message effectively so generators will participate in waste reduction, reuse and recycling programs to reduce the amount of waste they generate. It is expected the state will continue to develop markets for the materials collected for recycling. The County will support and follow the state’s lead and promote the collection of marketable materials. The County will encourage similar private sector involvement where appropriate.

### Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Objectives

The following chart summarizes the Anoka County achievement for 2016 in comparison to the Policy Plan objectives through 2036.

**Figure 4.1 Recycling and Reuse Objectives**

Management Method	Anoka County Actual	State Policy Plan Objectives for MSW Generated in the Region			
	2016	2020	2025	2030	2036
Source Reduction and Reuse	N/A*	1.5%	3%	4%	5%
Recycling**	44%	51%	54%	60%	60%

\*Source Reduction and Reuse are not currently being measured.

\*\*Recycling 44% + Organics 8%. Organics is represented in the chart on page 42 of the organics chapter.

## **Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Policies**

1. Waste reduction, reuse and recycling efforts will focus on materials that offer the greatest benefits, including:
  - resource conservation;
  - pollution prevention; and
  - economic benefits (jobs created/taxes paid by the industry/avoided disposal costs).
2. Recycling collection services will be:
  - available to all generators in the County;
  - consistent and efficient; and
  - maximize the volume of waste recycled.
3. Anoka County encourages and promotes waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
4. Anoka County encourages any entity that holds a public event where mixed municipal solid waste (MSW) is collected to have sufficient recycling containers available, provide clear consistent signage and make certain the material collected is recycled.
5. All public entities within the County will have recycling containers and a collection system for recyclables from their facilities and parks as required in Minn. Stat. §115A.151 and as amended.
6. Anoka County encourages the collection of additional recyclable materials as technology and markets become available.
7. Municipalities and school districts use best efforts to recycle at least 50% of their waste as required by Anoka County resolution #94-1 and as amended to receive a 60% reduction in the Solid Waste Management Charge.
8. Commercial recycling in the metro area shall focus on generators of large quantities of recyclables and the generators of most impactful materials through partnerships with the Minnesota Waste Wise Foundation, the region and the MPCA. Anoka County:
  - will work with partners to establish a baseline for commercial recycling in the County and identify the generators of large volumes of recyclables;
  - will work with partners to identify materials most impactful to the environment;
  - will focus commercial recycling assistance to target outreach based on environmental impact of materials recycled; and
  - encourages and supports the collaboration of the MPCA, the County and municipalities to address state and city codes and ordinances that inhibit recycling.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

### General Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Strategies – The County will:

1. Provide information about waste reduction, reuse and recycling through:
  - a. Working with the region to develop and disseminate timely and consistent messages that promote reduction, reuse, recycling and environmentally-preferable purchasing and (C)
  - b. Working with the region to implement standardized messaging regarding residential recycling in all seven TCMA counties. (PP)
2. Work with municipalities, businesses, recycling service providers and others to research recycling programs and opportunities in other regions of the country to increase recycling:
  - a. Continue to evaluate recycling programs and propose solutions to increase recycling; (C)
  - b. Incorporate consistent terminology for material collected for recycling; and (C)
  - c. Evaluate available waste sorts to determine targeted materials for recycling promotions. (C)
3. Collaborate where appropriate with the MPCA, the region, municipalities, private industry and/or haulers to:
  - a. Continue to improve the collection of recycling data for state reports and planning purposes; (C)
  - b. Continue or implement new joint initiatives such as reciprocity programs, regional licensing of haulers and standard hauler reporting requirements where feasible; (C, N)
  - c. Address state and city codes and ordinances that inhibit recycling; (PP, N)
  - d. Participate in a regional product stewardship committee, (PP, N)
  - e. Research best practices for MRF optimization; (PP, N)
  - f. Utilize information from MRF optimization research; (N)
  - g. Invest in new technologies and sorting equipment; (PP, N)
  - h. Establish a shared vision to build and improve local market development infrastructure and capacity; (PP, N)
  - i. Coordinate material quality, collection and markets for recyclables; and (PP, C)
  - j. Report annually on the management of priority materials for product stewardship such as carpet, mattresses, mercury-containing lamps, primary batteries, agricultural plastic and plastic boat wrap (PP, N).



### Public Entity Waste Reduction, Reuse, and Recycling Strategies – Public entities will:

1. Provide information to public and internal audiences by:
  - a. Creating and disseminating recycling and disposal guidelines to employees and the public; (C)
  - b. Communicating the results of facility recycling program to employees; and (C)
  - c. Continuing to promote (see Figure 3.2) efficient and effective paper reduction in operations such as intranet content, online content and in communications to the SWAAT. (C)
2. Use state contracts or other purchasing policies or contracts to support the State's Sustainable Purchasing Program when it meets business needs. (PP, C)

3. Continue to involve employees in the development and promotion of waste reduction, recycling and procurement programs. (C)

In addition, the County will:

4. Work with public entity operations to maximize the reduction and recycling of MSW by reviewing and evaluating opportunities to reduce, reuse or recycle additional public entity facility waste. (C)
5. Provide information and technical assistance to public entities to develop and implement best management practices for recycling at events, facilities and parks. (C)
6. Continue efforts on compliance with the public entities recycling requirement (Minn. Stat. §115A.151, Subd. (a)) by offering waste reduction and recycling grant funding and technical assistance to schools, businesses, municipalities (see Appendix H) and County departments. To increase the recycling by public entities, Anoka County will:
  - a. Provide grants to public entities which are incentive based. Grantees should demonstrate measurable results.
  - b. Provide education and assistance to public entities on best practices for recycling. (PP, C)

**Residential Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Strategies – The County will:**

1. Promote (see Figure 3.2)
  - a. Waste reduction actions;
  - b. Reuse opportunities such as waste exchanges and thrift stores; and
  - c. Recycling options, such as curbside service, recycling day events, drop-off centers and redemption centers. (C)
2. Provide funding for programs:
  - a. Continue to provide SCORE funds for eligible residential recycling program costs and use funding to promote activities to meet the objectives in the Policy Plan; (C)
  - b. Annually, analyze recycling goal achievement and review residential recycling goals as necessary to meet state recycling objectives; and (C)
  - c. Evaluate residential recycling funding agreements to determine if programs and expenditures result in goals being met. (N)
3. Continue to provide technical assistance to municipalities and recycling service providers to:
  - a. Encourage the enhancement of existing programs and development of new programs; (C)
  - b. Identify specific strategies to overcome barriers to recycling; (C)
  - c. Work with municipal recycling coordinators and recycling service providers to develop and implement Best Management Practices as defined in Appendix E and Policy Plan page 21 for residential recycling; (C)
  - d. Encourage municipalities to implement a variety of collection opportunities (such as special pickups, monthly drop-offs, full service drop-off recycling facilities, etc.) to achieve greater recovery rates; (C)
  - e. Provide technical assistance to develop and implement cost-effective recycling programs; and (C)
  - f. Support the collection of non-traditional recyclables by promoting (see Figure 3.2) convenient recycling options and evaluating the need for additional recycling opportunities for materials generally not collected curbside such as, but not limited to, appliances, electronics, motor oil, carpet, mattresses and plastic film. (PP, C)

4. Provide information to residents on reduction, reuse and recycling through:
  - a. Printed materials;
  - b. Social media; and
  - c. Websites. (C)
5. Work with each municipality to implement at least two programs that focus on reuse. Municipal recycling contracts (SCORE) will include identified choices. Some possible activities include:
  - a. Increasing the capture rate of usable goods from residents that tend to move frequently such as with multi-family homes; (N)
  - b. Providing educational materials related to donation and clean-ups focusing on the environmental, social and economic benefits of buying used, renting or repairing; (C)
  - c. Encourage and support municipalities to host fix-it clinics; (C)
  - d. Promote reuse options for municipal recycling days; and (C)
  - e. Encourage municipalities to partner with community garage sales and share information about reuse and recycling outlets with participants hosting sales. (PP, N)
6. Work with municipalities and haulers to collect recyclables and trash on the same day in an effort for residents to remember their collection day which may lead to increased waste diversion. (PP, N)

**Non-Residential Waste Reduction, Reuse and Recycling Strategies – The County will:**

1. Promote (see Figure 3.2) waste reduction, reuse and recycling to non-residential generators by:
  - a. Continuing to hold annual awards to recognize environmentally-responsible non-residential generators who make a significant contribution to waste reduction, reuse and recycling; and (C)
  - b. Provide information to the non-residential sector on reduction, reuse and recycling (see Figure 3.2). (C)
2. Continue to provide technical assistance to the non-residential sector by:
  - a. Working with organizations in the private sector to advance non-residential recycling, (e.g. The non-residential grant program, contract with Minnesota Waste Wise, reduction in Solid Waste Management Charge, etc.); (C)
  - b. Focusing outreach efforts on non-residential generators with the greatest potential to increase recycling and recover organics; (C)
  - c. Continuing efforts on compliance with the public entities recycling requirements (Minn. Stat. §115A.151, Subd. (a)) by offering non-residential technical assistance and grant funding to sports facilities, commercial building owners and public entities; (PP, C) and
  - d. Evaluating the need for and development of recycling drop-off opportunities for non-residential generators. (N)
3. Provide funding for the Anoka County non-residential sector grant program. (N)
4. Collaborate where appropriate with the MPCA, the region, municipalities, private industry and or haulers to:
  - a. Improve the quality of non-residential recycling data; and (N)
  - b. Engage the state building code revisions committee for code enforcement when retrofitting existing buildings and collaborate with the committee to establish minimum enclosure and signage requirements in the next update of the code. (PP, N)

### **County Recycling Contingency Plan**

A market failure is defined by any of the following:

- Only a pilot program exists and is not accessible to all residents;
- A market is not available within a reasonable distance or at a reasonable cost; and
- Market capacity is not sufficient and no new capacity is being developed.

If a market has failed, the County will promote the following, in order of preference, for managing those materials collected for recycling:

- Short-Term
  - storage;
  - processing (resource recovery or other technology) if approved by the MPCA and;
  - landfilling if approved by the MPCA;
- Long-Term
  - discontinue collection.

## Chapter Five: Organics

### Introduction

Organics management includes food waste prevention, food-to-people, food-to-livestock, food-to-livestock feed manufacturing, backyard composting and source-separated compostable materials (SSCM) composting. Yard and tree waste is a subset of organics and is addressed in Chapter Six.



### Organics Management and Recovery Objectives

The following chart summarizes the Anoka County achievement for 2016 in comparison to the new Policy Plan objectives through 2036.

**Figure 5.1 Organics Objectives**

Management Method	Anoka County Actual	State Policy Plan Objectives For MSW Generated in the Region			
	2016	2020	2025	2030	2036
Organics Recovery*	8%	12%	14%	15%	15%

\*Figures include yard waste tonnage collected.

### Organics Management and Recovery Policies

1. Organics will be managed as a resource.
2. Food waste should be managed cost-efficiently in accordance with the following waste management hierarchy:
  - Food waste reduction and/or prevention;
  - Food-to-people;
  - Food-to-livestock;
  - Backyard composting; and
  - Source-separated compostable materials composting
3. Organics recovery will be
  - Available to all generators in the County;
  - Consistent and efficient; and
  - Maximize the volume of waste recycled.
4. Organics should be managed by the generator to the greatest extent feasible.
5. Encourage convenient and cost-effective opportunities for responsible management of organics.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

**General Organics Recovery and Management Strategies – The County will:**

1. Promote (see Figure 3.2) and facilitate the management of source-separated organics through food-to-people, food-to-livestock, backyard composting and source-separated compostable materials collection by:
  - a. Identifying barriers, providing assistance and considering incentives for new programs, (such as providing technical assistance and funding to launch organics programs within communities); (C)
  - b. Promoting the use of municipal and county organics recycling drop-off programs (such as working with municipalities to design organics programs for their communities); (C)
  - c. Using a variety of methods of communication as outlined (see Figure 3.2); and (C)
  - d. Recognizing program successes and sharing them with the public and non-residential generators. (N)
  
2. Provide information about organics through:
  - a. Working with organizations and residents to encourage food waste prevention and food donation first; (PP, N)
  - b. Supporting community based social marketing campaigns that inform residents about ways to reduce the amount of food that is not eaten; (e.g. Ad Council’s Save the Food campaign, Environmental Protection Agencies (EPA) Food: Too Good to Waste campaign); (PP, N)
  - c. Focusing on promotion and public information strategies informing generators on the importance of organics recovery and what materials can be accepted in SSCM collection programs; and (N)
  - d. Continuing to recognize environmentally responsible generators that make a significant contribution to source-separated compostable materials collection through the Annual Recognition Awards, social media and the website. (C)
  
3. Implement organics diversion at public entity facilities and in large event venues through technical assistance and grant funding to the non-residential sector to assist with compliance of Minn. Stat. Sec. §115A.151, subd. (a):
 

*(a) A public entity, the owner of a sports facility, and an owner of a commercial building shall: (1) ensure that facilities under its control, from which mixed municipal solid waste is collected, also collect at least three recyclable materials, such as, but not limited to, paper, glass, plastic and metal; and (2) transfer all recyclable materials collected to a recycler. (PP, N)*
  
4. Promote (See Fig. 3.2) the use of private, municipal and county drop-off sites and transfer stations that accept organics as an efficient method of collecting organics for the organics recovery industry. (MSW transfer stations may collect food waste for transfer under current license conditions.) (N)
  
5. Provide funding for organics diversion programs as funding and capacity allow. (C)
  
6. Focus promotion (see Figure 3.2), grant funding and technical assistance for organics recovery options to large generators of food waste such as the hospitality industry and schools to achieve the state goal of organics diversion by large quantity generators before 2022. (N)

7. Collaborate where appropriate with the MPCA, the region, municipalities, private industry and/or haulers to:
  - a. Support the MPCA in removing barriers to siting additional or expanding existing sites of source-separated compostable materials management facilities; (N)
  - b. Support the MPCA’s work with private industry, upon request, to explore the development of additional transfer or other infrastructure capacity in the region; (N)
  - c. Support the MPCA and private industry, upon request, to assist in the evaluation of mixed waste processing for organics recovery; (N)
  - d. Encourage the MPCA to provide grant funding for organics collection programs and/or infrastructure; and
  - e. Participate upon request in MPCA led evaluations of anaerobic digestion for the region. (PP, N)



**Public Entities Organics Recovery and Management Strategies – The County will:**

1. Continue to provide technical assistance, grant funding and outreach to implement and expand organics diversion at public entity facilities and events through: (PP, N)
  - a. Exploring opportunities to expand organics collection at county facilities and other public entity facilities such as schools, municipal buildings and parks; (N)
  - b. Facilitating the collection of organics at community events by training organizers to implement recovery programs; (N)
  - c. Working to expand the use of compost in Anoka County Highway department projects; and (PP, N)
  - d. Assisting municipalities in adopting policies that requires the use of compost in new construction projects. (PP, N)
2. Continue efforts to comply with the requirements for public entities, which may include:
  - a. County grant awards to schools that will include requirements to demonstrate measurable results; and (N)
  - b. Provide education and assistance to public entities on best practices for source-separated compostable material collection. (N)

**Residential Organics Recovery and Management Strategies – The County will:**

Provide the following to increase the opportunities for the collection of source-separated compostable materials (SSCM):

1. Continue to provide funding to municipalities to implement convenient SSCM collection programs. (C)
2. Provide technical assistance by:
  - a. Continuing ongoing communication with the private sector, municipalities and other partners to encourage the collection of SSCM in each community and determine the best methods and options for each municipality; (C)
  - b. Encouraging innovation, new technology and private sector development to increase the collection of SSCM in curbside and drop-off programs (e.g. promote (see Figure 3.2) the use of pilot programs); (C)
  - c. Encouraging exploration of weekly recycling and SSCM collection as a way for communities to achieve greater recovery rates for recyclables and organics; and (N)

- d. Providing technical assistance to municipalities to develop and implement an SSCM drop-off or curbside collection program. (C)
- e. Share information from other municipalities on model ordinances which include requirements of compost for new construction. (N)

### **Non-Residential Organics Recovery and Management Strategies – The County will:**

1. Promote (see Figure 3.2) the management of organics in accordance with the waste management hierarchy and work with organizations in the private and public sectors to meet the management goals of state statute. (N)
2. Continue to provide grant funding, technical assistance and information to the non-residential sector through:
  - a. Evaluating the need for and, if indicated, develop drop-off opportunities for non-residential generators to advance SSCM collection; (N)
  - b. Targeting non-residential generators with the greatest potential to recover organics (i.e. food shelves, grocery stores, convenience stores, commercial campuses and restaurants); (C)
  - c. Continuing to share information with the private sector regarding best management practices, such as signage, color coding, and use of certified compostable products; and (C)
  - d. Encouraging the private sector to work together on creative opportunities for purchasing compostable products. (N)
3. Collaborate where appropriate with the MPCA, the region, municipalities, private industry and or haulers to:
  - a. Improve the quality of collection data; and (N)
  - b. Coordinate with partners to engage the state building code revisions committee for code compliance when retrofitting existing buildings and collaborate with the committee to establish minimum enclosure and signage requirements in the next update of the code. (PP, N)
4. Promote (see Figure 3.2) organics recovery to non-residential generators by working with businesses to evaluate the need to provide program information to non-residential multi-cultural audiences through the business technical assistance program to compile non-residential multi-cultural resources. (N)

### **County Organics Contingency Plan**

A market failure is defined by any of the following:

- Only a pilot program exists and is not accessible to all residents
- A market is not available within a reasonable distance or at a reasonable cost
- Market capacity is not sufficient and no new capacity is being developed

If a market has failed, the County will promote the following, in order of preference, for managing those materials collected for recycling:

- Short-Term
  - processing (resource recovery or other technology) if approved by the MPCA; and
  - landfilling if approved by the MPCA
- Long-Term
  - discontinue collection

## Chapter Six: Yard and Tree Waste

### Introduction

Since 1990, under Minnesota Statute §115A.931, yard waste (grass clippings, leaves, weeds, garden wastes, prunings, and tree waste) may not be placed in MSW, or in land disposal or resource recovery facilities (except for the purposes of composting or co-composting). Yard waste should be managed in accordance with the state solid waste management hierarchy. Managed yard waste is reported with organics in the SCORE report.



### Yard and Tree Waste Policies

1. Yard and tree waste will be managed as resources rather than wastes.
2. Yard and tree waste should be managed by the generator to the greatest extent possible.
3. Emphasize reduction of the amount of yard and tree waste that must be managed.
4. Encourage convenient and cost-effective opportunities for responsible management of yard and tree waste.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

### Yard and Tree Waste Strategies – The County will:

1. Inform (see Figure 3.2) generators about yard waste reduction strategies such as backyard composting and leaving grass clippings on the lawn. (C)
2. Continue to inform (see Figure 3.2) generators of available yard and tree waste services and options in the County. (C)
3. Promote (see Figure 3.2) and encourage the beneficial uses of compost and mulch. (C)
4. Promote (see Figure 3.2) best management practices to manage yard and tree waste generated in the County. (C)
5. Continue to provide yard and tree waste drop-off opportunities at Anoka County compost sites. (C)
6. Cooperate with other natural resource professionals, such as city foresters, public works departments and state agencies, to manage tree waste as needed. (C)

## Chapter Seven: Processing

### Introduction

Processing of MSW rather than landfilling is mandated by state law. Processing recovers and conserves valuable resources, protects the environment, reduces dependence on landfills and produces renewable energy. To date, processing has been available primarily for MSW; however, the County will consider opportunities to process other materials as technology becomes available. The County will look to the private sector to develop new processing technologies and to increase the processing capacity available to generators.



### Processing Objectives

The following chart summarizes the Anoka County achievement for 2016 in comparison to the Policy Plan objectives through 2036.

**Figure 7.1 Processing Objectives**

Management Method	Anoka County Actual	State Policy Plan Objectives For MSW Generated in the Region*			
	2016	2020	2025	2030	2036
Processing	26%	35%	31%	24%	24%

\*The Policy Plan objectives provide for utilizing existing TCMA resource recovery capacity. If the objectives are met for the upper end of the waste management hierarchy and existing resource recovery capacity is maximized, it will not be necessary to build new resource recovery facilities because of the associated increases in source reduction, recycling and organics recovery objectives.

### Processing Policies

1. Processing of MSW is preferred to landfilling. MSW generated in the County, which is not reused, recycled or composted, will be processed to the extent that processing capacity is available:
  - The County will maximize the use and capacity of existing processing facilities;
  - To maximize resource conservation, landfill abatement and facility efficiency, waste delivered to a processing facility should, to the extent feasible, be suited to the facility’s technology.
  
2. Public entities, including but not limited to state, regional, county, local governments and school districts, will incorporate processing requirements for MSW into their service agreements with MSW haulers to the extent that processing capacity is available.
  
3. Waste from the County should be managed in processing facilities operating in a manner that protects the health, safety and welfare of the public, as well as the environment and
  - are designed for the waste materials accepted;
  - incorporate short- and long-term financial, societal and environmental costs into pricing;
  - meet or exceed all applicable state and federal standards;
  - monitor for environmental impacts; and
  - actively screen wastes managed.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

**Processing Strategies – The County will:**

1. Manage wastes generated by the County in accordance with the Policy Plan, the Master Plan and state law: (Minn. Stat. §§115A.46, 115A.471 and 473.848) (C)
  - a. County funding agreements for municipalities will require public entity waste to be processed if capacity is available; and (N)
  - b. Inform other public entities about the statutory requirement to process waste (state agencies, Metropolitan Council, schools, etc.). (C)
2. Support a market approach to processing as is done at the Elk River Resource Processing Plant (ERRPP). (C)
3. Continue to allocate resources and efforts to higher levels of the hierarchy, including waste and toxicity reduction, recycling and reuse. (C)
4. Explore opportunities with ERRPP on increasing recycling and organics recovery through the additional sorting of materials such as plastics and organics. (N)
5. Follow the Policy Plan waste certification criteria as found in Appendix D of the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Policy Plan 2016-2036. (C)

## Chapter Eight: Landfilling

### Introduction

Landfills continue to be a part of the integrated solid waste management system. Landfill space is needed for materials that cannot be reduced, reused, recycled, composted, or processed. Conservation of existing landfill space is critical considering the difficulties in siting new landfills. Anoka County partners with the private sector to reach the goals of the Policy Plan and relies on the MPCA to enforce restriction on disposal (see Minn. Stat. §473.848). Anoka County does not have any open landfills and relies on partnerships with other counties to appropriately license and set policy.



New landfilling technologies can conserve existing landfill space and can generate energy by recovery of methane gas. Development and implementation of new technologies should be encouraged, as long as they provide protection of the environment. For example, to the extent that recovery of methane gas is cost effective, Anoka County encourages exploration regarding closed landfills.

### Landfilling Objectives

The following chart summarizes the Anoka County achievement for 2016 in comparison to the new Policy Plan objectives through 2036.

**Figure 8.1 Landfilling Objectives**

Management Method	Anoka County Actual	State Policy Plan Objectives for MSW Generated in the Region			
	2016	2020	2025	2030	2036
MSW Landfilled	20%	2%	1%	1%	1%

### Landfilling Policies

1. The County recognizes that landfills are a necessary component of an integrated solid waste management system. Sufficient landfill capacity should be available to:
  - manage solid wastes that cannot be reduced, reused, recycled, composted or processed;
  - operate an efficient regional solid waste management system; and
  - manage waste in the event of unscheduled facility shutdowns, abatement market downturns, or catastrophic events.
2. Waste generators and the waste management industry are responsible for the management of waste in accordance with the Policy Plan and the state solid waste management hierarchy. Landfilling is the least preferred management method on the waste hierarchy and should only be used as a last resort for items which cannot be reused, recycled, composted or processed.
3. Anoka County will use responsible waste management principles and careful risk analysis when arranging for land disposal of waste from its operations. Public entities in Anoka County are expected to do the same. County contracts for managing mixed municipal solid waste shall require

processing. County contracts for managing construction and demolition waste shall maximize recycling and processing when feasible.

4. Solid waste from the County which is landfilled, should be managed in landfill disposal facilities that
  - are designed for the waste materials accepted;
  - incorporate short- and long-term financial, societal and environmental costs into pricing;
  - meet or exceed all state and federal standards;
  - monitor for environmental impacts;
  - actively screen wastes managed;
  - recover and collect methane gas and, to the extent possible, use it as fuel or to produce electricity; and
  - provide for financial assurance for contingency action, closure and long-term care of the landfill.

Anoka County relies on the MPCA, other counties which host landfills and private industry to follow these criteria.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

**Landfilling strategies – The County will:**

1. Use responsible waste management principles as set forth in the state solid waste management hierarchy through (C)
  - a. Maximizing reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, and processing technologies for resource recovery; (N)
  - b. Landfilling County waste only when waste is non-processible, (C) See Minn. Stat. §§115A.46, 115A.471; and
  - c. Including statutory requirements in all municipal residential recycling agreements (SCORE) (N).

## Chapter Nine: Non-Municipal Solid Waste (Non-MSW)

### Introduction

Non-MSW is a broad and highly variable waste stream defined by non-hazardous materials that are not considered MSW. In general, it consists of three major components: construction, demolition and industrial waste. Carpet, concrete and other non-MSW materials have been shown to have a greater impact on the environment from a whole cost accounting perspective.



During this planning period, the state emphasis will be on tracking the industrial, construction and demolition debris. Non-MSW waste types need to be tracked more effectively to better manage them and protect human health and the environment. The County will continue to place an emphasis on recognizing non-MSW streams as resources and encourages opportunities to manage them per the solid waste management hierarchy.

### Non-MSW Management Policies

1. Non-MSW materials should be managed in accordance with the solid waste management hierarchy.
2. The priority for program development for the management of non-MSW materials will be
  - wastes that contain components that present environmental hazards;
  - materials that represent the greatest opportunity for resource conservation; and
  - high-volume materials that are currently landfilled.
3. Non-MSW landfills will be sited, designed and operated to protect the environment and public health.
4. The County will encourage the private sector to demonstrate innovative methods of managing non-MSW materials higher on the solid waste management hierarchy.
5. The County will promote (see Figure 3.2) the beneficial use of non-MSW waste.
6. Public entities will serve as leaders in reducing, reusing and recycling non-MSW.
7. The County will encourage the reuse and recycling of non-MSW at transfer stations and processing facilities.
8. Non-MSW from the County should be managed in land disposal facilities that
  - are designed for the waste materials accepted;
  - incorporate short- and long-term financial, societal and environmental costs into pricing;
  - meet or exceed all federal and state standards;
  - monitor for environmental impacts;
  - actively screen wastes managed; and
  - provide for financial assurance for contingency action, closure and long-term care of the landfill.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

**Non-MSW Strategies – The County will:**

1. Promote (see Figure 3.2) the beneficial use of non-MSW materials as specified in the MPCA solid waste utilization rules. (Minnesota Administrative Rule 7035.2860) (C)
2. Inform residents on options for proper disposal of non-MSW materials that cannot be reduced, reused, recycled or processed. (C)
3. Continue to use a variety of compliance strategies, including education, consultation, technical assistance, licensing, inspection and enforcement, to assure regulated non-MSW is properly managed. (C)
4. Provide funding for programs to:
  - a. Include grants to facilitate resource conservation (e.g. use repurposed/recycled content building materials, recycle C&D waste) in the planning process and specifications of architectural services for the remodeling, construction and demolition of county government buildings and other county projects; (N)
  - b. Include specifications for waste reduction, reuse, recycling and disposal options in the contract documents for remodeling, construction and demolition projects to receive R&RS department grant funds; and (N)
  - c. Achieve compliance on B3 guidelines for projects which also receive general bond obligation funding. (PP, N)
5. Provide information (see Figure 3.2) to residents and businesses on non-MSW through:
  - a. Offering an online construction and demolition (C&D) toolkit and encourage its use by stakeholders and partners; (N)
  - b. Encouraging professional non-profit associations (e.g. WasteCap) to provide trainings for construction and demolition professionals about advanced construction and demolition waste diversion techniques; and (N)
  - c. Encouraging and promoting (see Figure 3.2) the use of processing facilities for reuse and recycling of wood waste as an alternative to illegal open burning and indiscriminate land disposal. (N)
6. Collaborate where appropriate with the MPCA, the region, municipalities, private industry and/or haulers to develop more comprehensive measurement of the industrial and C&D segments of the solid waste stream. (PP, N)

## Chapter Ten: Regulation

### Introduction

The County regulates entities to promote the health, welfare and safety of the public. The County is responsible for licensing and regulating MSW haulers, solid waste facilities, hazardous waste generators and facilities.



### Regulation Policies

1. Regulation of solid waste management activities is conducted to protect the health, safety and welfare of the public as well as the environment.
2. Regulation should be used when it is the most appropriate method for achieving the County's solid and hazardous waste goals and policies.
3. The County works cooperatively with its regulated community, municipalities and other government entities to promote coordination, develop consistency and reduce duplication of effort.
4. Facility license/inspection program costs should be recovered through license fees.
5. The regulated community should be knowledgeable about how to achieve full compliance with applicable laws, rules and ordinances.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

### Regulation Strategies – The County will:

1. Establish and administer ordinance standards and license conditions necessary to protect the health, safety, welfare of the public and the environment by: (C)
  - a. Licensing and inspecting solid waste facilities, hazardous waste generators and hazardous waste facilities in Anoka County; (C)
  - b. Requiring through licensing that solid waste collectors charge fees based on container size, volume or weight (see Minn. Stat. §115A.9301); and (C)
  - c. Providing technical assistance to regulated entities to assist in regulatory compliance. (C)
2. Cooperate with the region, state agencies and other interested counties, to enhance and coordinate regulatory activities through (C)
  - a. Joint trainings such as Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) trainings; (C)
  - b. Regional hauler licensing; (C)
  - c. Coordination meetings; and (C)
  - d. Standard hauler reporting requirements. (N)
3. Evaluate (see Chapter Three, page 31 section on strategy evaluation and Appendix G) the use of environmental justice review tools as developed by the MPCA when they become available for licensing new facilities when appropriate. (N)

## Chapter Eleven: Cost and Finance

### Introduction

The County integrated solid waste management system uses fees, grants, material sales and reimbursements to fund programs. County programs comply with state law, safeguard the public and foster regulatory compliance. The funding assists in achieving the goals of the solid waste management hierarchy.



### Cost and Finance Policies

1. Responsible solid waste management practices limit financial liability, protect the environment and public health, safety and welfare.
2. Pricing policies for solid waste management should create incentives for generators to manage solid waste as high as possible on the hierarchy of preferred waste management practices.
3. Anoka County supports increased SCORE funding for recycling programs and encourages the State to fully use the Solid Waste Management Tax dollars for SCORE and related recycling purposes to achieve increased state goals.
4. The County will work with the state and region to obtain the appropriate level of revenues and revenue sources to finance the integrated solid waste management system. Such financing should provide the public entities responsible for solid waste management under the Waste Management Act and related laws:
  - sufficient revenues to meet responsibilities;
  - stable revenue source(s);
  - revenues targeted for county priorities; and
  - revenues administered with few costs and burdens.
5. The integrated solid waste management system funding should result in increased waste abatement and pollution prevention, fair allocation of costs and liabilities, efficient provision of services and provision of services that meet the diverse needs of the County.
6. The roles and responsibilities of public entities, the private sector and other waste generators in achieving the goals of the Policy Plan are shaped by state law, local commitment to protecting the environment as well as short- and long-term economic and technological considerations.
7. The solid waste management system and each of its components should account for the full costs of managing waste, including risk management, long-term care and environmental costs.
8. The costs of waste disposal should be visible and borne by waste generators and not deferred to future generations.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

**Cost and Finance Strategies – The County will:**

1. Use the following funding mechanisms to meet the needs of the integrated solid waste management programs within the County:
  - Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment (SCORE)/Local Recycling Development Grants (LRDG) and other grant funds; (C)
  - The County Solid Waste Management Charge (SWMC); (C)
  - Tipping fees; (C)
  - User fees; (C)
  - License fees; (C)
  - Material sales; and (C)
  - Reimbursements. (C)
2. Monitor market conditions for the integrated solid waste management system. Information to be monitored may include fees, revenues, service charges and waste management costs. (C)
3. Consider funding new innovative programs that expand and contribute to efficient and cost-effective integrated solid waste management. (C)

## Chapter Twelve: Toxicity Reduction

### Introduction

Reducing toxicity in waste is important for several reasons. Toxic or hazardous materials endanger people at every stage of waste management. Improper management can result in environmental and public health hazards. Benefits of proper management include protection of public health and safety as well as cleaner air, land and water.



### Toxicity Reduction Policies

1. Household hazardous waste (HHW) and problem materials should be managed in accordance with the hierarchy of preferred waste management practices.
2. The County will regulate and promote the proper management of hazardous waste to reduce the toxicity of the MSW waste stream.
3. Residential waste generators will have access to convenient household hazardous waste collection and management options.
4. The State of Minnesota will bear the risk and liability for transportation, management and disposal of household hazardous waste collected through the County HHW program.
5. The County emphasizes reduction in the toxic/hazardous character of waste in its integrated solid waste management system.
6. The County will lead by example in reducing the toxicity of MSW generated in county operations and will encourage other public entities to do the same.

The following references are to delineate which strategies are continuing (C), new (N) or a Policy Plan requirement (PP).

### General Toxicity Reduction Strategies – The County will:

1. Provide information (see Figure 3.2) and technical assistance on reduction and proper management of hazardous waste and problem materials, as well as waste reduction and recycling opportunities. (N)
2. Provide and promote information (see Figure 3.2) about opportunities to
  - use nonhazardous materials in place of materials needing special disposal;
  - reduce the amount of hazardous and problem materials used;
  - reuse or recycle hazardous or problem materials; and
  - dispose of hazardous waste and problem materials properly. (C)
3. Continue to use a variety of compliance strategies, including education, consultation, technical assistance, licensing, inspection and enforcement, to assure that regulated solid and hazardous waste is properly managed. (C)

**County Facilities Toxicity Reduction Strategies – The County will:**

1. Promote (see Figure 3.2) the use of products that contain less hazardous materials or do not contain hazardous materials whenever cost-effective alternatives exist. (C)
2. Provide information (see Figure 3.2) to County employees about:
  - a. Purchasing fewer and less hazardous products and problem materials and incorporating these concepts into purchasing decisions; and (C)
  - b. Options to manage county-generated hazardous waste and problem materials properly. (C)

**Residential Toxicity Reduction Strategies – The County will:**

1. Identify and provide information (see Figure 3.2) about collection options for household hazardous waste or problem materials, such as, but not limited to, appliances, electronics, fluorescent bulbs and motor oil.
2. Provide technical assistance and funding for:
  - a. HHW collection and disposal options for residents;
  - b. Maintaining HHW reciprocal use agreements; (C)
  - c. Exploring the siting of an additional HHW facility to serve the western part of the County; and (N)
  - d. Evaluating adding acceptable materials to the HHW program such as medical sharps, batteries and ammunition. (N)
3. Anoka County will continue to participate in HHW reciprocal use agreements with other counties. (C)
4. Continue to contract with the State of Minnesota to receive indemnification for transportation, management and disposal of HHW collected through the County's HHW program. (C)

**Non-residential Toxicity Reduction Strategies – The County will:**

1. Provide hazardous waste generators with information on reduction and proper management of hazardous waste, waste reduction and recycling opportunities through:
  - a. Training sessions; (C)
  - b. Information provided during site inspections; and (C)
  - c. Waste exchanges. (C)
2. Continue to license and inspect hazardous waste generators in the County. (C)

## Appendix A: Anoka County Solid Waste Management Milestones

1970	Anoka County adopts a Solid Waste Ordinance requiring licensing of solid waste operations, including yard waste operations.
1985	Anoka County adopts a Hazardous Waste Ordinance requiring licensing of hazardous waste generators.
1986	Anoka County develops a 3-4 acre site in Bunker Hills Park and the Parks Department begins operating the site.
1987	Bunker Hills Compost Site expanded and a 3-4 acre site is established in the Rice Creek Chain-of-Lakes Park. Only yard waste from residents was accepted.
1987	Solid Waste Abatement Advisory Task Force is formed to aid in implementation of the <i>1987 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan</i> .
1988	Anoka County adopts a Solid Waste Source Separation Ordinance allowing the County to impose a mandatory source separation requirement on municipalities failing to meet their recycling goals.
1989	<p>Elk River Resource Recovery Facility begins processing Anoka County MSW.</p> <p>Anoka County receives its first SCORE payment and passes the money through to the municipalities for residential recycling program expenses.</p> <p>Anoka County joins with the other metropolitan counties to create the Solid Waste Management Task Force also known as the Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board.</p> <p>County expands recycling program to all county owned/operated buildings.</p> <p>County Board bans bags from the compost sites.</p>
1991	<p>HHW Inter-County Reciprocal Use Agreement first implemented.</p> <p>First joint park container purchase offered to municipalities to meet new law in affect.</p>
1992	First household hazardous waste collection event occurs.
1993	The County consolidates refuse and recycling service for all county-owned and operated buildings under one contract.
1994	A Solid Waste Management Charge is adopted to offset the cost of processing garbage/waste and pay for other integrated solid waste management program costs such as regulation, household hazardous waste, recycling and composting.
1995	Last MSW landfill in Anoka County is closed. (East Bethel Landfill)
1999	<p>The County contracts with SET to operate the yard and tree waste sites.</p> <p>Anoka County opens a year-round household hazardous waste facility.</p>
2001	Compost bin distribution program begins.
2003	County enters into separate contracts for document destruction/recycling.
2005	Anoka County purchases HHW facility property in Blaine.

2007	<p>The County initiated a fee at the Anoka County Compost Site to offset the cost of operating the sites and develop a user fee system.</p> <p>The County started transferring most of the yard waste off site for composting.</p> <p>The County begins selling compost bins through local garden centers.</p>
2008	<p>First school recycling workshop was held and container grant program began.</p>
2010	<p>First food-to-hogs pilot project was conducted at Madison Elementary school in Blaine.</p>
2011	<p>The Solid Waste Management Charge is reduced 33% for all categories, to become effective on January 1, 2012.</p> <p>HHW facility starts accepting fluorescent and HID lamps for recycling.</p> <p>Additional recycling enhancement grants began being offered to municipalities.</p>
2012	<p>HHW collection events resume. County holds two events.</p> <p>The County discontinues compost bin distribution program, non-profits like Recycling Association of Minnesota are filling the niche.</p> <p>County Jail begins food-to-hogs program</p> <p>Joint purchase of park recycling containers begins to provide consistency in park recycling throughout the county.</p>
2013	<p>Anoka County begins contracting for business assistance services with the Minnesota Waste Wise Foundation to improve commercial recycling.</p> <p>Per vehicle user fees for leaves and grass increases from \$4 - \$5/per vehicle. Compostable bags are allowed at the County compost sites.</p> <p>New funding formula established to encourage enhanced programing efforts.</p>
2014	<p>County begins working cooperatively with community events to add recycling and organics collection programs.</p> <p>R&amp;RS relocated to a more central location in the County to be more accessible to residents and municipal recycling coordinators. New location provides for adequate meeting and storage space allowing the department to operate more efficiently.</p>
2015	<p>Two new positions were created and staff hired to assist the County in achieving more aggressive recycling goals.</p> <p>County issues an RFP for the operation of the compost sites.</p> <p>Anoka County begins grant program for businesses and schools to improve recycling programs.</p> <p>R&amp;RS department began promoting messages to the general public via social media outlets.</p>

<p>2016</p>	<p>Anoka County begins a source separated organics recycling drop-off program for residents at both compost sites. The County compost sites are now open year-round to accommodate the Organics Recycling Drop-off program.</p> <p>The County changed vendors and began a contract with OTI to operate the compost sites.</p> <p>Compostable bags are no longer accepted at the County yard waste sites.</p>
<p>2017</p>	<p>Anoka County removes the fee for the first four cubic yards of grass and leaves at the yard and tree waste sites.</p> <p>Anoka County purchases land adjacent to the Rice Creek Compost Site to provide for a larger compost facility.</p> <p>Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington counties discontinue their formal partnership known as the Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board.</p>

## Appendix B: Anoka County Ordinances Related to Solid Waste Management

2017 Anoka County Ordinances Governing Waste and Recycling		
Anoka County Ordinances	Ordinances/Excerpts	Effective Date
73-1, 82-1, 83-2, 83-3, 84-2, 85-5, 86-1, 88-1, 88-4, 88-5, 89-1, 91-1, 93-1, and 94-2	<b>Solid Waste Ordinance</b> establishes standards for and regulation of the operation of solid waste disposal facilities; requires a license for establishment and operation of a solid waste disposal facility; establishes requirements for certain facilities on a disposal site, for control of special solid waste and for fire protection; provides for an enforcement agency, requires a performance bond and provides penalties for lack of compliance.	Most recent date August 23, 1994
85-4, 86-3, 87-1, 94-3, and 99-3	<b>Hazardous Waste Management Ordinance</b> to establish rules, regulations and standards for hazardous waste and used oil management in Anoka County, Minnesota for: the identification, labeling, and classification of hazardous waste and used oil; the handling, collection, transportation, and storage of hazardous waste and used oil; the treatment, processing or disposal of hazardous waste and used oil; requiring the licensing of hazardous waste and used oil generators and facilities; payment of license fees; penalties for failure to comply with the provisions of this ordinance; issuing, denying, modifying, imposing conditions upon, suspending or revoking licenses, and other matters as determined to be necessary for the health, welfare and safety of the public.	November 9, 1999
88-6	<b>Solid Waste Source Separation Ordinance</b> regulates the separation of recyclable materials from mixed municipal solid waste by generators before collection; requires certain municipalities to adopt and enforce a source separation ordinance to reduce dependence on landfills and meet source separation recycling goals.	August 16, 1988
94-1, 95-3, 98-2, and 01-47	<b>Anoka County Solid Waste Management Charge Ordinance</b> establishes solid waste management charges to fund environmental programs which protect the health and welfare of Anoka County citizens, procedures for setting and modifying the amounts of the charges, payment and collection methods, and appeal process.	Most recent date November 22, 2011
95-1	<b>Regional Licensing Ordinance</b> establishes rules, regulations, and standards for regional licensing of mixed municipal solid waste haulers in the seven metropolitan counties.	1995

## Appendix C: Anoka County Municipalities Ordinances Governing Solid Waste and Recycling

Municipality	Ordinances/Excerpts From City/Town Codes	Licenses Solid Waste Haulers
Andover	<a href="http://www.ci.andover.mn.us/191/Andover-City-Code">http://www.ci.andover.mn.us/191/Andover-City-Code</a>	YES
Anoka	<a href="http://www.ci.anoka.mn.us/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&amp;SEC={D49D28C8-4188-44A6-9CDB-3FA3CEC59250}">http://www.ci.anoka.mn.us/index.asp?Type=B_BASIC&amp;SEC={D49D28C8-4188-44A6-9CDB-3FA3CEC59250}</a>	YES
Bethel	<a href="http://www.bethelmn.govoffice2.com/index.asp?SEC=A0592022-F82C-40D2-897C-F9E9C0F30E86&amp;Type=B_BASIC">http://www.bethelmn.govoffice2.com/index.asp?SEC=A0592022-F82C-40D2-897C-F9E9C0F30E86&amp;Type=B_BASIC</a>	NO
Blaine	<a href="https://library.municode.com/mn/blaine/codes/code_of_ordinances">https://library.municode.com/mn/blaine/codes/code_of_ordinances</a>	YES
Centerville	<a href="http://173.165.227.181/weblink8/Browse.aspx?startid=3912">http://173.165.227.181/weblink8/Browse.aspx?startid=3912</a>	YES
Circle Pines	Contact: Assistant City Administrator for Public Services	YES
Columbia Heights	<a href="http://www.ci.columbia-heights.mn.us/government/city_code.php">http://www.ci.columbia-heights.mn.us/government/city_code.php</a>	YES
Columbus	<a href="http://www.ci.columbus.mn.us/index.asp?SEC=2C89D066-C7D9-43F9-9B3C-D62FCEC9A0E7&amp;Type=B_BASIC">http://www.ci.columbus.mn.us/index.asp?SEC=2C89D066-C7D9-43F9-9B3C-D62FCEC9A0E7&amp;Type=B_BASIC</a>	YES
Coon Rapids	<a href="https://library.municode.com/mn/coon_rapids/codes/code_of_ordinances">https://library.municode.com/mn/coon_rapids/codes/code_of_ordinances</a>	YES
East Bethel	<a href="http://www.ci.east-bethel.mn.us/Index.aspx?NID=112">http://www.ci.east-bethel.mn.us/Index.aspx?NID=112</a>	YES
Fridley	<a href="http://www.ci.fridley.mn.us/441/Fridley-City-Code">http://www.ci.fridley.mn.us/441/Fridley-City-Code</a>	YES
Ham Lake	<a href="http://www.ci.ham-lake.mn.us/?q=government/city-code">http://www.ci.ham-lake.mn.us/?q=government/city-code</a>	YES
Hilltop	Contact City Clerk: Ruth J. Nelsen, City Clerk Phone: 763-571-2023	YES
Lexington	<a href="http://www.ci.lexington.mn.us/page/govt_ordinances">http://www.ci.lexington.mn.us/page/govt_ordinances</a>	YES
Lino Lakes	<a href="http://www.ci.lino-lakes.mn.us/index.asp?SEC=14551802-1D9A-42AF-B155-BDBEFCFCB9DA&amp;DE=0F5DF76E-52F8-4664-975B-10878E7AC85D&amp;Type=B_BASIC">http://www.ci.lino-lakes.mn.us/index.asp?SEC=14551802-1D9A-42AF-B155-BDBEFCFCB9DA&amp;DE=0F5DF76E-52F8-4664-975B-10878E7AC85D&amp;Type=B_BASIC</a>	YES
Linwood Township	<a href="http://www.linwoodtownship.govoffice.com/index.asp?SEC=C4373776-A43C-4894-A4E1-5AD529CA18FB&amp;Type=B_BASIC">http://www.linwoodtownship.govoffice.com/index.asp?SEC=C4373776-A43C-4894-A4E1-5AD529CA18FB&amp;Type=B_BASIC</a>	YES
Nowthen	<a href="http://www.nowthenmn.govoffice2.com/index.asp?SEC=FF426F38-DD10-41B1-889A-4F31A0C0BBA4&amp;Type=B_BASIC">http://www.nowthenmn.govoffice2.com/index.asp?SEC=FF426F38-DD10-41B1-889A-4F31A0C0BBA4&amp;Type=B_BASIC</a>	NO
Oak Grove	<a href="https://library.municode.com/mn/oak_grove/codes/code_of_ordinances">https://library.municode.com/mn/oak_grove/codes/code_of_ordinances</a>	YES
Ramsey	<a href="https://library.municode.com/mn/ramsey/codes/code_of_ordinances">https://library.municode.com/mn/ramsey/codes/code_of_ordinances</a>	YES
St. Francis	<a href="https://library.municode.com/mn/st._francis/codes/code_of_ordinances">https://library.municode.com/mn/st._francis/codes/code_of_ordinances</a>	YES
Spring Lake Park	<a href="http://www.slpmn.org/code-of-ordinances.html">http://www.slpmn.org/code-of-ordinances.html</a>	YES

## Appendix D: Solid Waste Management Acronyms

<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practices
<b>BPI</b>	Biodegradable Products Institute
<b>BRG</b>	Business Recycling Guide
<b>CHES</b>	Anoka County Community Health and Environmental Services
<b>EPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency
<b>EPP</b>	Environmentally Preferable Purchasing
<b>ERRPP</b>	Elk River Resource Processing Plant
<b>GRE</b>	Great River Energy
<b>HHW</b>	Household Hazardous Waste
<b>HW</b>	Hazardous Waste
<b>ISWM</b>	Integrated Solid Waste Management
<b>LRDG</b>	Local Recycling Development Grant
<b>MnTAP</b>	Minnesota Technical Assistance Program
<b>MWWF</b>	Minnesota Waste Wise Foundation
<b>MPCA</b>	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency
<b>MRF</b>	Materials Recovery Facility
<b>MSW</b>	Mixed Municipal Solid Waste
<b>Non-MSW</b>	Non-Mixed Municipal Solid Waste
<b>RCRA</b>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (Title 40 CFR, parts <a href="#">239</a> through <a href="#">282</a> )
<b>RD</b>	Refuse-Derived Fuel
<b>RETAP</b>	Retiree Environmental Technical Assistance Program
<b>R&amp;RS</b>	Anoka County Recycling & Resource Solutions
<b>SCORE</b>	Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment
<b>SMM</b>	Sustainable Materials Management
<b>SSCM</b>	Source Separated Compostable Materials
<b>SSO</b>	Source Separated Organics
<b>SWAAT</b>	Solid Waste Abatement Advisory Team
<b>SWAC</b>	Solid Waste Advisory Committee
<b>SWMC</b>	Solid Waste Management Charge
<b>SWMP</b>	Solid Waste Management Master Plan
<b>SWMT</b>	Solid Waste Management Tax
<b>SWMCB</b>	Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board
<b>TCMA</b>	Twin Cities Metropolitan Area
<b>TPD</b>	Tons Per Day
<b>VSQG</b>	Very Small Quantity Generator
<b>WMA</b>	Waste Management Act

## Appendix E: Glossary of Solid Waste Terms

Anaerobic Digestion (AD):	A technology that uses microorganisms in the absence of oxygen to convert various types of organic wastes into renewable energy and compost or fertilizer.
Best Management Practices (BMP)	A variety of strategies to provide the flexibility to meet the needs of each program or situation. (Policy Plan page 21.)
Collection	The aggregation of waste from the place at which it is generated and includes all activities up to the time the waste is delivered to a waste facility. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 5)
C & D Waste	Term referring to construction waste and demolition debris.
Commingled Recycling	Placing two or more source-separated recyclable materials in the same container for recycling.
Composting	The controlled microbial degradation of organic waste to yield a humus-like product. (Minn. Rules 7035.0300 Subd. 20)
Construction Debris	Waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of buildings and roads. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 7)
Curbside Collection	Collection of waste (garbage, recyclables, yard waste, etc.) from residences at the point of generation.
Demolition Debris	Solid waste resulting from the demolition of buildings, roads, and other man-made structures, including concrete, brick, bituminous concrete, untreated wood, masonry, glass, trees and tree trimmings, rock, plastic building parts and other inert waste materials, but not including asbestos wastes.
Disposal	The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking or placing of any waste into or on any land or water so that the waste or any other constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air, or discharged into any waters, including ground waters. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 9)
Environmentally Responsible Preferable Purchasing (Procurement)	Intentionally choosing products or services that promote pollution prevention, waste reduction or reuse; purchasing products that can be easily recycled; buying recycled-content products; or making other purchasing decisions that are better for the environment when compared to other, typically more traditionally-purchased, products or services.
Food Recovery Hierarchy:	Prioritizes actions organizations can take to prevent and divert wasted food. Each tier of the Food Recovery Hierarchy focuses on different management strategies for wasted food with the top tier being the most preferential strategy.
Generation	The act or process of producing waste. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 11)
Generator	Any person who generates waste. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 12)

Hazardous Waste	Any refuse, sludge, or other waste materials or combinations of refuse, sludge, or other waste materials or discarded materials, or a combination of refuse or discarded materials, in solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous form, which because of the quantity, concentration, or chemical, physical, or infectious characteristics may: a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitation reversible illness; or b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Categories of hazardous waste materials include, but are not limited to explosives, flammables, oxidizers, poisons, irritants, and corrosives. Hazardous waste does not include source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. (Minn. Stat. §116.06, Subd. 11)
Household Hazardous Waste (HHW)	Waste generated from household activity that exhibits the characteristics of or that is listed as hazardous waste under Minnesota Pollution Control Agency rules, but does not include waste from commercial activities that is generated, stored, or present in a household. (Minn. Stat. §115A.96, Subd. 1b)
Industrial (Solid) Waste	Solid waste resulting from an industrial process, manufacturing, service activity, or commercial activity that is managed as a separate waste stream. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 13a) It does not include wastes regulated as hazardous wastes.
Infectious Waste	Laboratory waste, blood, regulated body fluids, sharps, and research-animal wastes that have not been decontaminated. (Minn. Stat. §116.76, Subd. 12)
Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM)	A solid waste management system in which various waste management methods are used to manage waste (i.e., waste reduction, reuse, recycling, composting, resource recovery, landfilling, etc.), depending upon the characteristics of the waste and often according to a waste management hierarchy.
Joint Powers Agreement	A legally binding agreement between two or more governmental entities. It is a tool for intergovernmental action on, for example, solid waste management activities.
Landfill (land disposal facility)	A waste facility permitted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency that is designed or operated for disposing of waste on or in the land. (Defined as “disposal facility” in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 10)
Landfill Abatement	Actions that avoid landfilling of waste, such as waste reduction, recycling or resource recovery.
Landfill Surcharge	A surcharge applied to waste tipped at landfills; can include State, county and local surcharges.
Leachate	Liquid that has percolated through solid waste and has extracted, dissolved or suspended materials from it. (Minn. Rules 7035.0300, Subd. 56)

Local Recycling Development Grant (LRDG)	Funds administered by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and allocated to metropolitan counties for the planning, development and operation of recycling and yard waste composting programs. Local Recycling Development Grant funds are distributed from the Metropolitan Landfill Abatement Account.
Major Appliances	Commonly referred to as “white goods.” Includes items banned by State law from disposal with solid waste (clothes washers and dryers, dishwashers, hot water heaters, heat pumps, furnaces, garbage disposals, trash compactors, conventional and microwave ovens, ranges and stoves, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators and freezers). (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 17a)
Materials Recovery Facility (MRF)	Facility designed for centralized sorting, processing and/or grading of collected recyclable materials for marketing.
Medical Waste	Commonly used term referring to infectious waste from medical facilities or procedures.
Metropolitan Landfill Abatement Account	Established under Minn. Stat. §473.844, an account created to fund projects that result in landfill abatement in the metropolitan area. Part of the proceeds from a State landfill surcharge on waste tipped at metropolitan area landfills is deposited into this account.
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)	State agency responsible for overall environmental quality of the state, primarily through enforcement of State rules, issuing of permits and education for compliance. The Governor appoints commissioner.
Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW)	Garbage, refuse and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection, but does not include auto hulks, street sweepings, ash, construction debris, mining waste, sludges, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, lead acid batteries, used oil and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03 Subd. 21)
Multi-Unit Dwelling (MUD):	A classification of housing where multiple separate units for residential living are contained within one building.
Non-MSW	Solid waste that is not managed as part of the MSW stream. Typically thought of as those items specifically excluded from MSW in the statutory definition of MSW, as well as other wastes such as non-hazardous industrial waste, C&D waste, infectious waste and other separately managed solid waste streams.
Non-processible Waste	Waste brought to a resource recovery facility but which cannot be mechanically processed due to its physical characteristics or potential harmful effects.
Non-residential	Refers to non-residential sources, including businesses, commercial, government facilities or operations, industrial, institutions, schools, non-profit organizations, community activities, etc.
Open Collection	A solid waste collection system in which multiple waste haulers or collectors compete for collection accounts in the same geographical area.

Organics	See Source Separated Compostable Materials. Organic waste typically includes food waste, non-recyclable paper products, yard waste and other materials that readily degrade.
Organized Collection	A system for collecting solid waste in which a specified collector, or a member of an organization of collectors, is authorized to collect from a defined geographic service area or areas some or all of the solid waste that is released by generators for collection. (Minn. Stat. §115A.94, Subd. 1)
Policy Plan Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Policy Plan	The Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Policy Plan, a regional policy plan for solid waste management in the Twin Cities metropolitan area, adopted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) as required under Minn. Stat. §473.149. The MPCA developed the current Policy Plan, adopted in October 1997.
Pollution Prevention	Eliminating or reducing at the source the use, generation, or release of toxic pollutants, hazardous substances and hazardous wastes. (Minn. Stat. §115D.03, Subd. 8)
Problem Material	A material that, when it is processed or disposed of with mixed municipal solid waste, contributes to one or more of the following results: (1) the release of a hazardous substance, or pollutant or contaminant, as defined in Minn. Stat. §115B.02, Subd. 8, 13, and 15; (2) pollution of water as defined in Minn. Stat. §115.01, Subd. 13; (3) air pollution as defined in Minn. Stat. §116.06, Subd. 4; or (4) a significant threat to the safe or efficient operation of a solid waste facility.
Processible Waste	Acceptable waste brought to a resource recovery facility that may be mechanically processed using the existing technology at the facility.
Processing	The treatment of waste after collection and before disposal. Processing includes but is not limited to reduction, storage, separation, exchange, resource recovery, physical, chemical or biological modification, and transfer from one waste facility to another. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 25) For purposes of certification of unprocessed waste, per Minn. Stat. §473.848, Subd. 5 “storage,” “exchange,” and “transfer” are excluded (see unprocessed waste).
Product Stewardship	The concept that all parties who have a role in producing, selling or using a product, including material suppliers, manufacturers, retailers and consumers, assume responsibility for the environmental impacts of a product throughout its life-cycle. These include impacts from the selection of raw materials, the design and production processes, and the use and disposal of the product.
Public Entities	Any unit of State or local government, including counties, cities, towns, metropolitan agencies and districts, special districts, school districts, or any other general or special purpose unit of government in the state. (Minn. Stat. §115A.471) With regard to certain public entity procurement standards established in (Minn. Stat. §16C.073), “public entities” also includes any contractor acting pursuant to a contract with a public entity.

Reciprocal Use Agreement	An agreement among counties to allow residents of one county to use certain services (i.e., household hazardous waste collection) provided by another county that is party to the agreement.
Recyclable Materials (Recyclables)	"Recyclable materials" means materials that are separated from mixed municipal solid waste for the purpose of recycling or composting, including paper, glass, plastics, metals, automobile oil, batteries, source-separated compostable materials, and sole source food waste streams that are managed through biodegradative processes. Refuse-derived fuel or other material that is destroyed by incineration is not a recyclable material. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 25a)
Recycled-content	Used to describe a product that contains recycled materials. Often further clarified as to "post-consumer" recycled content and/or "pre-consumer" or "post-industrial" content. "Post-consumer" refers to a finished material that would normally have been discarded as solid waste, having completed its life cycle as a consumer item (Minn. Stat. §16C.073, Subd. 1c; and Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 24b), but instead was used to manufacture a recycled-content product. "Post-consumer" is typically thought of as those recyclable materials collected from residents and businesses in recycling programs. "Pre-consumer" or "post-industrial" typically refer to recyclable materials that come from manufacturers and product converters, including damaged or obsolete products, overruns, and trimmings. These materials have not yet completed a life cycle as a consumer item.
Recycling	The process of collecting and preparing recyclable materials and reusing the materials in their original form or using them in manufacturing processes that do not cause the destruction of recyclable materials in a manner that precludes further use. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 25b)
Refuse-derived Fuel (RDF)	The product resulting from techniques or processes used to prepare solid waste by shredding, sorting, or compacting for use as an energy source. It consists of lighter weight materials such as paper products, with most metals, glass, and other non-combustible materials removed, commonly referred to as RDF.
Residuals, Residue	Waste materials remaining after processing waste for the separation and recovery of materials or energy.
Resource Conservation	Preserving raw materials, energy, water, or other materials for future use.
Resource Recovery	Reclamation for sale, use, or reuse of materials, substances, energy, or other products contained within or derived from waste. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 27) Resource recovery is typically used to refer to the recovery of energy and usable materials during the processing of mixed-municipal solid waste.
Resource Recovery Facility	A waste facility established and used primarily for resource recovery, including and appurtenant facilities such as transmission facilities and transfer stations primarily serving the resource recovery facility. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 28)

Reuse	The practice of avoiding disposal of material that would become solid waste were it not put to use again in its original form.
SCORE	Acronym for “Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment,” a State task force appointed by the Governor in the 1980’s to recommend strategies for supporting recycling in Minnesota. “SCORE” is commonly used to refer to State grant funding to counties to support local source reduction and recycling programs.
Separately Managed Wastes	Waste materials that are managed as discrete waste streams, such as lead-acid batteries, recyclables or infectious wastes.
Service Charge	Under the authority granted in (Minn. Stat. §§400.08 and 473.811, Subd. 8a), a fee collected for services rendered by a county or by extension through joint powers agreements, by municipalities of the County.
Source Separated Compostable Materials (aka ‘organics’)	“Source-separated compostable materials” means materials that: (1) are separated at the source by waste generators for the purpose of preparing them for use as compost; (2) are collected separately from mixed municipal solid waste, and are governed by the licensing provisions of section 115A.93; (3) are comprised of food wastes, fish and animal waste, plant materials, diapers, sanitary products, and paper that is not recyclable because the commissioner has determined that no other person is willing to accept the paper for recycling; (4) are delivered to a facility to undergo controlled microbial degradation to yield a humus-like product meeting the agency’s class I or class II, or equivalent, compost standards and where process rejects do not exceed 15 percent by weight of the total material delivered to the facility; and (5) may be delivered to a transfer station, mixed municipal solid waste processing facility, or recycling facility only for the purposes of composting or transfer to a composting facility, unless the commissioner determines that no other person is willing to accept the materials. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 32a)
Solid Waste	Garbage, refuse, sludge from a water supply treatment plant or air contaminant treatment facility, and other discarded waste materials and sludges, in solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous form, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include hazardous waste; animal waste used as fertilizer, earthen fill, boulders, rock; sewage sludge, solid or dissolved material in domestic sewage or other common pollutants in water resources, such as silt, dissolved or suspended solids in industrial waste water effluents or discharges which are point sources subject to permits (in federal law), dissolved materials in irrigation return flows; or source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by The Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. (Minn. Stat. §116.06, Subd. 22)

Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board	A board formed under a Joint Powers Agreement, consisting of two Commissioners from each of the six metropolitan counties, plus ex-officio member of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency. SWMCB was established to coordinate solid waste planning and programming on a regional basis. It dissolved in December 2017.
Solid Waste Management Tax	A percentage tax collected by the State for management services for MSW and non-MSW (specifically construction waste, infectious waste and industrial waste). Services subject to the tax include collection, transportation, processing, and disposal. Service providers (such as haulers and landfill operators) who directly bill generators or customers are responsible for collecting and remitting the tax. The rate in 1998 is 9.75% for residential generators and 17% for commercial generators.
Source Reduction	An activity that prevents generation of waste or the inclusion of toxic materials in waste, including: (1) reusing a production in its original form; (2) increasing the life span of a product; (3) reducing material or the toxicity of material used in production or packaging; or (4) changing procurement, consumption, or waste generation habits in smaller quantities or lower toxicity of waste generated. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 36b)
Source-Separated Recyclable Materials	Recyclable materials, including commingled recyclable materials, that are separated by the generator.
Source Separation	Separation of recyclable, compostable or other materials by the waste generator prior to collection.
Sustainable Materials Management	<p>Sustainable materials management (SMM) is a systemic approach to using and reusing materials more productively over their entire lifecycles. It represents a change in how our society thinks about the use of natural resources and environmental protection. By examining how materials are used throughout their lifecycle, an SMM approach seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Use materials in the most productive way with an emphasis on using less.</li> <li>•Reduce toxic chemicals and environmental impacts throughout the material lifecycle.</li> <li>•Assure we have sufficient resources to meet today’s needs and those of the future.</li> </ul> <p>Source: <a href="https://www.epa.gov/smm/sustainable-materials-management-basics#permit">https://www.epa.gov/smm/sustainable-materials-management-basics#permit</a></p>
Tipping Fee	The fee charged by solid waste facilities to waste haulers, collectors, or other parties for the privilege of depositing or “tipping” waste.
Toxicity	Under (Minn. Rules. 7045.0131), toxicity is one of the six characteristics of hazardous waste. Contaminants of concern include heavy metals, such as lead or mercury, volatile organic compounds, such as benzene or chloroform, semi-volatile organic compounds, such as pyridine or nitrobenzene and pesticides/herbicides, such as endrin or lindane.
Toxicity Reduction	Term used to refer to efforts to reduce the hazardous character of the waste stream.

Transfer Station	An intermediate waste facility in which waste collected from any source is temporarily deposited to await transportation to another waste facility. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 33)
Unacceptable Waste	Waste that is not acceptable at a resource recovery facility under the terms of the service agreement.
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs):	Includes a variety of chemicals that evaporate easily from the solid or liquid state and are found in a variety of products. Some VOCs can have short- or long-term adverse health effects. Many VOCs are found in higher concentrations indoors versus outdoors.
Volume-based (Weight-based) Fees	A graduated pricing system for waste collection services in which the fees increase for larger quantities of waste collected.
Waste	Solid waste, sewage sludge, and hazardous waste. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 34)
Waste Management	Activities which are intended to affect or control the generation of waste and activities which provide for or control the collection, processing and disposal of waste. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 36)
Waste Management Hierarchy (Order of Preference)	A ranking of waste management methods or of preference practices in the order in which they are the preferred method or practice. Informally referred to as the “waste management hierarchy.” (Minn. Stat. §115A.02) establishes the following order of preference for waste management: 1) waste reduction and reuse; 2) waste recycling; 3) composting of yard waste and food waste; 4) resource recovery through mixed-municipal solid waste composting or incineration; 5) land disposal which produces no measurable methane gas or which involves the retrieval of methane gas as a fuel for the production of energy to be used on-site or for sale; and 6) land disposal which produces measurable methane gas and which does not involve the retrieval of methane gas as a fuel for the production of energy to be used on-site or for sale.
Waste Management Act	Chapter 115A of State Statutes which governs waste management activities in the State of Minnesota. Adopted in 1980 and amended by subsequent legislation. Some other sections of State Statutes also affect solid waste management, but are technically not part of the Waste Management Act.
Waste Reduction	(See “source reduction”)
Yard Waste	Garden wastes, leaves, lawn cuttings, weeds, shrub and tree waste, and pruning clippings. (Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 38)

## Appendix F: Statutory Definitions and Obligations

### Hazardous Waste

Hazardous Waste, as defined in Minn. Stat. §116.06, Subd. 11 is any refuse, sludge, or other waste material or combinations of refuse, sludge or other waste materials in solid, semisolid, liquid, or contained gaseous form which because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical, physical, or infectious characteristics may (a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illness; or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Categories of hazardous waste materials include, but are not limited to: explosives, flammables, oxidizers, poisons, irritants, and corrosives. Hazardous waste does not include source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

### Household Hazardous Waste

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW), as defined in Minn. Stat. §115A.96, Subd.1b, means waste generated from household activity that exhibits the characteristics of or that is listed as hazardous waste under agency rules, but does not include waste from commercial activities that is generated, stored, or present in a household.

Minn. Stat. §115A.96, Subd. 6 (a) requires counties to include plans for household hazardous waste (HHW) management in their solid waste Master Plans. These plans must provide for public education on HHW, develop a strategy to reduce HHW, and provide for the collection of HHW. Minn. Stat. §473.803, has specific requirements for metropolitan counties including a minimum of quarterly collection of waste.

Metropolitan counties have been required since the late 1970s to regulate hazardous waste. Minn. Stat. §473.811, Subd. 5b required metropolitan counties to adopt ordinances relating to hazardous waste. Counties must require permits or licenses for the generation, collection, processing, and disposal of hazardous waste by non-households. Minn. Stat. §473.811, Subd. 5c, assigns each metropolitan county the responsibility for insuring that hazardous waste facilities, and generation and collection operations are brought into conformance with county ordinances and state rules or their activities are terminated.

### Landfilling

Minn. Stat. §473.848 addresses landfilling in the metropolitan area. Minn. Stat. §473.848 places a restriction on the disposal of unprocessed MSW generated in the metropolitan area and restricts disposal of waste to landfills meeting the standards in Minn. Stat. §473.849. Additionally, in order to be landfilled in Minnesota, MSW generated in the Metropolitan area must be: certified as unprocessable by a county, or transferred to the landfill by a resource recovery facility certified as unprocessable by the operator of a resource recovery facility serving the metropolitan area; and unable to be processed at any resource recovery facility serving the metropolitan area. Additionally, several State Statutes ban materials from disposal with MSW and/or in resource recovery and landfill facilities.

The landfilling, transfer and processing of non-MSW is regulated under State Statute, MPCA rules and county ordinances. Some counties license and inspect non-MSW management facilities.

## MSW and Non-MSW

MSW is defined in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 21 (a), as meaning: “garbage, refuse, and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection, except as provided in paragraph (b).” Paragraph (b) is a list of materials explicitly excluded from MSW. Most of these materials are generally managed separately from MSW, although it is common for generators to dispose of household quantities of construction debris with household MSW. See the definition of non-MSW in the Definitions section for a list of materials excluded from MSW.

Industrial waste that is not regulated as a hazardous waste is also considered non-MSW. Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 13a defines industrial waste as “solid waste resulting from an industrial, manufacturing, service, or commercial activity that is managed as a separate waste stream”.

Construction and demolition wastes are considered non-MSW. Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 7 defines construction debris as “waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of buildings and roads”.

Non-MSW includes materials that are banned from resource recovery or landfill facilities. For a list of some of the materials banned from these facilities, which must be properly disposed in a specific manner, see the definition of banned materials in the Glossary of Solid Waste Terms.

## Processing

Minn. Stat. §473.848, Subd. 5, Restriction on Disposal, states a waste is unprocessed if it has not, after collection and before disposal, undergone separation of materials for resource recovery through recycling, incineration for energy production, production and use of refuse-derived fuel, composting, or any combination of these processes so that the weight of the waste remaining that must be disposed of in a mixed municipal solid waste disposal facility is not more than 35% of the weight before processing, on an annual average. Additionally, several State statutes ban materials from disposal at resource recovery and landfill facilities.

## Recycling

Recycling is defined in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 25b as the process of collecting and preparing recyclable materials and reusing the materials in their original form or using them in manufacturing processes that do not cause the destruction of recyclable materials in a manner that precludes further use. Minn. Stat. §115A.551 Subd. 1(a) also includes source separated organic material and yard waste into the definition of a recyclable material.

Minn. Stat. §115A.551, Subd. 2a sets a recycling goal for metropolitan counties that by December 31, 2030, 75% by weight of total solid waste generation will be recycled. Additionally, Minn. Stat. §115A.552, Subd. 1 requires counties to ensure that residents, including residents of single and multi-family dwellings have an opportunity to recycle. County requirements for providing information, education, promotions and encouraging nonresidential recycling are in Minn. Stat. §115A.552, Subd. 3 and 4.

Minn. Stat. §115A.151 requires public entities, commercial buildings in the metropolitan area and sports facilities to recycle at least three types of recyclable materials and have those materials collected for recycling by a licensed hauler. This requirement applies to commercial entities which contract for waste service with a four-yard trash container or larger; are located within the seven-county metro area; and is a business classified in sectors 42 to 81 under the North American Industrial Classification System.

## Toxicity Reduction

Minn. Stat. §115A.02 establishes waste toxicity reduction to serve the following purposes: protect the state's land, air, water, and other natural resources and the public health by improving waste management in the state. This Master Plan interprets the statutory term "toxicity reduction" to mean reduction in the toxic/hazardous character of waste. Under more specific federal laws and Minn. Stat. §182.651 Subd. 14 and Minn. Rules 7045.0135 toxicity is one of seven characteristics of hazardous wastes, the others being corrosivity, ignitability (flammability), reactivity (explosiveness), oxidizers (permanganates), Minnesota lethality (LD50), acute hazardous waste (pesticides), characteristics of toxicity (heavy metals) and toxicity characteristic waste (chlorinated Solvents).

Minn. Stat. §115A.1415 Subd. 15. Local government responsibilities.

- a. A city, county, or other public agency may choose to participate voluntarily in a product stewardship program.
- b. Cities, counties, and other public agencies are encouraged to work with producers and stewardship organizations to assist in meeting product stewardship program reuse and recycling obligations, by providing education and outreach or using other strategies.
- c. A city, county, or other public agency that participates in a product stewardship program must report for the first year of the program to the agency using the reporting form provided by the agency on the cost savings as a result of participation and describe how the savings were used.

## Waste Reduction

Waste reduction or source reduction, as defined in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 36b means an activity that prevents generation of waste or the inclusion of toxic hazardous character materials in waste, including:

- a. reusing a product in its original form,
- b. increasing the life span of a product,
- c. reducing material or the toxicity of material used in production or packaging, or
- d. changing procurement, consumption, or waste generation habits to result in small quantities or lower toxicity of waste generated.

## Yard Waste

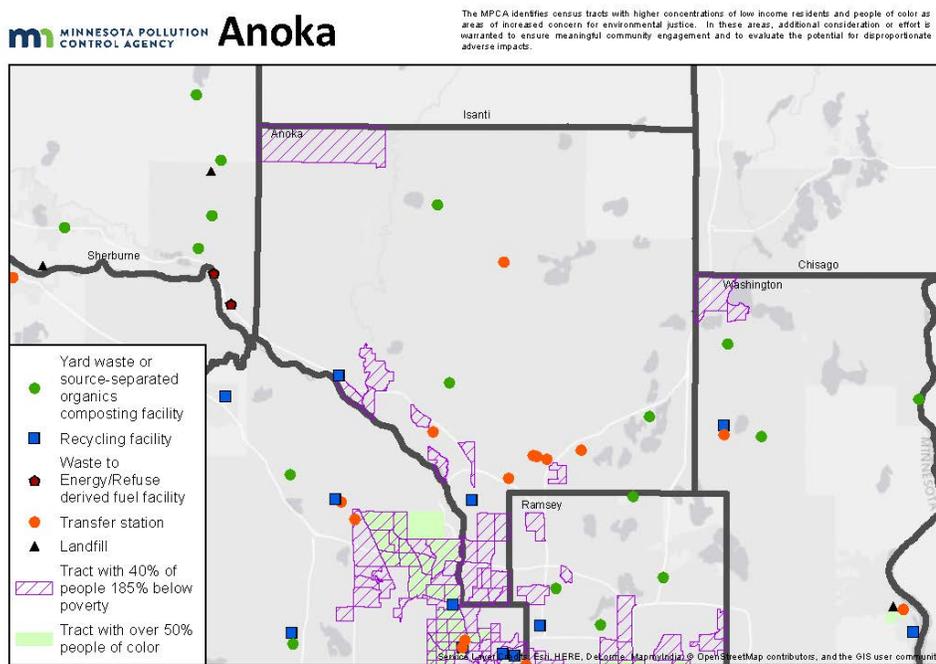
Minn. Stat. §115A.931, states that after January 1, 1990 in the metropolitan area, a party may not place yard waste in MSW, or disposal facility or in a resource recovery facility except for the purpose of reuse, composting or co-composting.

## Appendix G: Environmental Justice

The MPCA defines environmental justice as the fair treatment and involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin or income with respect to the development, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. Environmental justice incorporates equal access to services. It also incorporates the right to ethical, balanced and responsible uses of land and renewable resources in the interest of a healthy planet for humans and other living things for many generations. Environmental health policy is based on mutual respect and justice for all people free from any form of discrimination or bias.

In Anoka County as of September 2017, the areas of concern for environmental justice identified by the MPCA are primarily without solid waste facilities. There are three facilities in Anoka County which are currently in areas of environmental justice concern identified by the MPCA, all others are outside of those geographic areas. One of which is the Coon Rapids recycling center that applied to be a drop-off facility for organics prior to the rule change and had gone through the process to be licensed as a solid waste facility. Anoka County has municipal recycling drop-off centers in nine cities throughout the County. These facilities are seen as a positive service by residents who appreciate the proximity to the facility. Anoka County does not determine or have any involvement in municipal zoning decisions by statute. Anoka County does have non-discretionary authority over local licenses.

**Figure G.1 Map of MPCA Areas of Concern for Environmental Justice**



Source: MPCA, September 2017

## Appendix H: Sample 2018 Agreement for Residential Recycling Program

Anoka County Contract # C000«Contract»

### 2018 AGREEMENT FOR RESIDENTIAL RECYCLING PROGRAM

**THIS AGREEMENT** made and entered into on the 1st day of January, 2018, notwithstanding the date of the signatures of the parties, between the COUNTY OF ANOKA, State of Minnesota, hereinafter referred to as the "COUNTY", and the «MUNICIPALITY», hereinafter referred to as the "MUNICIPALITY".

#### WITNESSETH:

**WHEREAS**, the County will receive funding from the State of Minnesota pursuant to Minn. Stat. §115A.557 (hereinafter "SCORE funds") during 2018; and

**WHEREAS**, pursuant to legislation a portion of the SCORE funds must be used to encourage recycling of source-separated compostable materials; and

**WHEREAS**, the County will also receive funding pursuant to Minn. Stat. §473.8441 (hereinafter "LRDG funds") during 2018; and

**WHEREAS**, the County also has additional budgeted program funding available to supplement SCORE and LRDG funds for solid waste recycling programs, so that the available amount for the Residential Recycling Program is \$1,551,029; and

**WHEREAS**, the County Solid Waste Master Plan 2012 (Master Plan 2012) and MPCA Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Policy Plan 2010-2030 state that MSW generated in the County that is not reused, recycled or composted, will be processed to the extent that processing capacity is available; and

**WHEREAS**, the Master Plan 2012 was developed with the participation of a representative from the Municipality staff, and the Municipality is required to develop and implement programs, practices, or methods designed to meet waste abatement goals by Minn. Stat. §115A.551, Subd 2a. (b).

**WHEREAS**, in 2017, the County engaged in a process of drafting an updated Master Plan which will be submitted to the MPCA for review and approval in 2018. The anticipated Master Plan 2018 will supersede the current Master Plan 2012 upon approval. The Master Plan 2018 has been developed with the participation of a representative from the Municipality staff, and the Municipality will be required to develop and implement programs, practices, or methods designed to meet waste abatement goals by Minn. Stat. §115A.551, Subd 2a. (b).

**WHEREAS**, the County wishes to assist the Municipality in meeting recycling goals established by Anoka County by providing said SCORE and LRDG funds to cities and townships in the County for solid waste recycling programs.

**NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration of the mutual covenants and promises contained in this Agreement, the parties mutually agree to the following terms and conditions:

**1.PURPOSE.** The purpose of this Agreement is to provide for cooperation between the County and the Municipality to implement solid waste recycling programs in the Municipality which will help the County and member municipalities meet the goals set in the current Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan.

**2.TERM.** The term of this Agreement is from January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018, unless earlier terminated as provided herein.

**3.DEFINITIONS.**

- a. "Eligible Expenses" means those expenses for recycling projects/programs and education and outreach and for priority issue activities that assist the municipality in collecting additional tons to help meet its recycling goal. Such expenses may include administration, but only to the extent of salary and legal costs of personnel who are directly working on the planning, implementation and promotion of eligible activities as detailed in this definition.
  - b. "Full Service Recycling Drop-off Center" means centralized permanent drop-off center that is open at least two times a week and accepts at least four types of materials beyond traditional curbside recyclables, i.e.: mattresses, appliances, scrap metal, carpet, furniture, source-separated compostable materials, electronics, etc.
  - c. "Mixed municipal solid waste" (MSW) shall have the meaning set forth in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 21.
  - d. "Multi-unit households" means households within apartment complexes, condominiums, townhomes, mobile homes and senior housing complexes.
  - e. "Opportunity to Recycle" means providing recycling and curbside pickup or collection centers for recyclable materials for residents, including single and multi-family dwellings, as required by Minn. Stat. §115A.552. Subd. 1.
  - f. "Problem material" shall have the meaning set forth in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 24a.
  - g. "Public entity waste" shall have the meaning set forth in Minn. Stat. §115A.471 (b).
  - h. "Quasi-Municipal event" means community festivals which appear to the public to be supported and run by the Municipality but in fact are sponsored or co-sponsored by an independent non-profit 501c (3) organization, for example: the Anoka Halloween Parade.
  - i. "Recyclable materials" shall have the meaning set forth in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 25a.
  - j. "Recycling" shall have the meaning set forth in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 25b.
  - k. "Refuse-derived fuel" (RDF) as defined by Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 25d., or other material that is destroyed by incineration is not a recyclable material.
  - l. "Source-separated compostable materials" (commonly called "organics") shall have the meaning set forth in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 32a.
  - m. "Yard waste" shall have the meaning set forth in Minn. Stat. §115A.03, Subd. 38.
- 4. PROGRAM.** The Municipality shall develop and implement a residential solid waste recycling program adequate to meet the Municipality's annual recycling goal of «Goal» tons

of recyclable materials as established by the County. The Municipality shall ensure that the recyclable materials collected are delivered to processors or end markets for recycling.

a. The Municipal recycling program shall include the following components:

i. Each household (including multi-unit households) in the Municipality shall have the Opportunity to Recycle at least four broad types of materials, including but not limited to, paper (including cardboard/paperboard cartons), glass, plastic, metal and textiles.

ii. The recycling (including any organics) program shall be operated in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, ordinances, rules and regulations.

iii. The Municipality shall implement a public information program that contains at least the following components:

- (1) One promotion is to be mailed to each household focused exclusively on the Municipality's recycling program;
- (2) One promotion advertising recycling opportunities available for residents is to be included in the Municipality's newsletter or local newspaper; and
- (3) Two community outreach activities at Municipal or Quasi-Municipal events to inform residents about recycling opportunities.

iv. The public information components listed above shall focus on all recyclable materials and the various opportunities to recycle within the Municipality. The Municipality shall incorporate Rethink Recycling images and use the toolkits provided when preparing promotional materials. The Municipality, on an ongoing basis, shall identify new residents and provide detailed information on the recycling opportunities available to these new residents. The County shall work with the Municipality on promotional materials to coordinate messages. The Municipality shall provide promotional materials for review prior to publication to ensure accuracy.

v. The Municipality shall regularly attend the monthly Solid Waste Abatement Advisory Team meetings per year.

vi. The Municipality shall offer one or two spring and fall cleanup/recycling drop-off event(s) where items not normally accepted at the curb are collected for recycling. If the Municipality is hosting a monthly drop-off as described in 4.b.i below, the spring/fall cleanup/recycling drop-off events may be included within that program.

- b. The Municipality is encouraged to expand its recycling program to include one or more of the following components in order to receive additional funding.
- i. Organize monthly/quarterly recycling drop-off events which can be held in conjunction with a neighboring municipality(ies) on a cooperative basis for the citizens of both/all municipalities.
  - ii. Provide a community event recycling program, which at a minimum would consist of providing recycling opportunities at all Municipal sponsored or Quasi-Municipal events and festivals as required by Minn. Stat. §115A.151. The feasibility of adding organics collection at the event will be explored and if feasible, implemented as an enhancement to the waste abatement program.
  - iii. Provide the opportunity for citizens to engage in recycling activities at Municipal and Quasi-Municipal facilities as required by Minn. Stat. §115A.151 such as athletic fields and public centers.
  - iv. Organize and manage a Full Service Recycling Drop-off Center.
  - v. Develop enhanced recycling promotion and assistance for multi-units.
  - vi. Develop additional opportunities for Source-Separated Compostable Materials collection.
  - vii. Develop and implement additional opportunities to recycle bulky and problem materials (e.g. appliances, carpet, electronics, mattresses and scrap metal) from residents on an on-going basis either curbside or at a drop-off.
- c. If the Municipality's recycling program did not achieve the Municipality's recycling goals as established by the County for the prior calendar year, the Municipality shall work with the County to prepare a plan to achieve the recycling goals set forth in this Agreement.
- d. The Municipality's recycling program shall be limited to residential programming for funding reimbursements under this Agreement. The County will not reimburse business recycling programming or household hazardous waste programming by the Municipality. Any inquiries or requests regarding these topics should be sent to the County for response.
- e. In addition to the above requirements designed to increase residential recycling opportunities, the Municipality shall provide recycling opportunities in all municipal buildings including but not limited to, city offices, public meeting rooms and parks, as required by Minn. Stat. §115A.151. If items collected through the Municipal recycling program prove to be contaminated or not recyclable, those items shall be treated as public entity waste and must be processed at a resource recovery facility.<sup>1</sup> Minn. Stat. §§115A.46 ,115A.471 and 473.848.
- f. Pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§115A. 46, 115A.471 and 473.848, all waste generated by city/township government activities (including city/town halls, public works and public safety buildings, parks, and libraries, and for city/townships that arrange for waste

---

<sup>1</sup> See pages 44-45 of the 2012 Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan regarding the requirements for Public Entity Waste.

services on behalf of their residents (organized collection)) shall be delivered to a waste processing plant for disposal as long as capacity is available. Failure to comply with this provision shall constitute a breach of this Grant Agreement resulting in the loss of all Grant Funding unless, pursuant to statute, the Municipality has conferred with the County and developed a plan to comply within a reasonable period of time.<sup>2</sup>

5. **REPORTING.** The Municipality shall submit the following reports semi-annually to the County no later than July 20, 2018 and January 10, 2019.

a. An accounting of the amount of waste which has been recycled as a result of the Municipality's activities and the efforts of other community programs, redemption centers and drop-off centers. For recycling programs, the Municipality shall certify the number of tons of each recyclable material which has been collected and the number of tons of each recyclable material which has been marketed. For recycling programs run by other persons or entities, the Municipality shall also provide documentation on forms provided by the County showing the tons of materials that were recycled by the Municipality's residents through these other programs. The Municipality shall keep detailed records documenting the disposition of all recyclable materials collected pursuant to this Agreement. The Municipality shall also report the number of cubic yards or tons of yard waste collected for composting, chipping, or land spreading, together with a description of the methodology used for calculations. Any other material removed from the waste stream by the Municipality, i.e. tires and used oil, shall also be reported separately.

b. Information regarding any revenue received from sources other than the County for the Municipality's recycling programs.

c. Copies of all promotional materials that have been prepared by the Municipality during the term of this Agreement to promote its recycling programs.

d. The Municipality agrees to support County efforts in obtaining hauler reports by ensuring compliance through ordinance, contract or license requirements and the ability to exercise punitive actions, if needed.

The Municipality agrees to furnish the County with additional reports in form and at frequencies requested by the County for financial evaluation, program management purposes, and reporting to the State of Minnesota.

6. **BILLING AND PAYMENT PROCEDURE.** The Municipality shall submit itemized invoices semi-annually to the County for abatement activities no later than July 20, 2018 and January 10, 2019. Costs not billed by January 10, 2019 may not be eligible for funding. The invoices shall be paid in accordance with standard County procedures, subject to the approval of the Anoka County Board of Commissioners.

7. **ELIGIBILITY FOR FUNDS.** The Municipality is entitled to receive reimbursement for eligible expenses, less revenues or other reimbursement received, for eligible activities up to the project maximum as computed below, which shall not exceed **\$«Funding»**. The project maximum for eligible expenses shall be computed as follows:

a. A base amount of \$10,000 and \$5 per household for recycling activities only;

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

- b. Enhancement activities as provided according to the schedule in Attachment A and the applications in Attachment B for each of the following services: Full Service Recycling Drop-off Center, Spring/Fall or Monthly/Quarterly Drop-off Events; Municipal Park Recycling; Community Event Recycling; Special Curbside Pickup Events; Multi-unit Recycling; and Organics Collection;
- c. After considering the 2018 Municipal Funding Request applications (Attachment B) designating the additional Grant Projects that the City will undertake in the upcoming year; and
- d. Including an additional change order contingency of up to 10% of the total of the total base funding, Monthly/Quarterly Drop-offs, and General Enhancement grants.

For the Municipality's convenience in determining the amounts for the 2018 Municipal Funding Request, a work plan is included with the Packet. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the County reserves the right to reduce the funding provided hereunder in the event the City does not undertake and complete the additional Grant Projects referenced in Attachment B. The County also reserves the ability to assess the programs and reallocate unused SCORE and LRDG funds mid-year if any participating municipality demonstrates the need for the funding and funds are available.

- 8. **RECORDS.** The Municipality shall maintain financial and other records and accounts in accordance with requirements of the County and the State of Minnesota. The Municipality shall maintain strict accountability of all funds and maintain records of all receipts and disbursements. Such records and accounts shall be maintained in a form which will permit the tracing of funds and program income to final expenditure. The Municipality shall maintain records sufficient to reflect that all funds received under this Agreement were expended in accordance with Minn. Stat. §115A.557, Subd. 2, for residential solid waste recycling purposes. The Municipality shall also maintain records of the quantities of materials recycled. All records and accounts shall be retained as provided by law, but in no event for a period of less than five years from the last receipt of payment from the County pursuant to this Agreement.
- 9. **AUDIT.** Pursuant to Minn. Stat. §16C.05, the Municipality shall allow the County or other persons or agencies authorized by the County, and the State of Minnesota, including the Legislative Auditor or the State Auditor, access to the records of the Municipality at reasonable hours, including all books, records, documents, and accounting procedures and practices of the Municipality relevant to the subject matter of the Agreement, for purposes of audit. In addition, the County shall have access to the project site(s), if any, at reasonable hours.
- 10. **GENERAL PROVISIONS.**
  - a. In performing the provisions of this Agreement, both parties agree to comply with all applicable federal, state or local laws, ordinances, rules, regulations or standards established by any agency or special governmental unit which are now or hereafter promulgated insofar as they relate to performance of the provisions of this Agreement. In addition, the Municipality shall comply with all applicable requirements of the State of Minnesota for the use of SCORE funds provided to the Municipality by the County under this Agreement. The Municipality shall also comply with all relevant portions of the current Anoka County Solid Waste Management Master Plan, and shall participate in the preparation of the successor Master Plans.

- b. No person shall illegally, on the grounds of race, creed, color, religion, sex, marital status, public assistance status, sexual preference, handicap, age or national origin, be excluded from full employment rights in, participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to unlawful discrimination under any program, service or activity hereunder. The Municipality agrees to take affirmative action so that applicants and employees are treated equally with respect to the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, transfer, recruitment, layoff, termination, selection for training, rates of pay, and other forms of compensation.
- c. If the Municipality utilizes the services of a subcontractor for purposes of meeting requirements herein, the Municipality shall be responsible for the performance of all such subcontracts and shall ensure that the subcontractors perform fully the terms of the subcontract. The agreement between the Municipality and a subcontractor shall obligate the subcontractor to comply fully with the terms of this Agreement.
- d. It is understood and agreed that the entire agreement is contained herein and that this Agreement supersedes all oral and written agreements and negotiations between the parties relating to the subject matter hereof.
- e. Any amendments, alterations, variations, modifications, or waivers of this Agreement shall be valid only when they have been reduced to writing, duly signed by the parties.
- f. Contracts let and purchases made under this Agreement shall be made by the Municipality in conformance with all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the Municipality.
- g. The provisions of this Agreement are severable. If any paragraph, section, subdivision, sentence, clause or phrase of this Agreement is for any reason held to be contrary to law, such decision shall not affect the remaining portion of this Agreement.
- h. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as creating the relationship of co-partners, joint venturers, or an association between the County and the Municipality, nor shall the Municipality, its employees, agents or representatives be considered employees, agents, or representatives of the County for any purpose.
11. **PUBLICATION.** The Municipality shall acknowledge the financial assistance of the County on all promotional materials, reports and publications relating to the activities funded under this Agreement, by including the following acknowledgement: "Funded by the Anoka County Board of Commissioners and State SCORE funds." The Municipality shall provide copies of all promotional materials funded by SCORE funds.

The County shall provide all printed public information pieces about County programs. A Municipality shall not modify County publications related to business recycling, household hazardous waste management or the County compost sites.

Information about the County's business recycling program, household hazardous waste management program or County compost sites that a Municipality plans to publish in a Municipal communication, printed or electronic, shall be provided to the County for review and approved by the County prior to publication to ensure accuracy and consistency.

12. **INDEMNIFICATION.** The County agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold the Municipality harmless from all claims, demands, and causes of action of any kind or character, including the cost of defense thereof, resulting from the acts or omissions of its public officials, officers, agents, employees, and contractors relating to activities performed by the County under this Agreement.

The Municipality agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold the County harmless from all claims, demands, and causes of action of any kind or character, including the cost of defense thereof, resulting from the acts or omissions of its public officials, officers, agents, employees, and contractors relating to activities performed by the Municipality under this Agreement.

The provisions of this subdivision shall survive the termination or expiration of the term of this Agreement.

13. **TERMINATION.** This Agreement may be terminated by mutual written agreement of the parties or by either party, with or without cause, by giving not less than seven (7) days' written notice, delivered by mail or in person to the other party, specifying the date of termination. If this Agreement is terminated, assets acquired in whole or in part with funds provided under this Agreement shall be the property of the Municipality so long as said assets are used by the Municipality for the purpose of a landfill abatement program approved by the County.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the parties hereunto set their hands as of the dates first written above:

**«MUNICIPALITY»**

**COUNTY OF ANOKA**

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
Municipality's Clerk

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved as to form and legality:

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Rhonda Sivarajah, Chair  
Anoka County Board of Commissioners

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Jerry Soma  
County Administrator

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Approved as to form and legality:

By: \_\_\_\_\_

Kathryn M. Timm  
Assistant County Attorney

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

June 22, 2018

Commissioner Rhonda Sivarajah, Chair  
Anoka County Board of Commissioners  
2100 Third Avenue  
Anoka, Minnesota, 55303

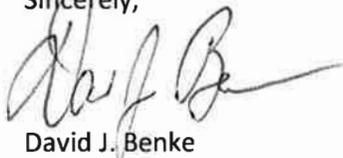
Dear Commissioner Sivarajah:

I am pleased to inform you that Anoka County's Master Plan (Plan), dated February 23, 2018, was approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). MPCA staff reviewed the Plan and determined that it meets the requirements outlined in Minn. Stat. §473.803 and supports achieving the objectives of the 2016-2036 Metropolitan Solid Waste Policy Plan. The Findings of Fact approving the Plan are enclosed. MPCA staff feel that Anoka County has developed a Plan that includes some strong elements, such as:

- Inclusion of accountability measures, notably for evaluating the residential recycling funding agreements on the basis of outcomes
- Continued strong partnership with cities
- Strategies focused on large volume generators
- Funding agreements for municipalities that require public entity waste to be processed

The MPCA appreciates Anoka County's continued leadership and commitment to implementing comprehensive and effective solid waste management programs. We commend Anoka County staff for their hard work throughout the planning process and would like to request an opportunity to speak to the County Board at an upcoming meeting.

Sincerely,



David J. Benke  
Division Director  
Resource Management & Assistance Division

Enclosure

DJB:cbg

cc: Dan Disrud, Anoka County  
Kirk Koudelka, MPCA  
Steve Giddings, MPCA  
Mark Rust, MPCA  
Peder Sandhei, MPCA

## MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY

### In the Matter of the Approval of the Anoka County Solid Waste Master Plan

### FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

Anoka County submitted a Solid Waste Master Plan to the Commissioner of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) for review and approval pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 473.803. After reviewing the Solid Waste Master Plan, the MPCA makes the following Findings of Fact, Conclusion of Law and Order.

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

##### A. Authority, Procedure, Requirements, and Background

1. Minn. Stat. § 115A.42 provides that the Commissioner of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) is to establish and administer a program to encourage and improve regional and local solid waste management planning activities and to further the state policies and purposes expressed in Minn. Stat. § 115A.02. The program under sections 115A.42 to 115A.46 is administered by the MPCA pursuant to rules promulgated under chapter 14, except in the metropolitan area where the program is administered by the MPCA pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 473.149.
2. Minn. Stat. § 473.149 required the MPCA to revise the metropolitan long range policy plan for solid waste management ("Policy Plan") by December 31, 2016, and every sixth year thereafter.
3. Minn. Stat. § 473.803, subd. 1 provides that "each metropolitan county, following adoption or revision of the [Policy Plan] and in accordance with the dates specified therein, and after consultation with all affected local government units, shall prepare and submit to the [MPCA] for approval, a county solid waste master plan to implement the policy plan."
4. Minn. Stat. § 473.803, subd. 2 provides that the "commissioner shall review each master plan or revision thereof to determine whether it is consistent with the metropolitan policy plan. If it is not consistent, the commissioner shall disapprove and return the plan with its comments to the county for revision and resubmittal."
5. Minn. Stat. § 473.803 and the Policy Plan pages D-10 through D-15 ("Appendix D"), describe the procedure and requirements for MPCA review and approval of the Master Plan. The Master Plan must be consistent with and implement the Plan, and include:
  - a. **473.803, subd. 1 Contents.** The Master Plan includes the required general contents (see Minn. Stat. § 473.803, subd. 1 and Appendix D, bullet 9 under "Standard");
  - b. **Land Disposal Abatement.** The Master Plan includes a land disposal abatement element to implement the metropolitan land disposal abatement plan (see Minn. Stat. § 473.083, Subd. 1c., Appendix D, bullets 1-5 under "Standard," and Policy Plan Part 3);
  - c. **Oversight.** The Master Plan provides oversight over entities delegated by the county to implement the plan and the private sector (see Minn. Stat. § 473.803, Subd. 5; Appendix D, bullets 6-8 under "standard"; and Appendix D, "Role of private sector; county oversight");

- d. **Designation to Resource Recovery Facility.** The Master Plan proposes designation of a resource recovery facility and evaluates the benefit of the proposal (see Minn. Stat. § 473.803, subd. 1d);
  - e. **Advisory Committee.** The Master Plan was prepared with the aid of a solid waste management advisory committee (see Minn. Stat. § 473.803, subd. 4).
6. On April 6, 2017, the MPCA adopted a revised Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Policy Plan, 2016-2036, pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 473.149.
  7. On February 23, 2018, Anoka County submitted its Solid Waste Management Master Plan, 2018-2038 ("Master Plan"), for MPCA review.

## **B. Master Plan**

### **a. 473.803, Subd 1 Contents**

1. The Master Plan includes the general contents required under Minn. Stat. 473.803, subd. 1 and Appendix D.
2. The Master Plan includes:
  - county solid waste activities, functions, and facilities; (pages 7 – 28)
  - the existing system of solid waste generation, collection, and processing, and disposal within the county; (pages 7 – 28)
  - proposed mechanisms for complying with the recycling requirements of section 115A.551, and the household hazardous waste management requirements of section 115A.96, subdivision 6; (pages 35 – 45, pages 55 – 56)
  - existing and proposed county and municipal ordinances and license and permit requirements relating to solid waste facilities and solid waste generation, collection, and processing, and disposal; (Appendix B, Appendix C)
  - existing or proposed municipal, county, or private solid waste facilities and collection services within the county together with schedules of existing rates and charges to users and statements as to the extent to which such facilities and services will or may be used to implement the policy plan; (page 29)
  - any solid waste facility which the county owns or plans to acquire, construct, or improve together with statements as to the planned method, estimated cost and time of acquisition, proposed procedures for operation and maintenance of each facility; (not applicable)
  - an estimate of the annual cost of operation and maintenance of each facility; (not applicable)
  - an estimate of the annual gross revenues which will be received from the operation of each facility; (not applicable)
  - a proposal for the use of each facility after it is no longer needed or usable as a waste facility; (not applicable)
  - encouragement of ownership and operation of solid waste facilities by private industry; (pages 42 – 43, page 46 – 47)
  - for solid waste facilities owned or operated by public agencies or supported primarily by public funds or obligations issued by a public agency, the master plan contains criteria and standards to protect comparable private and public facilities already existing in the

area from displacement unless the displacement is required in order to achieve the waste management objectives identified in the plan. (pages 10 – 11)

**b. Land Disposal Abatement**

1. The Master Plan includes a land disposal abatement element to implement the metropolitan land disposal abatement plan adopted under section 473.149, subdivision 2d (“Metropolitan System Plan”).

2. The Master Plan implements the local abatement objectives for the county and cities within the county by incorporating strategies identified in Part Three of the Policy Plan:

- The Master Plan must include two regional solutions as provided in the Policy Plan. Anoka County included two of the recommended strategies from the Policy Plan and therefore meets this criterion;
- The Master Plan must include two source reduction strategies as provided in the Policy Plan. Anoka County included two of the recommended strategies from the Policy Plan and therefore meets this criterion;
- The Master Plan must include one collection strategy as provided in the Policy Plan. Anoka County included two of the recommended strategies from the Policy Plan and therefore meets this criterion;
- The Master Plan must include one traditional recycling strategy as provided in the Policy Plan. Anoka County included two of the recommended strategies from the Policy Plan and therefore meets this criterion;
- The Master Plan must include three organics management strategies as provided in the Policy Plan. Anoka County included three of the recommended strategies from the Policy Plan and therefore meets this criterion;
- The Master Plan must include one Non-MSW management strategy as provided in the Policy Plan. Anoka County included three of the recommended strategies from the Policy Plan and therefore meets this criterion;
- The Master Plan must include one organics market development strategy as provided in the Policy Plan. Anoka County included two of the recommended strategies from the Policy Plan and therefore meets this criterion;
- The Master Plan must include two product stewardship strategies as provided in the Policy Plan. Anoka County included two of the recommended strategies from the Policy Plan and therefore meets this criterion.

3. The Master Plan includes specific and quantifiable county landfill abatement objectives, based on the objectives in the metropolitan landfill abatement plan, for abating to the greatest feasible and prudent extent the need for and practice of land disposal of mixed municipal solid waste and of specific components of the solid waste stream generated in the county, stated in six-year increments for a period of at least 20 years from the date of the Policy Plan revisions. (page 32)

4. The Master Plan includes measurable performance standards for local abatement of solid waste through resource recovery and waste reduction and separation programs and activities for the county as a whole and for statutory or home rule charter cities of the first, second, and third class, respectively, in the county, stated in six-year increments for a period of at least 20 years from the date of the Policy Plan revisions. (Appendix H)

5. The performance standards in the Master Plan implement the metropolitan and county abatement objectives. (pages 35 – 56)
6. The Master Plan includes standards and procedures to be used by the county in determining annually under Minn. Stat. § 473.803, subd. 3 whether a city within the county has implemented the plan and has satisfied the performance standards for local abatement. (Appendix H)
7. The above land disposal abatement criteria included in the Master Plan are consistent with the Policy Plan. (pages 35 – 56)

**c. Oversight.**

1. The Master Plan provides oversight over entities delegated by the county to implement the plan and the private sector:
  - Retains active oversight over the efforts of the private sector and monitors performance to ensure compliance with the law and the goals and standards in the Policy Plan and the master plan. (Appendix B, Appendix C)
  - Continues to meet its responsibilities under the law for ensuring proper waste management, including, at a minimum, enforcing waste management law, providing waste education, promoting waste reduction, and providing its residents the opportunity to recycle waste materials. (pages 35 – 56)
  - Continues to provide all required reports on the county's progress in meeting the waste management goals and standards of Minn. Stat. chs. 473 and 115A. (reports annually to the MPCA on Master Plan implementation and submits quarterly Certification Reports)
  - Whether the plan outlines specific and measurable actions to be taken by entities delegated by the county to implement the Policy Plan. (pages 32 – 34, Appendix H)
  - Whether the plan outlines accountability measures for solid waste programs delegated to the private sector. (page 34)

**d. Advisory Committee.**

1. The Master Plan was prepared with the aid of a solid waste management advisory committee. (pages 4 – 5)
2. Anoka County worked with a Solid Waste Advisory Committee and convened five meetings between June 21 and October 18, 2017 to aid in the preparation of its Master Plan.

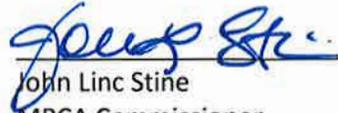
**CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

- A. The MPCA Commissioner has the authority under Minn. Stat. § 473.803, subd. 1 and 2, to review and to approve the Anoka County Solid Waste Master Plan.
- B. Anoka County's Solid Waste Master Plan meets the requirements of Minn. Stat. §§ 473.803 and the Policy Plan.
- C. Anoka County's Solid Waste Master Plan is consistent with and implements the Policy Plan, 2018-2038, as required under Minn. Stat. § 473.803, subd. 1.
- D. Any findings that might properly be termed conclusions and any conclusions that might properly be termed findings are hereby adopted as such.

**ORDER**

NOW THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Minn. Stat. §§ 115A.42, 473.149 and 473.803, the Anoka County Master Plan is APPROVED.

Dated: 6/21/18

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
John Linc Stine  
MPCA Commissioner