



Ramsey/Washington County Resource Recovery Project

Evaluation: Future of Processing



6 Key Points

- Waste is complex – there are many types of waste and how it is handled has environmental and public health consequences
- Waste is inefficiency: reducing waste in our communities and recovering resources can help the East Metro area be more competitive and resilient
- The system is accountable, primarily through solid waste master plans
- An effective and integrated waste management system is working in the East Metro area
- Reducing risk to health and the environment is a key element of the system
- The system is operated by a combination of private sector and public sector participants

History

- 1975 JPA to operate the Lake Jane Landfill, SW-1
- 1982 JPA to explore waste to energy, then to implement: focus on waste-to-energy only.
- 1986 JPA revised to prepare for Facility operations; slight realignment of the Project Board
- 1994 Supreme Court decision Loss of flow control
- 2006 RRT purchases facility from NRG; new processing agreement put into place, 2007-2012
- 2006 New JPA put into place, purpose of Project extended beyond waste processing to other joint county work
- 2007 Supreme Court decides flow-control is allowed under public ownership
- 2012 New processing agreement with RRT, 2013-2015, eliminates processing fee, adds option of purchase

Solid Waste System Results

- 1988 – 2012:
 - Recycling rates move from near 0% to **41%**
 - Organics recovery moves from 0% to **6.9%**
 - Development of extensive system to handle yard waste by public and private sector
 - Processing
 - 9.1 millions tons of MSW delivered to Facility
 - 6.8 millions tons of RDF converted to electricity (**75%** of MSW)
 - 294,000 tons of ferrous metals recycled
 - Significant development of risk reduction activities related to hazardous waste regulation and household hazardous waste management

Metropolitan Area MSW Management Objectives: 2010-2030

Management Method	Ramsey County 2012	Washington County 2012	Combined Ramsey/Washington 2012	2015	2020	2025	2030
Source Reduction	-	-	-	1-2%	2-4%	3-5%	4-6%
Recycling	41.1%	41.9%	41.3%	45-48%	47-51%	49-54%	54-60%
Organics Recovery	7.3%	5.9%	6.9%	3-6%	4-8%	6-12%	9-15%
Resource Recovery	36.9%	42.5%	38.3%	32-34%	32-33%	30-31%	24-28%
Landfill	12.5%	6%	11%	20%	17%	15%	9%

Waste Quantity Projections

Estimated Tons

Year

of MSW

2012	390,591
2017	410,000
2022	430,000
2027	450,000
2032	470,000
2037	490,000

Assumes MPCA targets are met for recycling and organics at the high end of the range; projections reflect population growth

Policy Evaluation

- Two Phased process

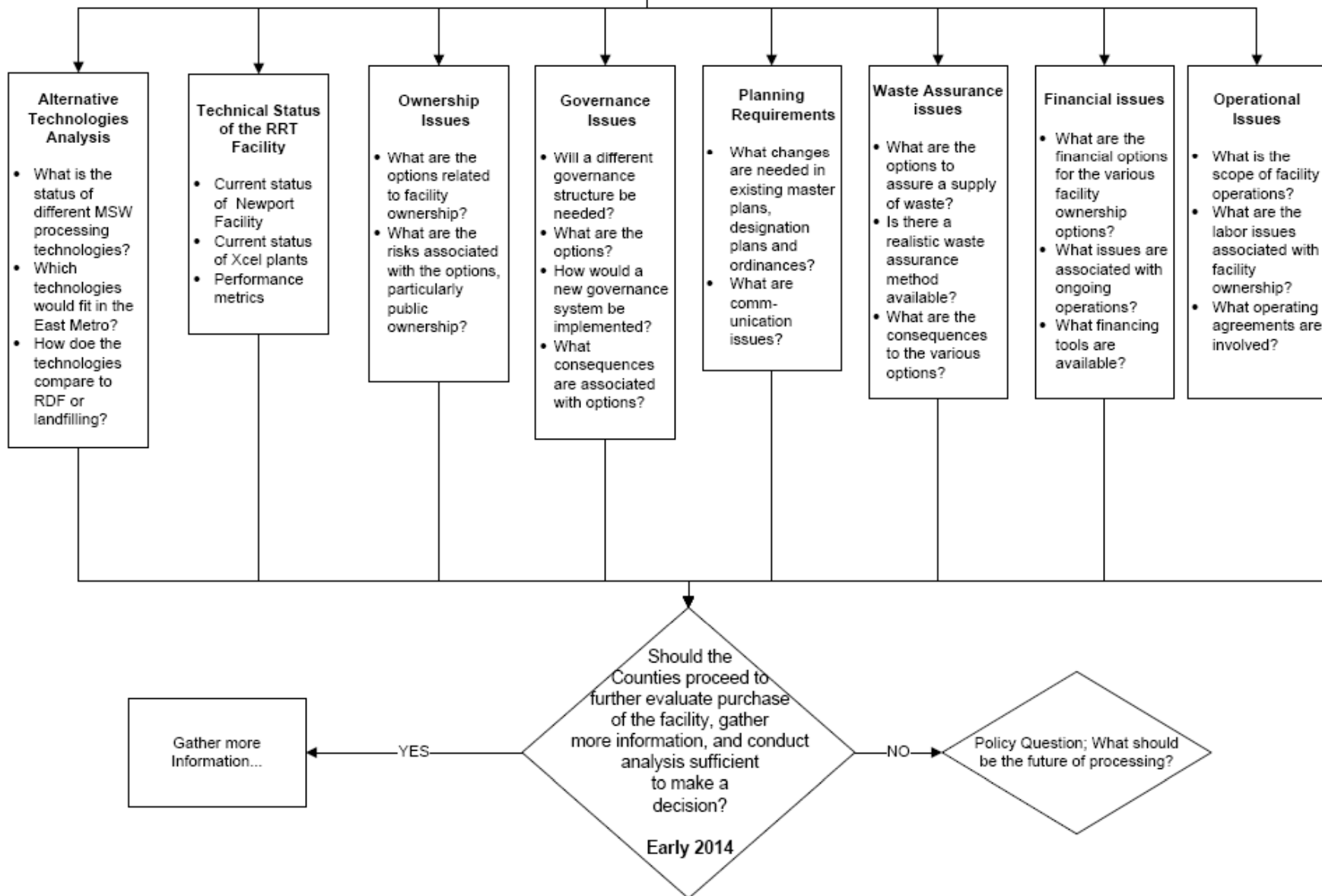
Phase 1: 2013 - Information gathering, preliminary analysis, leading to first decision point

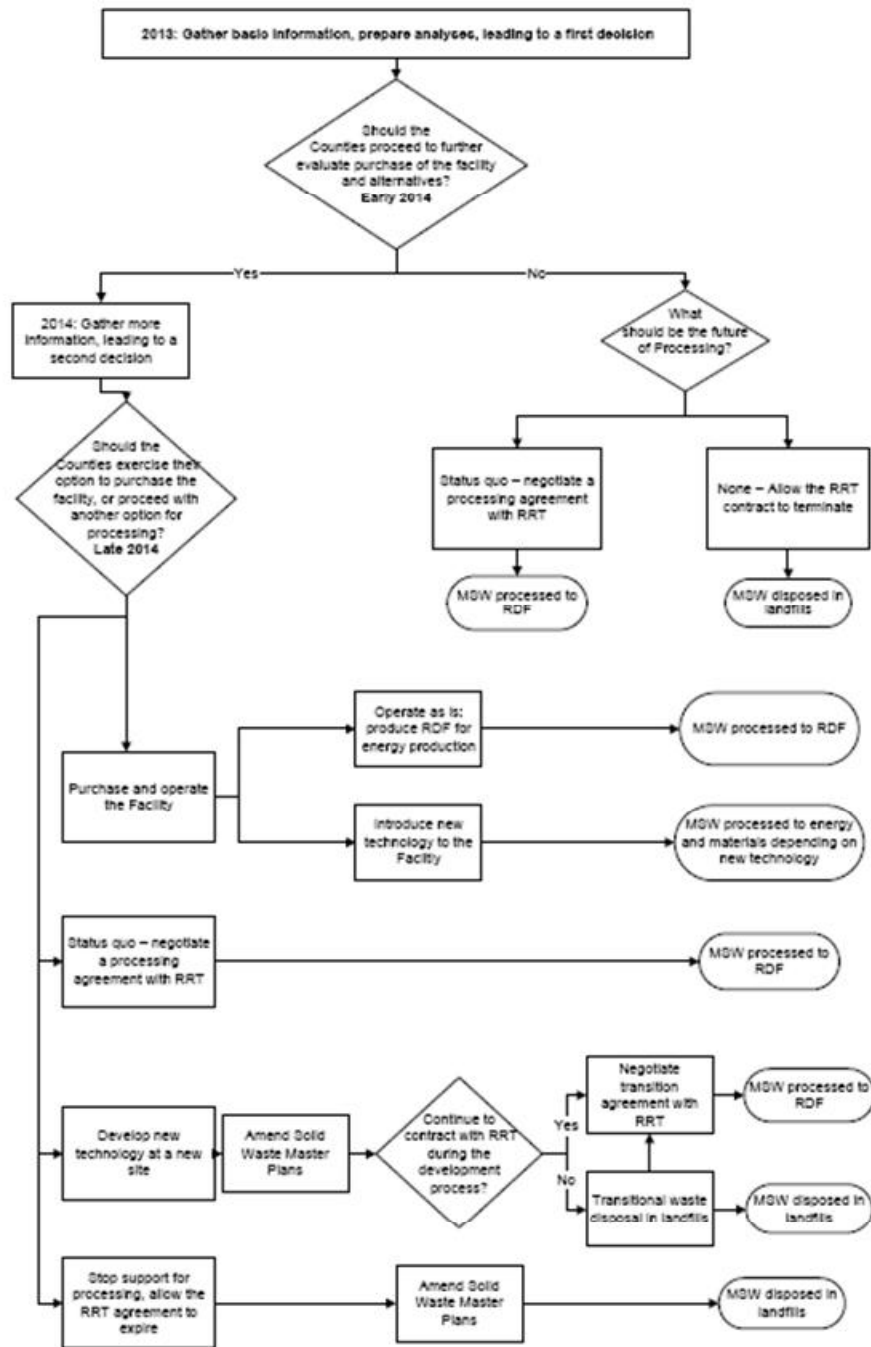
Should the Counties proceed to further evaluate purchase of the facility, and conduct analyses sufficient to make a final decision?

Phase 2: 2014 – Detailed and more specific analysis, leading to a second decision point

Should the Counties exercise their option to purchase the facility, continue to contract with a private facility operator, or pursue other processing alternatives?

2013 – Gather information and conduct analysis leading to the first decision





Phase 1 Progress Report

- Establishing a purchase price – separate report
- Analysis of technologies beyond RDF – separate report
- Technical Status of the RRT Facility – fall 2013
- Overarching Policy Issues –
 - Work underway
 - Seek feedback today



Policy Issues Outline

- Ownership (Page 2)
- Governance (Page 3)
- Planning Requirements (page 3)
- Waste Assurance (Page 3)
- Finance (Page 4)
- Operational Issues (Page 4)

Up next...

- Update: Establishing a Purchase Price.
 - Methodology set forth in Processing Agreement
 - December 31, 2013 Deadline
 - Stoel-Rives is lead entity on this work
- Alternative Technologies for MSW – Task 1 – Technology Scan
 - Foth Infrastructure and Environment is lead entity
 - First of three reports
 - A look at “what’s out there”