MSD METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT
1220 S.W. MORRISON, ROOM 300, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205
(503) 222-3671

MSD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PORTLAND WATER BUREAU
1800 SW 6TH AVE.
AUDITORIUM

JANUARY 28, 1977
2:00 P.M.

A G E N D A

77-732	MINUTES
77-733	PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

ADMINISTRATION

77-734	CASH DISBURSEMENTS

SOLID WASTE PROGRAM

77-735	PUBLIC HEARING - GENE'S SCRAP TIRE PERMIT REVOCATION
77-736	NON-PROCESSIBLE PROGRAM REPORT

ZOO PROGRAM

77-737	CONTRACT 77-041 - THE FILM LOFT
77-738	CONTRACT 77-042 - UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
77-739	CHIMPANZEE/ORANGUTAN EXHIBIT PRESENTATION

OTHER BUSINESS

MSD METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT
1220 S.W. MORRISON, ROOM 300, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205
(503) 222-3671

MSD BOARD OF DIRECTORS

PORTLAND WATER BUREAU
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JANUARY 28, 1977
2:00 P.M.

A C T I O N A G E N D A

PAGE	ACTION RECORD NUMBER	
1	77-732	MINUTES Action - Approve the minutes of the January 14, and January 21, 1977 meetings
16	77-733	PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS Action - Receive comments from the public on matters not listed on the meeting agenda
17	77-734	CASH DISBURSEMENTS Action - Approve staff report
18	77-735	PUBLIC HEARING - GENE'S SCRAP TIRE PERMIT REVOCATION Action - Conduct public hearing and take appropriate action
19	77-736	NON-PROCESSIBLE PROGRAM REPORT Action - Adopt report with amendments

PAGE	ACTION RECORD NUMBER	
20	77-737	CONTRACT 77-041 - THE FILM LOFT Action - Removed from agenda
21	77-738	CONTRACT 77-042 - UNIVERSITY OF OREGON Action - Removed from agenda.
22	77-739	CHIMPANZEE/ORANGUTAN EXHIBIT PRESENTATION Action - No action required.

OTHER BUSINESS

23	77-740	C.E.T.A. II CONTRACT

77-732 MINUTES

THE FOLLOWING PAGES CONTAIN THE MINUTES OF THE JANUARY 14, 1977 REGULAR MEETING AND THE JANUARY 21, 1977 SPECIAL MEETING.

THE STAFF RECOMMENDS APPROVAL OF THE BOARD MINUTES.

77-733 PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS

THIS AGENDA ITEM ALLOWS THE BOARD TO RECEIVE COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC ON MATTERS NOT LISTED ON THE MEETING AGENDA.

77-734 CASH DISBURSEMENTS

CHECKS ISSUED BETWEEN REPORTS:

CHECKS No. 2430 THROUGH 2444	$39,981.95
MAJOR EXPENDITURES INCLUDE:	
STATE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FUND	$15,545.22
PERS (F.I.C.A.)	5,415.76
BANKERS LIFE (RETIREMENT)	4,644.55
OREGON LABORERS (HEALTH INSURANCE)	4,818.45
PERS (RETIREMENT)	3,643.23
FILM LOFT (FINAL PAYMENT)	1,733.34

CHECKS TO BE RELEASED JANUARY 31, 1977:

CHECKS No. 2445 THROUGH 2518	$22,275.65
MAJOR EXPENDITURES INCLUDE:	
PACIFIC NORTHWEST BELL	1,348.78
NORTHWEST NATURAL GAS	4,280.65
PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC	2,412.69
HARDY BUTTLER McEWEN (NOV. LEGAL FEES)	3,610.79
PORTLAND SECURITY (DEC. GUARD SERVICE)	1,888.00

THE STAFF RECOMMENDS APPROVAL FOR PAYMENT OF CHECKS No. 2430 THROUGH 2518 IN THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF $62,257.60.

ALL CHECKS ISSUED ARE WITHIN THE ADOPTED MSD BUDGET FOR FY 76-77.

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT
BOARD ACTION

No. 77-734 DATE 1-28-77

	YES	NO	ABST.
BARTELS			
GORDON			
McCREADY			
ROBNETT			
SALQUIST			
SCHUMACHER			
MILLER, CHAIRMAN			

Clerk of the Board

77-735 PUBLIC HEARING - GENE'S SCRAP TIRE PERMIT REVOCATION

On January 3, 1977, an amended Proposed Notice of Revocation was mailed to Gene's Scrap Tire and Salvage for violations of the MSD Code in the following areas:

1. Section 20.10.130 for failing to submit an accurate accounting of all scrap tires transported within the MSD.
2. Section 20.10.070 for not obtaining authorization from the MSD for removal of scrap tires for salvage outside the MSD boundaries.
3. Section 12.16.050 Duties of a Tire Carrier.
4. The Consent Judgment and Decree No. 91417 entered April 11, 1975, by the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Clackamas County for removing scrap tires for salvage from within the MSD to points outside the MSD boundaries without obtaining authorization from the MSD.

Gene's Scrap Tire and Salvage has asked for a hearing before the MSD Board and has been granted a hearing set for January 28, 1977, at the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board.

The staff recommends <u>conducting</u> the hearing for revocation of Gene's Scrap Tire and Salvage carrier permit, and <u>taking</u> appropriate action.

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- GENE JENSENS SCRAP TIRE AND SALVAGE CENTER RECAP -

MONTH	REPORTED BY CARRIER*						ACTUAL FIGURES**					
	TOTAL HAULED		TIRES DISPOSED		TIRES SALVAGED		TOTAL HAULED		TIRES DISPOSED		TIRES SALVAGED	
	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T	P	T
January	1413	200	413	--	--	53	1293	147	--	--	--	115
February	448	45	--	45	--	--	815	26	--	45	--	--
March	2460	70	1420	--	740	--	2364	86	--	59	--	--
April	2728	151	1000	42	914	15	1676	197	--	--	--	95
May	1400	340	540	290	280	30	1277	204	--	--	--	78
June	1643	114	543	34	525	30	1684	91	--	126	--	91
July	1176	50	526	50	--	--	1304	50	3	81	--	205
August	1646	250	100	140	350	20	1686	250	95	284	--	124
September / October	1339	130	175	108	225	22	1429	136	--	339	--	129
November	943	162	100	154	--	125	943	297	100	55	--	125
December	767	222	300	75	142	7	767	367	200	154	--	140
TOTALS	15,963	1734	5117	938	3176	302	15,238	1851	398	1143	--	1102

* INFORMATION TAKEN FROM MONTHLY SUMMARY SHEETS TURNED IN BY CARRIERS.

** INFORMATION TAKEN FROM MONTHLY REPORTS FROM PROCESSING AND SALVAGE CENTERS AND CARRIERS.

TOTAL COMPARISONS - 1976

	REPORTED BY CARRIER		ACTUAL FIGURES		
Tires hauled	15,963	P	15,238	P	Carrier
	1,743	T	1,851	T	Slips
Tires disposed	5,117	P	398	P	Disposal
	938	T	1,143	T	Reports
Tire salvaged	3,176	P	- 0 -	P	Salvage
	302	T	1,102	T	Reports

These numbers reflect tires picked up within the MSD.

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P-2

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON

FOR THE COUNTY OF CLACKAMAS

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT, a municipal corporation,

Plaintiff,

v.

GENE G. JENSEN, dba MARV'S TIRE SHOP,

Defendant.

No. 91417

CONSENT JUDGMENT AND DECREE

This matter is presented to the court pursuant to ORS Chapter 27 and by the statement of the case which has been filed herein. On April 11, 1975, a representative of plaintiff, Dean Gisvold, plaintiff's attorney, the defendant and John Bassett appeared before the above-entitled court.

Based on the statement of the case, the Consents executed hereon, the oral statements of counsel and being fully advised in the premises, it is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed as follows:

1. Plaintiff shall have judgment against defendant in the sum of $48.00 and for its costs and disbursements, taxed at $ 25.80.

2. Defendant shall pay to the plaintiff within 10 days from the date hereof a fine of $50.00.

3. Defendant shall forthwith cease and desist from picking up and transporting any scrap tires from any point within the boundaries of the Metropolitan Service District to any point outside the boundaries of the Metropolitan Service District, except those scrap tires which are capable of being retreaded or sold as new or used tires.

CAKE, HARDY, BUTTLER, McEWEN & WEISS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1408 STANDARD PLAZA
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
TELEPHONE 226-7321

4. Defendant shall forthwith and hereafter comply in all respects with the ordinances and regulations comprising the Scrap Tire Processing and Disposal Program as adopted by the plaintiff.

5. (A) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph 5 (C), plaintiff shall forthwith issue to defendant a two-week temporary tire carrier permit, which permit shall be automatically renewed every two weeks thereafter for the next 90 days.

(B) Subject to the provisions of subparagraph 5(C) and at the end of the 90-day period, plaintiff shall issue a temporary tire carrier permit to defendant which shall be valid up to and including December 5, 1975. Prior to the expiration of the temporary permit, defendant may apply for a permanent one-year tire carrier permit. Defendant's application shall be evaluated by plaintiff in accordance with the criteria normally used by plaintiff in evaluating similar applications and in light of defendant's compliance with this judgment and decree.

(C) Any temporary or permanent tire carrier permit issued by the plaintiff to the defendant may be modified, revoked, cancelled or changed at any time pursuant to the normal procedures followed by the District for the modification, revocation, cancellation or change of similar tire carrier permits for defendant's failure to comply with the ordinances and regulations comprising the Scrap Tire Processing and Disposal Program or for defendant's failure to comply with the terms and provisions of this Consent Judgment and Decree. The modification, cancellation, revocation or change of defendant's permit by plaintiff shall not preclude

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1408 STANDARD PLAZA
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
TELEPHONE 226-7321

plaintiff from encorcing the terms and provisions of this decree by any means allowed by law or from taking any other action against the defendant allowed by law for violation of plaintiff's ordinances and regulations.

Dated this 11 day of April, 1975.

Judge

I have read and reviewed the foregoing Consent Judgment and Decree, understand the terms and provisions thereof and hereby consent and stipulate to each and every provision of said Consent Judgment and Decree.

Dated: April 11, 1975.

Gene G. Jensen

Dated: April 7, 1975

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT

By: Charles Kemper

STATE OF OREGON)
COUNTY OF CLACKAMAS) ss.

I, GEORGE D. POPPEN, County Clerk and ex-officio clerk of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Clackamas, do hereby certify that the foregoing copy of Consent Judgment and Decree has been by me compared with the original, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole of such original, as the same appears on file and of record in my office and in my custody.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Circuit Court this 11th day of April, 1975.

GEORGE D. POPPEN, Clerk

By: Carol Jensen Deputy

CAKE, HARDY, BUTTLER, McEWEN & WEISS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
1408 STANDARD PLAZA
PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
TELEPHONE 226-7321

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT
1220 S.W. MORRISON, ROOM 300, PORTLAND, OREGON 97205 222-3671

630-6599

P3

November 18, 1976

Mr. Gene Jensen
Mr. Marv Jensen
Gene's Scrap Tire & Salvage
Rt. 1, Box 79-E
Eagle Creek, Oregon 97022

PROPOSED REVOCATION OF TIRE CARRIER PERMIT

Confirming our conversations of November 10, 1976, and November 17, 1976, regarding your tire carrier permit, it was established that you were hauling scrap tires generated within the MSD outside of the MSD boundaries to Eagle Creek for disposal, which, as you were aware, was in violation of the MSD Code and in contempt of your Consent Judgement and Decree No. 91417 of Clackamas County, dated April 11, 1975.

Both of you have stated that you will no longer take tires from the MSD to Eagle Creek for disposal, but to an authorized MSD Tire Processing Center within the MSD. You also stated that there are presently 450 to 600 scrap passenger tires generated within the MSD at Eagle Creek which you will be taking to MDC at Oregon City for disposal by November 29, 1976.

It is the contention of the MSD that if these tires at Eagle Creek are not taken to Oregon City by November 29, 1976, and there is any evidence that you are continuing to haul tires generated within the MSD to Eagle Creek, we will at that time be forced to follow through with the revocation of your Tire Carrier Permit and refer it to legal authorities for further action.

Claudia Rhoten

CLAUDIA RHOTEN - SCRAP TIRE DISPOSAL MANAGER

cc: Dave Phillips
Bonding Company
Dean Gisvold, MSD Attorney

77-736 NON-PROCESSIBLE PROGRAM REPORT

At the January 14, 1977 Board meeting, the MSD Board reviewed the Non-Processible Program Report, received comments from the public, and scheduled final action for the January 28, 1977, Board meeting. A draft of the report and amendments resulting from MSD Solid Waste Committee review have been circulated to current landfill operators, attorneys representing the local collection industry, the Association of General Contractors, each of the three metropolitan counties, and the City of Portland prior to the January 14, 1977, Board meeting. No new comments have been received since the January 14 Board meeting.

The staff recommends that the MSD Board ADOPT the Non-Processible Program Report. with amendments attached and recognizing the need for possible variances

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT
BOARD ACTION

NO. 77-736 DATE 1-28-77

	YES	NO	ABST.
BARTELS			
GORDON			
McCREADY			
ROBNETT			
SALQUIST			
SCHUMACHER			
MILLER, CHAIRMAN			

Clerk of the Board

NONPROCESSIBLE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

November, 1976

By The

Metropolitan Service District

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I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

Nonprocessible wastes are those wastes that cannot be handled by transfer stations, incinerators, shredding mills, compaction or other solid waste processing systems. Building materials and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition operations form the major portion of nonprocessible wastes. These wastes are commonly called demolition or construction wastes, depending on the source. Although processible, some industrial wastes, particularly heavy wood wastes and metal wastes from various sources, can be more efficiently handled presently in the nonprocessible system.

Two conditions of solid waste disposal have been developed in the study area. One is sanitary landfills for the disposal of the ordinary solid wastes of the community and the other is a series of landfills especially for nonprocessible wastes. (These special disposal sites for nonprocessible wastes are commonly called demolition landfills and will be referred to as such throughout this report.) A special system of landfills for nonprocessible wastes is needed because of the following reasons:

1. Nonprocessible wastes cannot normally be processed through solid waste systems such as transfer stations, incinerators, or shredding mills.

2. Nonprocessible wastes are not attractive to flies, rodents, or birds and are therefore more acceptable as fill material at locations that would be unacceptable for ordinary wastes.

3. Volumes and sources of nonprocessible wastes cannot be predicted for long periods because the source (mostly demolition wastes) varies with time depending on construction needs.

The proposed system for disposal of nonprocessible wastes consists of special demolition landfills authorized by MSD.

This program has been developed in conjunction with the processible solid waste program and under generalized MSD policies:

1. That dependancy on landfills should be reduced.

2. That the nonprocessible landfill program should emphasize rapid filling of permitted fills.

3. That final landuse of filled areas should upgrade surrounding areas and satisfy the greatest needs of the community.

4. That filling gravel pits should have highest priority over filling of lowlands and ravines.

Since August, 1974, the MSD staff has been working to develop a nonprocessible program as evidenced by the adoption of Ordinances 27, 32, 33 and 39. Consistant with MSD Board policy, no new demolition landfills have been recommended by the MSD staff. The reason this report has been prepared is to identify the nonprocessible program as the MSD staff views it and receive comments and recommendations. Secondly, the strategy for phasing into the nonprocessible program should be agreed upon. Existing demolition site operators find it difficult to operate within the "grey areas" that presently exist. This results in many sites accepting materials that should be diverted to St. John's or Rossman's Landfills.

Actions of the MSD Board and recommendations of the Solid Waste Management Plan have recommended that the MSD assume authority for the disposal of nonprocessible waste in the three county area. At the present time, sites are regulated by city, county and state agencies. The proposed system will fulfill a need that is not being totally met by any state agency or local jurisdiction. It will not only establish a working program to govern the use and operation of nonprocessible landfills, but will also provide a means to assess and determine future needs for nonprocessible waste disposal.

Existing conditions must be brought into constraints of proper system management. The participants in this system will be:

State of Oregon - Dept. of Environmental Quality;

State of Oregon - Division of State Lands;

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency;

Multnomah County;

Clackamas County;

Washington County;

City of Portland;

Metropolitan Service District;

Landfill Operators (contractors);

Garbage & Refuse Haulers;

Demolition Contractors;

General Public.

Other Cities

This report will discuss the need for good system management in nonprocessible solid waste, describe the existing conditions and possible landfill sites, develop criteria for selecting new landfill sites and recommend an interim and long range plan to systemize nonprocessible solid waste disposal.

II. THE NEED

II. THE NEED

The nonprocessible program is a part of the overall Solid Waste Disposal Plan. In the overall program, MSD intends to regulate the disposal of all waste generated in the metropolitan area. Briefly, the reason for this regulation is as follows:

1. Provide an efficient, ongoing comprehensive solid waste management program.
2. Insure the protection of public health;
3. Minimize environmental effects of solid waste disposal;
4. Maximize the reclamation and reuse of materials within the economic confines of the market;
5. Assure that the most economic solid waste management system complaint with other objectives is implemented.

A solid waste disposal sytem derived from these objectives differs from the existing area disposal methods in the following ways:

1. Currently, the known amount of solid waste disposed of in the area is based on estimates only. Because there is no ongoing measurement program, any kind of future palnning or optimization of operations is precluded.
2. Existing landfills are not consistently operated in accordance with accepted sanitary landfill practices. For this reason, landfills have little chance of being publically accepted, making it virtually impossible to locate new landfills in economically and environmentally acceptable locations.
3. Existing disposal costs reflect only short term expenditures. Because there is no established system now, any kind of future disposal system will reflect an increase in prices. The long term optimization of disposal costs is left to chance under existing disposal practices.
4. There is currently only limited efforts to recover or recycle materials. Existing uncoordinated disposal methods prevent the accumulation of the right kinds of materials to feasibly finance recovery or recycling.

Specifically, the need for the nonprocessible part of the overall solid waste program is described as follows:

1. Nonprocessible or demolition waste, by it's composition will be excluded from the conventional processible system. Nonprocessible wastes which are made up of rock, soil, concrete, and rubble cannot be handled by the proposed processing system. However, approximately 30% of the processed solid waste stream will remain as an unusable residue which needs to be landfilled.

2. Because nonprocessible solid waste materials are a special kind of waste that are environmentally disposable, they can be effectively used as fill material for land reclamation of depleted gravel pits and other areas.

3. At the present time, nonprocessible or demolition landfills are permitted with little regard to the number of existing operating sites, quantities disposed, location of sites in relation to each other or the actual need for additional sites. Optimally located sites can reduce construction and demolition costs and indescriminate and illegal dumping.

   The quantity of material disposed of at nonprocessible landfills varies greatly. If more nonprocessible landfills are in operation than are necessary, the following can result:

   (1) Prolonged life causing inconvenience among surrounding areas;

   (2) Inefficient operation;

   (3) Inconvenience to the public;

   (4) Higher operating Costs.

   Proposals for new sites should consider the optimum number of sites operating at a given time based on estimated quantities, location of sites, and a scheduled activation of future sites. This will insure the rapid filling of nonprocessible landfills (2-4 years), lower operating costs and more efficient operations.

4. In violation of DEQ permits, existing demolition solid waste disposal sites receive commercial wastes that include food wastes, paper, corrugated, etc. Without separation of processible and nonprocessible wastes, the processible programs chance of success is greatly reduced.

5. The State DEQ presently regulates all landfills including demolition sites. These regulations include quarterly reporting and sampling of material. This information is required for planning purposes, however, little work in this area has been performed. MSD should assume these functions as part of Solid Waste Disposal Management. By assuming these functions, MSD will assist the Department of Environmental Quality, and will be able to schedule activation of future nonprocessible landfills, consolidate

administrative procedures and provide a tie between the processible and nonprocessible programs.

6. During certain periods of the year, public usage of disposal sites is unusually high due to garage and yard clean-up. Although processing stations will be designed to accept a maximum of public usage, it may be appropriate to open the demolition fills to the public for certain specified wastes during unusually heavy periods.

7. Because the public is currently allowed to use most demolition sites, and because generally, there is a lack of compliance with existing permits, there is little public perception that landfills are required to operate within certain guidelines and regulations.

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

III. EXISTING CONDITIONS

There are seven demolition landfills presently permitted to operate within the Metropolitan Service District. Two are limited to use by certain individuals only while five are open to all users. They are:

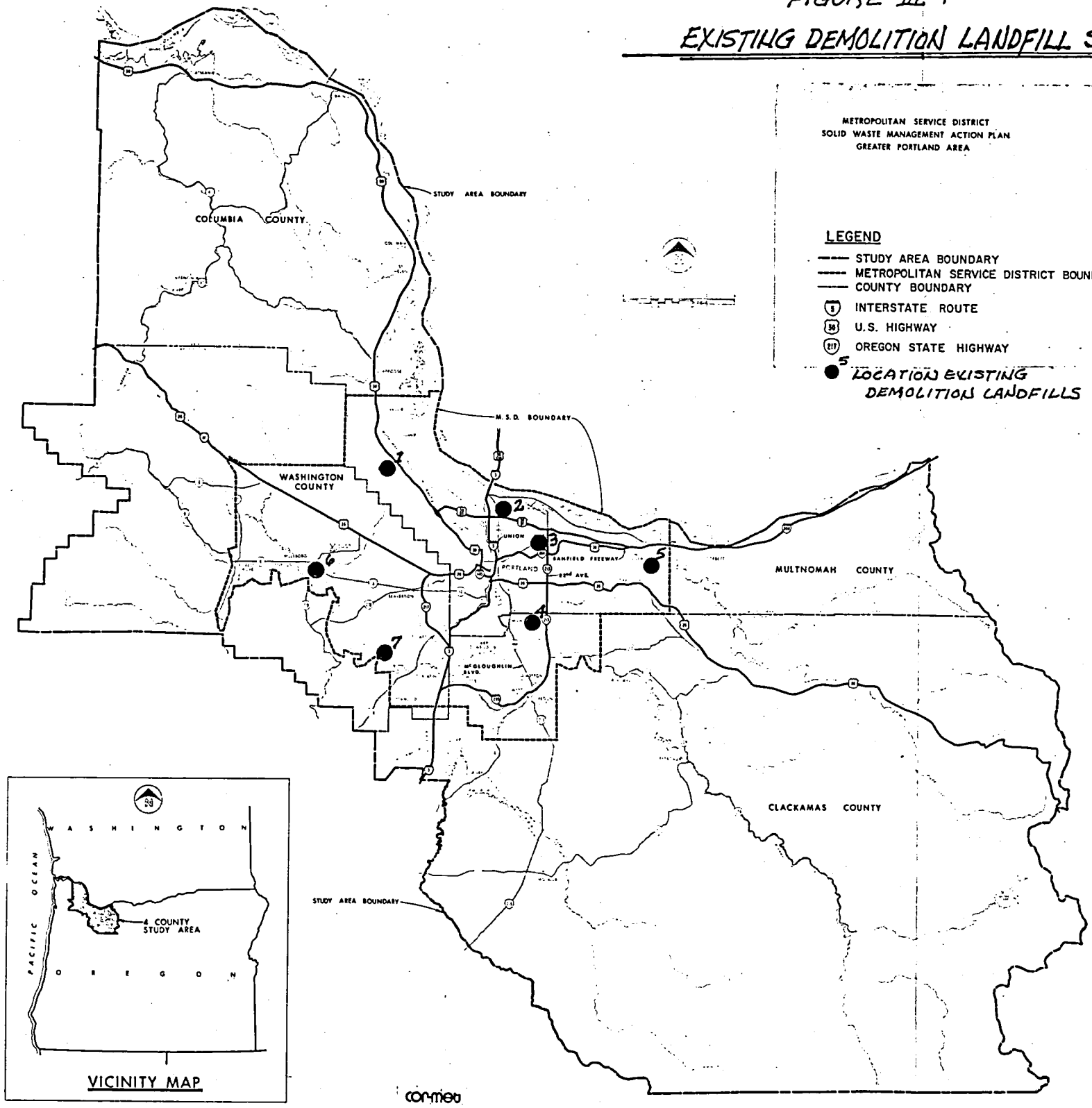
- Hidden Valley Disposal Site (Hidden Valley)
- Columbia Land Reclamation Disposal Site (Columbia Blvd.)
- Lavelle and Yett Landfill (Rose City)
- Lavelle Landfill (King Road)
- Obrist Landfill (Troutdale)
- Hillsboro Landfill
- Lakeside Reclamation (Grabhorn)

Refer to Figure III-1 for a location map of existing demolition landfills.

The following is a brief description of these sites.

FIGURE III-1

EXISTING DEMOLITION LANDFILL SITES



DEMOLITION LANDFILL SUMMARY

SITE NUMBER 1

NAME:	HIDDEN VALLEY DISPOSAL SITE
LOCATION:	West of 99 E near Sauvies Island Bridge
DEQ SOLID WASTE PERMIT:	#114
COUNTY:	Multnomah
OPERATED BY:	Land Reclamation, Inc. 10345 NE 13th Ave. Portland, Oregon 97211
PERMITTED FILL AREA:	73 acres
APPROXIMATE VOLUME REMAINING:	Unknown
LIFE REMAINING:	Unknown
ACCESS CONTROL:	Open to all users 6 days/week
MATERIALS ACCEPTABLE:	Demolition and construction wastes, land clearing waste, appliances, brush and other non-putrescible wastes.
OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:	1. Steem slope access to site (12% grade) 2. Potential for leachate transmission is high 3. Land contouring and filling sequence is poor 4. Landfill depth is excessive 5. Surface water perculation through the landfill is high 6. Suitability of the site for landfill operations is poor
PERMIT STATUS:	DEQ has requested closure plan by August, 1976, to be effective July, 1977.

SITE NUMBER 1, Cont.

DISPOSAL RECORDS: (supplied by DEQ)

RECOMMENDATION: Site generally is in a poor location for landfill of refuse. Environmental and priority criteria downgrade site. The site should be closed as soon as possible.

DEMOLITION LANDFILL SUMMARY

SITE NUMBER 2

NAME:	COLUMBIA LAND RECLAMATION DISPOSAL SITE
LOCATION:	Near NE Corner of NE Columbia Blvd. and Union
DEQ PERMIT:	#239
COUNTY:	Multnomah
OPERATED BY:	Land Reclamation, Inc. 10345 NE 13th Portland, Oregon 97211
PERMITTED FILL AREA:	22.6 Acres
APPROXIMATE VOLUME REMAINING:	
LIFE REMAINING:	6 months
ACCESS CONTROL:	Open to all users 7 days/week
MATERIALS ACCEPTABLE:	Demolition and construction wastes, land clearing waste, appliances, brush and other nonputrescible wastes.
OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:	1. Original permits and operational plan indicated site would accept demolition, construction and bulky dry wastes and be filled in 18 mos. 2. Excessive landfilling of paper and general commercial wastes. 3. Daily cover requirements are not being met 4. Commercial loads are being accepted even after notification by DEQ in April, 1976 5. Occasional burying of tires
PERMIT STATUS:	Permit for expansion is anticipated within the next year
DISPOSAL RECORDS:	(supplied by DEQ)
RECOMMENDATION:	This site should be filled to grades within definition of original operational and engineering plan. Expansion of this site should be deferred to other areas that have a higher priority for filling.

DEMOLITION LANDFILL SUMMARY

SITE NUMBER 3

NAME:	LAVELLE AND YETT LANDFILL
LOCATION:	SE corner of NE 82nd and Siskiyou
DEQ PERMIT:	#211
COUNTY:	Multnomah
OPERATED BY:	Harold Lavelle 3000 NE 82nd Portland, Oregon 97220
PERMITTED FILL AREA:	Phase II (Phase I completed September, 1976)
APPROXIMATE VOLUME REMAINING:	600,000 yds^3
LIFE REMAINING:	4 years
ACCESS CONTROL:	Open to all users 7 days/week
MATERIALS ACCEPTABLE:	Demolition and construction wastes, land clearing waste, appliances, brush and other nonputrescible wastes.
OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:	1. Site is landfilling an excessive amount of paper and other commercial wastes. 2. Cover requirements should be followed.
PERMIT STATUS:	Phase II expansion permit granted
DISPOSAL RECORDS:	(supplied by DEQ)
RECOMMENDATION:	Existing site should be filled through Phase II as quickly as possible.

DEMOLITION LANDFILL SUMMARY

SITE NUMBER 4

NAME:	LAVELLE LANDFILL
LOCATION:	Near SE 72nd and King Road
DEQ PERMIT:	#222
COUNTY:	Clackamas
OPERATED BY:	Lavelle Construction Co. 1224 SE Lexington St. Portland, Oregon 97202
PERMITTED FILL AREA:	11 Acres
APPROXIMATE VOLUME REMAINING:	
LIFE REMAINING:	2-2½ years
ACCESS CONTROL:	Open to all users 7 days/week
MATERIALS ACCEPTABLE:	Demolition and construction wastes, land clearing waste, appliances, brush and other nonputrescible wastes.
OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:	1. Site should divert all commercial office loads in accordance with DEQ permit 2. Higher level of land clearing debris than other sites 3. Cover requirements should be followed
PERMIT STATUS:	
DISPOSAL RECORD:	(supplied by DEQ)
RECOMMENDATION:	Complete filling under present permit. Divert commercial office loads to Rossman's Landfill. Study utilization of lake area, methods of filling or other utilization to reclaim the site.

DEMOLITION LANDFILL SUMMARY

SITE NUMBER 5

NAME: OBRIST LANDFILL

LOCATION: 2 miles south of Troutdale on Troutdale

DEQ PERMIT: #213

COUNTY: Multnomah

OPERATED BY: Don Obrist
Rt. 2, Box 1156
Troutdale, Oregon 97060

PERMITTED FILL AREA:

APPROXIMATE VOLUME REMAINING:

LIFE REMAINING:

ACCESS CONTROL: Private contractors and licensed haulers 6 days/week

MATERIALS ACCEPTED: Demolition wastes, appliances concrete, rocks, and blacktop

OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:

1. Site accepting commercial and residential solid wastes including garbage, paper, plastics, etc.
2. Cover is not being applied
3. Fill is not complying with slope requirements
4. Solid waste is not being placed in acceptable lifts as specified
5. Public is allowed to use the site
6. Site has been open on Sundays
7. No venting is provided for Methane gasses
8. No attendant on duty
9. Filling several areas simultaneously. No recognizable plan

PERMIT STATUS: Operator has requested permit modification to allow public use.

DISPOSAL RECORDS: (supplied by DEQ)

SITE NUMBER 5, Cont.

RECOMMENDATION: Complete filling as soon as possible in present location and surface with clean dirt. Divert commercial wastes and public to other sites.

DEMOLITION LANDFILL SUMMARY

SITE NUMBER 6

NAME:	HILLSBORO LANDFILL
LOCATION:	Adjacent to intersection of Minter Bridge Road and Morgan Road
DEQ PERMIT:	#112
COUNTY:	Washington
OPERATED BY:	Donald A. Lavelle Route 4, Box 143 Hillsboro, Oregon 97123
PERMITTED FILL AREA:	92 Acres
APPROXIMATE VOLUME REMAINING:	
LIFE REMAINING:	
ACCESS CONTROL:	Open to all users 7 days/week
MATERIALS ACCEPTABLE:	Dry industrial and agricultural solid wastes, tree stumps
OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:	
DISPOSAL RECORD:	(supplied by DEQ)
RECOMMENDATION:	Complete present permitted fill as soon as possible.

DEMOLITION LANDFILL SUMMARY

SITE NUMBER 7

NAME:	GRABHORN LANDFILL
LOCATION:	
DEQ PERMIT:	#214
COUNTY:	Washington
OPERATED BY:	Grabhorn, Inc. Route 1, Box 849 Beaverton, Oregon 97005
PERMITTED FILL AREA:	3 Acres
APPROXIMATE VOLUME REMAINING:	
LIFE REMAINING:	
ACCESS CONTROL:	Use by operator only
MATERIALS ACCEPTABLE:	Building demolition and land clearing debris delivered solely by Grabhorn, Inc.
OPERATIONAL COMMENTS:	
PERMIT STATUS:	
DISPOSAL RECORD:	(supplied by DEQ)
RECOMMENDATION:	Complete present permitted fill as soon as possible

IV.

POTENTIAL NONPROCESSIBLE LANDFILL SITES

IV. POTENTIAL NONPROCESSIBLE LANDFILL SITES

This section identifies many of the potential landfill sites that have been investigated in the last several years either by COR-MET or private individuals.[1] The MSD will manage the priority and phasing of new nonprocessible landfills by encouraging private industry proposals in areas where an overriding need is established. By maintaining and updating a file of potential landfill sites, the MSD will be in a position to contract or franchise operations. Specific selection criteria are generalized in Section V of this report. Appendix A presents a form or questionaire that will be utilized for this purpose. Figure IV-1 shows locations of potential disposal sites. Table IV-1 lists potential disposal sites along with location, size and land use designations.

1. For additional information, refer to Regional Sanitary Landfill Report by the Metropolitan Service District, November 14, 1975.

FIGURE 10-1

POTENTIAL LOCATIONS FOR NON-PROCESSIBLE LANDFILLS

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ACTION PLAN
GREATER PORTLAND AREA

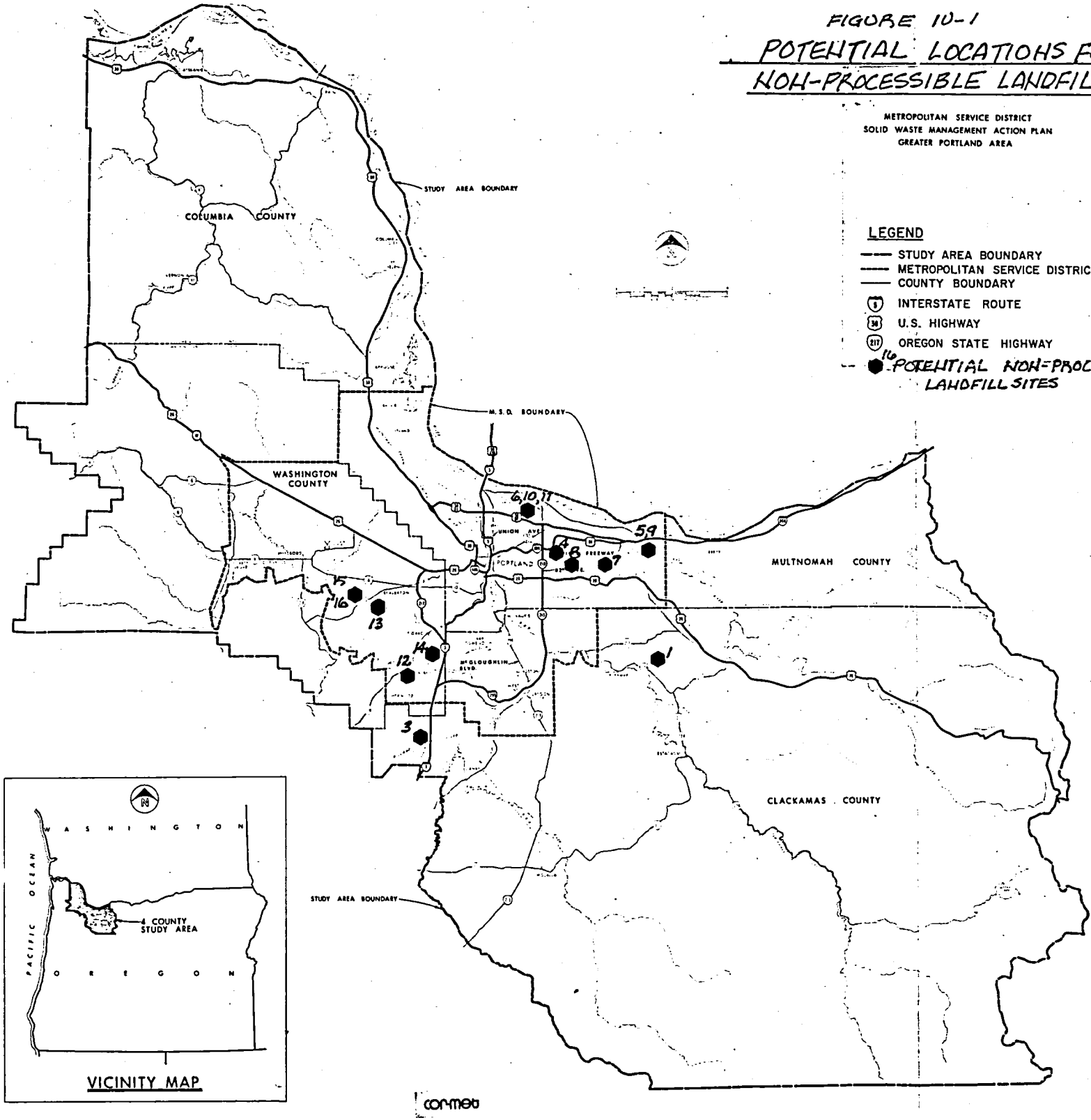


TABLE IV-1

POTENTIAL DISPOSAL SITES

SITE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	SIZE	SURROUNDING LAND USES	LIMITATIONS & COMMENTS
CLACKAMAS COUNTY -				
1. Barton Pit	6 mi. NW Estacada	25a	farming - park	small size, land reclamation potential
2. Crosswhite	6641 SE Johnson Creek Blvd.	33a	res., commercial, vacant	small size, residential areas, land reclamation potential
3. Wilsonville	¼ mile west I-5 at Willamette River	4½a	agriculture, forest	small size
MULTNOMAH COUNTY -				
4. Columbia Sand & Gravel	122nd NE San Rafael	9a	res., school playground	small size, residential area
5. Gresham Sand & Gravel	195th - 190th Division - Stark	8a	generally res., except for gravel operations	owner intends to mine below water table - Vance Pit land - fill on the north
6. Nash Gravel Pit	Culley Blvd. - Columbia Blvd.	24a	industrial, commercial	land reclamation potential
7. Oregon Asphalt Paving	155th & SE Main	20a	residential, school playground	land reclamation potential
8. Portland Sand & Gravel	10717 SE Division	35a	residential, park, school, commercial	land reclamation potential
9. Rogers Construction Company	190th near Gresham Sand & Gravel	53a	residential, housing, gravel operations	land reclamation potential

POTENTIAL DISPOSAL SITES, Cont.

SITE DESIGNATION	LOCATION	SIZE	SURROUNDING LAND USES	LIMITATIONS & COMMENTS
10. Waybo Gravel Pit	NE Killingsworth off 82nd	15a	commercial residential, small gravel pit	land reclamation potentia residential, small size
11. Yett Gravel Pit	Cully Blvd. - NE Portland Hwy.	42a	ware house, gravel limited residential	land reclamation potentia
WASHINGTON COUNTY -				
12. Cipole	South of 99 W near Cipole Road	315a	residential, light industrial, and agriculture	lowlands - light industrial & final use
13. Cooper Mountain	So.of Farmington near SW 212th	200a	agriculture, residential	none
14. Durham	Near Bridgeport Road ¼ mile west of I-5 near City of Durham	19a	residential, apartments, industrial	Two gravel pits, zoned industrial
15. Porter Yett	Near Scholls Fy. Rd. at SW 145th	22a	agriculture	appears suitable
16. Sexton Mountain	¼ mile North of Kemmer Road and SW 145th	40a	agriculture	none

V.

CRITERIA FOR NONPROCESSIBLE LANDFILL SITE SELECTION

V. CRITERIA FOR NONPROCESSIBLE LANDFILL SITE SELECTION

A. Justification of Projected Quantities. The need for demolition landfills varies with the amount and location of building demolition being done, new construction and land clearing. The forecast for these volumes should rely heavily on projections mady by the construction demolition industry. Sites should be developed in locations to best service new construction and demolition.

B. Completed Site Use. Future site use is an important consideration in site selection. Past demolition landfills have been developed for use as industrial-commercial sites and as parks and open spaces. Developments of these types are also recommended for future landfill sites, with due consideration being given to the proper engineering of landfills for future use. Generally, the priority for site usage should be based on the highest reclaimed value. Typical uses are:

- Industrial-Commercial;
- Residential;
- Parks and Open Spaces;
- Agricultural.

Potential interference of landfill operations with surrounding land use should be considered. For instance, filling a gravel pit in a residential area for future use as a park would be very beneficial from a future land use standpoint, but the operation of the landfill in a residential area would usually be less acceptable than operation in an industrial area. Nuisances caused by traffic going to demolition landfills through residential areas can be reduced substantially by allowing only commercial vehicles to use the landfills. The evaluation of such things as operating conflicts or economic ramifications with existing land use will ultimately be made from a site-by-site evaluation. Filling gravel pits helps restore the environment to its naturally occuring state, while lowland areas and ravines exist in a naturally occuring state. Generally, modifi-

cation of lowlands or ravines impact other physical and geological conditions. The operating problems in lowland areas are usually less than in ravines.

C. Conformance to Land Use. In setting priorities for selection of demolition fill sites, an important consideration is whether the proposed use for the completed site is in conformance with existing and planned land use. If the intended site use cannot conform to land use planning, it should not be considered.

Another consideration is whether the filling of a site improves its usability. A site that requires filling to make it usable should have a higher priority than a site that can meet requirements for land use without being filled.

D. Physical Characteristics of Sites. Three typical kinds of areas are considered suitable as potential settings for demolition landfills. In order of priority for site selection they are:

Gravel Pits
Lowland Areas
Ravines

E. Suggested Site Sizes. The economic operating size for demolition landfills is estimated at about 200,000 to 300,000 cubic yards of incoming, uncompacted solid waste per year. Smaller operations may be justified for specific reclamation purposes, but the above guidelines should generally be used to limit the total number of demolition landfill sites to an economical level of operation.

F. Procedure for Site Selection. The procedure for site selection should consist of a formal process of communication between MSD and all other parties involved with disposal of nonprocessible wastes. The first step in the communication process is to establish the need for a new site.

ESTABLISHING NEED FOR SITE. The need for a demolition landfill can be proposed by:

1. A potential disposal site operator
2. A contractor who is disposing of demolition wastes
3. A land owner
4. Metropolitan Service District
5. Local Government Offices

PROCEDURE. Prior to the implementation of any landfill site, a number of tasks will need to be performed. This sub-section suggests those tasks and an orderly and efficient manner for performing them.

Pre-Action Tasks

1. MSD will maintain records of landfill utilization and estimate landfill capacity to determine when action should be initiated for securing new sites.

2. MSD will undertake research and collect data to analyze specific environmental impacts of handling nonprocessible wastes.

3. MSD should establish and maintain a list of demolition contractors, industry using demolition sites, demolition site operators, and owners of potential demolition sites. MSD should make an effort to contact these people and make them aware of new nonprocessible landfills and how they may be impacted.

Action Tasks.

1. Prior to undertaking any additional specific sanitary landfill site work, MSD should contact groups and organizations which are impacted by selection of a particular site. MSD may choose to solicit proposals for new sites. A survey of local attitudes should be used to compliment work undertaken.

2. Work performed in this phase should consist of geological reconaissance and subsurface water quality investigations, preliminary

cost estimates and analysis of alternatives, traffic, nuisance and land use impacts, and an economic impact statement using cost benefit analysis. The economic statement should analyze impacts on future and existing elements of the Solid Waste Disposal Program.

3. MSD should utilize the preliminary engineering and environmental assessment to obtain conditional approvals from approving agencies, final land use approvals, and comments from all interested parties. In addition, public hearings should be conducted.

4. The final engineering on specific sites should be completed and required final technical approvals obtained from the Department of Environmental Quality, State Water Resource Department, the Corps of Engineers and others as required.

The expense of the pre-action tasks outlined should be borne mainly by MSD. The action tasks should be performed by private industry, or a combination of both, as needs and circumstances dictate.

Planning for demolition landfills should be completed at least one year before the expected closure of existing landfills to allow sufficient time for implementation. To make the necessary evaluations, MSD must have information on waste quantities and expected landfill lives provided by current site operators. This type of information is presently required by DEQ and should be made part of any operating requirements established by MSD.

PERMIT OR FRANCHISE REQUIREMENTS. Permit application forms and application requirements will be virtually identical to those of DEQ. This would avoid extra work for the applicant and prevent confusion. Since DEQ permit requirements (basically construction and operating requirements) are minimum requirements, the MSD permit will be written to include the standard DEQ operating requirements plus any additional special requirements above those of DEQ. The recommended MSD operating requirements are attached as Appendix C.

G. Site Users. Although demolition landfills are developed primarily for the disposal of demolition and other nonprocessible wastes, the sites should also be open for disposal of minimum amounts of brush and yard cleanup. The location of the site and the needs of the user should determine whether the site should be open to the general public or not. Sites in industrial areas with suitable access can generally handle the high volume of traffic generated by public use of a site. Heavy traffic from public use of a site would generally not be acceptable in residential areas. However, the question of public use of a site should be made on a site-by-site evaluation.

VI. THE PLAN

VI. THE PLAN

A. General History of MSD's Solid Waste Plan

- In late 1971, the State DEQ established a statewide solid waste planning program.
- The State Legislative Emergency Board authorized over $1,000,000 to be distributed to areas through the state for solid waste planning in 1972.
- In February, 1973, the MSD Board approved a solid waste planning program that would expend $325,000 over a 10-month period utilizing $290,000 for engineering and financial consultants.
- In September, 1973, the MSD Board selected regional milling and transfer facilities as a viable solid waste system for the Portland metropolitan area.
- In February and March, 1974, local private solid waste collectors recommended revisions to the MSD plan that were subsequently incorporated.
- On May 10, 1974, after four public meetings and two public hearings, the MSD Board adopted the Solid Waste Plan by ordinance.
- In November, 1974, the MSD developed and released a Request for Proposal (RFP) document to prospective bidders from private solid waste industry.
- In February, 1975, the MSD opened proposals from private solid waste industry, for design, construction and operation of four resource recovery facilities.
- The proposal from private industry were reviewed by the MSD Proposal Evaluation Team and a report submitted to the MSD Board in April, 1975.
- The Evaluation Team report recommended that the number of facilities constructed initially be reduced and construction of the remaining facilities be phased over a longer time period.
- In August, 1975, the MSD Board adopted Ordinance No. 31, modifying the original solid waste management plan in accordance with the Evaluation Team's recommendations.
- The MSD Board authorized direct negotiation with one of the proposers, Parker Northwest Waste Resource Co., in July of 1975, for design, construction management and

operation of two facilities.

- In December, 1975, the MSD Board signed a contract with Parker for design, construction management and operation of the Rossman Processing Station and the Merlo Road Transfer Station. This contract was invalidated due to Parker's inability to obtain private financing of approximately $4,000,000 to purchase the short-term equipment.

- Since early in the program, MSD has been working with Publisher's Paper Co., in Oregon City, for the purchase of the light fuel fraction from the resource recovery facility.

- M & T Chemicals Co., Seattle, contracted to purchase all of the ferrous metal from the resource recovery facilities on 31 December 1975.

- In February, 1976, the Emergency Board authorized the release of $176,000 for the purchase of the Rossman Processing Station land.

- In May, 1976, the Emergency Board authorized $11.2 million for total public funding of the project subject to satisfactory adjudication of certain legal issues and provided every opportunity for private financing of the project be explored.

- The legal issues raised at the Emergency Board meeting are now in various stages of the legal process. The expected date of satisfactory resolution through the Appeals Court level is February, 1977.

B. Compatibility with Processible Program

MSD intends to implement the processible program over a four year time period. Three distinct transitional phases can be described as follows:

PHASE I Construction of First Processing Facility and Administration

The current solid waste system will continue to function much the same way it does now. In the Portland metropolitan area, we anticipate that two landfills (Rossman's and St. John's) will continue to accept residential and commercial loads. In addition, other landfill sites in the metropolitan area should continue to function in compliance with existing permits. These demolition sites can continue to receive solid wastes presently permitted by DEQ. Procedures will be drafted in this phase for certification of all landfills by MSD. To become certified, landfill operators will need

to agree to work under MSD ordinances and regulations. Scales will be installed at St. John's and Rossman's, however, MSD will initially promote fees based on the current cubic yard units. The scales will be utilized to generate historical data which will support MSD imposed rates on landfill users.

Operators, collectors and users of existing solid waste disposal facilities will experience at least two significant impacts. First, development of the system will necessitate an increase in disposal charges. This increased disposal revenue will be utilized to pay back loans from the State of Oregon and provide local financing for the Metropolitan Service District. The loans from the State of Oregon will be utilized to buy land and construct one solid waste processing facility near the existing Rossman's landfill. One or more transfer stations in Washington County may be constructed. MSD estimates that a 30% increase in disposal charges will impact a residential customer's monthly bill receiving once a week, one-can service by approximately 3%. The second major impact will be on collectors who currently haul solid waste outside the Metropolitan Service District boundaries. These collectors will be required to use solid waste facilities within the Service District boundaries.

During this time period, new applications for demolition sites will probably not be approved. It will be necessary for any applicant to prove that sufficient quantities of demolition wastes exist to justify the economic viability of a new site.

Based on our present projections, the landfill sites currently in operation will be adequate sometime through 1979. If new sites are given approval, they will be allowed to accept only demolition wastes or those wastes which will not be accepted at proposed processing facilities.

PHASE II Construction of Second Processing Facility and Operation of First Facilities

During this time period, noticeable physical differences in the solid waste disposal system will occur. The first processing facility near Rossman's in Clackamas County will become operative. The commencement of operations of the first processing facility will trigger the closure of the Rossman's landfill to everyone except contractors and licensed haulers. Residue from the processing station will be sent to Rossman's Landfill.

Based on projections, nearly all of the existing demolition sites will have reached their capacity prior to commencement of this phase. New nonprocessible sites will be allowed to accept only solid wastes which cannot be processed at the processing station, in accordance with an MSD certification program. These kinds of nonprocessible wastes include dirt, concrete, asphalt, mixed wood loads, land clearing materials and rubble. It should be pointed out that while these "nonprocessible wastes" cannot be processed through MSD facilities, the concrete may be utilized at existing rock crushing operations and the asphalt and rubble might be feasibly "recycled" at some future date. Mixed wood wastes may be processed separately for fuel.

The function of the nonprocessible site will be vastly different from its present function of accepting all non-food wastes from the public. A nonprocessible site could continue to serve the public's nonprocessible needs, however, greatly diminished quantities, and thus could be anticipated.

During this time period, disposal fees are anticipated to reach 100 to 125% of existing fees. Fees would be imposed on a per ton basis as opposed to the present yardage basis. At the sites accepting non-food waste and continuing into Phase II, conversion factors developed in Phase I of the MSD program would be utilized to insure that:

1. Required quantities of MSD wastes flow to the processing facility, and

2. Sites accepting waste on a per yard basis will not be more attractive from a cost standpoint than those sites utilizing a per ton basis.

PHASE III MSD System Operation

MSD anticipates that sometime after January, 1980, the second processing facility in the St. John's area will commence operation. Disposal fees should not increase much beyond the rates anticipated for Phase II. Nonprocessible sites in existence in Phase III will not be allowed to accept any wastes which are capable of being processed at one of the MSD processing facilities.

MSD anticipates that a need for nonprocessible landfills will continue to exist. This need is not necessarily predictable and could tend to vary in proportion to demolition activities.

Public and commercial use of the nonprocessible sites may continue for disposal of brush, lawn clippings, land clearing, construction and building demolition wastes. Paper and other non-food wastes will be directed to the processing facilities.

C. Impact of MSD's Solid Waste Plan on Construction Industry.

Although everyone will benefit in the long run from lower disposal costs, and the recovery of energy and materials from solid waste, there are some interim impacts to the construction industry. These could include:

- Higher short term disposal costs;
- Added costs in segregating processible and nonprocessible wastes; or additional cost in coordinating construction debris disposal with MSD or DEQ;
- Fewer disposal sites;
- Costs based on weight rather than volumetric measurements.

The construction industry interfaces with landfill operators. Landfill operators, and thus, the construction industry could be impacted in any one of the following ways:

- Fewer disposal sites could mean a loss of jobs for those presently employed in this manner. Some additional jobs would be created at recovery facilities.
- Pressure to find new ways of reclaiming worked out gravel pits would increase since quantities of materials being landfilled would be reduced and since most worked out gravel pits are not geologically suitable for economical landfilling. Gravel costs could be adversely affected.
- Essentially, the public would not utilize landfills. This would probably represent a significant portion of lost landfill revenues, but will also be a reduction in landfill operation costs.

The construction industry also interfaces with the garbage collection industry which could be impacted as follows:

- Higher short term disposal costs;
- Route modifications to segregate processible and non-processible wastes; (this should be occuring now)
- Longer disposal site haul distances. In some cases, shorter haul distances;
- Overall reduction in time required to unload at disposal site. Less conflicts with the "public hauling their own wastes."

MSD disagrees, but the garbage collection industry feels they would be impacted additionally by:

- Loss of business due to increased disposal costs. (businesses decide to haul their own wastes.)
- Cash flow problems as customers refuse to pay higher collection and disposal costs.

D. Utilization of Private Industry

Historically, private industry has operated demolition landfills. The equipment, labor, and management are all resources adequately coming from private industry. Although there are problems with current solid waste disposal practices, these problems are not

necessarily the fault of private industry. The existing problems stem mainly from lack of coordination, little regard for the future, and inconsistent or sporadic enforcement policies. Public operation of sites could become necessary if private industry is not able and/or willing to follow existing and proposed requirements. Every effort should be made to provide opportunities for private industry to continue in their present role.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made to guide the interim and long-range decisions related to the nonprocessible solid waste program.

A. Interim

1. Enforcement of all existing DEQ landfill permits should be consistent so that all landfill operators can compete equally thereby allowing for systematic development of the solid waste disposal management program.
2. MSD and DEQ should encourage rapid filling of existing demolition and landfills by limiting or reducing the number.
3. DEQ should divert food wastes and office commercial solid wastes from demolition landfills to processible landfills.
4. DEQ should refrain from granting new demolition landfill permits in or near the MSD area where it will detrimentally impact quantities going to other sites until existing sites are filled or until MSD solid waste disposal plan is implemented.
5. DEQ should close out sites which have no logical end and which are not a part of areawide plans.
6. MSD and DEQ should encourage the installation of scales at the landfills.
7. MSD should utilize private industry contractors to operate nonprocessible landfills.
8. MSD should encourage continued rapid filling of existing demolition landfills. Recommendations concerning each existing demolition landfill are as follows:

    a. HIDDEN VALLEY DISPOSAL SITE - This site should be closed by July, 1977. Materials from this disposal site can be placed in other demolition or putrescible landfills.

    b. COLUMBIA LAND RECLAMATION, INC. - This site should be filled as soon as possible within the original 22.6 acres proposed. Expansion of the site should be discouraged until other higher priority sites are filled. Acceptable materials should include only dry and bulky solid wastes pursuant to the operational plan submitted by the operators engineer.

    c. LAVELLE AND YETT (NE 82nd) - This site should be filled to grades proposed by Phase II engineering plans as soon as possible (estimated 1980).

    d. LAVELLE LANDFILL (King Road) - This site should be filled to permitted grades as soon as possible. Prior to further filling, a study should be made on reclaiming the lake at this site. The decision on whether to continue to fill will be made after engineering analysis are completed.

e. OBRIST LANDFILL (Troutdale) - This site should continue to be filled with only private land clearing and demolition solid wastes. Public loads should be excluded, since volumes of this material have little impact on filling rate of the site, but significant impact on the momentum of the nonprocessible program.

f. HILLSBORO LANDFILL - This site should be filled as quickly as possible.

g. GRABHORN LANDFILL - This site should continue to operate as it has in the past.

9. Signs at landfills should show that operations are conducted in accordance with DEQ permits and regulations. As MSD assumes authority, the signs should be modified accordingly.

B. Long Range

1. MSD should divert quantities of paper from nonprocessible landfills.
2. MSD should divert commercial and industrial loads of solid wastes to the processible system.
3. MSD should allow landclearing and construction wastes to be accepted at the nonprocessible landfills.
4. MSD should request proposals to establish and/or maintain nonprocessible landfills as needs in specific areas of the district are established. Such site should accept landclearing waste, construction and demolition wastes, stumps, large earth moving tires and other nonprocessible wastes.
5. DEQ should limit dumping of excavation, demolition, landclearing and construction waste materials in uncontrolled sites by:

   a. Monitoring all clean dirt fills permitted by State Department of Lnads (in excess of $200,000^3$).
   b. Controlling access to limit public dumping.
   c. Allowing only commercial or private use.
   d. Recording amounts of material landfilled.
   e. Directing land clearing wastes to nonprocessible landfills.
   f. Inspecting and enforcing compliance in unpermitted fills.

6. New nonprocessible landfill proposals should be prioritized on the basis of:

   a. Technical and environmental acceptability;
   b. Established need and justification of quantities;
   c. Reclaimed value and desireability of filling, i.e.:

(1) gravel pits;

(2) lowlands;

(3) ravines.

7. MSD should utilize private industry contractors to operate non-processible landfills. Consideration should be given to contracting or franchising responsible operators.

8. In order to reduce paper work and confusion, MSD should use a common (DEQ) permit system and, where special arrangements are necessary, add to the permit by separate attachment.

APPENDIX A

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT

POTENTIAL NON - PROCESSIBLE SOLID WASTE FACILITY QUESTIONAIRE

1. Proposed use for site _____
2. Site name _____
3. Area of site _____ acres. Assessed valuation $_____/acre.
4. Site located in _____ municipality _____county
5. Legal description _____
6. Location from nearest major thoroughfare _____

_____

_____

7. Present owner
8. Present zoning _____ Present use _____
9. Predominant surrounding land uses _____

_____

10. Major accesses to site _____

_____

Type of road: Primary(limited access) _____
Primary(free access) _____
Secondary(paved) _____
Unimproved _____

Passing through: Residential _____ Commercial _____
Industrial _____ Agricultural _____
Recreational _____ Uninhabited _____

Required improvements: Widening_____feet for_____linear feet
Bridges _____

11. Access into site:(Describe as existing or not, grade, alignment and length) _____

_____

_____

_____

12. Isolation: Distance to nearest house _____feet
Type of house _____
Distance to nearest building_____feet
Type of building _____

Can site be seen from a primary road?_____Railroad?_____
Natural screening?_____ How?_____

_____

Could screening be readily provided?_____ How?_____

13. Topographic description _____

14. Type and amount of vegetation_____

15. Surface soil type _____

Bedrock exposed? _____

Source of cover(Describe if onsite where, if offsite how far away)_____

Type of cover material: _____

Cover to be purchased? _____ If so, cost: $____cubic yard

16. Distance to nearest watercourse _____ feet. Type _____

17. Distance to nearest wells _____ feet. Primary use _____

18. Effect of site on area drainage pattern: _____

Drainage piping required? _____

Stream diversion required? _____

19. Estimate possible depth of fill _____

20. Attach or reference all soils information and hydrogeological inforamtion for the site. _____

21. Type of material to be placed in fill? _____

22. Estimated length of landfill operation _____

_____

23. Remarks(including potential problems)_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Date _____

_____

Signature of person completing form

APPENDIX B

SITE SELECTION REQUIREMENTS[1]
(Physical Characteristics Only)

1.1 Zoning Restrictions. Review all existing zoning ordinances to avoid any land use conflicts before a full-scale investigation of a potential site is undertaken.

1.2 Accessibility. Select a site which can easily be reached by major traffic routes. Avoid sites requiring travel through residential areas, unless the site is of a relatively short life and the benefits of filling the site outweigh the inconvenience of the truck traffic.

1.3 Cover Material. Select a site having an adequate and suitable cover supply. An insufficient supply may necessitate hauling material to the site at an excessive cost. Conduct field investigations to establish the suitability and quantity of soil available. Select a soil with good workability and compaction characteristics; sandy loan satisfies both these qualities. Clay soils may become unworkable during rainy periods, and are generally undesirable. Clay also tends to shrink when it dries, causing cracks in the cover material which permit odors to escape.

1.4 Geology. Conduct a geologic investigation in conjunction with the cover material investigation to establish the potential for ground and surface water pollution. Determine the groundwater table and obtain information on the high water level, the groundwater movement, and nearby uses of the groundwater. Almost all solid wastes can contaminate the groundwater, so landfills should be located above the

---

[1]The party making a proposal for a landfill site shall have the responsibility for supplying site selection information to MSD.

range of groundwater fluctuation. Avoid sites that have a shallow, fractured, subsurface rock stratum that could concentrate the leachate in the groundwater. If a site that has a groundwater pollution potential cannot be avoided, place a 2-foot impermeable soil or other acceptable barrier prior to the startup of the landfilling operation.

Examine the topography of the site and the surrounding area for potential flooding of the site during heavy rains. Excessive surface water runoff can quickly erode the soil cover of the fill and expose the buried refuse.

APPENDIX C
LANDFILL OPERATION REGULATIONS

Site Improvements

Access Roads and On-Site Roads. Construct all-weather off-site and on-site access roads so that traffic will not be interrupted by bad weather. Lay out access roads to facilitate the flow of traffic in and out of the site, preferably using one-way traffic.

Signs and Operating Information. Place signs showing the direction and distance to the landfill site along major access routes. Post a large sign at the entrance of the site to inform the public about the hours of operation, cost of disposal, and any important site rules, such as dumping only in specific areas. Post on-site directional signs as needed. Keep an operator on duty during all hours the landfill is open for operation.

Fencing. Fence sites that are not isolated by trees or topography. If the landfill is in view of a residential or public area, construct a sight-obscuring fence. Erect lockable gates across all access roads.

Drainage Control. Construct ditches around the site to intercept surface water draining towards the site. If a site is located in a natural drainage channel, build a diversion channel around the fill, or construct a leakproof culvert underneath the fill to pass the upstream flow. Slope the fill 2 to 3 percent toward the side drainage ditches to prevent ponding of water on the fill surface.

Landfill Operation

Operating Records. Keep records of solid waste quantities disposed of at landfills. The records should indicate the types and quantities of material accepted for disposal. Estimates of expected landfill life should be made quarterly.

Acceptable Wastes. Building materials, rubble, brush, appliances, furniture, paper products, glass, plastics, rock, soil, and similar nonprocessible materials. All putrescible materials, oils, sludges, and other liquid wastes are prohibited.

Compaction. Place refuse in maximum 2-foot thick layers prior to compacting it. If thicker layers are used, the degree of compaction that normal equipment can achieve is reduced. Compact the refuse upward from the bottom of the working face. Good compaction prolongs the life of the landfill, and reduces settlement as well as potential fire and vector problems.

Daily cover sufficient to prevent blowing papers and provide a neat appearance is required at demolition landfills. The cover may be of any suitable material, such as wood chips or processed wood. Cover the fill with 1 foot of intermediate soil cover whenever an area of 1 acre has been filled.

Noncombustible material such as boilerhouse cinders, bricks, and broken paving do not require covering.

Blowing Paper. Design the landfill so that the prevailing wind blows into the working face of the hill. Compact promptly after dumping to prevent papers from blowing off the working face. Use snow fences downwind from the working face to control blowing paper.

Burning of Refuse and Fire Control. Allow no burning of refuse at landfill sites. Although burning reduces volume and increases the life of the site, the air pollution and nuisances created by open burning of refuse outweigh any benefits that might be gained.

Notify the nearest public fire protection service of the location and access to the landfill, and any sources of fire-fighting water on or near the site. Make arrangements with the fire department for emergency access to the site during closed hours.

Provide stockpiled soil, or a source of water at the working face, for accidental fire control. If a soil stockpile is used, provide a quantity of soil sufficient to cover the largest uncovered area of the fill with 1 foot of soil. If water is used for fire protection, provide at least 4 gallons for every square foot of uncovered area at the fill.

Fills containing wood or other combustible material should be enclosed with earth dikes to limit the spread of fires. The maximum area enclosed within dikes should be 2 acres. The minimum top width of a dike section should be 3 feet.

Construct a minimum 10-foot-wide fire trail around the perimeter of the fill to prevent accidental fires from spreading to adjacent property.

Salvaging. Remove all salvage from the site at the close of each day, or provide a small, separate, fenced area where salvaged materials can be stored in an orderly manner. Terminate the salvage operation if it becomes dangerous, unsightly, or causes a nuisance.

Maintenance. After the active period of filling operations is completed, and after the landfill has been closed, continue to maintain the fill until it has become stabilized. Ensure prompt repair of cracks, depressions, and erosion of the surface and side slopes.

Erosion Control. Plant completed landfills with suitable grass cover to control erosion. The following grass mixture is suitable for use on landfills:

Red Fescue	44 percent
Chewing Fescue	30 percent
White Dutch Clover	15 percent
Perennial Rye Grass	10 percent
Inerts, Weeds, Crop	1 percent

Use of Completed Landfills

Record of Land Use. Record a detailed description and plat of the completed fill site with the County Recorder's Office to provide notice to future owners or users of the site. The detailed description should include the type of solid waste deposited and the original and final terrain description.

Gas Production. If structures are to be built on or adjacent to a demolition landfill, take precautions to prevent explosive decomposition gases from collecting beneath or entering into the structure. Require all buildings constructed on or adjacent to sanitary landfills to have suitable means of preventing gas accumulations, such as a well-ventilated air space between buildings and the fill surface.

AMENDMENTS TO "NONPROCESSIBLE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM"

Page No.	CHANGES
p.2	2. That the nonprocessible landfill program should emphasize rapid filling of permitted fills within present DEQ limitations.
p.4	Maximize the reclamation and reuse of materials and land within the economic confines of the market.
	5. Compliant instead of complaint.
p.5	1. (However) Also, approximately 30% of the processed solid waste stream will remain as an unuseable residue which needs to be landfilled. This processed residue may be acceptable in a nonprocessible landfill.
	3. Indiscriminate instead of indescriminate.
	(1) Prolonged life causing inconvenience (among) to, . . .
	Proposals for new sites should consider the optimum number of sites operating at a given time (based on) to handle estimated quantities, ...
	4. (In violation of DEQ permits,) Existing demolition solid waste disposal sites receive commercial wastes that include food wastes, paper, corrugated, etc. Without separation of processible and nonprocessible wastes, (the processible programs change of success is greatly reduced.) operation of demolition sites within DEQ standards is significantly difficult.
	5. The State DEQ presently regulates all landfills including demolition sites (These regulations include) and requires quarterly reporting and sampling of waste material. (This information is required for planning purposes, however, little work in this area has been performed.) These quarterly reports are not uniformly prepared nor accurate.
p.7	Two are limited to (use by certain individuals only) specific users while five are open to all users.

Page No.	CHANGES
p.7,cont.	. Obrist landfill (Troutdale) specific users . Lakeside Reclamation (Grabhorn) special users
p.9	Steep instead of steem. Percolation instead of perculation.
p.22	Future site use after filling is an important consideration in site selection. Past demolition landfills have been developed for use as industrial - commercial sites and as parks and open spaces. Such uses are also recommended for future landfill sites within local land use and engineering considerations. (Development of these types are also recommended for future landfill sites, with due consideration being given to the proper engineering of landfills for future use.) Potential interference of landfill operations with surrounding land use should be considered. For instance, filling a gravel pit in a residential area for future use as a park would be very beneficial (from a) future land use (standpoint), but the operation of the landfill in a residential area would usually be less acceptable than operation in an industrial area. Nuisances caused by traffic going to demolition landfills through residential areas can be reduced substantially by allowing only commercial vehicles to use the landfills. (The evaluation of such things as operating) These operational conflicts, environmental impacts, (or) economic ramifications, and (with) existing land use concerns will ultimately be (made) determined from a site-by-site evaluation. Filling gravel pits helps restore the land (environment) to its naturally occuring state, while (lowland areas and ravines exist in a naturally occuring state.
p.23	Generally,) modification of lowlands or ravines impact other physical and geological conditions. C. Conformance to Land Use. (In setting) priorities for selection of demolition fill sites, (an important consideration is whether the proposed use for the completed site is in conformance with existing and planned) include conformance with proposed use for the completed site and future land use. (If the intended site use cannot conform to land use planning, it should be considered) Variances may be obtained for filling operators, but completed fill uses should conform with the land use plan. (Another consideration is whether the filling of a site improves its usability.) A site that requires filling to make it usable should have a higher priority than a site that can meet requirements for land use without being filled.

Page No.	CHANGES
p.23,cont.	E. Suggested Site Sizes .... demolition landfill sites to an economical level of operation to provide adequate operational income.
	F. Procedure for Site Selection. The procedure for site (selection) development should consist of a formal process of communication between MSD and all other parties involved with disposal of nonprocessible wastes. (The first step in the communication process is to establish the need for a new site.)
p.24	PROCEDURE. Prior to the (implementation) development of any landfill site, a number of tasks will need to be performed as follows: (this subsection suggests those tasks and an orderly and efficient manner for performing them.)
	<indent beginning with Pre-Action Tasks>
	3. MSD should establish and maintain a list of demolition contractors, types or industry using demolition sites, demolition site operators, and owners of potential demolition sites. (MSD should make an effort to contact these people and make them aware of new nonprocessible landfills and how they may be impacted.) This information will be available to those with specific interests.
	2. <under Action Tasks>
	Specific site work (performed in this phase should) will consist of geological reconaissance ...
p.25	3. MSD should utilize the preliminary engineering and environmental assessment in public hearings and as a basis for obtaining (obtain) conditional approvals, (from approving agencies.) final land use approvals, and comments from all interested parties. (In addition, public hearings should be conducted.)
	4. (The) Final engineering (on) for specific sites (should be completed and required final) will be used to obtain technical approvals (obtained) from the Department of Environmental Quality, State Water Resources Dept., the Corps of Engineers, and others as required.
	The expense of the pre-action tasks outlined should be borne mainly by MSD. The action tasks should be performed by private industry (or a combination of both, as needs and circumstances dictate) with assistance from MSD.

Page No.	CHANGES
p.25,cont.	Planning for demolition landfills should be completed at least one year before the expected closure of existing landfills to allow sufficient time for implementation. (To make the) Necessary (evaluations, MSD must have information) information on waste quantities and expected landfill lives (provided by current site operators. This type of information) is presently required by DEQ and should (be made) continue as part of any operating requirements established by MSD. PERMIT OR FRANCHISE REQUIREMENTS. Permit application forms and application requirements will be (virtually identical) similar to those of DEQ. (This would avoid extra work for the applicant and prevent confusion. Since) DEQ permit requirements (basically) for construction and operation (ing requirements) are minimum requirements. The MSD permit will (be written to) include the standard DEQ operating requirements (plus any) and additional (special) requirements specific to any unusual MSD concerns. (above those of DEQ) The recommended MSD operating requirements are attached as Appendix C. <end of indentation> G. Site Users. Although demolition landfills are developed primarily for the disposal of demolition and other nonprocessible wastes, the sites (should also) may be open for disposal of minimum amounts of brush and yard (clean up) debris and other wastes approved by MSD. (The location of the site and the needs of the user should determine) whether the site should be open to the general public or (not. Sites in industrial areas with suitable access can generally handle the high volume of traffic generated by public use of a site. Heavy traffic from public use of a site would generally not be acceptable in residential areas. However, the question of public use of a site should) limited to specific users will be made on a site-by-site evaluation, and will consider access, traffic, adjacent land use and the specific requirements of the developer.
p.32	. Overall reduction in time required to unload at disposal site. Less conflicts with the "public having their own wastes." . Lower vehicle maintenance costs due to improved "dumping" conditions of final disposal point.

Page No.	CHANGES
p.34	2. MSD and DEQ should encourage maintaining filling rates of existing demolition (and) landfills by limiting or reducing the number.
	3. DEQ should divert food wastes and office commercial solid wastes from demolition landfills to processible landfills.
	4. DEQ should refrain from granting new demolition landfill permits in or near the MSD area where it will detrimentally impact quantities going to other sites until existing sites are filled or until the MSD solid waste plan is implemented.
	5. DEQ should close out sites which have no logical end and which are not a part of areawide plans.
	6. MSD and DEQ should encourage (the installation of scales at the landfills) the weighing of solid waste at all large landfills and MSD should closely monitor monthly volumes at all landfills within the MSD area in order to properly plan future disposal requirements.
	8. MSD should encourage (continued rapid) sustained filling of existing demolition landfills. Recommendations concerning each existing demolition landfill are as follows:
	a. Hidden Valley Disposal Site - This site should be closed by July, 1977. Materials presently accepted by (from) this disposal site can be placed in other demolition or putrescible landfills.
	b. Columbia Land Reclamation, Inc. - This site should be filled as soon as possible within the (original 22.6 acres proposed) present DEQ approved operational plan. Expansion of this site should be discouraged until other higher priority sites are filled. Acceptable materials should include only (dry and bulky solid wastes pursuant to the operational plan submitted by) the materials accepted under the current DEQ permit.
	c. Lavelle and Yett (NE 82nd) - This site should be filled to grades proposed by Phase II engineering plans as soon as possible (estimated 1980) in accordance with current DEQ permit.
	d. Lavelle Landfill (King Road) - This site should be filled to permitted grades as soon as possible in accordance with current DEQ permit. The decision on whether to continue to fill this site will be made after preliminary engineering analysis of the unfilled portions are completed.

Page No.	CHANGES
p.35	e. Obrist Landfill (Troutdale) - This site should continue to be filled with (only private) land clearing, (and) demolition, and construction debris (solid wastes) delivered only by licensed haulers and commercial contractors.
	f. Hillsboro Landfill - This site should be filled as quickly as possible in compliance with current DEQ permit.
	g. Grabhorn Landfill - This site should continue to operate as it has in the past. Expansion of the operations as desired by the current operator should commence only after an analysis of expansion plans and alternatives.
	10. MSD and DEQ should identify a replacement demolition site(s) by July, 1977, for several sites scheduled to close by 1978.
	B. Long Range
	1. MSD should (divert quantities of) prohibit paper from nonprocessible landfills.
	2. MSD should (divert) prohibit commercial and certain processible, industrial loads of solid wastes (to) from the (processible) nonprocessible system.
	3. MSD should allow landclearing, (and) certain construction, and demolition wastes to be accepted at the nonprocessible landfills.
	5. DEQ should limit dumping of (excavation) demolition, landclearing, and construction wastes in uncontrolled sites by:
	a. Monitoring clean dirt fills permitted by State Department of Lands and local building officials.
	b. Controlling access to prohibit public dumping.
	c. Allowing only commercial or (private use) licensed hauler usage of certain sites.
	d. (Recording amounts) Monitoring quantities of material landfilled.
	e. Directing landclearing, demolition, and construction wastes to nonprocessible landfills.

Page No.	CHANGES
p.35cont.	f. Inspecting and enforcing compliance in unpermitted fills. g. Coordination of demolition permits with local jurisdictions. 6. New nonprocessible landfill proposals should be (prioritized on the basis of) based on: a. Technical and environmental acceptability; b. Established need and justification of quantities; c. Reclaimed value and desireability of fillings, prioritized as: 1. Gravel pits; 2. Lowlands, not including wetlands; 3. Ravines.

77-737 CONTRACT 77-041 - THE FILM LOFT

REMOVED FROM THE AGENDA.

77-738 CONTRACT 77-042 - UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

REMOVED FROM THE AGENDA.

77-739 CHIMPANZEE/ORANGUTAN EXHIBIT PRESENTATION

MR. ILIFF WILL PROVIDE A PRESENTATION ON THE ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHIMPANZEE/ORANGUTAN EXHIBIT PRESENTLY IN DESIGN DEVELOPMENT BY THE ARCHITECTS, MARTIN/SODERSTROM/MATTESON. THESE COSTS WILL BE FINALIZED AT A MEETING SCHEDULED FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1977, WITH MEMBERS OF THE ZOO STAFF, THE ARCHITECTS AND THE CONSTRUCTION CONSULTANT.

THIS WILL BE A VERBAL PRESENTATION WITH NO ACTION REQUIRED.

77-740 C.E.T.A. II Contract

In searching out ways to accomplish our goals within budgetary limitations, the City of Portland has agreed to contract with MSD for the services of one maintenance laborer and one gardener laborer for the eight-month period of February 1, 1977, through September 30, 1977, utilizing C.E.T.A. II Program. The total contract value for this time period would be $12,384. The terms call for a reimbursement of $619 per person per month plus fringe benefits of 25%.

MSD will bear the expense of wages and benefits above the contract amount. Provisions of the contract call for participants to be residents of Portland and unemployed for at least 30 days prior to application or to be underemployed (toqualify as underemployed, the applicant's income for the past 12 months must not exceed the federal poverty guideline limit). MSD will make every attempt to place participants in continuing positions funded from other than grant funds under the Act.

The cost impact is as follows:

I. Fiscal Year 1976-77

Estimated actual costs 2/1/77 through 6/30/77	wages	$8,706
	fringes	2,177
		10,883
Allowable reimbursement		7,738
Net cost to MSD		$ 3,145

II. Fiscal Year 1977-78 (through 9/30/77)

Estimated actual cost (wage increases not included)	wages	$ 5,629
	Fringes	1,407
		7,036
Allowable reimbursement		4,646
Net estimated cost to MSD (without wage increases)		$2,390

THE STAFF RECOMMENDS THAT THE MSD BOARD APPROVE THE CONTRACT WITH C.E.T.A. II AND AUTHORIZE THE CHAIRMAN TO SIGN.

One laborer and one gardener.

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT
BOARD ACTION

NO. 77-740 DATE 1-28-77

	YES	NO	ABST.
BARTELS			
GORDON			
McCREADY			
ROBNETT			
SALQUIST			
SCHUMACHER			
MILLER, CHAIRMAN			

Clerk of the Board

METROPOLITAN SERVICE DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GUEST ATTENDANCE LIST

DATE: Jan. 28, 1977

NAME	REPRESENTATION
Bob Brown	DEQ
Glenn R. LaVelle	LaVelle Landfill - King Rd.
Ronald Watson Attorney	Land Reclamation Inc.
Gene Blow	Land Reclamation Inc
Bell Blow	Land Reclamation Inc
Mike Alesko	The Oregonian
Normandie Denny	A.G.C.
Gene Jonsen	Gene's Scrap Tire Salvage
Don Hamlug	Wash County Haulers Assn
H Knapp	[illegible]
Manuel G Lary	M.D.C
[illegible]	Waterway Terminals Co
[illegible]	Zoo
Jack Rement	Ore. Journal
Patti Pride	Mult. Co.
Walter W Cate	CLACKAMAS Co.
David G Phillips	(S.W.C) Clackamas County
John R. Wilson	MSD