



*Protecting the Environment,
Preserving the Enchantment*

Solid Waste Bureau

2008

New Mexico

Solid Waste

Annual Report





2008 New Mexico Solid Waste Report

Letter From the Secretary – July 2008

Dear Elected Officials, Solid Waste Administrators, and Residents:

It is a pleasure to provide you with the New Mexico Environment Department's 2008 annual solid waste report (as required by the New Mexico Solid Waste Act – 74-9-13), covering January 1 – December 31, 2007.

The data in this report is a compilation of information provided to the NMED by 256 facilities from across the state. I congratulate all of these solid waste operators for the thoroughness, accuracy, and timeliness of their 2007 data – a vast improvement over past years.

As you read through this year's report, you will notice several new sections: A listing of solid waste facility hearings; a map and contact information of the active permitted and registered landfills; and several significant solid waste stories that made the news in 2007. As always, we've kept the charts, graphs, and county break-out information that you tell us is helpful in tracking and understanding solid waste issues.

Among the numerous activities of note, there is one that stands out: while the total tons of solid waste managed in 2007 was only one percent higher than in 2006, the tons of recycled materials rose 19 percent, elevating the 2007 state-wide recycling rate to 10.96 percent, up from a 9.74 percent rate in 2006. The new recycling rate is the highest ever attained in New Mexico!

We hope you find the following pages as useful as they are informative.

Sincerely,



Ron Curry
Secretary



2008 New Mexico Solid Waste Report

Solid Waste Management Act Requirements

The New Mexico Solid Waste Act of 1990 charged the New Mexico Environment Department with:

- Preparing an inclusive annual state solid waste management report;
- Overseeing the requirements in the Act; and
- Developing a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Plan and program for New Mexico.

The purpose of the annual report is to provide the Governor and the Legislature with a solid waste program status report to assist with improvement of solid waste management efforts in New Mexico.

This document is the ninth report from the Secretary of the Environment Department regarding the current management of solid waste in our State.

Information in this report is included for the period from January 1, 2007 through December 31, 2007.

The contents of this report are prepared in accordance with the mandates of the New Mexico Solid Waste Act (Act). Data used in this report has been compiled from annual reports provided by the owners and operators of solid waste facilities in New Mexico.

Introduction—New Mexico Solid Waste Management Program

The Solid Waste Bureau (SWB) has established and continues to implement the majority of the elements in the comprehensive solid waste program as required by the Act and the Recycling and Illegal Dumping Act. Those elements include:

- A program to provide standards for facility construction and operation, to process and issue permits, and to review and approve closure plans;
- A program to ensure protection of groundwater by requiring completion of groundwater monitoring at solid waste facilities;
- A program to inspect and audit facilities to ensure operating and recordkeeping standards are maintained;
- A program to educate, address, and enforce laws against illegal dumping and improper handling of waste;

- A program to certify facility operators, publish educational brochures and provide technical assistance to the solid waste community;
- A program to develop regulations, compile and analyze report data, publish an annual report, and produce special reports as required;
- A protocol to review applications for Recycling and Illegal Dumping and Scrap Tire Grant Funds;
- A scrap tire management program; and
- A program providing technical assistance that includes a statewide recycling directory for the proper handling and disposal of household hazardous waste (HHW).

Contents:

Solid Waste Management Recommendations	3
Recycling Energy Savings; WaRM	4
Recycling Rates; Top Five Recycling Counties	5
Analysis of Solid Waste Generation, Disposal, Recycling, and Diversion in New Mexico	7
Management of Solid Waste by Enforcement Areas	11
Commonly Diverted Materials	13
Significant Accomplishments of the Solid Waste Bureau	14
Tire Management Grants	23
RAID Grants Awarded in 2007	25
Solid Waste In The News	27
Permitted Facilities Lists, Map, and Landfills Accepting Special Waste	29
SWB Organization Chart	32

This information is posted on the New Mexico Environment Department's (NMED) Web site at:
www.nmenv.state.nm.us

2008 Legislature Recycling and Solid Waste Management Recommendations



To meet the goals of the Solid Waste Management Act in New Mexico provision of sustainable funding is needed for state and local solid waste management, recycling, and diversion programs.

☆ Section 74-9-8 (I) of the 1990 Solid Waste Act establishes a facility permit application fee for processing permit applications based on costs of application review incurred by the Division. The maximum fee limit is not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

The Solid Waste Act needs to be amended during the next Legislative session to change the maximum fee limit from \$10,000 to a reasonable level to appropriately cover costs of the permit review and of holding the Public Hearing. The current specified maximum fee is woefully inadequate to cover current costs. During the 18 intervening years since the Act was passed, the cost of completing technical reviews of the application, providing public notices, and holding hearings has significantly increased, in some cases by more than a factor of 10.

A typical application includes seven to ten volumes and many engineering plans and design element sheets, resulting in a review process that takes approximately 18 months. Multiple technical staff is involved including the bureau chief, section manager, hydrologist, engineer, Certified Public Accountant, attorney, and other technical experts as necessary.

Examples, of costs for several recent hearings include, but are not limited to: court reporter \$10,000- \$68,000; simultaneous Spanish interpreter between \$12,500 –\$72,000 depending on the length of the hearing. As required by the Act and Rules, the Notice of Hearing must be published in two places in the newspaper, at a cost ranging from \$6,000 to \$12,500 per newspaper. These hearing associated costs do not include staff review time, nor payment of other associated costs, such as retaining the services of a bi-lingual hearing officer, payment for the hearing venue, per-diem for staff, and payment of technical witnesses, if necessary.

☆ While recycling rates increased in the past year, many New Mexicans in both urban cities and rural communities still do not have access to basic residential drop-off recycling centers or residential and commercial curbside recycling programs. The Legislature can play a key role in helping to increase access to recycling services for all New Mexicans, and in State government by making the following changes:

1. Amend the Solid Waste Act Section 74-9-41 to allow the Department to use penalty and interest already deposited in the Solid Waste Facility Grant fund to award grants for recycling and solid waste management programs.
2. Approve adequate budget funds for the General Services Department (GSD) for recycling services at all State office buildings to bring State agencies in compliance with the Act.
3. Pass a Recycling Resource Economic Opportunity Bill similar to the bill passed in Colorado in 2006. Establish a Recycling Resource Economic Opportunity Fund using a mechanism based on recommendations of New Mexico stakeholders. Funds would be used by SWB and local communities to implement sustainable waste reduction and recycling programs and to issue recycling grants to develop sustainable waste practices.
4. Continue to fund Capital outlay requests for solid waste management and recycling a diversion programs.



Benefits of Waste Prevention and Recycling— Energy Savings and Greenhouse Gas Reduction



- **Waste prevention and recycling** (including composting) diverts organic wastes from landfills, thereby reducing the methane released when these materials decompose.
- **Recycling saves energy.** Manufacturing goods from recycled materials typically requires less energy than producing goods from virgin materials.
- **Waste prevention is even more effective at saving energy.** When people reuse things or when products are made with less material, less energy is needed to extract, transport, and process raw materials and to manufacture products. When energy demand decreases, fewer fossil fuels are burned and less carbon dioxide is emitted to the atmosphere.
- **Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and store it in wood, in a process called "carbon sequestration."** Waste prevention and recycling of paper products allow more trees to remain standing in the forest, where they can continue to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

New Mexico Recycling Totals and Energy Savings

Commodity	Tons Recycled In New Mexico	Total Million BTU	Total MTCE
Aluminum Cans	4,645	(958,831)	(17,190)
Steel Cans	721	(14,396)	(353)
Glass	2,727	(5,796)	(207)
HDPE	577	(29,372)	(219)
LDPE	620	(34,726)	(286)
PET	705	(37,247)	(296)
Corrugated Cardboard	64,598	(995,982)	(54,813)
Newspaper	11,438	(188,566)	(8,708)
Office Paper	4,524	(45,607)	(3,519)
Phonebooks	62	(708)	(45)
Mixed Paper, board	2	(46)	(2)
Mixed Paper Office	6,023	(84,029)	(5,612)
Mixed Metals	24,161	(1,807,393)	(34,643)
Mixed Plastics	624	(32,707)	(254)
Mixed Recyclable	11,531	(194,963)	(9,164)
Personal Computers	620	(26,931)	(382)
Totals		4,457,300	145,895

EPA's Waste Reduction Model (WaRM) incorporates the emissions factors and enables waste managers to analyze their potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions based on the waste stream. In terms of climate benefits, waste prevention is generally the best management option. Recycling is the next best approach.

National Totals

Recycling materials reduces greenhouse gas emissions. EPA estimates that current national recycling efforts—82 million tons of municipal solid waste in 2006—yield annual greenhouse gas emission reductions equivalent to removing over 39.4 million passenger cars from the road each year.

New Mexico Recycling Totals for 2007

Recycling in New Mexico reduced energy consumption by 4,457,300 million BTUs. **This is equivalent to one year's energy consumption for all the occupied homes in Valencia County or 35,638,032 gallons of gasoline!**

Using recycling totals, the WaRM also calculated New Mexico's reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, which are equivalent to removing 115,789 passenger cars from the roadway for a year!



Total Energy Saved: 4,457,300 Million BTU	Total GHG Emission Reduction: 145,895 MTCE
This is equivalent to: 35,638,032 Gallons of Gasoline 768,500 Barrels of Oil 23,534 Households' Annual Energy Consumption	This is equivalent to: Removing 115,789 passenger cars for a year



New Mexico Recycling Rate Increases

*In 2007,
New
Mexicans
recycled at
a rate of
nearly 11%,
or 228,254
tons of
MSW
recycled,
mulched, or
composted*

The SWB uses the EPA's *Measuring Recycling, A Guide for State and Local Governments* as the guidelines for determining the standard MSW Recycling Rate. By using the EPA guidelines, SWB has standardized the recycling rate and makes it easier to compare New Mexico's recycling rates to those of other states.



Bales of plastic ready to transport for processing

EPA provides guidelines which define MSW as including all normal household waste, commercial waste, recyclable materials, appliances, scrap tires, lead acid batteries, antifreeze, brush and green waste, food scraps, paper, cardboard, newspaper, office paper, phone books, plastic, glass, steel and aluminum containers, electronic waste, etc. The type of materials that are **not** included in the MSW generation rate, is special waste, construction and demolition waste (C & D), motor oil, car bodies, mining waste, heavy equipment, windows, food processing waste or out-of-state waste.

The recycling rate is calculated by dividing all in-state recyclable materials collected, by all MSW generated in New Mexico. In 2007, the total generation of in-state MSW was 2,082,078 tons and the total amount of recyclable materials collected was 228,254 tons.

$$\text{Recyclable Material} = \frac{228,254 \text{ tons}}{2,082,078 \text{ tons}} = .1096 \times 100 = 10.96 \%$$



#1

Lincoln County: Highest Recycling Rate in New Mexico by County

67.7% Recycling Rate

*32,141+ tons MSW managed with
21,755 tons recycled and composted.*

Again this year, Lincoln County had the highest recycling rate in the state. Lincoln County achieved this recycling rate due to the large scale composting operations in the County. 19,979 tons of green waste and other materials were composted, saving landfill space, transportation costs, and



tipping fees. In addition to the extensive composting operations, an additional 1,770 tons of other recyclables (cardboard, newspaper, containers, scrap metal, and electronic waste) were collected and sent off site for recycling. The amount of recyclable materials collected in 2007 increased by more than 1,000 tons compared to the amounts collected in 2006.





Chaves County:

21.2% Recycling Rate

#2 (69,394 tons MSW; 14,729 tons recycled)

Chaves County is again recognized as achieving one of the top five recycling rates in New Mexico.

The Roswell Municipal Landfill dedicates separate roll-offs for the collection of cardboard, tires, and metal at the landfill site. In addition, the City of Roswell operates a recycling center, has nine recycling roll-off containers located throughout the city, and advertises on television and radio to encourage recycling.



Bernalillo County:

19.6% Recycling Rate

#3 (625,285 tons MSW; 122,624 tons recycled)



The City of Albuquerque operates an Intermediate Processing Facility, provides weekly curbside pick-up of recyclables, as well as 12 recycling drop-off locations throughout the city. There are three high volume recycling facilities that accept source separated materials and at least two large scale composting facilities in the

County. The University of New Mexico and Kirtland Air Force Base have a very active recycling program that contributes to the Bernalillo County recycling rate.



Los Alamos County:

17.4% Recycling Rate

#4 (24,658 tons of MSW; 4,279 tons recycled)

Los Alamos County Solid Waste Division provides weekly curbside pick-up for recyclables along with quarterly pick-up of large items and brush. They also require all self-haulers to segregate the recyclable material from the disposable waste material. Their program includes composting of yard and green wastes. In addition, the county provides comprehensive information regarding the recycling program on the Solid Waste Division's web page and promotes recycling by giving presentations at local schools, community groups and clubs in November— "Recycling Awareness Month".



Curry County:

16% Recycling Rate

#5 (72,172 tons MSW; 11,538 tons recycled)



Cannon AFB Mobile Recycling Unit

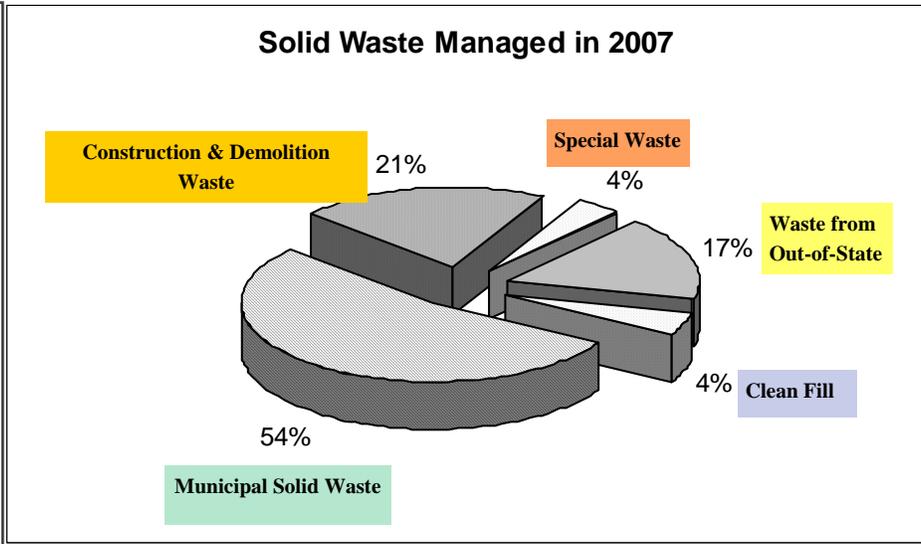
Seven facilities contributed to the recycling rate in Curry County. Recyclable materials are collected at three commercial recycling facilities, Cannon Air Force Base Recycling Center and DRMO, the Clovis Regional Solid Waste Facility Landfill and the Melrose Transfer Station. Mulching of green waste generated by the March 2007 tornadoes contributed to over half of the recycled materials.

Analysis of Solid Waste Generation and Management 2007

Total Tons of Waste Managed in 2007:
3,891,571 Tons

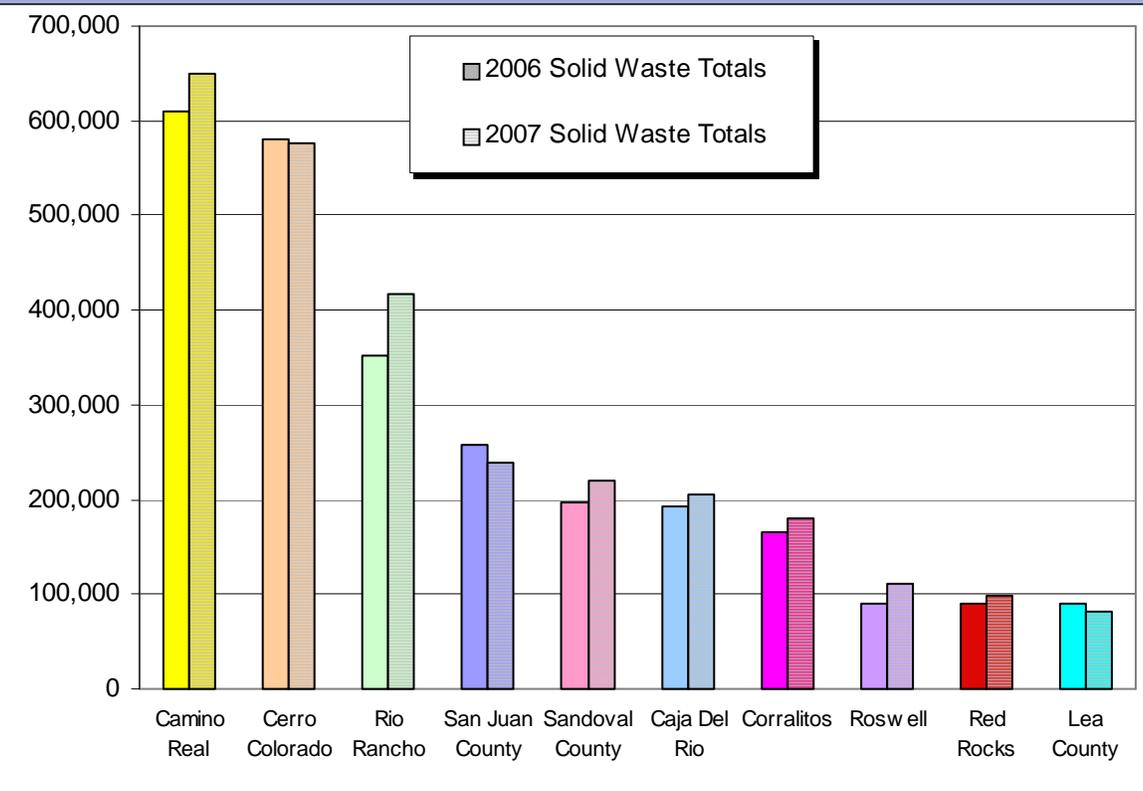
MSW: 2,082,078 Tons
 C & D: 825,554 Tons
 Clean Fill: 146,707 Tons
 Out-of-State: 665,627 Tons
 Special Waste: 170,911 Tons

Plus Used Oil: 694 Tons



Solid waste facilities throughout the state managed a total of 3,891,571 tons of waste in 2007. That total is approximately 40,000 tons greater than the amount managed in 2006. Fifty-four percent of the total waste managed is classified as in-state MSW, which includes residential and commercial waste and recyclable materials. C & D waste accounts for 21 percent of the total tonnage, while 17 percent of the waste managed by New Mexico solid waste facilities originated from out of state (Texas, Colorado, Arizona and Mexico). Four percent of the total tonnage was special waste. Special waste includes materials such as petroleum contaminated soils, chemical spills, infectious waste, sludge, asbestos, ash, etc. The remaining four percent of the waste is clean fill (concrete blocks, brick, etc.). A total of 3,431,979 tons of material was buried in New Mexico landfills.

Landfills Managing the Most Tons of Solid Waste in 2006 and 2007



Trends
 In general, the amount of solid waste managed by landfills continues to increase. However, three landfills report less solid waste managed in 2007 than in 2006.

Analysis of Solid Waste Generation and Management

County	MSW TOTALS	Recycling Totals	% Recycling Rate	Total of all Materials that could be Diverted	Beneficially Used	Diversion Totals (Recycling + Beneficially Used)	% Diversion Rate
Bernalillo	625,285.18	122,624.48	19.61	867,617.72	8,911.97	131,555.07	15.16
Catron	3,380.87	0.00	0.00	3,566.57	0.74	1.48	0.04
Chaves	69,393.79	14,729.10	21.23	112,900.35	10,116.00	24,850.10	22.01
Cibola	17,814.85	0.00	0.00	18,077.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colfax	14,435.34	773.26	5.36	16,614.81	285.62	1,060.58	6.38
Curry	72,172.34	11,537.67	15.99	103,936.79	11,743.46	23,341.89	22.46
De Baca	1,578.31	173.36	10.98	2,753.49	668.49	845.45	30.70
Dona Ana	189,764.20	10,442.90	5.50	313,408.62	4,685.21	15,395.62	4.91
Eddy	50,997.17	3,686.42	7.23	62,580.02	9.60	3,705.62	5.92
Grant	32,311.16	1,480.60	4.58	39,440.30	7,249.14	8,778.34	22.26
Guadalupe	3,460.09	8.00	0.23	3,907.30	1.60	11.20	0.29
Harding	252.19	34.75	13.78	252.51	0.86	35.93	14.23
Hidalgo	4,283.46	78.35	1.83	4,541.46	409.19	487.54	10.74
Lea	70,612.18	4,508.00	6.38	89,836.50	0.00	4,508.00	5.02
Lincoln	32,141.23	21,755.11	67.69	40,977.21	3,201.30	24,961.38	60.92
Los Alamos	24,658.37	4,278.53	17.35	43,561.31	13,970.57	18,286.07	41.98
Luna	18,440.00	602.23	3.27	31,404.43	562.20	1,178.63	3.75
McKinley	67,407.19	140.00	0.21	77,895.44	0.00	140.00	0.18
Mora	10,672.37	43.12	0.40	12,591.02	69.82	114.42	0.91
Otero	62,430.66	3,650.71	5.85	91,431.61	24,667.10	28,456.49	31.12
Quay	31,804.23	365.00	1.15	60,650.92	12,599.00	12,970.00	21.38
Rio Arriba	25,116.30	546.67	2.18	25,366.30	14.63	571.30	2.25
Roosevelt	1,330.78	72.13	5.42	1,371.38	16.00	88.13	6.43
San Juan	174,746.52	1,383.02	0.79	204,194.15	149.63	1,553.28	0.76
San Miguel	16,386.35	966.40	5.90	16,806.73	64.98	1,031.38	6.14
Sandoval	201,136.66	7,038.43	3.50	511,522.46	85,910.00	92,948.43	18.17
Santa Fe	155,350.65	13,609.49	8.76	225,032.74	6,981.50	20,616.29	9.16
Sierra	7,204.92	260.07	3.61	7,963.92	71.73	331.80	4.17
Socorro	13,049.48	270.81	2.08	19,158.60	0.00	270.81	1.41
Taos	31,436.56	1,254.44	3.99	42,109.65	3,546.51	4,802.19	11.40
Torrance	17,938.97	930.85	5.19	22,427.18	2,000.00	2,946.33	13.14
Union	332.57	0.00	0.00	332.57	25.50	25.50	7.67
Valencia	29,135.88	1,010.03	3.47	40,085.78	15.00	1,025.93	2.56
Totals	2,082,078.05	228,253.93	10.96	3,114,317.35	197,947.35	426,895.18	13.71

Recycling Rate

The recycling rate is calculated by dividing all in-state generated recycled materials, by all in-state generated MSW totals. Included in the MSW stream is the normal household waste and commercial waste, glass, lead-acid batteries, white goods, paper, plastics, textiles, tires, wood, yard trimmings, and other waste. MSW does **not** include out-of-state waste, C & D, clean fill, industrial waste, infectious waste, and other special waste.

In 2007, the total generation of in-state MSW was 2,082,078 tons, and the total amount of material recycled was 228,254 tons, for a recycling rate of nearly 11 percent.

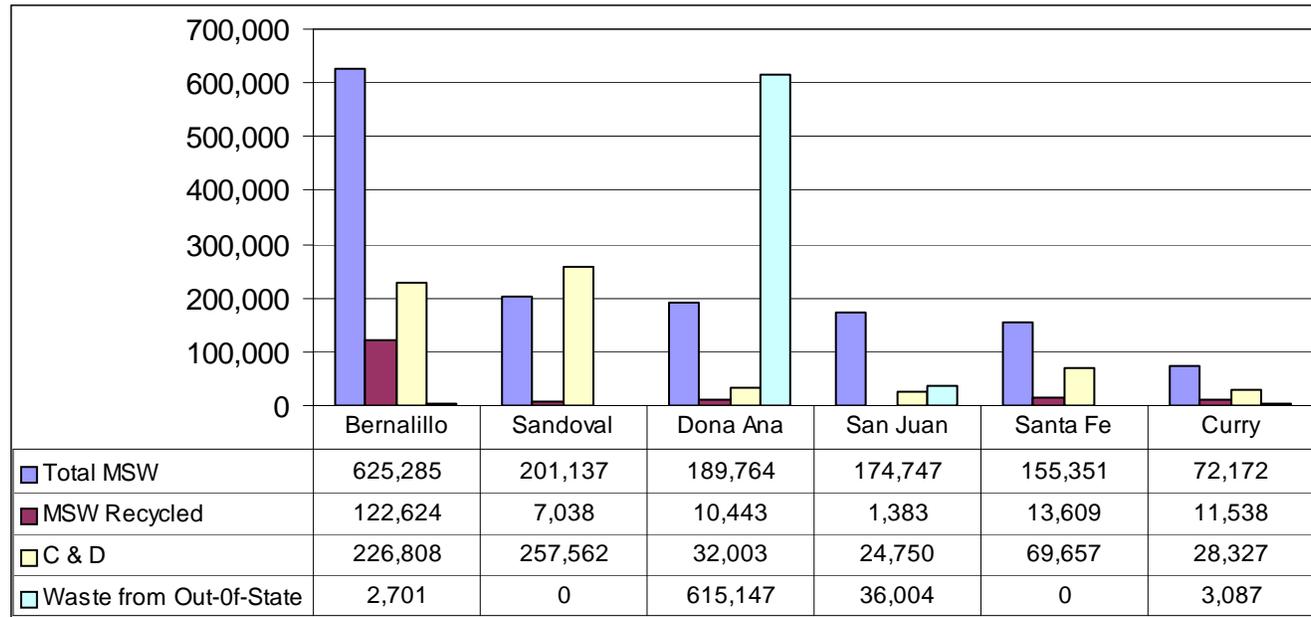
Diversion Rate

The diversion rate in New Mexico includes all materials recycled plus materials beneficially used. The diversion rate is calculated by dividing all in-state generated recycled and beneficially used material, by all in-state generated MSW, C & D, clean fill, and divertible special waste (Sludge, PCS, etc.) totals.

In 2007, the total generation of in-state MSW, C & D, clean fill, and beneficially used special waste was 3,114,317 tons with a total amount of material diverted from the landfill at 426,895 tons.

Analysis of Solid Waste Generation and Management

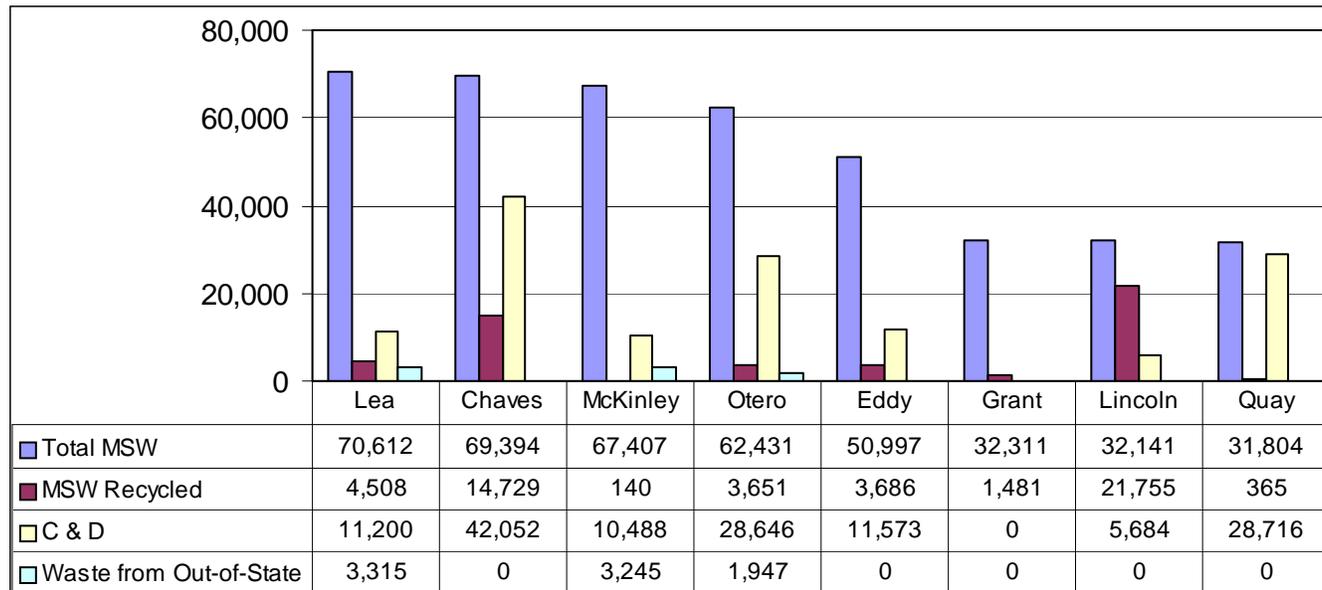
Figure A. Counties Managing Greatest Tonnage of MSW



According to the 2007 US Census Bureau estimates, the six counties in *Figure A* account for nearly 64 percent of the population in New Mexico. Information provided to the Bureau indicates these

counties managed 72 percent of all the materials in the state. Bernalillo County and Curry County were among the top five recycling counties, accounting for 134,162 tons of recycled material.

Figure B. Counties Managing Mid-Range Tonnage of MSW

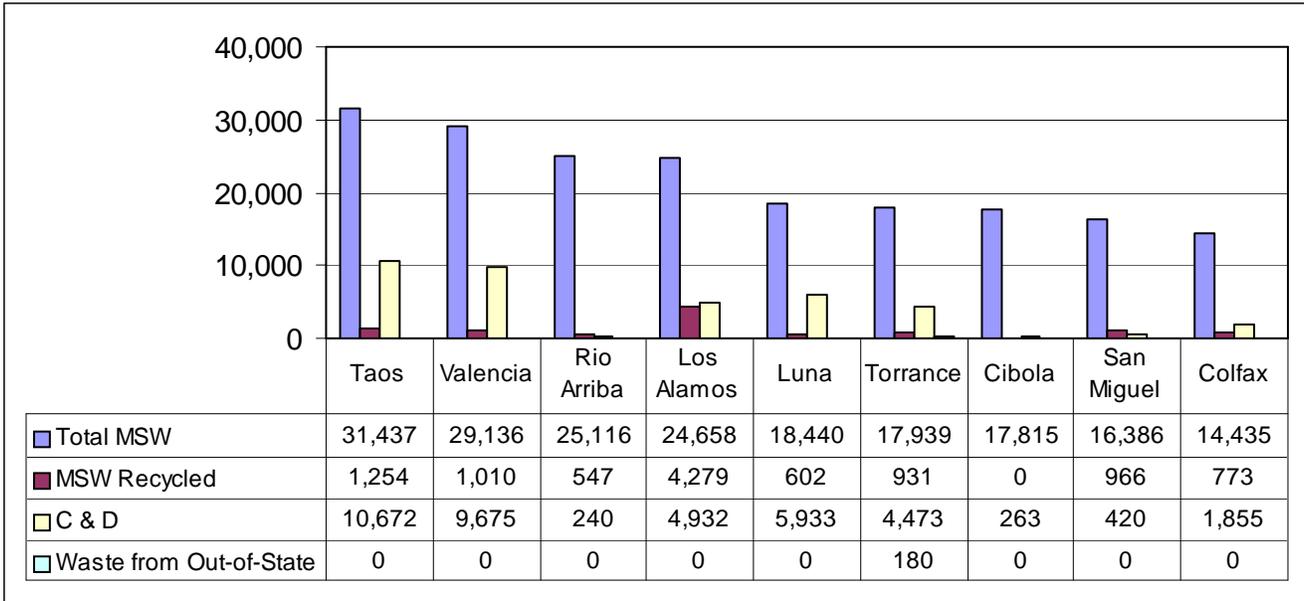


According to the 2007 US Census Bureau estimates, the eight counties in *Figure B* account for over 19 percent of the population in New Mexico. Information provided to the Bureau indicates these counties

managed 18 percent of all the materials in the state. Chaves County was among the top five recycling counties, accounting for 14,729 tons of recycled material. (*Lincoln County exports waste for disposal in Otero County.*)

Analysis of Solid Waste Generation and Management

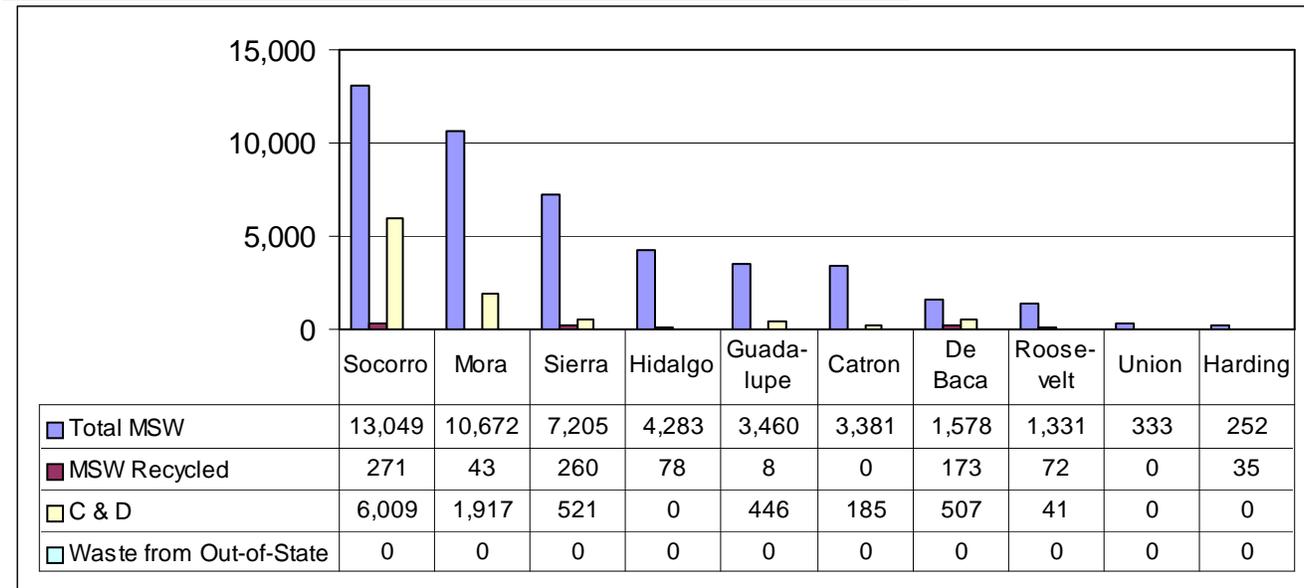
Figure C. Counties Managing 14,000–31,500 Tons of MSW



According to the 2007 US Census Bureau estimates, the nine counties in *Figure C* account for nearly 14 percent of the population in New Mexico. Information provided to the Bureau indicates these counties managed eight percent of all the materials in the state.

Los Alamos County was among the top five recycling counties accounting for 4,279 tons of recycled material. (*Cibola, Rio Arriba, and San Miguel Counties export waste for disposal in other counties.*)

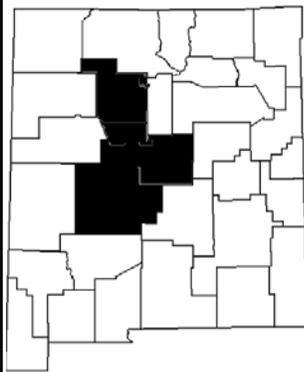
Figure D. Counties Managing Less than 15,000 Tons of MSW



According to the 2007 US Census Bureau estimates, the 10 counties in *Figure D* account for nearly four percent of the population in New Mexico. Information provided to the Bureau indicates these

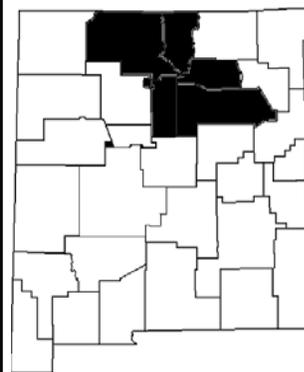
counties managed two percent of all the materials in the state. (*Harding, Hidalgo, Roosevelt and Union Counties export waste for disposal in other counties.*)

Waste Management by Solid Waste Enforcement Areas



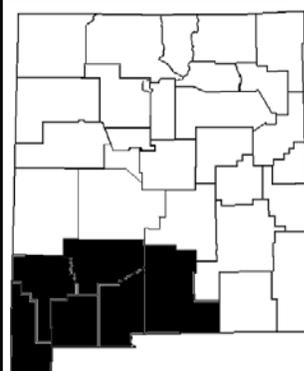
Enforcement Area I includes Bernalillo, Sandoval, Socorro, Torrance, and Valencia Counties. In 2007, this area had an estimated population of 853,238. At present disposal rates, it is estimated that the landfill capacity remaining in five permitted solid waste landfills (Cerro Colorado Landfill, Rio Rancho Landfill, Sandoval Co. Landfill, Torrance County/Bernalillo County Landfill, and Valencia Co. Regional Landfill and Recycling Facility) range from 9.5 years to more than 100 years. The City of Socorro Landfill, a registered landfill, has submitted an Application for a Permit. The Southwest Landfill (C & D landfill) estimates a remaining capacity of 25.7 years, while Keers Asbestos Landfill projects 10 years of capacity remaining. Solid waste facility operators in this district reported recycling 131,875 tons of materials and green waste. Bernalillo County achieved one of the top five recycling rates in New Mexico.

The solid waste generation rate was 5.7 lbs/person/day, with a recycling rate of 0.9 lbs/person/day and a MSW disposal rate of 4.8 lbs/person/day.



Enforcement Area II includes Los Alamos, Mora, Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, San Miguel, and Taos Counties. This area has an estimated population of 267,672. At present disposal rates, the remaining disposal life of the three permitted landfills (Northeastern New Mexico Regional Landfill, Caja Del Rio Landfill and Taos Regional Landfill) and one registered landfill (Los Alamos County Landfill) ranges from one year to 95 years. The Los Alamos County Landfill Closure/Post Closure Care Plan was approved in 2006. It is anticipated that the Los Alamos County Landfill will close in 2008. Operators in this district reported recycling 20,699 tons of material and green waste. Los Alamos County achieved one of the top five recycling rates in New Mexico.

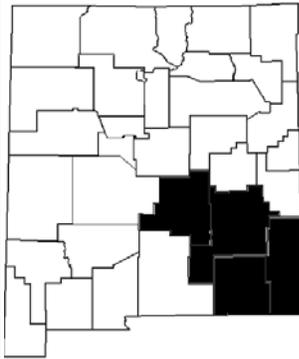
The solid waste generation rate was 5.4 lbs/person/day, with a recycling rate of 0.4 lbs/person/day and a MSW disposal rate of 5.0 lbs/person/day.



Enforcement Area III includes Dona Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Otero, and Sierra Counties. This area has an estimated population of 335,876. At present disposal rates, the remaining disposal life of the four permitted landfills (Camino Real Landfill, Corralitos Landfill, Southwest New Mexico Regional Landfill, and Otero/Lincoln County Regional Landfill) ranges from six years to 20 years. In compliance with the NM Solid Waste Rules the three registered landfills (Deming Landfill, Sierra County Landfill, and Truth or Consequences Landfill), must submit a Permit Application or a Closure/Post Closure Care Plan for each facility. Operators in this area reported recycling 16,515 tons of material and green waste. The City of Deming in Luna County was granted a permit for the new Butterfield Trail Regional Landfill (anticipated opening in 2009). The existing registered Deming Landfill will be closed once the new landfill opens.

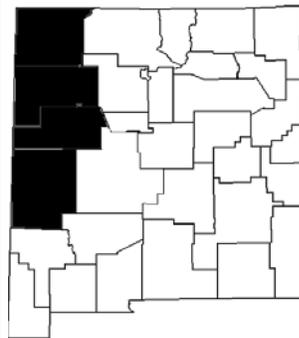
The MSW generation rate was 5.1 lbs/person/day, with a recycling rate of 0.3 lbs/person/day and a MSW disposal rate of 4.8 lbs/person/day.

Waste Management by Solid Waste Enforcement Areas



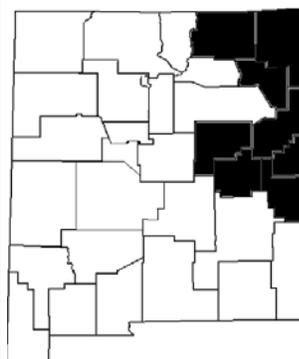
Enforcement Area IV includes Chaves, Eddy, Lincoln, and Lea Counties. This area has an estimated population of 192,423 and encompasses a total area of 19,476 square miles. At present disposal rates, the remaining disposal life of the three permitted landfills (Roswell Municipal Landfill, Sand Point Landfill and the Lea County Landfill) ranges from 16 years to 64 years. This district also has an “industrial waste only” landfill (Lea Land, Inc. Industrial Landfill) with an anticipated life of more than 100 years. Operators in this district reported recycling 44,679 tons of materials and green waste. This area includes two of the top five counties with the best recycling rate in New Mexico (Lincoln County and Chaves County).

MSW generation rate was 6.4 lbs/person/day, with a recycling rate of 1.3 lbs/person/day and a MSW disposal rate of 5.1 lbs/person/day.



Enforcement Area V includes Catron, Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan Counties. This area has an estimated population of 223,173 and encompasses a total area of 22,429 square miles. At present disposal rates, the remaining disposal life of the two permitted landfills (San Juan County Regional Landfill and Reds Rocks Regional Landfill) ranges from one year to 52 years. To comply with the NM Solid Waste Rules the three registered landfills in Catron County (Reserve Landfill, Pie Town Landfill and Glenwood Landfill) must submit a Permit Application or get the Closure/Post Closure Care Plans for each landfill approved. Operators reported that 1,523.02 tons of materials or green waste were recycled. Catron and Cibola counties are two of the three counties in New Mexico reporting no recycling activities. Consequently, this area has the lowest recycling rate in the State.

The MSW generation rate equaled the disposal rate of 6.5 lbs/person/day, with a recycling rate of 0.04lbs/person/day.



Enforcement Area VI includes Colfax, De Baca, Curry, Guadalupe, Harding, Quay, Roosevelt, and Union Counties. This district has an estimated population of 97,528 and encompasses a total area of 21,796 square miles. There are two permitted landfills in this area; Clovis Regional Landfill with 7.4 years of disposal capacity remaining and the new Tucumcari Landfill (not built yet). In compliance with the NM Solid Waste Rules the four registered landfills (De Baca Co.LF, Raton LF, Tucumcari LF, and Vaughn LF) must submit a Permit Application or a Closure/Post Closure Care Plan. Operators reported recycling 12,964 tons of material and green waste. Curry County ranked as one of the top five recycling counties in New Mexico. Union County is one of three counties in New Mexico reporting no recycling activities.

The MSW generation rate was 7.0 lbs/person/day, with a recycling rate of 0.7 lbs/person/day and a MSW disposal rate of 6.3 lbs/person/day.

Tons of Material Commonly Diverted Prior to Disposal

The materials listed in this chart are generally diverted, recycled, beneficially used, or sent off-site to be properly treated and disposed. This chart describes the 2007 tonnage of these materials that solid waste facility operators reported managing.

Brush/green waste is tree waste and brush trimmings commonly diverted from landfills to conserve space. This waste is typically chipped and used for landscaping mulch, erosion control, or compost feedstock. Many New Mexico facilities continue to landfill brush/green waste.

Scrap tires are often excluded from a landfill because they can cause operational problems. Many scrap tires are baled in New Mexico for use in engineering projects or shipped out of state to be recycled. Some New Mexico landfills still bury tires.

Motor oil, antifreeze, and lead acid batteries are components of the waste stream that are banned from disposal at landfills by SWMR. Operators often collect and recycle these materials.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) is hazardous waste that originates in the home (insecticides, cleaning products, paints, varnishes, etc.). In 2007, at least eleven communities in New Mexico attempted to collect this waste stream and either recycle, reuse, or treat and dispose of the HHW in a safe and environmentally friendly manner.



Household Hazardous Waste Collection by Jurisdiction	Year-Round Collection	One-day Collection Events
City of Albuquerque/Rinchem	X	
County of Bernalillo/Rinchem	X	
Village of Chama*		X
City of Española		X
City of Farmington		X
County of Doña Ana County	X	
City of Las Cruces	X	
City of Rio Rancho		X
City of Roswell	X	
City and County of Santa Fe		X
County of Los Alamos		X

* Refrigerators, Freezers, Paint, Oil, Batteries and Tires

County	Brush/ Green Waste	Scrap Tires	Motor Oil	Anti freeze	Lead Acid Batteries	HHW
Bernalillo	126,328.99	1,984.48	18.62	18.42	866.63	167.42
Catron			0.74			
Chaves	12,567.98	250.70	5.00		4.00	8.47
Cibola	43.37					
Colfax	1,255.11	116.48	1.70		1.02	
Curry	5,952.82	46.98	60.76	0.74	447.72	
De Baca	102.00	39.13	3.60	0.20	0.40	
Dona Ana	4,428.00	91.14	267.51	3.72	85.15	
Eddy	2,359.50	6.02	9.60			
Grant	40.00	150.00	48.60	0.72	9.16	
Guada- lupe	8.00	15.43	1.60			
Harding		0.54	0.32		0.70	
Hidalgo	22.12	129.07				
Lea	477.92	1.28				
Lincoln	7,978.50	59.33	4.97	0.39		
Los Alamos	931.50	62.70	36.97	1.20	35.65	24.38
Luna	5,599.00	15.00	14.20			
McKinley	5.23	65.67				
Mora		68.34	1.48		0.30	
Otero	1,632.18	261.96	138.68	4.81	40.94	
Quay	104.00	73.37	6.00			
Rio Arriba		14.63	10.00		0.68	
Roosevelt	37.15					
San Juan	12,960.00	583.50	20.63			
San Miguel	364.62	64.98				
Sandoval	6,303.86	565.64				
Santa Fe	6,659.17	174.20	25.30			
Sierra	905.00	65.25			0.94	
Socorro	40.00	26.80				
Taos	2,543.47	494.43	1.24		3.79	
Torrance	2,100.00	179.74	15.48		8.45	
Union	15.00	0.50				
Valencia	492.64	4.47	0.90		1.42	
Totals	202,257.13	5,611.76	693.90	30.20	1,506.95	200.27

Significant Activities—Permit Section

Butterfield Trail Regional Landfill 20-Year Permit

On July 19, 2007, a 20-year permit was issued to the City of Deming to operate the Butterfield Trail Regional Landfill (BTRL) in Luna County.

The facility site consists of approximately 318 acres, located about 15 miles west of Deming, New Mexico and one-half mile north of Interstate 10. The design capacity of the Phase 1 area is approximately 3.25 million cubic yards, giving it an expected life beyond the 20-year permit period. Phases 2 through 6 at the BTRL will contribute additional waste disposal capacity for an estimated total life expectancy of approximately 100 years.



Aerial view of the Butterfield Trail Regional Landfill new cell construction.

Only commercial waste hauling vehicles will be allowed to transport waste to the BTRL. All private vehicles will use the transfer station in Deming. In addition to MSW, the landfill was permitted to accept the following “Special Wastes”: sludges, packing house and killing plant offal, industrial waste, and petroleum contaminated soils (PCS). Anticipated start up date is Summer 2009.

Roswell Municipal Landfill 20-Year Permit Renewal and Modification

On August 31, 2007, the City of Roswell was issued a 20-year permit renewal to continue to operate the Roswell Municipal Landfill and received approval to expand the existing 107.6 acre landfill to a total of 389.9 acres. With this expansion, the Roswell Municipal Landfill will be able to serve the solid waste disposal needs of the area for nearly 100 years.

The landfill is located one mile west of the intersection of Sunset Avenue and West Brasher Road in Chavez County, New Mexico. The landfill receives residential, commercial, and C & D waste from commercial haulers and the public.



Liner Installation at the Roswell Municipal Landfill.

Operating hours for the landfill are 8:00 am to 4:30 pm Monday through Saturday. The City plans to continue operating the Convenience Center at the landfill for residential users. This will avoid small vehicle traffic at the landfill’s working face.

Significant Activities—Permit Section

Keers Asbestos Landfill 10-Year Permit Renewal and Modification

On October 16, 2007, Keers Asbestos Landfill was issued a 10-year permit renewal to continue to accept asbestos waste. Approval of the permit modification expanded the existing 24.5 acre waste disposal area to 35.3 acres within a 320-acre parcel of land. The site is approximately fourteen miles southeast of Mountainair off of Highway 55.



Excavation of a new asbestos disposal trench at the existing Keers Asbestos Landfill

Operating hours for the Keers Asbestos Landfill are by appointment only, Monday through Friday from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., with the landfill being closed most Fridays during the winter months. Operations personnel remain at the facility until daily cover is placed over the days' wastes.

Southwest Landfill, LLC 10-Year Permit Renewal

On November 14, 2007, Southwest Landfill, LLC (SWLF) was issued a 10-year permit renewal to continue to operate a C & D landfill.

SWLF is located on a 122 ± acre tract in Bernalillo County, New Mexico, approximately 1.5 miles northwest of Albuquerque's southern corporate boundary at 5816 Pajarito Road SW. The SWLF has operated as a C & D landfill at the current site since 1986. The permit renewal is for an 80-acre site. There are 40 additional acres available for future use if a modification to the permit is approved.



Disposal of construction and demolition debris at the existing Southwest Landfill, LLC

The operating hours for the landfill are 7:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Saturday, and 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. on Sundays. SWLF estimates the remaining life for this site to be approximately 20 years.

Significant Activities –Permit Section

Northeastern New Mexico Regional Landfill 10-Year Permit Renewal and Modification

On December 17, 2007, Secretary Ron Curry approved a 10-year permit renewal for the Northeastern New Mexico Regional Landfill (NENMRL). The permit renewal allows the landfill to continue to receive municipal solid waste. The NENMRL also, requested a permit modification to accept the following special waste: ash, asbestos, industrial waste petroleum contaminated soils, sludges, spills, treated formerly characteristic hazardous waste and animal waste from killing plants. Secretary Curry denied the permit modification that would have allowed the landfill to accept any special waste.



The NENMRL is located in Mora County, approximately six miles north of the Village of Wagon Mound, New Mexico. Operating hours for the NENMRL are from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and 7:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on Saturdays (by appointment), except designated holidays. Operations personnel remain at the facility until daily cover is placed over the days' wastes. It is anticipated that the design capacity of the landfill will be nearly 60 years.

Permit Applications, Modification, and Renewals Under Review in 2007

County	Facility Name	Type of Application
*Bernalillo	Southwest Landfill, LLC	Permit Renewal
Bernalillo	Stericycle Infectious Waste Processing and Transfer Facility	Permit Renewal
*Chaves	Roswell Landfill	Permit Renewal and Modification
Doña Ana	Camino Real Landfill and Recycling Facility	Permit Renewal and Modification
Lea	Lea Land Inc. Industrial Landfill	Permit Renewal
*Luna	Butterfield Trail Regional Landfill	Permit Application
**McKinley	Red Rocks Regional Landfill	Permit Modification
***Mora	Northeastern New Mexico Regional Landfill	Permit Renewal and Modification
Sandoval	Rio Rancho Sanitary Landfill	Permit Renewal and Modification
Socorro	City of Socorro Landfill	Permit Application
*Torrance	Keers Asbestos Landfill	Permit Renewal and Modification

* Permit Issued (and Modification Approved) in 2007

** Permit Administratively Denied in 2007

*** Permit Renewal Issued but Permit Modification Denied



Solid Waste Facility Public Hearings in 2007

Facility	Date Public Hearing Began	Date Public Hearing Completed	Date of Secretary's Decision	Secretary's Decision	In 2007, six Public Hearings were held in accordance with the Solid Waste Act, and the rules set forth in 20 NMAC 1.4 Permit Procedures, and 20 NMAC 1.5 Adjudicatory Procedures
Butterfield Trail Regional Landfill	6/05/07	6/05/07	8/9/07	Issued-New Permit	
Roswell Municipal Landfill	7/23/07	7/23/07	8/31/07	Issued- Permit Renewal with Conditions	
Northeastern New Mexico Regional Landfill	8/20/07	8/24/07	12/17/07	Issued-Permit and Modification with Conditions (Special Waste Permit Denied)	
Southwest Landfill LLC	7/30/07	7/30/07	11/14/07	Issued Permit Renewal with Conditions	
Keers Asbestos Landfill	8/29/07	8/29/07	10/16/07	Issued Permit Renewal with Conditions	
Camino Real Landfill and Recycling Facility	12/5/07	12/20/07	Pending	Pending	

All public hearings for solid waste facility permits must comply with the requirements of the Solid Waste Act, 20 NMAC 1.4 *Permit Procedures—Environment Department*, and 20 NMAC 1.5 *Adjudicatory Procedures—Environment Department*.

The public must be notified at least 30 days before the public hearing in the following manner:

- Publish the Public Notice in a local newspaper;
- Post the Public Notice at the solid waste facility site, plus three additional publicly accessible and conspicuous places;
- Send the Public Notice by First Class Mail to any interested person of record;
- Send the Public Notice by Certified Mail to all property owners within a predetermined area and;
- Send the Public Notice by Certified Mail to

all municipalities and counties in which the facility will be located and any county, municipality, Indian tribe or pueblo within a ten-mile radius of the facility.

A Hearing Officer is appointed by the Secretary to conduct all solid waste facility public hearings in a fair and impartial manner, maintain order, administer oaths, examine witnesses, and submit a Hearing Officer's Report to the Secretary.

Any interested person may provide a general written statement to the Hearing Officer or general oral statement at the public hearing regarding the permit application.

All hearings are transcribed or tape-recorded verbatim and available from the court reporter.

The Public Hearing Schedule is available at:
www.nmenv.state.nm.us/swb/index.htm

Significant Activities—Enforcement Section



In 2007, enforcement actions were taken against nine entities. Seven Administrative Compliance Orders (ACO) were issued and two facilities settled with a Stipulated Final Order prior to an ACO being issued. All penalties paid by the respondents are credited to the Solid Waste Facility Grant Fund.

Administrative Compliance Orders/Stipulated Final Agreement issued in 2007

Respondent	Date ACO Issued	Date SFO Issued	Comments	Settlement Terms/Payment Plan	Date Closed
Bobby & Shirleen Rogers	5/4/2007	6/14/2007	Owners allowed improper C & D disposal on their property.	Clean and dispose of C & D, pay \$5,000 penalty in 4 quarterly payments	3/31/2008
Casias Trucking, LLC	6/28/07	9/12/07	Unauthorized hauler mishandled and hauled special waste.	Register as a Special Waste Hauler and pay \$1,750 penalty	2/15/08
R. Casias Trucking, LLC	6/28/07	9/12/07	Unauthorized hauler mishandled and hauled special waste.	Register as a Special Waste Hauler and pay \$1,850 penalty	2/15/08
J & S Enterprises	6/1/2007		Unregistered MSW Hauler, hauling MSW	Register as a MSW Hauler and pay \$1,200 penalty	8/31/2007
SOS Waste Management	5/4/2007	8/9/2007	Improper transport and disposal of C & D at an unpermitted location.	Transport C & D to permitted facility and pay \$12,500 penalty	8/30/2007
Plains Regional Medical Center/ Presbyterian Healthcare Services	3/15/2007	6/26/2007	Infectious Waste sent to the Clovis Landfill, which is not permitted to accept Infectious Waste.	Properly dispose of the Infectious Waste and pay \$4,500 penalty.	7/13/07
Roadmasters	Not Issued	5/10/2007	Unpermitted tire recycling facility and transporting tire to unpermitted tire facility	Acquire a tire recycling permit and pay \$14,000 penalty	4/7/2008
Robert S. Hough	Not Issued	5/10/2007	Unpermitted Tire Recycling Facility	Acquire a tire recycling permit and pay \$14,000 penalty	4/7/2008
Richard Archuleta	3/15/2007	4/7/2008	Transport of C & D by an unregistered hauler	Register as a MSW Hauler and pay \$1,200 penalty	Pending

Significant Activities—Enforcement Section

Successful Clean-up of SGLGA Property

In 2006, an Administrative Compliance Order (ACO) was issued to the San Geronimo Land Grant Association (SGLGA) for violations of the Solid Waste Act and the Solid Waste Management Regulations.

The SGLGA applied for a grant from the Recycling and Illegal Dumping (RAID) Fund to clean up the illegal dump site. In February 2007, a \$30,500 RAID Fund grant was awarded to SGLGA for abatement of the illegal dump site on the property. As part of the grant



2006- Illegal dump site on the San Geronimo Land Grant Association property



August 2007- Clean-up of the illegal dump site on the San Geronimo Land Grant Association Property

agreement, the SGLGA agreed to remove and properly dispose of the solid waste that had accumulated at the site for years; monitor the site for any future illegal dumping; and report any illegal dumping to the appropriate authorities immediately.

The site was successfully cleaned up with the assistance of the San Miguel County Public Works Department in August 2007.

The solid waste from this site was disposed at the Northeastern New Mexico Regional Landfill, near Wagon Mound, New Mexico.

Successful Clean-up in Karr Canyon

On May 7, 2007, an illegal dumping complaint received through the Environmental Notification Tracking System (ENTS) was investigated. ENTS is a citizen friendly web-



November 2007- Clean-up of the 1970's era dump site in Karr Canyon

based complaint reporting tool used by all Bureaus of the NMED. The investigation revealed that



Spring run-off cut into layer of an old dumpsite in Karr Canyon near Alamogordo

spring run-off had cut into layers of an old dump site from the 1970's or 80's resulting in materials being washed into a creek in Karr Canyon near Alamogordo. The landowner voluntarily cleaned-up the property by removing all solid waste from the property and the creek and properly disposing of the waste in a MSW landfill.

Significant Activities—Enforcement Section

Plains Regional Medical Center

Curry County



On March 15, 2007, an ACO was issued to Plains Regional Medical Center after a waste screening inspection conducted by Clovis Landfill

personnel discovered infectious waste in a load of waste originating from the medical center. The medical center sent a clean-up team to containerize the infectious waste into “rigid” and “sharps” containers. The medical waste was hauled to a permitted medical waste transfer and treatment facility by a registered infectious waste hauler.

On June 26, 2007, the Secretary approved a Stipulated Final Order (SFO) settling the ACO issued to Presbyterian Healthcare Services doing business as Plains Regional Medical Center for the improper disposal of infectious waste at the Clovis Regional Landfill. Under the terms of the SFO, the hospital agreed to pay a civil penalty of \$4,500. On June 13, 2007, the Department received payment in the amount of \$4,500, which was credited to the Solid Waste Facility Grant Fund.

Enforcement Section Staff

The SWB Enforcement Section: Pictured from left to right front row: Marco Banales EAI Enforcement Officer; Chuck Akeley, Enforcement Section Manager; Terry Monaghan, EAI Enforcement Officer; Ernie Gutierrez, EAI Enforcement Officer.



From left to right back row: Harry Mikel, EAI Enforcement Officer; Charles Knotts EAI Enforcement Officer; Fred Bennett EAI Enforcement Officer and Mark Kelly, Enforcement Coordinator.

SOS Waste Management

Roosevelt County

On August 9, 2007, Secretary Curry approved a SFO and Settlement

Agreement to resolve the ACO issued to *SOS Waste*

Management, a commercial waste hauling company located in Portales, New Mexico. The ACO alleged that *SOS Waste Management* transported and illegally disposed of 1,830 cubic yards of solid waste on property owned by Bobby and Sherleen Rogers. The SFO required *SOS Waste Management* to pay a civil penalty of \$12,500. Payment in full was received on August 30, 2007 and credited to the Solid Waste Facility Grant Fund.



C & D transported by *SOS Waste Management* and illegally disposed on the Rogers' Property— Site Cleaned up

Bobby and Shirleen Rogers, owners, were also issued an ACO for allowing solid waste to be illegally disposed on their property. They entered into a SFO and Settlement Agreement with the Department on June 14, 2007. The property owners were required to clean up the site and properly dispose of the solid waste and pay a civil penalty of \$5,000. The final payment was received on March 31, 2008.

Significant Activities—Outreach Section

SWB Staff Attended and Provided a Presentation at the Border 2012 Workshop

Outreach staff attended and provided a presentation at the Border 2012 workshop, “Scrap Tire Management and Disposal Workshop for Rural Communities,” held on April 24-25, 2007, in Palomas, Chihuahua, Mexico, and Deming, New Mexico. The 40 attendees came from communities and counties on both sides of the border. Subjects included a wide range of tire-related issues, e.g., local tire problems, fighting tire fires, financing tire projects, markets for scrap tires, as well as a demonstration of tire baling and tire projects. Feedback from attendees from both the US and Mexico was extremely positive and all agreed that follow-up workshops would be useful.



Border 2012 tire management workshop in Palomas, Chihuahua, Mexico

SWB Hosts College and University Recycling Workshop



On June 27, 2007, SWB staff held a free one-day workshop

to encourage college and university recycling; the first of its kind in New Mexico. This training event was also sponsored by the American Forest & Paper Association.

The workshop was held at the University of New Mexico campus in Albuquerque, with 32 attendees, representing 18 campuses across New Mexico. Highlights included presentations by two nationally recognized recycling coordinators, Karyn Kaplan of University of Oregon and Jack DeBell of Colorado University and roundtable discussions lead by prominent recycling service providers. The workshop was an effort to assist post-secondary institutions to meet the recycling requirements set out by the New Mexico Solid Waste Act (NMSA 1978 74-9-1).

SWB Participates in Six *Illegal Dumping* Community Meetings

SWB staff spoke at six town hall meetings sponsored by *Partners for a Clean New Mexico*. Government agencies, at all levels, not-for profits, and tribes have joined together as *Partners for a Clean New Mexico* to develop a plan to prevent illegal dumping. The six meetings were held around the state to present information and gather input for the state-wide strategic plan to combat illegal dumping.

SWB comments focused on the illegal dumping summits, the RAID act, the tire and non-tire grant programs, and how illegal dumping complaints are logged and tracked by NMED.

The meetings were held on October 22 in Albuquerque, October 23 in Aztec, October 24 in Espanola, November 13 in Grants, November 14 in Las Cruces, and November 15 in Carlsbad.



Illegal Dumping in New Mexico

Significant Activities-Outreach Section

Operator Certification Training Courses

The SWB, in conjunction with the New Mexico Recycling Coalition and the New Mexico Chapter of the Solid Waste Association of North America, offers four operator certification courses twice a year. The training courses were developed by the New Mexico Environment Department, Solid Waste Bureau to assist facility operator in improving the safety, efficiency and code compliant practices of the facility. All certification courses include both classroom instruction and field exercises. The courses offered are: Landfill Operator Certification Course, Compost



*Landfill Operator Certification Course, Silver City
Tom Parker, Engineer, demonstrates surveying techniques for landfill slope determination*



Students visit the Los Lunas Transfer Station during the Transfer Station Operator Certification Course held in Los Lunas

Facility Operator Certification Course, Recycling Facility Operator Certification Course and Transfer Station Operator Certification Course.

To become a certified operator; applicants must attend and complete the course, achieve a score of at least 70% on the certification exam and meet the experience or educational requirements. In 2007, courses were held in Albuquerque, Farmington, Los Lunas, Moriarty, Ruidoso Downs, Silver City and Tijeras. A total of 254 people attended the training courses.

The 2007 Operator Certified Training Course Schedule

Compost Facility	April 10 through 12	Ruidoso Downs	A total of 254 people attended the SWB Certification Courses offered in 2007
	October 23 through 25	Albuquerque	
Landfill	March 19 through 23	Silver City	
	August 20 through 24	Moriarty	
Recycling Facility	May 15 through 17	Farmington	
	December 4 through 6	Albuquerque	
Transfer Station	June 5 through 7	Tijeras	
	November 6 through 8	Los Lunas	

Tire Management Grants

Lincoln County Solid Waste Authority



RAID tire grant funds were used by the Lincoln County Solid Waste Authority to complete the construction of the perimeter wall at the Green Tree Recycling Center and Transfer Station. The perimeter fence was made from tire bales that were

produced at the La Luz Transfer Station.

City of Rio Rancho-Sports Complex

The City of Rio Rancho Cultural Enrichment Department used grant funds to purchase green tire-derived landscape mulch for the City's Sports Complex. The mulch was made in New Mexico using at least 95% of the material from sources in New Mexico.



City of Jal Purchase Transport Container

In 2007, the City of Jal received a grant from the RAID tire grant fund. The City purchased and set up



a large covered transport container to collect and transport scrap tires to State Rubber & Environmental Solutions, LLC in

Denver City, Texas (State Rubber) where the tires will be recycled to produce crumb rubber. Funds were also used to finance the pick up and transport of one shipment of scrap tires to State Rubber.

Scrap Tire Engineering Permit

Lake Valley Mine Reclamation



On August 2, 2007 the New Mexico Recycling, Illegal Dumping, and Scrap Tire Management Rules (RIDSTMR), which replaced the New Mexico Tire Recycling Regulations, became effective. Among other things, RIDSTMR requires permits for storage or use of more than 100

tires; provides details about the tire manifest system; requires financial assurance for large tire recycling facilities and large land reclamation sites; contains storage requirements for scrap tires; and requires tire bale projects to be permitted.



Lake Valley Mine Reclamation is the first Scrap Tire Engineering Permit to be issued under the new rules. The permit was issued to the Abandoned Mine Lands Bureau (AML) of the New Mexico Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department. The project is located in Lake Valley south of Hillsboro and used large mining tires and semi truck tires to cap some of the shafts at the old mine. According to the Canadian firm that developed the technology, the Lake Valley Mine Reclamation Project is the first reclamation project of its kind in the United States.

The New Mexico Recycling, Illegal Dumping, and Scrap Tire Management Rule replaces the New Mexico Tire Recycling Regulations; Permits are now required for Engineered Projects

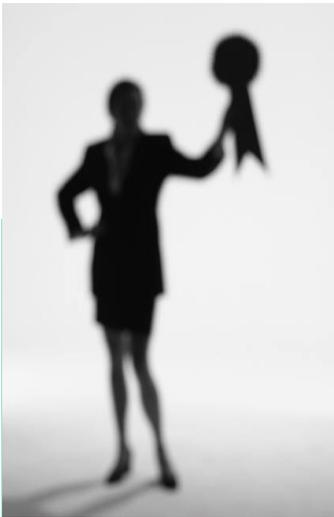


Tire Management Grants Awarded in 2007

Cibola and McKinley	Northeastern NM Regional Solid Waste Authority	\$200,000	Transport stockpile of scrap tires at Red Rocks Regional Landfill to State Rubber for production of crumb rubber.	**Project abandoned.
Lea	City of Jal	\$5,250	Purchase State Rubber transport container and provide funds for first shipment to State Rubber in Denver City, TX for production of crumb rubber.	Project successfully completed
Lea	City of Jal	\$2,850	Transport scrap tires stockpiled in the city to State Rubber in Denver City, TX for production of crumb rubber.	Project in progress.
Lincoln	Lincoln County - La Luz Transfer Station	\$57,612	Purchase of a hopper for loading scrap tires into tire baler and for purchase of a heavy duty scrap tire cutter.	Project successfully completed
Lincoln	Lincoln County - Green Tree Recycling Center	\$80,000	Construction of a portion of the tire bale perimeter wall at the Green Tree Transfer Station and Recycling Facility in Ruidoso Downs, NM.	Project successfully completed
San Miguel	San Geronimo Land Grant Association	\$30,500	Abate illegal dump site on SGLGA property and construct fence with locking gates along county road within property	Project successfully completed
Sandoval	City of Rio Rancho Cultural Enrichment Dept.	\$47,840	Purchase and transportation of colored tire derived landscape mulch for the City's Sports Complex.	Project successfully completed
Grant	Town of Silver City	\$30,444	Construction of a retaining wall at Memory Lane Cemetery using approximately 800 scrap tire bales that will be shotcreted and painted.	Project in progress.
Torrance	Estancia Valley Solid Waste Authority	\$10,800	Transport stockpile of scrap tires at the TCBC landfill to State Rubber for production of crumb rubber.	Project successfully completed
TOTAL AWARDED		\$465,296	<i>**Money credited back to Tire Management Grant Fund</i>	

Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan Program

The Rural Infrastructure Revolving Loan Program (RIP) administered by the NMED Construction Programs Bureau (CPB) is a funding option for communities trying to find funding for solid waste projects. The RIP program was originally created to provide financial assistance for water and wastewater construction or modification but recent changes to the Rural Infrastructure Act during the 2007 legislative session now makes solid waste projects eligible. This includes any type of solid waste collection, disposal, storage and recycling project. Other recent revisions to RIP include increasing the maximum loan amount from \$500,000 to \$2,000,000 and making the loans available to a broader range of entities by increasing the population served amount, which qualifies a community as eligible for a loan, from "less than 10,000" to "less than 20,000" or a county with a population less than 200,000. For more information, contact CPB, at 505-827-2815 or log on to CPB's website at www.nmenv.state.nm.us/cpb/cpbtop.html.



2007— Recycling and Illegal Dumping Grants Awarded

NMED awarded more than \$385,000 in grants for recycling and illegal dumping reduction initiatives to seventeen communities and solid waste authorities

The grant program is authorized under Recycling and Illegal Dumping Act signed by Governor Richardson in 2005. The new Rules (RIDSTMR) is the outcome of the Act and was adopted by the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board in December 2006

The purpose of the grants are to provide funding to support projects that will protect the health of residents and the welfare of the environment by preventing and abating illegal dump sites; promoting environmentally sound methods for reuse and recycling; and encouraging economic development, community development and collaboration that promotes efficient and sustainable use of resources, sustainable recycling and a cleaner and healthier environment.

Entities eligible for grant funds include municipalities, counties, tribes, land grant communities, cooperative associations and solid waste authorities.

Priorities for funding in 2007 included programs that eliminated or reduced illegal dump sites or prevented future illegal dumping and recycling programs which targeted motor oil, lead acid batteries, cardboard or newspaper.

In accordance with the RIDSTMR, the New Mexico Recycling and Illegal Dumping Alliance reviews all grant proposals and makes grant recommendations to the NMED. Following the Alliance's recommendation, NMED awarded nearly \$385,000 in grants for recycling and illegal dumping reduction initiatives to seventeen communities and solid waste authorities. The following entities were awarded grants: the City of Carlsbad, the Village of Chama, City of Clovis, the Estancia Valley Solid Waste Authority,

the City of Hobbs, Isleta Pueblo, Picuris Pueblo, Lincoln County Solid Waste Authority, Los Alamos County, the Village of Melrose, the Village of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, City of Raton, Santa Fe County, Southwest Solid Waste Authority, the City of Gallup, Sandoval County, Santa Ana Pueblo and the City of Socorro.

Funded projects range from local illegal dumping education and cleanup programs to purchasing balers that prepare recyclables for shipment. (See the next page for a complete list of projects and amounts awarded.)



RAID GRANT RECYCLING PROJECT AWARDS–2007

Applicant	Project Title	Project Summary	Awarded
Carlsbad, City of	Curbside Recycling Pilot	Purchase roll-out carts for residential curbside recycling pilot program.	\$20,000
Clovis, City of	Purchase of Recycling Bins	Purchase (3) 40-yd recycling bins for drop-off locations.	\$20,000
Isleta, Pueblo of	Purchase of Capital Equipment for Recycling	Purchase (2) recycling trailers with multiple compartments which will be placed in 2 residential areas to promote recycling.	\$20,000
Lincoln County Solid Waste Authority	Enhanced Recycling Processing in Lincoln Co.	Partially fund the purchase of a reconditioned recycling baler for cardboard, mixed paper, aluminum, & plastic.	\$20,000
Lincoln County Solid Waste Authority	Enhanced Waste Motor Oil Recycling In Lincoln County	Purchase (2) waste oil furnaces for use in heating the transfer station / recycling center.	\$16,000
Los Alamos County	Used Oil Collection Station.	Purchase (3) tanks for collecting used motor oil & antifreeze.	\$20,000
Melrose, Village of	Recycling Project Phase #1	Purchase (3) recycling trailers, for centralized drop-off locations.	\$20,000
Picuris, Pueblo of	Promote Recycling	Establish recycling drop-off for pueblo & nearby communities.	\$13,248
Raton, City of	Paper & Cardboard Baler, with Plastics Capabilities	Partially fund the purchase of a recycling baler to divert newspaper, plastic, & cardboard.	\$20,000
Santa Fe County	Establishing a Materials Recovery Program at Pecos Valley Transfer Station.	Purchase (2) 30-yd recycling containers to recycle cardboard, cans, & plastics. Initiates public information campaign.	\$17,548
Southwest Solid Waste Authority	Kids! Get Caught Recycling	Use youth to paint youth art contest winners onto (5) 40-yd recycling bins to increase visibility & encourage use of drop-off sites.	\$19,631
Chama, Village of	Stop Illegal Dumping	Abate 2 illegal dump sites, install a gate, & provide at least 2 opportunities per year for residents to dump trash, large items & hazardous/restricted items for proper disposal at a reduced price.	\$18,074
Clovis, City of	Illegal Dumping Site Cleanup	Set up an Environmental Response Team to perform community outreach & public education activities in the first year.	\$8,000
Estancia Valley Solid Waste Authority	Illegal Dumping Cleanup in Torrance County	Clean up historic dump sites & install signage & physical barriers where possible.	\$20,000
Estancia Valley Solid Waste Authority	Illegal Dumping Cleanup in Torrance Co.	Abate the Duran historic dumpsite, install signage & physical barriers, & develop a convenient collection facility for residents.	\$18,000
Gallup, City of	Citizens Remove Ugly Dumpsites C.R.U.D.	Abate large dump site, fosters public/private partnership, engenders public service, & educates about illegal dumping.	\$16,300
Hobbs, City of	Operation "Complex" Cleanup	Include a public education campaign that highlights alternatives to illegal dumping & its associated problems & penalties.	\$5,000
Lincoln County SWA-Chaparral (Otero Co.)	Keep Chaparral Clean!	Clean up several illegal dumpsites in Chaparral involving volunteers, schools, & community service personnel.	\$6,326
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque, Village	Abate Illegal Dump, Paseo Del Norte Open Space	Clean up an illegal dumpsite adjacent to Paseo del Norte & install gates.	\$5,200
Picuris, Pueblo of	Illegal Dump Clean Up	Abate 5 illegal dumpsites within Picuris Pueblo land.	\$16,750
Sandoval County	Integrated Solid Waste Plan: Illegal Dumping & Recycling Program	Partially fund Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, including illegal dumping abatement, fully funds a media campaign to increase public awareness of rampant illegal dumping & the economic effect.	\$25,000
Santa Ana, Pueblo of	Open Dumping Abatement & Community Awareness	Abate illegal dump, install barriers & signage, outreach to heighten community awareness about proper waste disposal, & decreases HHW through a HHW clean-up day.	\$20,000
Socorro, City of	Illegal Dumping Prevention Program	City & County to abate illegal dump sites. Keep sites clean with new dumpsters for convenient waste drop off, signs, & outreach.	\$20,000
TOTAL			\$385,077

Tornadoes Hit Eastern New Mexico on March 23, 2007

NMED Secretary Curry Approves Emergency Disposal

On March 23, 2007, as many as 13 tornadoes moved along the eastern New Mexico–Texas border. The worst damage was reported in Clovis and the Village of Logan. About 300 homes and other structures in Clovis and parts of Curry and Quay Counties were damaged by tornadoes that hit the area.

Governor Richardson declared Curry County a disaster area because of the damage created by the tornadoes. FEMA approved federal relief funding for Curry and Quay counties after President Bush declared the counties a major disaster area.



An aerial view of Clovis, N.M., shows damage caused by tornadoes that flattened houses, snapped telephone poles and heaved a trailer through a bowling alley.

In response to the overwhelming amounts of debris generated by the tornadoes, New Mexico Environment Department Secretary Ron Curry approved an emergency disposal plan for Clovis, and parts of Curry County.

The emergency plan allowed city and county to dispose of waste, including debris containing asbestos, for 30 days (until May 3, 2007) at the Clovis Landfill. The opening of the landfill to asbestos-containing waste enabled residents to properly dispose of all tornado generated waste. Debris from the tornado was disposed within the southwest portion of Cell 3. That cell is lined in conformance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and state Solid Waste Management Regulations.

Secretary Curry also approved an emergency temporary change to the Logan Landfill and the adjacent 15 acres. An emergency disposal pit was constructed to receive tornado debris only. Prior to the approval, a site

evaluation was completed by the SWB. The emergency authorization expired on December 30, 2007. The Village of Logan completed operations and proper closure of the pit in November 2007.



Trucks hauling tornado debris to the Clovis Landfill



Near Logan Landfill—Emergency pit for tornado debris

Two Fatalities Reported in the Solid Waste Management Industry

The Bureau of Labor Statistic rated refuse and recyclable material collectors as the fifth most dangerous industry in the United States, with 41.8 deaths per 100,000 employees. Sadly, New Mexico lost two workers to fatal accidents in the solid waste industry in 2007.

On January 29, 2007, a truck driver for Lincoln County Solid Waste Authority was emptying trash dumpsters into his compactor truck on his county route. While parked at the Alto Convenience Station, the driver entered the compactor compartment from a side door, presumably to clear material away from the area behind the compacting ram. While the driver was still in the compartment the ram activated trapping the driver. The Lincoln County Sheriff's Department and the Fire Department responded to the scene. The driver was declared dead at the scene as a result of fatal injuries sustained in the accident.

On November 16, 2007, a five man recycling crew was processing white office paper at the South Central Solid Waste Authority Transfer Station in an area leased by the City of Las Cruces. While processing the paper, a jam occurred in the baler. The baler was stopped to clear the jam and one member of the crew entered the hopper to clear the jam. Some paper was manually removed to clear the jam. While the crew member was in the hopper, the hydraulic ram engaged injuring the worker. The crew member suffered fatal injuries and died at the scene of the accident.

The SWB continues to emphasize worker safety in all of the Operator Certification Courses offered throughout the year.

Mortality Composting is Best Option for Managing Euthanized Dairy Cows



Calves euthanized by USDA Veterinarians placed on composting material

The SWB responded to an emergency situation in response to a request from the United States Department of Agriculture veterinarians. On October 11-16, 2007, a SWB enforcement officer who was trained in mortality



Calves being covered with organic materials in long windrows

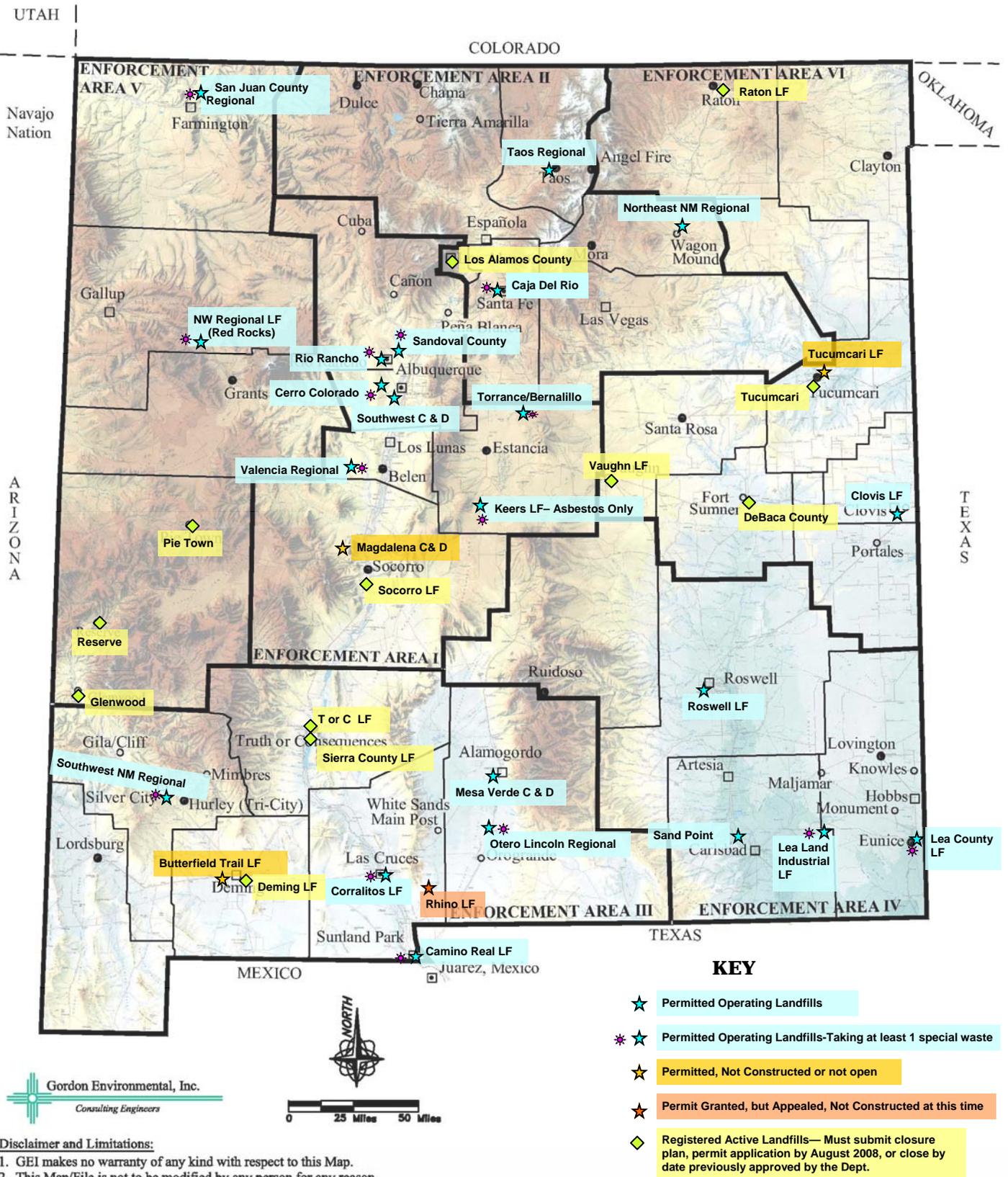
composting oversaw the process of composting 1,319 calves that were euthanized as required by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, at the Clovis Landfill. The calves, from two Curry County dairies, were part of a herd that had tested positive for a highly contagious bovine disease.



Completed compost windrows

Composting is the best way to properly handle single large animals or a large number of carcasses. Carcasses do not decompose properly when buried in the ground or when placed in landfills, and as a result the disease organisms are not biologically rendered harmless, or the buried animal can contaminate soil, surface or groundwater. Readily available carbon materials such as woodchips, peanut shells, cotton waste, animal bedding are used as a bed to place the animals back-to-back to facilitate the composting process. Typically, the animals decompose within several months. Once the composting process was completed, operators at the landfill placed the material in the landfill.

New Mexico Solid Waste Facilities Map— Status 2007



Gordon Environmental, Inc.
Consulting Engineers



Disclaimer and Limitations:

1. GEI makes no warranty of any kind with respect to this Map.
2. This Map/File is not to be modified by any person for any reason.
3. User of Map assumes all risk and liability for using this Map.

Base Map used with permission of Gordon Environmental, Inc.

Drawing: P:\ood 2003\ACAD SUPPORT\Marketing\Solid Waste\2008 NM Base Map.dwg

County	Permitted Landfills	Contact and Phone
Bernalillo	Cerro Colorado Landfill	Mark Dear 505-761-8300
Bernalillo	Southwest Landfill LLC (C & D)	Rafael Valdepena 505-242-2020
Chaves	Roswell Municipal Landfill	Juston Patty 575-624-6746
Curry	Clovis Landfill	Joel Garcia 575-769-2376
Dona Ana	Camino Real Landfill and Recycling Facility	Lee Wilson 575-589-9440
Dona Ana	Corralitos Landfill	Patrick Peck 575-528-3800
Dona Ana	Rhino Landfill	Not Open Yet
Eddy	Sand Point Landfill	Frank Weldon 575-200-5642
Grant	Southwest NM Regional Landfill (Silver City)	David Gomez 575-388-8051
Lea	Lea County Landfill	Lee Wilson 575-589-9440
Lea	Lea Land Inc. (Industrial LF)	Shelly Peterman 575-887-4048
Luna	Butterfield Trail Landfill (Not yet constructed)	Louis Jenkins 575-546-8848
McKinley	Red Rocks Regional Landfill	Kit South 505-862-8402
Mora	Northeast NM Regional Landfill	Inez May 575-668-2000
Otero	Mesa Verde Landfill (C&D)	Edward Davidson 575-437-2995
Otero	Otero/Lincoln County Regional Landfill	John McGoldrick 575-439-4355
Quay	Tucumcari Landfill (New)	Not Open Yet
San Juan	San Juan County Regional Landfill	Shote Forrester 505-334-1121
Sandoval	Rio Rancho Sanitary Landfill	Mike Foster 505-892-2055 ext. 203
Sandoval	Sandoval County Landfill	Robert (Bert) Sanchez 505-867-0814
Santa Fe	Caja del Rio Landfill	Jodie Gonzales 505-424-1850 ext 120
Socorro	Magdalena C&D Landfill	(Not Open Yet)
Taos	Taos Municipal Landfill	Francisco Espinoza 575-751-2000
Torrance	Keers Asbestos Landfill	Brian Kilcup 505-847-2917
Torrance	Torrance County/Bernalillo County Landfill	Joseph Ellis 505-384-4270
Valencia	Valencia County Regional Landfill and Recycle Facility	Mike Foster 505-892-2055
County	Registered Landfills	Name and Phone
Catron	Glenwood Landfill	Bill Aymar 575-772-2610
Catron	Pie Town Landfill	Bill Aymar 575-772-2610
Catron	Reserve Landfill	Bill Aymar 575-772-2610
Colfax	Raton Landfill	Patrick Vigil 575-445-9551
De Baca	DeBaca County Landfill (Ft. Sumner)	Sam E. Boyd 575-355-2601
Guadalupe	Vaughn Landfill	Andrew Langley 575-584-2301
Los Alamos	Los Alamos County Landfill (Closing in 2008)	Regina Wheeler 505-662-8050
Luna	Deming Landfill	Louis Jenkins 575-546-8848
Quay	Tucumcari Landfill (Existing)	Alex Madrid 575-461-3451
Sierra	Sierra County Landfill	Janet Porter-Carrejo 575-894-6215
Sierra	T or C Landfill	Frank Torres 575-894-6939
Socorro	Socorro Landfill	Jay Santillanes 575-835-4279

In accordance with the New Mexico Solid Waste Management Rules 20.9.3.8 NMAC, the Registered Landfills must submit a permit application. If the owner chooses to close rather than continue to operate, the owner must submit a plan for closure and post closure care that meets the requirements of 20.9.6 NMAC.

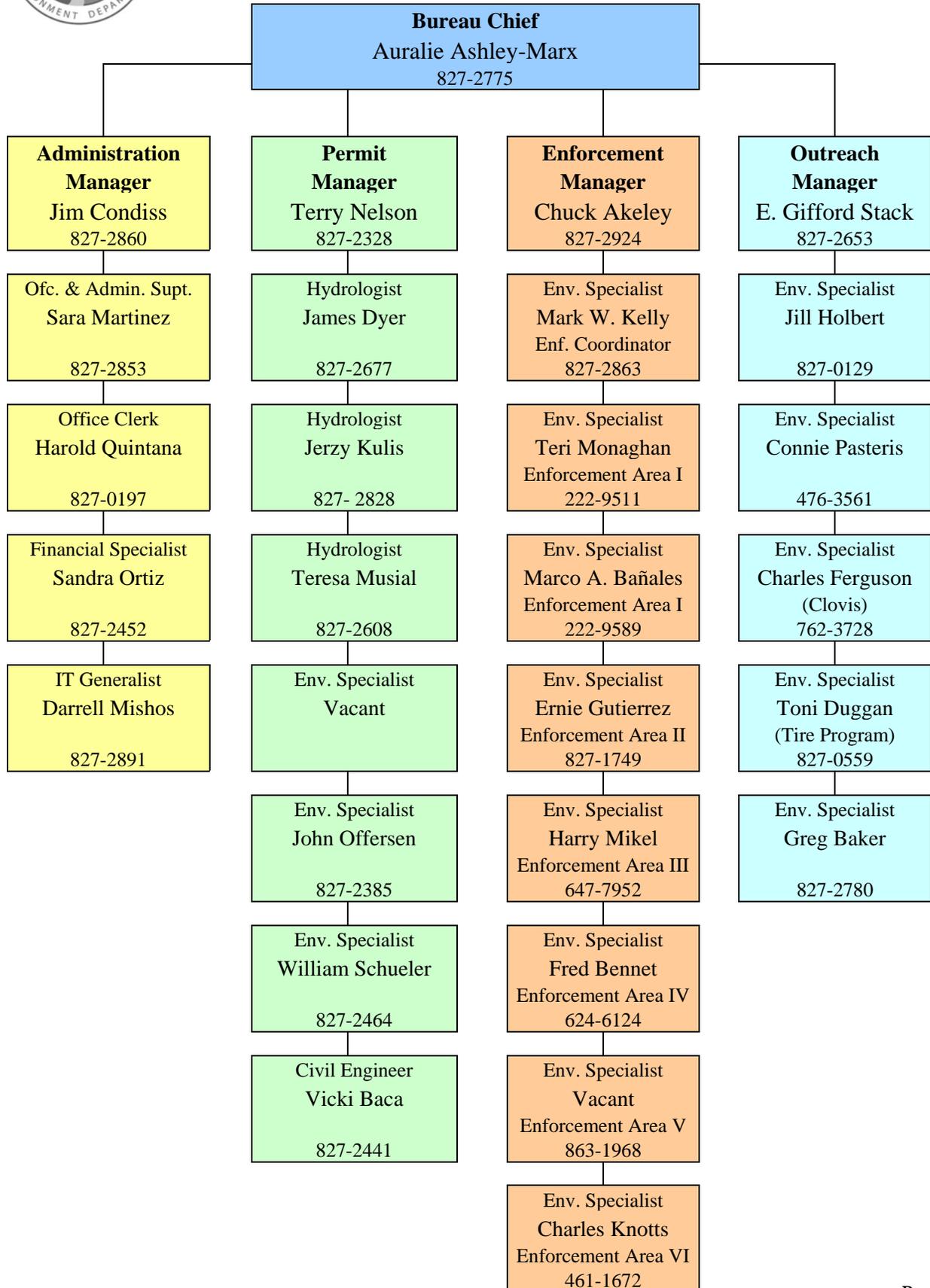
Landfills Permitted to Accept Special Waste

Special Waste Landfills	Contact	Phone #	Asbestos Waste	Ash	Chemical Spill Residue	Industrial Solid Waste	Offal	PCS	Sludge Municipal	Sludge (Other)	TFCH
Caja Del Rio LF (Santa Fe)	Randall Kippenbrock-Director; Jody Gonzales-Compliance	(505) 424-1850						X			
Butterfield Trail Reg. LF (Deming)	Louis Jenkins	(575) 546-8848				X	X	X	X		
Camino Real LF (Sunland Park)	Lee Wilson	(575) 589-9440				X		X	X		
Cerro Colorado LF (City of Alb)	Mark Dear	(505) 761-8300			X	X	X	X	X		X
Corralitos LF (Las Cruces)	Patrick Peck	(575) 528-3800							X		
Keers Asbestos LF (Mountainair)	Brian Kilcup	(505) 847-2917	X								
Lea County Regional LF	Lee Wilson	(575) 589-9440			X	X		X	X		
Lea Land Inc. Industrial Solid Waste LF	Shelly Peterman	(575) 887-4048		X*		X		X	X	X	
Red Rocks Regional LF	Kit South	(575) 862-8402	X*			X		X			
Otero/Lincoln County Regional LF	John McGoldrick	(575) 439-4355	X					X	X		
Rio Rancho Sanitary LF	Mike Foster	(505) 892-2055		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Juan Co. Regional LF	Shote Forrester	(505) 334-1121			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sandoval County LF	Bert Sanchez	(505) 867-0814						X	X		
Socorro LF	Jay Santillanes	575-835-4279							X		
Southwest New Mexico Regional LF (Silver City)	David Gomez (temp)	(575) 388-8051					X				
Torrance Co./ Bernalillo Co. Regional LF	Joseph Ellis	(505) 384-4270						X			
Truth or Consequences LF	Frank Torres	(575) 894-6939							X		
Valencia Co. Regional LF	Mike Foster	(505) 892-2055			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tucumcari LF (Not open yet)	Doug Powers	(575) 461-5982					X*	X*			

* Not accepting this Special Waste at this time; Call facility for more information.



**NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT
SOLID WASTE BUREAU
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



Notes





Prepared by the New Mexico Environment Department

Solid Waste Bureau

1190 Saint Francis Drive

P.O. Box 26110

Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502



Printed on Recycled Paper

Containing post-consumer content