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Executive Summary

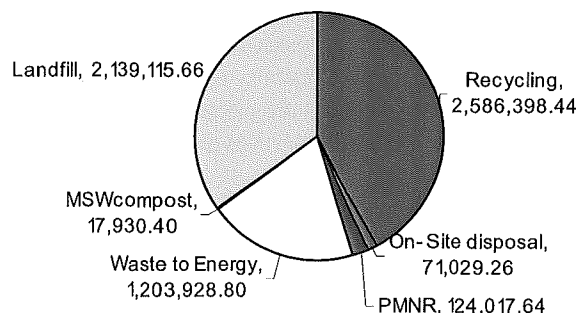
This *Report on 2007 SCORE Programs* summarizes information submitted by all 87 counties and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) on waste management efforts, including waste reduction activities, recycling, household hazardous waste programs, and problem materials collection.

MSW generation

Minnesota's Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) generation totaled 6,142,420 tons in 2007; this represents a total of on-site disposal, problem materials not recycled (PMNR), recyclables, MSW disposal and processing (landfilled, resource recovery facilities and MSW composting).

In 2007, an average Minnesotan created 2,334 pounds of MSW per year or 1.167 tons, an increase of only 0.8 percent from 2006. Minnesota's population increased to 5,263,610 or 0.6 percent.

2007 Total MSW Generation



Recycling

In 2007, 2,586,398 tons were recycled, or a base rate of 42.1 percent of the total MSW generated. With credits for yard waste recycling and waste reduction efforts, Minnesota's recycling rate for 2007 is 49.5 percent. The base recycling rate is a more accurate measure of progress as it is the actual percentage of materials recycled; it does not include the additional source reduction and yard waste credits. This growth reflects the significant state, local, and industry investment in our recycling system, as well as strong material markets.

MSW disposal

In Minnesota, waste is managed through four main disposal and processing methods: landfills, MSW composting, resource recovery facilities, and on-site disposal. In 2007, the MSW total generation amount:

- landfilled equaled 2,139,116 tons
- resource recovery tonnage equaled 1,203,929 tons
- MSW composted equaled 17,930 tons
- on-site disposal equaled 71,029 tons

The amount of waste leaving Minnesota continues to decrease. In 2007, 698,608 tons left Minnesota to the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Funding

In 2007, Minnesota counties spent over \$55.9 million for SCORE-related programs. The state disbursed \$13.3 million dollars in 2007. County funds continued to exceed this match, spending over \$42.6 million. The counties' share of the amount spent on SCORE-related programs is 76 percent, and the state's share is 24 percent. In the 2007 session, the Legislature and Governor took action to restore SCORE funds to the levels of 2002, or \$14 million per year.

Recycling markets

At the time of writing the 2007 SCORE report, the prices for recyclable materials have dipped to lows not seen within the last ten years. The current economic downturn will present challenges for recycling in the coming year, but it will also present opportunities. One important opportunity will be to strengthen ties to local

markets and, in doing so, support our local economy. The importance of local markets is becoming crucial with the globalization of end markets for recyclable material. The reliance on China and other Far East markets, as the only alternative, does not promote long-term stability in pricing as local governments and the recycling industry are already beginning to understand and feel the effects. A strong local recycling infrastructure promotes local job development and capital investment, two essential needs during these difficult economic times. It also plays a substantial role in reducing Minnesota's carbon footprint by reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transportation of recyclable material and also from extraction and transport of virgin material. Minnesota is fortunate to have a number of strong local markets and must continue to work to support and grow these local businesses by supporting recycling.

Another important opportunity during the coming year will be to educate the public about waste reduction and recycling, and encourage residents and businesses to use our resources as efficiently as possible. During tough economic times, people naturally begin to reduce waste as they search for ways to save money and balance their budgets. The state should encourage waste reduction and recycling as an easy way to reduce costs and promote legislation that continues to keep recycling costs low. It may be a lesson people will carry with them the rest of their lives.

2007 Solid Waste Policy Report

In 2008, the *2007 Solid Waste Policy Report* highlighted policy recommendations and discussed other subsequent recommendations. See <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/oea/policy/policy2007.cfm> for more details. The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) chose to focus the *2007 Solid Waste Policy Report* on renewable energy, energy conservation, and the need for cutting greenhouse gas emissions.

MPCA goals and the MCCAG

The Minnesota Climate Change Advisory Group (MCCAG) proposed that Minnesotans reduce their total solid waste generation per person by 3 percent starting in the year 2020 and divert 75 percent of MSW from disposal using recycling and organics recovery. Altogether, the advisory group concluded that additional efforts at all levels of the waste management sector could cut greenhouse gas emissions by 75 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, measured cumulatively through the year 2025, and after subtracting overlaps. The MPCA believes the 75 million metric ton target is a good target and the state should aim to reach for that target. A summary of the MCCAG is on an attachment at the back of this Report and can be found on page 23.

Minnesota CD&I Study

In 2007, a report on the Minnesota Construction, Demolition, and Industrial Waste Study (CD&I) (Study) was given by Foth. With the increased focus on C&D wastes in other locations across the nation, several state and local governments have implemented programs, created legislation, or provided incentives to businesses in an effort to divert C&D waste from disposal in landfills to secondary markets.

Minnesota has the opportunity and the need to make significant progress in how waste is managed, particularly, in regions of the state where economies of scale exist. Advances of management of solid waste should be guided by energy saved and greenhouse gas emissions cut, and should be crafted to strengthen, rather than weaken, the state's economy. Actions must be environmentally sound, cost-effective, and measurable.

To this end, the MPCA has convened a multi-stakeholder group that will focus its attention on how to reach greenhouse gas-reduction targets for the solid waste sector as laid out by the MCCAG. This group must consider the state's longstanding waste management hierarchy, and also the implications of the U.S. Supreme Court's *Oneida* decision.

The MPCA is optimistic that by focusing on high-waste regions of Minnesota, the stakeholder group can study and make recommendations on affordable ways to reach the MCCAG goals of cutting greenhouse gas emissions. In the attachments at the back of this report on page 22, is the *Summary of the 2007 Report on Minnesota Construction, Demolition, and Industrial Waste Study*.

Introduction and Purpose

In 1989, based on recommendations of the Governor's Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment (SCORE), the Legislature adopted comprehensive legislation to launch Minnesota's statewide recycling efforts in earnest. This set of laws, commonly referred to as SCORE, initiated a stable source of state funding for recycling programs, as well as waste reduction and the improved management of household hazardous wastes and problem materials. SCORE legislation and grant dollars, along with funding from counties and local government, provide the basis for long-term, flexible programs.

This *Report on 2007 SCORE Programs* summarizes information submitted by all 87 counties and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) on waste management efforts, including waste reduction activities, recycling, household hazardous waste programs, and problem materials collection.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) uses this information to calculate the state's recycling rates and the cost of managing waste and recycling, and to detail trends in waste generation and disposal. While data collection began in 1989, the MPCA typically uses calendar year 1991 as a baseline for trend analysis. In 1991, counties began collecting data on a calendar year basis, instead of a fiscal year basis, and by that point, data collection and format had greatly improved, making the quality of the data that much better.

This report and information on the SCORE program are available on the MPCA's Web site at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/score>. The MPCA continues to review and use the submitted survey data after publication of the final report each year. Tonnages published in this report for previous years may not match the tonnages originally reported for that year. Occasionally, counties find errors and it is necessary to adjust reported data after the final report is published.

Every other year, the MPCA expands on the annual report on SCORE programs and makes solid waste policy recommendations to the Legislature in the form of a solid waste policy report. The *2007 Solid Waste Policy Report* highlights policy recommendations and discusses other subsequent recommendations. See <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/oea/policy/policy2007.cfm> for more details.

MSW Generation in Minnesota

Since 1989, Minnesota's municipal solid waste (MSW) generation continues to grow. This growth is reflected in both the total amount of MSW generated and in the per capita figures (total waste generated divided by the state's population). During the robust years of 1994 to 1998, Minnesota saw a 4.62 percent increase in MSW generation and a 3.4 percent increase in per capita generation. In 1999, those rates began to slow during a downturn in the economy. In 2006, MSW generation growth slowed to an all-time low—increasing just 0.3 percent. In 2007, MSW generation growth is up slightly by just 0.8 percent. Per capita generation of MSW remained roughly the same (1.166 tons in 2006 and 1.167 tons in 2007).

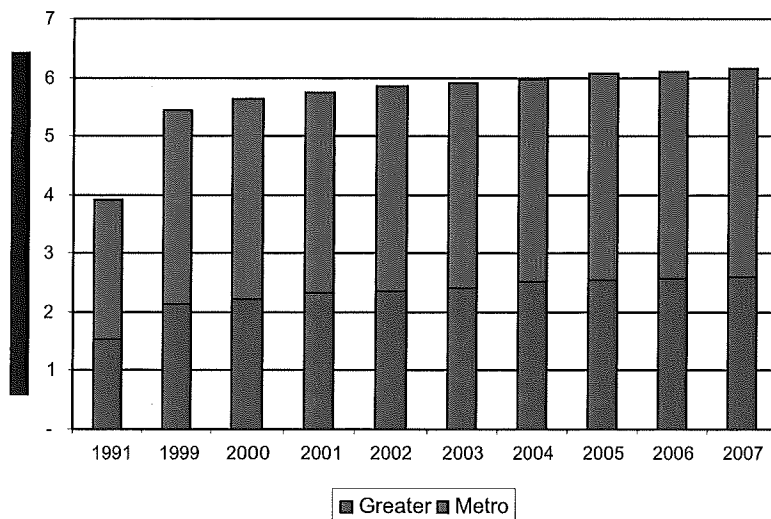
Mixed MSW is defined by statute as “garbage, refuse, and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection.” It includes common materials found in household and commercial garbage, such as packaging materials, containers, food discards and other compostable materials, plastic, paper, etc. MSW does *not* include auto hulks, street sweepings, ash, construction debris, mining waste, sludge, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, lead acid batteries, motor and vehicle fluids and filters, and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams (Minn. Stat. § 115A.03, subd. 20). MSW *does* include wastes recycled and discarded (including tons sent to disposal and resource recovery facilities), tons disposed of on-site (burn barrels or farm dumps), and problem materials not recycled (PMNR).

Totals and trends

Minnesota's MSW generation totaled 6,142,420 tons in 2007, an increase from 6,095,307 in 2006. Statewide, this represents only a 0.8 percent increase over the previous year. Greater Minnesota accounted for 42 percent of the state's MSW generation, and the seven-county Metropolitan Area accounted for 58 percent in 2007.

Since 1991, MSW generation has grown on average by 3 percent per year. After the period of biggest growth (1989-1997), the average increase in MSW generation over the last ten years dropped to 2 percent (1998-2007) and just over 1 percent over each of the past five years (2003-2007). While improvement in waste reduction efforts may account for some decline, waste generation generally decreases during times of economic recession and increases during an economic upsurge.

Figure 1: Minnesota MSW generation



Total generation:
6,142,420 tons

For 2006–2007 the
amount of MSW
generated in Minnesota
increased by 0.8%, while
population increased
by 0.6%.

MSW Generation	1991	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Changes 2006-07
Greater Minnesota	1.54	2.21	2.32	2.37	2.41	2.53	2.56	2.58	2.60	1.15%
Metropolitan Area	2.37	3.42	3.42	3.49	3.51	3.45	3.52	3.52	3.54	0.50%
Statewide	3.90	5.63	5.74	5.86	5.92	5.98	6.09	6.10	6.14	0.77%

Figures in millions of tons. For full data for 1991-2007, refer to Appendices

On-site disposal and problem materials not recycled

On-site disposal of MSW, either burning or burying, has been a practice used for generations and still is being used. Although it is against the law for most people, some farmers are allowed to burn or bury their household garbage under existing Minn. Stat. §§ 88.171 and 17.135.

In the 2007 SCORE survey, counties estimate that 1.2 percent of the total waste generated is disposed of on-site. This is a drop of 5,557 tons (7 percent) from 2006 (76,586 tons down to 71,029 tons). Some of this decline can be attributed to increased awareness and education from the MPCA's Burn Barrel Reduction Campaign and increased investment in local programs through campaign grants to counties. The goal of the campaign is to reduce, and eventually eliminate, backyard garbage burning in Minnesota. Twenty-seven counties entered into grant agreements with the state on a variety of local backyard garbage burning reduction programs that focused on increased awareness and education, expanded enforcement, the use of incentive programs (primarily burn barrel buy-back campaigns), and an increase in local waste collection opportunities in rural areas. Through the efforts of the Burn Barrel Reduction Campaign during the last two plus years and seven grant projects, the MPCA has successfully worked with 45 counties around the state to reduce backyard garbage burning. Because of the campaign and local reduction projects, a greater number of residents have entered into contracts with local haulers or are now taking their waste to newly developed rural drop-off sites, while others have passed, or are looking at passing, resolutions to prohibit backyard disposal of solid waste countywide. To date, twenty-six counties have passed a "no-burn" resolution banning all backyard garbage burning, closing the farmer exemption in Minn. Stat. § 17.135.

According to a 2005 study of backyard garbage burning in Minnesota, 45 percent (estimated at a minimum of 920,000 people) of rural residents statewide still burn or bury on-site. This presents a significant health and environmental threat to all Minnesotans. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) research shows that burn barrels are the primary source of dioxin in the United States. Just one burn barrel can produce as much or more than a full-scale municipal waste combustor burning 200 tons per day (*Inventory of Sources of Dioxin in the U.S.*, March 2001).

Problem materials not recycled (PMNR) make up 2 percent of the total MSW generation for 2007. PMNR includes five materials that have been banned from disposal in Minnesota (vehicle batteries, tires, major appliances, motor oil, and oil filters). The PMNR number is that portion of the materials that is not recycled, but is assumed to be disposed of somewhere, legally or not, as they are banned from MSW disposal facilities. It is assumed that they are not being counted in landfill or incinerator tonnages.

Per capita MSW generation

The MPCA calculates the amount of waste that the average Minnesotan creates each year in an attempt to understand if waste growth is coming primarily from an increase in population or increases in consumption.

In 2007, the Minnesota per capita rate increased insignificantly (0.06 percent from 2006) to 1.167 tons per person (2,334 pounds/person/year). This is consistent with the small increases seen in MSW generation (0.8 percent) and with Minnesota's economy. In looking at greater Minnesota versus the Metro Area per capita rate, we find that the greater Minnesota per capita rate is 1.078 tons (2,155 pounds/person/year), an increase of approximately 0.94 percent from 2006. In comparison, the Metro Area per capita rate is 1.243 tons (2,485 pounds/person/year), a decrease of 0.47 percent from 2006. Greater Minnesota per capita rate has increased steadily since 1991. However, the Metro Area began to see a decrease beginning in 2001.

Minnesota's population continues to grow. In 2007, Minnesota's population increased to 5,263,610, from 2006 population of 5,231,106, only a 0.6 percent increase—greater Minnesota by 0.2 percent and the Metro Area by just 1 percent. In the last five years, Minnesota's population increased approximately 35,000 per year; however in 2007, the population increased by 32,500. From 1991 to 2007, Minnesota's population grew 19.2 percent—greater Minnesota increased 15.1 percent and the Metro Area increased by 22.9 percent.

Population	1991	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Changes 2006-07
Greater Minnesota	2.09	2.27	2.30	2.32	2.34	2.37	2.39	2.40	2.41	0.2%
Metropolitan Area	2.31	2.64	2.67	2.70	2.74	2.77	2.81	2.82	2.84	1.0%
Statewide	4.41	4.92	4.97	5.03	5.08	5.14	5.20	5.23	5.26	0.6%

Recycling and Waste Reduction

Minnesota's recycling programs are among the nation's most successful, reflecting the strong local and state investment and public participation. In 2007, 2,586,398 tons were recycled; Minnesota's recycling rate (including credits for yard waste recycling and waste reduction efforts) increased by 0.7 percentage points to 49.5 percent. The state's base recycling rate is approximately 42.1 percent, an increase of three quarters of a percentage point. The base recycling rate is a more accurate measure of progress as it is the actual percentage of materials recycled; it does not include the additional source reduction and yard waste credits. While this growth reflects the significant state, local, and industry investment in our recycling system, as well as strong material markets, evidence suggests much more could be done to recover the millions of tons of discarded recyclable and organic materials still disposed of each year.

In 2007, 25 percent of the materials collected for recycling in Minnesota came from residential sources; this remains virtually unchanged for over the last ten years. Commercial, industrial, and institutional recycling, both documented and un-documented industrial sectors, is 73 percent of the source, and mechanical/hand separated recycling accounts for a remaining 2 percent of the recycling source.

Most of the total reported recycling tonnages, 68 percent, is from documented sources. Minnesota counties ask for, and the majority of them are able to receive, documented tonnages from their haulers, recyclers, and businesses. This is a difficult task for all counties, especially those in the Metro Area due to the large population and businesses, the number of haulers, along with municipalities that contract for recycling. The amount of staff and the amount of time placed into the collection of tonnages, enables the county to better identify and receive documented tonnages which increases the degree of accuracy in annual reporting.

In Minnesota the estimated amount of the population served by curbside recycling programs for 2007 is 3,579,255. This equates to 75 percent of Minnesota's population having curbside collection. In the last ten years it is estimated that the population served by curbside collection has risen by 311,324.

In 2007 the University of Minnesota conducted a survey on recycling. The survey gives us insight by the public's responses on the availability of recycling and the reasons for or why they do not recycle. Following is a summary of the results:

- 96 percent of respondents said they or someone else in their household had recycled all paper, cardboard, cans, plastic, or glass at home during the past 12 months (Many "no" responses were from people in apartments buildings, and people who said they were too lazy, or it was not convenient).
- 89 percent of those said they recycled once a week or every other week.
- 77 percent of those who recycle said they take their materials to the curb or alley.
- 20 percent bring to a drop-off site or recycling center.

Data was cross tabulated with demographic information and significant differences were noted:

- Apartment dwellers generally recycle less than other housing unit types.
- Lower income residents recycle less.
- Greater Minnesota residents recycle less often (many recycled once a month).
- Greater Minnesota residents recycle more at drop-offs and recycling centers.
- Metro residents recycle more at the curb or alley.

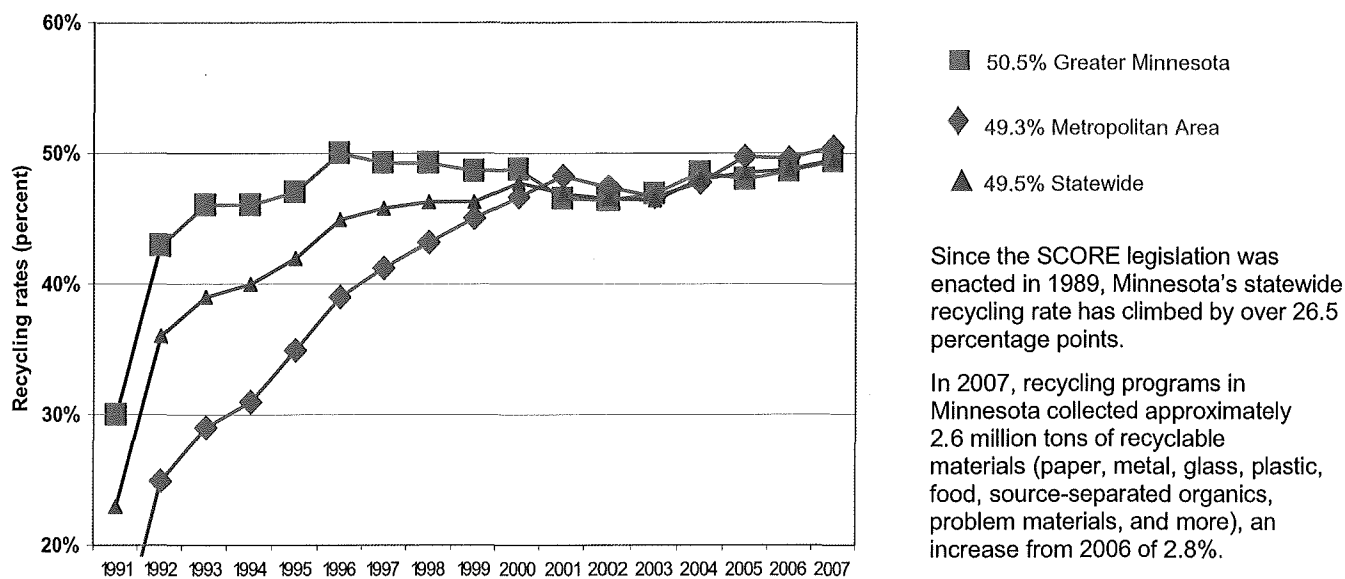
There were no significant differences in recycling participation among metro and greater Minnesota between age ranges, different educational levels, gender differences, or among different family structures (such as married with kids, without kids, single, etc.).

Nationally, Harris Interactive conducted a poll in 2007 (The Harris Poll #67, July 11, 2007), which showed that nationally, 77 percent of adults say they recycle in their own homes and 23 percent stated they recycle nothing. There are regional differences, 70 percent in the Midwest stated that they recycle and 30 percent in the Midwest stated they are not likely to recycle. The survey shows and reiterates the reasons of those who do not recycle are varied. Some of the reasons stated are:

- They do not recycle because it is not available in their area.
- It takes too much effort and it costs more to recycle where they live.
- They do not recycle because they do not believe it makes a difference.
- They are too busy and it is too difficult.

The survey can be found at http://www.harrisinteractive.com/harris_poll/index.asp?PID=783).

Figure 2: Minnesota's recycling progress



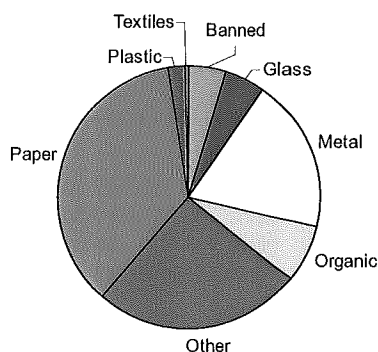
Recycling Rates	1991	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Changes 2006-07
Greater Minnesota	11	46.7	48.2	47.4	46.7	47.8	49.7	49.7	50.5	.8%
Metropolitan Area	30	48.7	46.5	46.5	47.0	48.6	48.0	48.6	49.3	.7%
Statewide	23	47.8	46.9	46.6	46.5	48.0	48.5	48.7	49.5	.7%

In 2007, 1.3 million tons of recyclable material remained in the waste stream, worth \$312 million. Market prices for paper, plastic, and metal were high in 2007; however, at the same time we saw a rise in paper, plastic, and metal being recycled from 2006: paper was up 3,907 tons, plastic was up 1,574 tons, and metal was up 29,455 tons. Minnesota residents do not see financial advantages to recycle more during times the recycling markets are high. Businesses that have large quantities of recyclables and their own means to collect and market them see financial advantages of recycling when recycling market prices are high. The majority of the small businesses, however, do not see the financial advantages, and at times, their haulers may offer financial incentives not to recycle.

In the last ten years, the amount of dollars received from recyclable sales increased. In 1998, \$2,167,087 was received by 37 counties, to \$6,389,610 by 40 counties in 2007. Some of the reasons for the increase are county-operated recycling centers and counties updating contracts with recyclers, and as a result, counties are benefiting from the positive market prices of recyclables.

In 2007, recycling programs collected approximately 2.6 million tons of recyclable materials (paper, metals, glass, plastic, food, problem materials, etc.) - an increase of over 70,000 tons, or 2.8 percent from the previous year. Since the SCORE legislation was enacted in 1989, the tons of materials collected for recycling in Minnesota have more than tripled, and the statewide recycling rate has increased by more than 26 percentage points, moving from approximately 23 percent to 49.5 percent.

Figure 3: Minnesota's recycling categories



Recyclables collected (tons)

	2007
Banned	121,686
Glass	126,496
Metal	494,401
Organic	177,227
Other	670,009
Paper	930,235
Plastic	49,419
Textiles	16,926

To break this out, below is a summary of the recycling categories depicting the amount and percentage of the 2007 recycling total tonnages reported by all 87 counties.

Paper: Paper accounts for 36 percent of the total amount recycled in 2007. Paper tonnages gained approximately 3,900 tons in 2007, from 926,328 in 2006 to 930,235 tons in 2007. Most of that gain was seen in newsprint, which is only 20 percent of the paper tonnages.

Metal: Metal accounts for 19 percent of the total amount recycled in 2007. Metal tonnages gained approximately 29,455 tons in 2007, from 464,945 tons in 2006 to 494,400 tons in 2007. Most of that gain was seen in co-mingled aluminum/steel/tin, which is only 13 percent of the metal tonnages.

Glass: Glass accounts for 5 percent of the total amount recycled in 2007. Glass tonnages gained approximately 4,622 tons in 2007, from 121,874 tons in 2006 to 126,496 tons in 2007. Most of that gain was seen in food and beverage glass, which is 64 percent of the glass tonnages.

Plastic: Plastic accounts for almost 2 percent of the total amount recycled in 2007. Plastic tonnages gained approximately 1,574 tons in 2007, from 47,845 tons in 2006 to 49,419 tons in 2007. Most of that gain was seen in HDPE, which is only 9 percent of the plastic tonnages.

Organics: Organics accounts for almost 7 percent of the total amount recycled in 2007. Organic tonnages lost 1,816 tons in 2007, from 179,043 ton in 2006 to 177,227 tons in 2007. Most of that loss was seen in source-separated organics, which is only 3 percent of the organics tonnages. Of the total 177,227 tons of organics recycled, 168,542 tons were recovered as food to animals (food waste that is fed to livestock), 2,592 tons were recovered as food to people (food recovered for people through food banks), and the remaining 6,093 tons consisted of source-separated compostables.

In 2007, for the second year, source-separated compostables count toward recycling. Source-separated compostable materials are defined as mixed municipal solid waste that is:

- separated at the source by waste generators for the purpose of preparing it for use as compost
- collected separately from other mixed municipal solid wastes
- composed of food wastes, fish and animal waste, plant materials, diapers, sanitary products, and paper that is not recyclable
- delivered to a facility to undergo controlled microbial degradation to yield a humus-like product

Banned: Banned accounts for almost 5 percent of the total amount recycled in 2007. Banned materials consists of: used oil, used oil filters, waste tires, vehicle batteries, appliances, antifreeze, electronics, fluorescent bulbs, household hazardous waste and latex paint. Banned tonnages gained approximately 1,982 tons in 2007, from 119,704 tons in 2006 to 121,686 tons in 2007. Most of that gain was seen in waste tires, which accounts for 17 percent of banned material tonnages.

Minnesota Electronics Recycling Act

The disposal ban of cathode-ray-tube-(CRT) containing products became effective July 1, 2006. On May 8, 2007, Governor Pawlenty signed Minn. Stat. §§ 115A.1310 into law for the collection and recycling of video display devices sold to households/consumers: televisions, computer monitors, and laptop computers.

<https://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/statutes/?id=115A&view=chapter#stat.115A.1310.0>.

Manufacturers of video display devices (VDD) must annually register and pay a fee to the state, collect and recycle VDD from households/consumers in Minnesota, and file a report detailing the results of their collections for each program year. Manufacturers have an opportunity to collect a broader array of electronics products known as covered electronic devices (CEDs) to meet their obligation. CEDs include desktop computers, DVD players, VCRs, printers, fax machines, and computer peripherals.

The ban spurred counties and other entities to expand the number of collection options for waste electronics. In 2006, 10,385 tons of electronics were recycled. In the year 2007, 11,644 tons of waste electronics were reported recycled with 80 counties reporting recycling volumes. However, during the first program year of the act (July 1, 2007-June 30, 2008), registered recyclers and collectors reported managing approximately 34 million pounds of covered electronic devices from households in Minnesota. This translates into approximately 6.46 pounds per capita. Keep in mind that the reporting years are different for SCORE and the CRT program; SCORE is calendar year (CY) and the CRT program is fiscal year (FY).

However, it raises the question if the counties are not obtaining all of the tonnages being recycled in their counties.

Figure 3-1: Materials collected for recycling, by grade, 2007

County-by-county details on materials recycled in Minnesota are found in Appendix A.

Material/Grade	Tons	% of 2007 Tonnages
Paper		
Computer paper	3,835	0.41%
Corrugated	358,972	38.59%
Magazine/catalog	32,135	3.45%
Mixed paper	253,733	27.28%
Newsprint	187,259	20.13%
Office paper	72,459	7.79%
Other paper	20,775	2.23%
Phone books	1,067	0.11%
	930,234.89	100%
Metal		
Aluminum	35,483	7.18%
Co-mingled alum/steel/tin	63,172	12.78%
Other ferrous & non-ferrous	353,615	71.52%
Steel/tin cans	42,131	8.52%
	494,400.69	100%
Glass		
Food & beverage	81,331	64.30%
Other glass	45,165	35.70%
	126,495.89	100%
Plastic		
Film plastic	4,571	9.25%
HDPE	4,359	8.82%
Mixed plastic	35,237	71.30%
Other plastic	1,328	2.69%
PET	3,532	7.15%
Polystyrene	391	0.79%
	49,418.96	100%
Organic		
Food to livestock	168,542	95.10%
Food to people	2,592	1.46%
Food waste	425	0.24%
Source-separated organics	5,668	3.20%
	177,226.54	100%
Banned		
Antifreeze	1,349	1.11%
Electronics	11,644	9.57%
Fluorescent & HID lamps	769	0.63%
HHW	1,341	1.10%
Latex paint	2,149	1.77%
Major appliances	39,479	32.44%
Used oil	7,814	6.42%
Used oil filters	2,748	2.26%
Vehicle batteries	34,092	28.02%
Waste tires	20,301	16.68%
	121,686.01	100%
Textiles		
Carpet	214	1.26%
Textiles	16,713	98.74%
	16,926.48	100%
Other		
Mattresses & box springs	530	0.08%
Pallets	90,607	13.52%
Unspecified or other	578,872	86.40%
	670,008.99	100%
Total 2007 Recycling	2,586,399	

Textiles: Textiles and carpet account for less than 1 percent (0.65 percent) of the total amount recycled in 2007. Textile material tonnages gained a small amount of approximately 466 tons in 2007, from 16,460 tons in 2006 to 16,927 tons in 2007. All that gain was seen in textiles, which accounts for 99 percent of textile material tonnages.

Other: Other materials consist of pallets, mattresses and box springs, and unspecified or other materials. In 2007, 670,010 tons was reported in “other”. Other materials accounts for 26 percent of the total amount recycled in 2007. This continues to rise as more counties join in recycling mattresses and box springs and single stream recycling. Approximately 29,839 tons were gained from 2006. Single stream recycling accounts for the majority of the tonnages reported in this category as “unspecified” or “other”, 578,872 tons, or 86 percent in 2007. The metro counties, with numerous haulers, recyclers, and municipalities contracting for collection, continues to experience difficulty in obtaining tonnages separated out by recycling grades. This presents a dilemma as it hinders accurate reporting in appropriate categories and distorts the tonnages as we compare data from year to year.

Environmental and economic benefits of recycling

Recycling is important in Minnesota—both economically and environmentally. Minnesota’s recycling manufacturers contribute an estimated \$2.98 billion to the state’s economy; 9,000 manufacturing jobs are tied to companies using recycled material in their manufacturing processes. \$760 million in wages is related to recycling activities. In addition to the contributions of these value-added manufacturers, there is economic value related to collecting, processing, and marketing recyclables in Minnesota (which is supported by SCORE dollars).

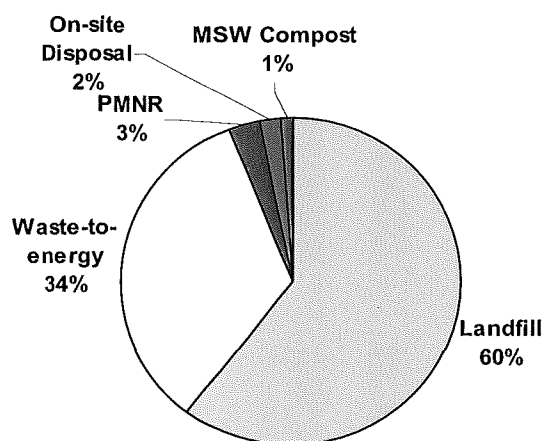
Recycling’s environmental benefits can be quantified using the National Recycling Coalition’s Environmental Benefits Calculator, based on tons of materials recycled, landfilled, and incinerated in Minnesota using the 2007 data submitted by its 87 counties and the WLSSD. (For more information on recycling benefits, check out the *Minnesota’s Recycling Industries: Economic Activity Summary* at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/oea/market/economic.cfm> and National Recycling Coalition at <http://www.nrc-recycle.org>).

- By recycling 2.6 million tons, Minnesota reduced its greenhouse gas emissions by 1.9 million metric tons carbon equivalent compared to disposal. This is equal to taking nearly 1.3 million passenger cars off the road.
- By recycling, Minnesotans avoided the use of nearly 47 trillion BTUs of energy, which is equal to the energy use of almost 421,743 households.
- By recycling 353,615 tons of steel in Minnesota, we saved a total of 710,767 tons of resources—442,019 tons of iron ore, 247,531 tons of coal, and 21,217 tons of limestone (<http://www.recycle-steel.org>).
- More than 7 million trees were saved by recycling over 513,450 tons of newsprint, mixed, and office paper in 2007 (<http://www.conservatree.org>).

MSW Processing and Disposal

In Minnesota, waste is managed through four main methods: landfills, MSW composting, resource recovery facilities, and on-site disposal. In 2007, waste that was not recycled or prevented/reduced and, therefore, must be disposed of, totaled nearly 3.6 million tons—a decrease of over 22,916 tons (-0.6 percent) from 2006. This number includes waste landfilled and processed, as well as estimates for on-site disposal and PMNR.

Figure 4: MSW disposal and processing in Minnesota, 2007



		Change 2006-07
Landfill	60%	(2.9%)
Waste-to-energy	34%	3.7%
PMNR (est.)	3%	2.4%
On-site disposal	2%	(7.3%)
MSW compost	1%	0.1%

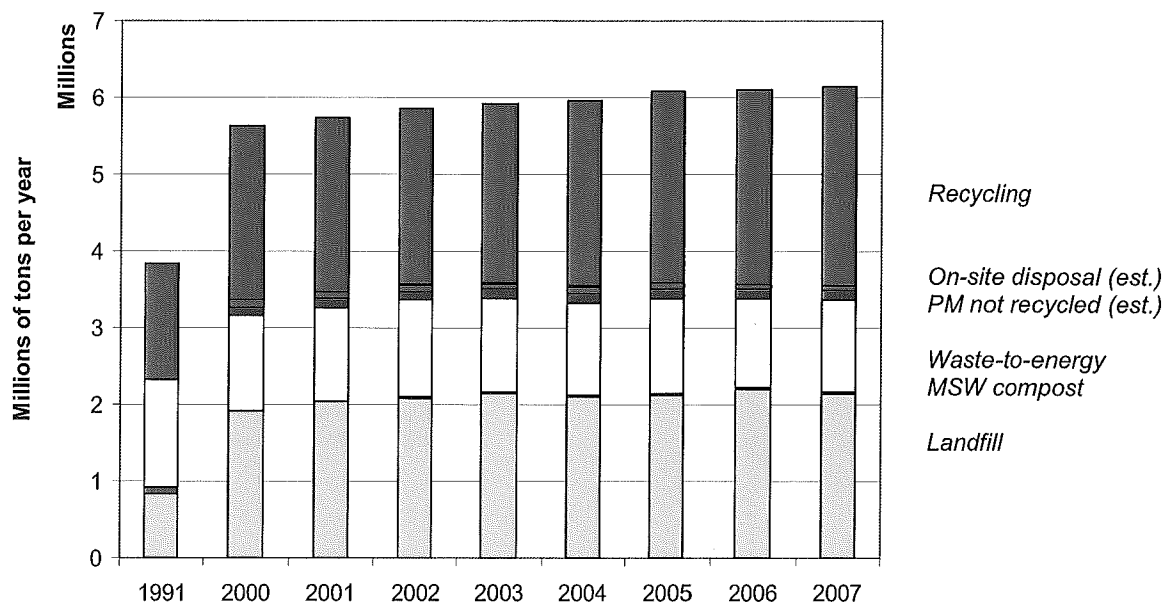
Percentages of total waste disposal, excluding recycling. Decreases indicated by parentheses.

Trends in waste disposal

Waste management in Minnesota is guided by a hierarchy that prioritizes waste reduction, recycling, composting, and resource recovery. During 2007:

- MSW composting remained steady by a small increase of 0.01 percent—from 17,912 tons in 2006 to 17,930 in 2007.
- On-site disposal (estimates from county staff on the level of on-site dumping and burning that occur) decreased by 7.3 percent (more than 5,557 tons) to 71,029 tons.
- Waste-to-energy (WTE) increased by 3.7 percent (42,863 tons) to 1,203,929 tons. WTE handled 34 percent of the waste stream in 2007; back in 1991, 57 percent of the waste stream was brought to WTE facilities. Facility downtime for improvements accounts for decreases of waste handled by WTE facilities every other year, as permitted capacity remains the same.
- The amount of waste sent to landfills decreased by 63,165 tons, or a negative 2.9 percent to 2,139,116 tons. Despite being the least-preferred option, landfilling has become the dominant disposal method in Minnesota (60 percent), more than double its share in 1993 (28 percent).

Figure 5: Trends in Minnesota waste management in tons



Trends in Tons	1991	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-07
Recycling	1.2	2.27	2.27	2.29	2.32	2.42	2.49	2.52	2.58	2.8%
On-Site disposal		0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	(7.3%)
PMNR		0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	2.4%
Waste to Energy	1.41	1.23	1.22	1.26	1.23	1.21	1.24	1.16	1.20	3.7%
MSW compost	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.1%
Landfill	.84	1.91	2.03	2.11	2.16	2.12	2.12	2.20	2.14	(2.9%)
Total	3.69	5.63	5.74	5.88	5.92	5.98	6.09	6.10	6.14	

Figures in millions of tons. Decreases indicated by parentheses (x%).

* Unknown destination waste totals were only reported during the early years of SCORE (1989-1994).

Out-of-state waste flow

In 2007, the amount of waste leaving Minnesota continues to decrease. Since 2005, the amount of waste leaving Minnesota has decreased—from 812,379 in 2005 to 740,269 tons in 2006 and now in 2007 to 698,608 tons. In comparing 2006 to 2007, there is a decrease of 43,484 tons (-6 percent) in the amount of MSW leaving Minnesota.

While many factors may contribute to this decline in out-of-state waste flow (facility locations, hauling companies in operation, existing contracts, surcharges and tip fees, and gas prices), increasing state surcharges from Wisconsin and rising transportation costs likely have the most impact. The price of gasoline is probably the largest reason for the decline in MSW leaving Minnesota. Since 2003, gas prices have increased nearly 73 percent (from \$1.786 per gallon in 2003 to \$3.104 in 2007). Just in 2007 there was a jump of 30 percent, from \$2.382 per gallon on January 1 to \$3.104 per gallon on December 31; http://tonto.eia.doe.gov/dnav/pet/hist/mg_tt_usw.htm.

MSW leaving Minnesota	
2001	671,954 tons
2002	614,002 tons
2003	702,131 tons
2004	850,204 tons
2005	812,379 tons
2006	740,269 tons
2007	698,608 tons

Funding of SCORE Programs

Minnesota boasts one of the best recycling rates in the nation due to the level of participation by our residents and businesses, along with comprehensive recycling programs at the township, city, and county levels—programs funded by local government and state revenues. In 2007, Minnesota counties spent over \$55.9

million for SCORE-related programs, an increase of \$1,447,283 (2.7 percent) from 2006. Continued funding commitments from the Legislature and significant investments at the local level provide the funding for these programs.

State funding: SCORE block grants

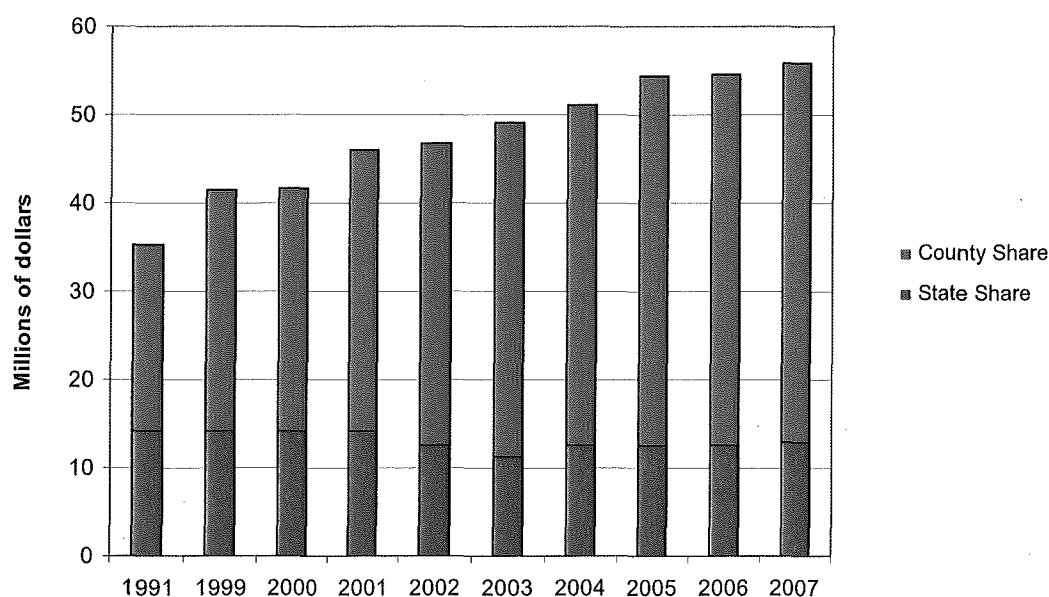
From the inception of SCORE, state tax revenue has provided a long-standing funding source for recycling and waste reduction programs. Money from the state is passed on to the county level in the form of annual block grants. In the 2007 session, the Legislature and Governor took action to restore SCORE funds to the levels of 2002, or \$14 million per year. \$13.3 million dollars was disbursed in 2007, which is approximately 24 percent of the amount spent on SCORE-related programs.

Within certain guidelines, counties have broad discretion in determining how to spend SCORE block grants and local matching funds, which gives them flexibility to develop programs that best meet local needs. The MPCA monitors the county use of SCORE grants to ensure the money is used to fund SCORE-eligible programs: source reduction, recycling, market development, management of problem materials, waste education, litter prevention, technical assistance to ensure proper solid waste management, and waste processing (Minn. Stat. § 115A.55).

Despite the economic value of the recycling industry to the state's economy, Minnesota's recycling infrastructure faces challenges. Some counties are dealing with budget reductions by closing down recycling centers or limiting the types of materials they collect. Plastic and glass recycling have been eliminated in some communities. Rural recycling programs, in particular, are facing more obstacles in getting materials to distant markets. The MPCA continues to explore ways to better support county recycling programs and secondary markets, recover more recyclable and organic material from the waste stream, and identify more opportunities to reduce, reuse, and recycle in the manufacturing and business sectors.

Restored SCORE grant dollars to previous levels of \$14 million and looking into additional funding (incentive based) along with the restored SCORE grant dollars, shows the state's renewed commitment to recycling and offers counties the ability to restore their reduced or cut programs. The additional funding would also enhance the ability to remove usable materials from the disposal system and capture energy and economic benefits for the state. For more information on state SCORE funding and recommendations see the MPCA's *2007 Solid Waste Policy Report* at: <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/oea/policy/policy2007.cfm>.

Figure 6: SCORE expenditures (millions of dollars)



County funding

Between 1992 and 2007, overall SCORE expenditures have increased by 45 percent. These increases have been funded entirely at the local level by counties and cities through use of general revenue dollars, special assessments, or other sources of revenue. In 2007, a total of \$55.9 million was spent on SCORE expenditures. Greater Minnesota counties *increased* expenditures by \$1.3 million (4.5 percent) and the metro counties also *increased* their spending by \$58,273 (0.2 percent) from 2006.

County Funding	1991	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-07
Greater Minnesota	14.4	23.1	25.8	26.7	29.5	28.5	30.22	31.25	32.54	4.5%
Metropolitan Area	20.8	18.6	20.2	19.9	19.7	22.6	24.06	23.35	23.38	0.2%
Total	35.2	41.7	46.0	46.7	49.1	51.1	54.28	54.60	55.9	2.7%

The annual SCORE survey includes only county spending; local units of government also fund programs for waste management, reduction, and recycling.

Each county is required to match the funding from the Legislature with a local contribution of at least 25 percent. In 2007, county funds continued to exceed this match, spending over \$42.6 million or 76 percent of the amount spent toward SCORE-related activities. This investment is in addition to undocumented dollars spent by other local units of government, such as cities and townships, on programs such as recycling, household hazardous waste, and waste education.

Counties continue to see their dollars not keeping up with inflation. Rural recycling programs, in particular, face growing challenges to collect materials and deliver them to markets resulting in significantly reduced volumes of materials collected and its residents discouraged from recycling. Counties' declining dollars are not covering their existing recycling programs and have been hard pressed to expand their recycling programs. Counties are aware of the millions of tons of remaining recyclables in the waste stream along with the missed economic and environmental benefits associated with recycling.

2007-2008 Solid Waste Policy Report

Every other year, the MPCA expands on the annual Report on SCORE Programs and makes solid waste policy recommendations to the Legislature in the form of a solid waste policy report. The 2007 Solid Waste Policy Report (Policy Report) highlights policy recommendations and discusses other subsequent recommendations. See <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/oea/policy/policy2007.cfm> for more details.

The MPCA chose to focus the Policy Report on renewable energy, energy conservation, and the need for cutting greenhouse-gas emissions. From June 2007 through February 2008, the agency worked with a broad array of stakeholders across the state to discuss and review policy options that would reduce the amount of solid waste generated in Minnesota and then improve waste management to recover more resources from the material that remains. Meanwhile, the Minnesota Climate Change Advisory Group (MCCAG) offered suggestions on how to improve waste management to assist in meeting state greenhouse-gas reduction goals through 2025.

The MPCA laid out five policy areas in Part 3 of the Policy Report comment draft. The Policy Report identifies the state of need, MPCA's proposed outcome, summary of the stakeholders' responses, MPCA's recommendations, and implementation and follow-up in each of the five policy areas.

- Policy Area 3A: The statutory plan of product stewardship for telephone directories is not working.
- Policy Area 3B: The current recycling system is missing major energy and greenhouse gas reduction opportunities with beverage containers, starting with aluminum cans.
- Policy Area 3C: Current pricing and management practices are holding back non-residential recycling.
- Policy Area 3D: Contamination from non-compostable plastic bags is a problem when composting organic materials.
- Policy Area 3E: Open burning of farm and household garbage has persisted, despite risks.

Minnesota has the opportunity and the need to make significant progress in how waste is managed, particularly in regions of the state where economies of scale exist. Geographic areas that account for more than 70 percent of the waste generated in Minnesota are:

- **Twin Cities area:** all or portions of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright counties
- **St. Cloud area:** all or portions of Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns counties
- **Duluth area:** a zone of populated or commercialized area extending into counties centered around the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District
- **Rochester area:** all of Dodge and Olmsted counties

In looking at these centroids with 2007 SCORE data, out of the total MSW generated (6,142,420 tons) in Minnesota, 4,274,385 tons were generated in these centroid counties, or approximately 70 percent of the waste.

- 1,832,982 tons were recycled
- 1,043,014 tons were sent to waste-to-energy facilities
- 1,398,388 tons were landfilled (of that 453,503 tons were sent to landfills outside of Minnesota)

Advances of management of solid waste should be guided by energy saved and greenhouse gas emissions cut, and should be crafted to strengthen rather than weaken the state's economy. Actions must be environmentally sound, cost-effective, and measurable.

To this end, the MPCA plans to convene a multi-stakeholder group that will focus its attention on how to reach greenhouse gas-reduction targets for the solid waste sector as laid out in the MCCAG in February 2008. This group must also consider the state's longstanding waste management hierarchy and give consideration to the profound implications of the U.S. Supreme Court's *Oneida* decision.

The MPCA is optimistic that by focusing on high-waste regions of Minnesota and by sitting down to study today's system and making recommendations on how it can be dramatically improved, the stakeholder group can find an affordable way to reach the MCCAG goals of cutting greenhouse gas emissions by 75 million metric tons of carbon-dioxide, equivalent beyond the current level of effort. The MPCA believes that attention to changes in the existing statewide SCORE program will be part of the solution.

The Minnesota Climate Change Action Goal

The MCCAG proposed that Minnesotans reduce their total solid waste generation per person by 3 percent, starting in 2020 and divert 75 percent of MSW from disposal using recycling and organics recovery. Altogether, the MCCAG concluded that additional efforts at all levels of the waste management sector could cut greenhouse gas emissions by 75 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalent, measured cumulatively through 2025, and after subtracting overlaps. The MPCA believes the 75 million metric ton target is a good target that the state should aim for.

The MPCA is optimistic that the gains in source reduction, recycling, and organics can be achieved by 2025, but it will require looking beyond municipal solid waste to construction, demolition, and industrial waste as well.

Even if Minnesota achieves waste-recovery levels as planned in 2025, there will still remain 2.2 million tons of mixed MSW that year that will need landfill or waste-to-energy capacity, plus a substantial quantity of residuals from waste processing facilities. One reason for the substantial tonnage is the projected population growth for Minnesota.

Background material for the stakeholder process

Several recent developments have given Minnesota's solid waste a new profile, both in the high-waste regions as well as statewide, in connection with the broad recycling opportunities program called SCORE. The Solid Waste Implementation Group should seek out ways in which Minnesota can be a leader among the states and take into account 1) the opportunity created by the *Oneida* decision, focusing on geographic regions with significant concentrations of waste, and 2) the opportunity offered by state greenhouse gas and energy legislation (as fleshed out by the MCCAG) to build on the SCORE program. The MCCAG should identify valid and measurable criteria so that participants can measure environmental performance versus cost and risk.

- Opportunity No. 1: Build on regions with enough solid waste to provide economies of scale, given changes in the legal landscape.
- Opportunity No. 2: Pull the statewide SCORE program out of stagnation, using the twin factors of raising energy and cutting greenhouse gas emissions

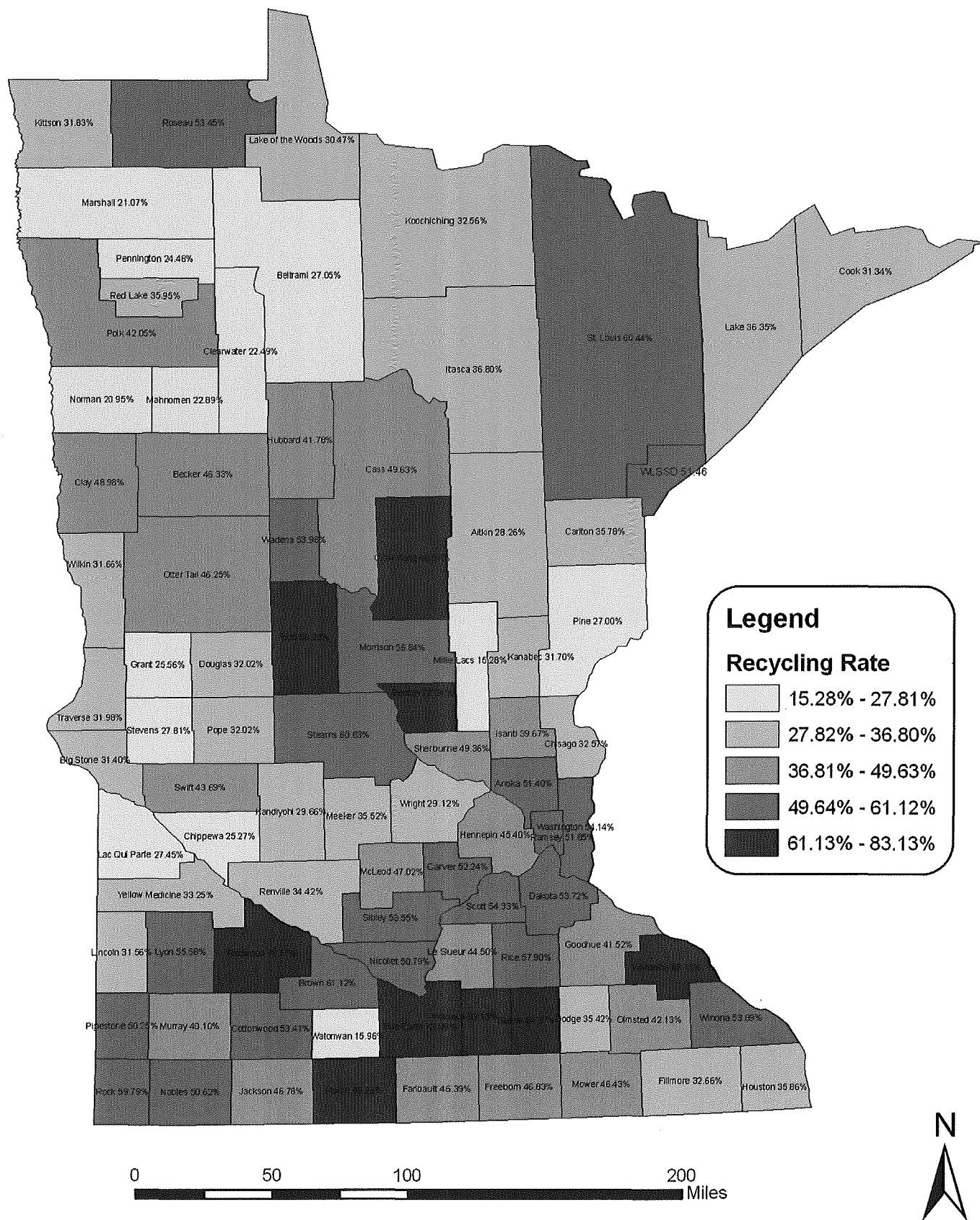
A new approach for SCORE needed statewide

During MPCA's discussions with stakeholders from June through October 2007 about the SCORE program and how to get off the plateau of flat recycling rates, the following possibilities were identified as deserving discussion. Running throughout the conversation must be this question: how can per capita source reduction, recycling, and organic diversion rates be raised to levels never achieved by Minnesota under the long-standing SCORE program? The group's solutions could resolve some of the pressing needs identified in Parts 3A, 3B, and 3C, such as away-from-home recycling and small-business recycling.

1. Additional funds could be disbursed based upon measurable performance that leads to increased recovery and new, innovative programs (this would revisit the "Incentive-Based SCORE Recommendations" to the Legislature [2005]).
2. The need to update the old 35 percent and 50 percent statutory recycling goals and consider an overall "diversion" goal that incorporates the top levels of the hierarchy, not just recycling.
3. Give the counties credit for efforts in waste reduction, organics management, problem materials management, and resource recovery.
4. Streamline and expand the reporting process with consideration given to the addition of household hazardous waste and the reporting of all wastes (e.g. construction and demolition), not just municipal solid waste, in order to minimize year-to-year reporting inconsistencies.
5. Reconsider the current policy that provides an additional 8 percent credit to counties for yard waste and waste reduction activities, in addition to documented recycling figures. This is confusing and not tied to measured performance. Still, the current policy points to the need for an alternative to inspire county residents to reduce waste at the source and to keep yard waste out of trash cans.
6. Promote regional reporting to improve data quality and promote the benefits of regional partnerships, such as improved marketing power and cost reductions through economies of scale.

The Policy Report identifies a number of additional technical recommendations for action that will be pursued by MPCA administratively with input from stakeholders. See <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/oca/policy/policy2007.cfm> for more details.

Minnesota Recycling Rates





**Minnesota
Pollution
Control
Agency**

The Report on 2007 SCORE Programs

lrp-p2s-3asy09 • January 2009

In 1989, based on recommendations of the Governor's Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment (SCORE), the Legislature adopted comprehensive legislation. This set of laws, commonly referred to as SCORE, initiated state funding for recycling programs, as well as waste reduction, management of household hazardous wastes, and problem materials. SCORE legislation and grant dollars, along with funding from counties and local government, provide the basis for long-term, flexible programs.

The Report on 2007 SCORE Programs

The *Report on 2007 SCORE Program* summarizes information submitted by all 87 counties and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District on waste management efforts, including waste reduction activities, recycling, household hazardous waste programs, and problem materials collection. The report and information on SCORE programs are available on the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency's (MPCA) Web site at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/score>.

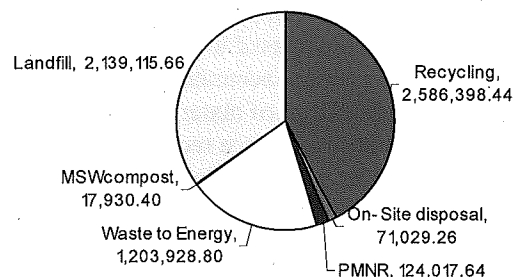
MSW generation in Minnesota

Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is defined by statute as "garbage, refuse, and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection." It includes common materials found in household and commercial garbage, such as packaging materials, containers, food discards and other compostable materials, plastic, paper, etc. MSW does *not* include auto hulks, street

sweepings, ash, construction debris, mining waste, sludge, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, lead acid batteries, motor and vehicle fluids and filters, and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams (Minn. Stat. § 115A.03, subd. 21). MSW *does* include wastes recycled and discarded (including tons sent to disposal and resource recovery facilities), tons disposed of on-site (burn barrels or farm dumps), and problem materials not recycled (PMNR).

Minnesota's MSW generation totaled 6,142,420 tons in 2007. Total MSW generation is a total of on-site disposal, PMNR, recyclables, MSW disposal and processing (landfilled, resource recovery facilities and MSW composting). Statewide, this represents only a 0.8 percent increase

2007 Total MSW Generation



over the previous year.

Per capita MSW generation

In an attempt to understand if waste growth is coming primarily from an increase in population or increases in consumption, the MPCA calculates the amount of waste the average Minnesotan creates each year.

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In 2007, the Minnesota per capita rate increased insignificantly to 1.167 tons per person (2,334 pounds/person/year).

Minnesota's population continues to grow. In 2007, Minnesota's population increased to 5,263,610.

On-site disposal and problem materials not recycled

On-site disposal of MSW, either burning or burying, has been a practice used for generations and still is being used. Although it is against the law for most people, some farmers are allowed to burn or bury their household garbage under existing Minn. Stat. §§ 88.171 and 17.135.

In the 2007 SCORE survey, counties reported 71,029 tons is an estimate of the total waste generated and disposed of on-site. This is a decline from 2006 and can be attributed to increased awareness and education from the MPCA's Burn Barrel Reduction Campaign and increased investment in local programs through campaign grants to counties.

PMNR make up 2 percent of the total MSW generation or 121,000 tons for 2007. PMNR includes five materials banned from disposal in Minnesota (vehicle batteries, tires, major appliances, motor oil, and oil filters).

Recycling and waste reduction

Minnesota recycling rate reflects the strong local and state investment and public participation. In 2007, 2,586,398 tons were recycled, 42.1 percent (base recycling rate) of the total MSW generated. Minnesota's recycling rate (including credits for yard waste recycling and waste reduction efforts) increased to 49.5 percent. The base recycling rate is a more accurate measure of progress as it is the actual percentage of materials recycled; it does not include the additional source reduction and yard waste credits. While this growth reflects the significant state, local, and industry investment in our recycling system, as well as strong material markets, evidence suggests much more could be done to recover the millions of tons of discarded recyclable and organic materials still disposed of each year.

MSW processing and disposal

In Minnesota, waste is managed through four main disposal methods: landfills, MSW composting, resource recovery facilities, and on-site disposal. In 2007, the MSW total generation was 3.6 million tons:

- landfilled - 2,139,116 tons (34.8%)
- resource recovery - 1,203,929 tons (19.6%)

- MSW composted - 17,930 tons (0.3%)
- on-site - 71,029 tons (1.2%)

In 2007, the amount of waste leaving Minnesota continues to decrease. In 2007, 698,608 tons left Minnesota to the states of Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Funding of SCORE programs

Participation by our residents and businesses, along with comprehensive recycling programs at the township, city, and county levels—programs funded by local government and state revenues gives Minnesota one of the best recycling rates in the nation. In 2007, Minnesota counties spent over \$55.9 million for SCORE-related programs. Continued funding commitments from the Legislature, and significant investments at the local level, provide the funding for these programs.

Money from the state is passed on to the county level in the form of annual block grants. In the 2007 session, the Legislature and Governor took action to restore SCORE funds to the levels of 2002, or \$14 million per year. Each county is required to match the funding from the Legislature with a local contribution of at least 25 percent.

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2007-2008 Solid Waste Policy Report

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Summary of the Report on the Minnesota Construction, Demolition, and Industrial Waste Study

In 2007, Foth submitted a report on the Minnesota Construction, Demolition, and Industrial (CD&I) Waste Study (Study). The goal of the Study was to provide information on materials that have the potential to be recovered for reuse, recycling, or creation of energy or compost. The project partners included: Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board, and the Minnesota Solid Waste Administrators Association working with the Association of Minnesota Counties.

The comprehensive scope of work included a review of numerous reports, research studies, and articles on barriers and opportunities, techniques, composition information, processing technologies and markets. The Study collected and analyzed Minnesota specific data, did site visits to industrial and C&D landfills, transfer stations; a C&D waste composition study, surveyed salvage, asphalt and concrete processors, and looked at markets available for CD&I materials.

The Study found several barriers and/or impediments to increased recovery of materials, such as economics, lack of markets, low volumes in greater Minnesota, lack of attention or focus by the state and counties, and their awareness and priorities of CD&I recovery.

The Study identified several potential management options. With the increased focus on C&D wastes in other locations across the nation, several state and local governments have implemented programs, created legislation, or provided incentives to businesses in an effort to divert C&D waste from disposal in landfills to secondary markets. Many of these efforts to increase C&D diversion have focused on one of the “Three E’s—Environment, Economics, and Enforcement.” People are motivated to recycle by their environmental ethic (i.e., “recycling is the right thing to do”); by cost savings or cost avoidance (i.e., recycling saves money or is cheaper than other options for disposal); and by requirements to recycle (e.g., mandatory recycling ordinances or material bans).

Based on the data developed and the input from stakeholders, the Study’s conclusions and recommendations focuses on three key areas to increase recycling and recovery of C&D materials in Minnesota. These include:

- market development
- development of generator incentives
- stimulation of C&D processors

The MPCA will concentrate on wallboard, shingles, and mixed biomass (C&D wood waste) as part of the waste stream that could be used to increase recycling, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG), and increase renewable energy production, along with recovery and conservation of C&D materials. Potential management options may include developing and implementing new programs, create legislation, and provide incentives for recovery of the three materials.

The full report on the Minnesota Construction, Demolition, and Industrial Waste Study can be found at <http://www.swmcb.org/files/CD&I%20Waste%20Study.pdf>.

Summary of the 2007 Minnesota Pollution Control Agency Goals and the Minnesota Climate Change Advisory Group

On February 22, 2007, Governor Tim Pawlenty signed into law bipartisan legislation that set a renewable energy requirement in Minnesota of 25 percent by the year 2025. The Governor also signed the landmark *Next Generation Energy Act* on May 25, 2007, which also addresses global warming and energy efficiency. Since fossil fuel use is responsible for most CO₂ emissions, this law will help reduce those emissions and fight climate change.

216H.02 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS CONTROL. Subd. 1. Greenhouse gas emissions reduction goal. It is the goal of the state to reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors producing those emissions to a level at least 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2015 to a level at least 30 percent below 2005 levels by 2025, and to a level at least 80 percent below 2005 levels by 2050. The levels shall be reviewed based on the climate change action plan study

Subd. 2. Climate change action plan. By February 1, 2008, the commissioner of commerce....shall submit to the legislature a climate change action plan that meets the requirements of this section.

Subd. 3. Stakeholder process. The plan required by subdivision 2 must be developed through a structured, broadly inclusive stakeholder-based review of potential policies and initiatives that will reduce statewide greenhouse gas emissions from a broad range of sources and activities. The commissioner shall engage a nationally recognized independent expert entity to conduct the stakeholder process. The report of the stakeholder process must form the basis for the plan submitted by the commissioner under subdivision 2.

A comprehensive climate change strategy was developed by the Minnesota Climate Change Advisory Group (MCCAG). This group was made up of over 100 Minnesota representatives from industry, environmental groups, local and tribal governments, agriculture and transportation. The details of this extensive process can be found at www.mnclimatechange.us.

The threat of climate change due to human-caused emissions of GHG is real and growing. Minnesota is already taking action to reduce these emissions. The Preliminary Climate Change Action Plan (Action Plan) proposes to do even more to reach the state's goal of reducing "statewide greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors producing those emissions to a level at least 15 percent below 2005 levels by 2015, to a level at least 30 percent below 2005 levels by 2025, and to a level at least 80 percent below 2005 levels by 2050" (Minn. Stat. § 216H.02, subd. 1).

Success depends on the *Next Generation Energy Act* and other existing actions.

The MCCAG, MN Greenhouse Gas Target 2025 chart shows the 2015 and 2025 reduction goals are very aggressive; about half of the reductions needed to achieve these goals come from existing policies and actions:

- the renewable energy standard and energy efficiency provisions of the Next Generation Energy initiative proposed by Governor Pawlenty and enacted by the Minnesota Legislature in 2007
- the state's aggressive ethanol and biodiesel biofuels initiatives
- Xcel Energy's Metropolitan Emissions Reduction Plan to convert two metro area coal-fired generation facilities to natural gas, and upgrade efficiencies and pollution control equipment at a third.

MN Greenhouse Gas Target 2025

The MCCG MN Greenhouse Gas Target 2025 chart shows that it is possible to meet the goals through additional actions if done in a thoughtful, incremental, and iterative way in order to avoid adverse

consequences to Minnesotans and the state's economic vitality. The Action Plan will move the state in this direction.

Guiding principles

To achieve the GHG emissions goals, this preliminary proposal adheres to the following principles:

1. Implementation of the existing actions must be the number one priority.
2. Actions and policies should be thoughtful, incremental, and iterative to avoid adverse consequences to Minnesotans and the state's economic vitality.
3. Structure a portfolio of policies and measures that are tailor-made for Minnesota.
4. Create opportunities for all people and communities to participate in and benefit from energy transformation to the low-emitting future.
5. While we take actions in Minnesota, those actions must be mindful of, and compatible with, the actions going on elsewhere in the region, nation, and world.
6. Gather more information and research regarding the economic and societal affects as well as re- assess our analytical assumptions and check them with reality through reporting and measurement mechanisms.
7. Develop the regulatory structures and organizational design to manage the transformation.

The Action Plan by the MCCAG was submitted to the Legislature February 1, 2008, by Edward Garvey, Director of the Office of Energy Security and Brad Moore, Commissioner of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

To achieve the GHG emissions goal, the Action Plan lays out actions and goals to reduce the amount of GHG in Minnesota of 25 percent by the year 2025. These actions and goals have been laid out in the following areas:

- residential, commercial, and industrial implementation items
- energy supply implementation items
- transportation and land use implementation items
- agriculture, forestry, and waste management implementation items
- cross-cutting implementation items
- cap and trade implementation items

Pertaining to solid waste issues, the MCCAG's agriculture, forestry, and waste management implementation items lists actions and goals that rate high in reducing GHG. To see the entire actions and goals, see <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/climatechange-legislative-report-0208.pdf>.

These solid waste actions and goals are:

- Expand waste reduction, recycling, composting and management efforts:
 - Increase further recycling and source reduction rates in Minnesota. Minnesota has reduced GHG emissions from the solid waste sector by 14 percent since 1990 by having the second highest recycling rates in the country and landfill gas emissions controls.
 - support increased source reduction and the interim goal of achieving a 50 percent statewide recycling rate by January 2011 through efforts including:
 - Recycle More Minnesota Campaign
 - office paper and junk mail reduction
 - waste reduction in the grocery sector
 - electronics recycling

- telephone book reductions
- increased beverage container recycling
- Initiate discussions to redesign Minnesota's solid waste system to achieve the MCCAG goal of 87 million tons of GHG reductions by 2025 as outlined in the Solid Waste Policy Report.
- Define wastewater sludge and by-products as biomass and define wastewater sludge and the organic portion of solid waste and organic by-products of each as renewable fuels.
- Study by the MPCA and the Metropolitan Council regarding lifecycle costs and GHG benefits of source separated food waste composting as compared to treatment within wastewater systems.

As the MPCA charts the strategic direction of the agency for the next several years, a 2008 Strategic Plan (Strategic Plan) was finalized in May 2008. As such, it contains a balance of goals and objectives reflecting the agency's "core" work as well as agency aspirations — strategic efforts needed to better align results with the agency's mission. It also contains "stretch" goals and objectives intended to challenge the agency in improving the environment. This Strategic Plan is not an agency work plan. It does not directly reflect all of the MPCA's work, nor does it contain much information about the strategies used to accomplish the goals and objectives.

- The Strategic Plan contains many new and revised goals and objectives. A few important examples follow: Increased focus on addressing the challenges of global climate change:
 - Objectives A3b, L1a, R4a and R4b all reflect efforts to reduce GHG emissions.
 - Objective A3b: Reduce GHG emissions in Minnesota by 15 percent from 2005 levels by January 1, 2015, and by 30 percent by January 1, 2025, as set in the Next Generation Energy Act of 2007.
 - Objective L1a: By January 1, 2025, achieve a total reduction of 75 million metric tons of GHG attributed to changes in waste generation, materials conservation, and resource management practices.
 - Objective R4a: By 2015, GHG emissions from MPCA facilities and its operations are reduced by at least 15 percent from 2005 levels.
 - Objective R4b: MPCA catalyzes public entities to take actions to reduce GHG emissions by 15 percent between 2005 and 2015.

See this supporting information: Next Generation Energy Act, Interagency Pollution Prevention Advisory Team Annual Report, Climate/Energy Citizen Partnership Grant Request for Proposals, and Signers of the U. S. Mayor's Climate Protection Agreement.

- A new Goal E5 representing the agency's intention to continue to build on the state's capacity to address emerging environmental issues. Emerging issues are those issues not currently part of regular environmental protection activities in Minnesota, such as endocrine disrupting compounds and nanotechnology.
- Significant changes in the agency's responsibility goals (Minnesotans Take Responsibility to Protect Our Environment) to focus on creating sustainable behaviors and processes to encourage conservation of resources and a healthy environment.

As you read the Strategic Plan, <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/p-gen1-11.pdf>, you may note that not all of the goals and objectives are expressed at the same strategic level. Some are more reflective of program outputs or productivity measures than environmental improvement measures. Other publications to read are: <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/aq1-31.pdf>, and <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/publications/climatechange-legislativereport-0208.pdf>.

Appendix A:

County SCORE Survey Responses

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenues (part 1)

County	CY2006 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Aitkin	\$120,767	0	\$227,202	\$1,200	\$18,381	\$0
Anoka	\$79,600	0	\$59,640	\$990,033	\$0	\$0
Becker	(\$195,165)	195,165	\$0	\$217,536	\$0	\$0
Beltrami	\$0	0	\$0	\$460,996	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$0	0	\$0	\$153,971	\$0	\$0
Big Stone	(\$8,763)	8,763	\$105,028	\$645	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$0	0	\$108,876	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$0	0	\$0	\$325,506	\$0	\$0
Carlton	(\$59,142)	59,142	\$0	\$0	\$44,074	\$0
Carver	\$0	0	\$0	\$422,521	\$0	\$0
Cass	\$0	0	\$0	\$709,741	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$0	0	\$115,786	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$16,198	0	\$0	\$102,849	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$201,130	0	\$0	\$508,127	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$0	0	\$0	\$75,087	\$0	\$0
Cook	\$0	0	\$180,579	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$130,179	0	\$184,638	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$0	0	\$396,105	\$0	\$98,040	\$0
Dakota	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,980,472
Dodge	\$59,914	0	\$32,190	\$130,137	\$46,437	\$0
Faribault	\$37	0	\$11,564	\$0	\$0	\$0
Fillmore	\$2,234	0	\$12,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Freeborn	(\$7,631)	7,631	\$327,315	\$1,130	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	(\$69,596)	69,596	\$302,059	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$23,616	0	\$0	\$156,841	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$0	0	\$0	\$5,691,945	\$10,396	\$0
Houston	\$0	0	\$114,927	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	\$0	0	\$495,925	\$0	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$105,327	0	\$22,261	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$0	0	\$356,019	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$110,984	40,703	\$13,010	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$76,896	0	\$12,375	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	0	\$0	\$230,099	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$0	0	\$26,813	\$0	\$31,331	\$0
Koochiching	\$0	0	\$81,592	\$81,592	\$10,554	\$0
Lac qui Parle	\$40,495	0	\$19,409	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake	\$48,019	0	\$86,467	\$0	\$2,962	\$0
Lake of The Woods	\$0	0	\$80,809	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$0	0	\$106,575	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$61,318	0	\$59,405	\$75	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$0	0	\$0	\$260,481	\$0	\$104,513
Mahnomen	\$34,381	0	\$0	\$12,270	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$0	0	\$1,767	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martin	\$62,962	0	\$180,984	\$0	\$0	\$0
McLeod	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$238,336	\$1,080,619
Meeker	\$19,158	0	\$14,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mille Lacs	\$6,616	0	\$146,670	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$0	0	\$55,235	\$0	\$0	\$0

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenues (part 1)

County	CY2006 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Mower	\$0	0	\$0	\$204,453	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$36,016	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$0	0	\$263,663	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$166,047	0	\$9,371	\$174,658	\$0	\$175,619
Norman	(\$2,903)	2,903	\$28,278	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	(\$123,767)	123,767	\$0	\$0	\$414,508	\$0
Otter Tail	\$15,200	0	\$0	\$632,790	\$0	\$0
Pennington	\$18,962	0	\$13,010	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$0	0	\$70,913	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$0	0	\$182,546	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$177,126	0	\$0	\$154,049	\$0	\$0
Pope/Douglas	(\$8,037)	8,037	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$570,031	0	\$0	\$3,820,107	\$0	\$0
Red Lake	\$0	0	\$13,001	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	(\$114,259)	114,259	\$305,684	\$0	\$0	\$0
Renville	\$119,871	0	\$190,658	\$0	\$16,301	\$0
Rice	(\$127,536)	127,536	\$0	\$426,797	\$0	\$0
Rock	(\$871)	871	\$58,763	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	(\$38,250)	38,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Scott	\$614,049	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$20,634
Sherburne	\$146,166	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$114,925
Sibley	\$0	0	\$133,351	\$0	\$0	\$0
St. Louis - partial	\$0	0	\$0	\$571,933	\$0	\$0
Stearns	\$61,613	0	\$83,240	\$127,495	\$0	\$0
Steele	\$0	0	\$0	\$333,804	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$18,654	0	\$55,340	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	(\$9,077)	9,077	\$147,180	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$0	0	\$192,362	\$0	\$0	\$0
Traverse	(\$34,948)	34,948	\$13,010	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wabasha	\$0	0	\$56,046	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	\$0	0	\$110,463	\$0	\$16,692	\$0
Waseca	\$0	0	\$0	\$54,347	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	0	\$0	\$762,279	\$0	\$0
Watsonwan	\$415,753	0	\$14,023	\$169,715	\$0	\$0
Wilkin	\$0	0	\$0	\$11,176	\$0	\$0
Winona	\$21,568	0	\$234,176	\$438,072	\$0	\$0
WLSSD	\$0	0	\$0	\$1,717,952	\$389,495	\$0
Wright	\$627,253	0	\$30,655	\$33,445	\$0	\$0
Yellow Medicine	\$0	0	\$0	\$40,246	\$0	\$27,106
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Metro Area	\$795,797	\$0	\$59,640	\$11,686,885	\$10,396	\$2,095,397
Greater Minn.	\$2,612,399	\$840,648	\$6,297,566	\$8,519,214	\$1,327,112	\$1,408,491
Minnesota	\$3,408,196	\$840,648	\$6,357,206	\$20,206,099	\$1,337,508	\$3,503,888

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenues (part 2)

County	SCORE pass through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$52,039	\$2,255	\$3,791	\$0	\$0	\$425,635
Anoka	\$765,792	\$129,912	\$0	\$13,131	\$94,339	\$2,132,446
Becker	\$74,985	\$0	\$48,126	\$26,190	\$6,638	\$373,474
Beltrami	\$100,309	\$0	\$8,107	\$0	\$0	\$569,412
Benton	\$90,380	\$0	\$1,027	\$224	\$14,965	\$260,566
Big Stone	\$52,039	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$160,112
Blue Earth	\$137,345	\$0	\$62,182	\$0	\$48,358	\$356,760
Brown	\$61,921	\$0	\$3,289	\$0	\$8,897	\$399,613
Carlton	\$79,864	\$12,738	\$8,723	\$0	\$0	\$145,399
Carver	\$200,465	\$92,700	\$0	\$14,456	\$174,859	\$905,001
Cass	\$67,561	\$0	\$7,125	\$23,507	\$0	\$807,934
Chippewa	\$52,039	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$14,811	\$185,037
Chisago	\$116,590	\$5,402	\$27,896	\$3,932	\$17,370	\$290,237
Clay	\$127,282	\$0	\$11,724	\$0	\$7,724	\$855,986
Clearwater	\$52,039	\$0	\$5,664	\$2,564	\$0	\$135,354
Cook	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$68,375	\$0	\$300,993
Cottonwood	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$5,781	\$22,026	\$394,663
Crow Wing	\$141,763	\$0	\$12,843	\$0	\$0	\$648,751
Dakota	\$866,363	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$101,281	\$2,948,116
Dodge	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$169,176	\$1,991	\$491,883
Faribault	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,110	\$68,750
Fillmore	\$52,039	\$5,121	\$6,988	\$0	\$0	\$78,883
Freeborn	\$74,314	\$0	\$11,279	\$860	\$1,329	\$416,227
Goodhue	\$107,647	\$0	\$15,133	\$202,108	\$0	\$626,947
Grant	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$13,637	\$246,133
Hennepin	\$2,692,623	\$312,089	\$36,717	\$1,468,714	\$132,757	\$10,345,241
Houston	\$52,039	\$0	\$5,283	\$154,314	\$2,098	\$328,661
Hubbard	\$52,039	\$0	\$5,063	\$341	\$0	\$553,368
Isanti	\$89,042	\$3,846	\$2,689	\$0	\$0	\$223,164
Itasca	\$103,608	\$0	\$6,016	\$2,500	\$0	\$468,143
Jackson	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,497	\$222,232
Kanabec	\$52,039	\$0	\$672	\$0	\$0	\$141,983
Kandiyohi	\$97,239	\$0	\$66,065	\$385,570	\$143,198	\$922,171
Kittson	\$52,039	\$0	\$5,412	\$45,053	\$7,121	\$167,769
Koochiching	\$52,039	\$0	\$4,084	\$29,963	\$0	\$259,824
Lac qui Parle	\$52,039	\$1,219	\$2,400	\$0	\$745	\$116,306
Lake	\$52,039	\$0	\$10,674	\$30,518	\$1,711	\$232,390
Lake of The Woods	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$58,042	\$45	\$190,935
Le Sueur	\$65,094	\$0	\$2,535	\$34,287	\$20,978	\$229,468
Lincoln	\$52,039	\$10,539	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$183,376
Lyon	\$58,388	\$783	\$101,884	\$3,599	\$10,186	\$539,834
Mahnomen	\$52,039	\$0	\$2,916	\$472	\$0	\$102,079
Marshall	\$52,039	\$0	\$5,815	\$26,719	\$9,110	\$95,451
Martin	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,218	\$303,203
McLeod	\$86,156	\$0	\$16,319	\$605,162	\$30,992	\$2,057,585
Meeker	\$54,746	\$0	\$3,367	\$0	\$978	\$92,249
Mille Lacs	\$60,410	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$213,696
Morrison	\$76,997	\$0	\$7,647	\$0	\$408,997	\$548,876
Mower	\$90,956	\$0	\$11,165	\$225,751	\$900	\$533,224
Murray	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$19,623	\$121,428

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenues (part 2)

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Nicollet	\$74,120	\$0	\$5,146	\$0	\$9,794	\$352,723
Nobles	\$52,039	\$1,340	\$0	\$0	\$6,826	\$585,900
Norman	\$52,039	\$0	\$3,094	\$0	\$0	\$83,411
Olmsted	\$321,265	\$0	\$141,119	\$0	\$997,878	\$1,874,770
Otter Tail	\$137,011	\$0	\$42,423	\$723,567	\$34,253	\$1,585,243
Pennington	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$84,011
Pine	\$66,398	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$137,311
Pipestone	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$234,585
Polk	\$72,638	\$0	\$7,477	\$68,149	\$6,712	\$486,151
Pope/Douglas	\$134,590	\$0	\$15,434	\$0	\$400	\$350,424
Ramsey	\$1,204,350	\$178,389	\$0	\$0	\$87,667	\$5,860,544
Red Lake	\$52,039	\$0	\$5,337	\$3,476	\$0	\$73,853
Redwood	\$52,039	\$3,316	\$34,553	\$195,102	\$0	\$590,693
Renville	\$52,039	\$2,781	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$384,050
Rice	\$144,852	\$0	\$33,310	\$466,598	\$78,118	\$1,149,675
Rock	\$52,039	\$1,213	\$0	\$0	\$10,731	\$122,746
Roseau	\$52,039	\$0	\$6,294	\$35,337	\$9,170	\$102,840
Scott	\$275,677	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$910,360
Sherburne	\$195,701	\$0	\$6,631	\$0	\$5,656	\$469,080
Sibley	\$52,039	\$0	\$2,328	\$26,749	\$11,590	\$226,057
St. Louis - partial	\$219,772	\$4,725	\$20,278	\$510,658	\$0	\$1,327,366
Stearns	\$335,739	\$0	\$6,394	\$0	\$36,732	\$651,213
Steele	\$83,990	\$0	\$5,996	\$0	\$4,021	\$427,811
Stevens	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$535	\$126,568
Swift	\$52,039	\$0	\$2,400	\$118,384	\$0	\$320,003
Todd	\$27,230	\$0	\$5,643	\$72,609	\$0	\$297,844
Traverse	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,049
Wabasha	\$52,385	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$1,125	\$109,606
Wadena	\$52,039	\$0	\$2,798	\$0	\$5,260	\$187,252
Waseca	\$52,039	\$0	\$7,154	\$181,082	\$1,561	\$296,183
Washington	\$529,679	\$118,524	\$0	\$0	\$58,584	\$1,469,066
Watsonwan	\$52,039	\$0	\$2,503	\$0	\$9,765	\$663,799
Wilkin	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$240,880	\$1,000	\$305,095
Winona	\$116,695	\$0	\$29,386	\$56,645	\$16,827	\$913,369
WLSSD	\$241,171	\$31,248	\$260,760	\$86,374	\$50,627	\$2,777,627
Wright	\$0	\$969	\$14,022	\$2,641	\$17,515	\$726,500
Yellow Medicine	\$52,039	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,063	\$121,454
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Metro Area	\$6,454,973	\$831,614	\$43,348	\$1,496,301	\$655,142	\$24,129,494
Greater Minn.	\$6,451,768	\$87,496	\$1,154,953	\$4,893,309	\$2,144,753	\$35,737,708
Minnesota	\$12,906,741	\$919,109	\$1,198,301	\$6,389,610	\$2,799,895	\$59,867,202

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenue summary

County	Adjusted CY2006 Revenue (carried over)	CY2007 Revenue	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$120,767	\$304,868	\$425,635
Anoka	\$79,600	\$2,052,846	\$2,132,446
Becker	\$0	\$373,474	\$373,474
Beltrami	\$0	\$569,412	\$569,412
Benton	\$0	\$260,566	\$260,566
Big Stone	\$0	\$160,112	\$160,112
Blue Earth	\$0	\$356,760	\$356,760
Brown	\$0	\$399,613	\$399,613
Carlton	\$0	\$145,399	\$145,399
Carver	\$0	\$905,001	\$905,001
Cass	\$0	\$807,934	\$807,934
Chippewa	\$0	\$185,037	\$185,037
Chisago	\$16,198	\$274,039	\$290,237
Clay	\$201,130	\$654,856	\$855,986
Clearwater	\$0	\$135,354	\$135,354
Cook	\$0	\$300,993	\$300,993
Cottonwood	\$130,179	\$264,484	\$394,663
Crow Wing	\$0	\$648,751	\$648,751
Dakota	\$0	\$2,948,116	\$2,948,116
Dodge	\$59,914	\$431,969	\$491,883
Faribault	\$37	\$68,713	\$68,750
Fillmore	\$2,234	\$76,648	\$78,883
Freeborn	\$0	\$416,227	\$416,227
Goodhue	\$0	\$626,947	\$626,947
Grant	\$23,616	\$222,517	\$246,133
Hennepin	\$0	\$10,345,241	\$10,345,241
Houston	\$0	\$328,661	\$328,661
Hubbard	\$0	\$553,368	\$553,368
Isanti	\$105,327	\$117,837	\$223,164
Itasca	\$0	\$468,143	\$468,143
Jackson	\$151,687	\$70,545	\$222,232
Kanabec	\$76,896	\$65,086	\$141,983
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$922,171	\$922,171
Kittson	\$0	\$167,769	\$167,769
Koochiching	\$0	\$259,824	\$259,824
Lac qui Parle	\$40,495	\$75,811	\$116,306
Lake	\$48,019	\$184,371	\$232,390
Lake of The Woods	\$0	\$190,935	\$190,935
Le Sueur	\$0	\$229,468	\$229,468
Lincoln	\$61,318	\$122,058	\$183,376
Lyon	\$0	\$539,834	\$539,834
Mahnomen	\$34,381	\$67,698	\$102,079
Marshall	\$0	\$95,451	\$95,451
Martin	\$62,962	\$240,241	\$303,203
McLeod	\$0	\$2,057,585	\$2,057,585
Meeker	\$19,158	\$73,091	\$92,249
Mille Lacs	\$6,616	\$207,080	\$213,696
Morrison	\$0	\$548,876	\$548,876

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenue summary

County	Adjusted CY2006 Revenue (carried over)	CY2007 Revenue	Total Revenue
Mower	\$0	\$533,224	\$533,224
Murray	\$36,016	\$85,412	\$121,428
Nicollet	\$0	\$352,723	\$352,723
Nobles	\$166,047	\$419,853	\$585,900
Norman	\$0	\$83,411	\$83,411
Olmsted	\$0	\$1,874,770	\$1,874,770
Otter Tail	\$15,200	\$1,570,043	\$1,585,243
Pennington	\$18,962	\$65,049	\$84,011
Pine	\$0	\$137,311	\$137,311
Pipestone	\$0	\$234,585	\$234,585
Polk	\$177,126	\$309,025	\$486,151
Pope/Douglas	\$0	\$350,424	\$350,424
Ramsey	\$570,031	\$5,290,513	\$5,860,544
Red Lake	\$0	\$73,853	\$73,853
Redwood	\$0	\$590,693	\$590,693
Renville	\$119,871	\$264,179	\$384,050
Rice	\$0	\$1,149,675	\$1,149,675
Rock	\$0	\$122,746	\$122,746
Roseau	\$0	\$102,840	\$102,840
Scott	\$614,049	\$296,311	\$910,360
Sherburne	\$146,166	\$322,913	\$469,080
Sibley	\$0	\$226,057	\$226,057
St. Louis - partial	\$0	\$1,327,366	\$1,327,366
Stearns	\$61,613	\$589,600	\$651,213
Steele	\$0	\$427,811	\$427,811
Stevens	\$18,654	\$107,914	\$126,568
Swift	\$0	\$320,003	\$320,003
Todd	\$0	\$297,844	\$297,844
Traverse	\$0	\$65,049	\$65,049
Wabasha	\$0	\$109,606	\$109,606
Wadena	\$0	\$187,252	\$187,252
Waseca	\$0	\$296,183	\$296,183
Washington	\$0	\$1,469,066	\$1,469,066
Watsonwan	\$415,753	\$248,046	\$663,799
Wilkin	\$0	\$305,095	\$305,095
Winona	\$21,568	\$891,801	\$913,369
WLSSD	\$0	\$2,777,627	\$2,777,627
Wright	\$627,253	\$99,246	\$726,500
Yellow Medicine	\$0	\$121,454	\$121,454
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Metro Area	\$795,797	\$23,333,697	\$24,129,494
Greater Minn.	\$3,453,047	\$32,284,660	\$35,737,708
Minnesota	\$4,248,845	\$55,618,357	\$59,867,202

County Survey Responses
Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 1)

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Aitkin	\$142,161	\$111,539	\$485	\$18,000	\$236
Anoka	\$571,538	\$27,000	\$90,297	\$329,444	\$21,217
Becker	\$182,887	\$142,558	\$12,327	\$91,951	\$0
Beltrami	\$0	\$550,200	\$0	\$19,212	\$0
Benton	\$109,206	\$147	\$0	\$74,298	\$0
Big Stone	\$50,197	\$131,209	\$0	\$11,557	\$0
Blue Earth	\$69,159	\$151,316	\$0	\$104,175	\$0
Brown	\$33,292	\$306,337	\$0	\$53,152	\$0
Carlton	\$56,895	\$82,420	\$2,020	\$54,399	\$0
Carver	\$374,267	\$50,403	\$39,781	\$346,422	\$2,488
Cass	\$93,959	\$606,892	\$500	\$106,583	\$0
Chippewa	\$30,078	\$123,320	\$0	\$30,932	\$0
Chisago	\$115,979	\$57,000	\$0	\$97,315	\$0
Clay	\$166,011	\$223,860	\$25,076	\$232,150	\$0
Clearwater	\$25,745	\$77,635	\$828	\$29,390	\$0
Cook	\$216,010	\$75,640	\$0	\$8,954	\$0
Cottonwood	\$150,433	\$56,508	\$0	\$14,480	\$0
Crow Wing	\$171,124	\$22,504	\$25,711	\$178,968	\$0
Dakota	\$1,477,910	\$23,771	\$0	\$810,517	\$0
Dodge	\$30,716	\$247,744	\$17,404	\$34,466	\$17,404
Faribault	\$19,536	\$22,366	\$0	\$4,958	\$44
Fillmore	\$12,236	\$54,048	\$0	\$35,949	\$0
Freeborn	\$103,586	\$290,261	\$0	\$10,029	\$0
Goodhue	\$362,921	\$111,110	\$0	\$32,520	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$187,440	\$0	\$25,376	\$0
Hennepin	\$1,789,432	\$1,253,085	\$34,627	\$4,099,973	\$121,540
Houston	\$19,576	\$293,862	\$0	\$11,900	\$0
Hubbard	\$66,455	\$345,129	\$4,764	\$114,857	\$0
Isanti	\$60,156	\$49,297	\$0	\$9,590	\$0
Itasca	\$89,990	\$309,018	\$0	\$59,999	\$0
Jackson	\$27,313	\$16,554	\$0	\$27,021	\$0
Kanabec	\$8,357	\$56,269	\$0	\$2,977	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$240,646	\$477,753	\$0	\$203,772	\$0
Kittson	\$31,666	\$901	\$0	\$9,586	\$0
Koochiching	\$107,225	\$117,516	\$3,500	\$23,994	\$0
Lac qui Parle	\$30,430	\$49,500	\$0	\$5,907	\$0
Lake	\$1,157	\$129,450	\$2,137	\$96,376	\$0
Lake of The Woods	\$5,187	\$159,885	\$1,078	\$24,216	\$0
Le Sueur	\$50,381	\$51,247	\$0	\$67,797	\$0
Lincoln	\$44,091	\$76,076	\$923	\$12,638	\$0
Lyon	\$52,252	\$309,855	\$0	\$124,935	\$8,432
Mahnomen	\$39,858	\$10,608	\$0	\$15,280	\$0
Marshall	\$25,741	\$0	\$0	\$9,639	\$0
Martin	\$28,870	\$186,510	\$185	\$12,465	\$333
McLeod	\$712,036	\$1,133,312	\$14,861	\$78,189	\$0
Meeker	\$12,529	\$18,376	\$0	\$13,173	\$0
Mille Lacs	\$57,690	\$96,920	\$0	\$10,067	\$0
Morrison	\$48,325	\$162,899	\$16,460	\$264,486	\$0
Mower	\$93,285	\$421,409	\$0	\$10,232	\$0

County Survey Responses
Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 1)

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Murray	\$54,987	\$31,287	\$0	\$1,640	\$0
Nicollet	\$55,285	\$171,605	\$0	\$77,213	\$0
Nobles	\$98,687	\$224,594	\$0	\$88,147	\$0
Norman	\$15,890	\$51,145	\$0	\$15,361	\$0
Olmsted	\$55,652	\$677,896	\$157,124	\$439,917	\$125,664
Otter Tail	\$689,487	\$552,065	\$3,420	\$234,104	\$7,150
Pennington	\$20,000	\$9,938	\$0	\$10,465	\$0
Pine	\$34,406	\$111,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$23,245	\$124,418	\$0	\$7,898	\$0
Polk	\$31,058	\$207,922	\$7,200	\$69,332	\$0
Pope/Douglas	\$191,365	\$112,561	\$38,220	\$38,946	\$0
Ramsey	\$1,612,885	\$116,978	\$999,272	\$1,079,702	\$0
Red Lake	\$22,867	\$43,709	\$0	\$6,394	\$0
Redwood	\$236,633	\$301,534	\$3,550	\$32,267	\$3,500
Renville	\$75,814	\$139,150	\$0	\$54,435	\$0
Rice	\$534,600	\$382,996	\$42,500	\$138,206	\$500
Rock	\$47,430	\$45,378	\$2,241	\$17,186	\$700
Roseau	\$17,067	\$0	\$0	\$27,776	\$0
Scott	\$345,468	\$0	\$0	\$172,025	\$0
Sherburne	\$4,595	\$11,838	\$44,140	\$97,839	\$0
Sibley	\$42,820	\$34,129	\$0	\$55,011	\$0
St. Louis - partial	\$183,269	\$819,827	\$0	\$247,728	\$20,838
Stearns	\$157,122	\$48,482	\$14,028	\$117,553	\$14,028
Steele	\$112,989	\$276,718	\$0	\$9,827	\$0
Stevens	\$48,587	\$32,809	\$950	\$15,077	\$0
Swift	\$203,334	\$79,684	\$2,850	\$838	\$790
Todd	\$96,710	\$106,396	\$2,000	\$84,524	\$1,456
Traverse	\$49,078	\$30,510	\$0	\$5,989	\$0
Wabasha	\$55,615	\$43,571	\$0	\$10,420	\$0
Wadena	\$23,083	\$123,905	\$0	\$39,421	\$0
Waseca	\$68,730	\$170,235	\$758	\$54,661	\$0
Washington	\$260,815	\$49,108	\$0	\$661,969	\$7,607
Watsonwan	\$10,830	\$212,310	\$0	\$14,396	\$0
Wilkin	\$37,433	\$219,984	\$3,538	\$41,394	\$2,400
Winona	\$219,329	\$554,607	\$0	\$78,382	\$0
WLSSD	\$1,360,569	\$364,150	\$128,707	\$594,264	\$0
Wright	\$23,942	\$16,176	\$11,741	\$102,326	\$0
Yellow Medicine	\$2,363	\$107,782	\$0	\$3,854	\$250
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Metro Area	\$6,091,441	\$1,532,184	\$1,208,117	\$7,425,867	\$152,852
Greater Minn.	\$9,241,095	\$14,532,870	\$547,087	\$5,384,889	\$203,725
Minnesota	\$15,332,536	\$16,065,054	\$1,755,203	\$12,810,755	\$356,577

County Survey Responses
Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 2)

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Aitkin	\$5,777	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anoka	\$147,618	\$0	\$0	\$760,845
Becker	\$7,992	\$0	\$1,500	\$58,328
Beltrami	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$10,018	\$0	\$0	\$66,898
Big Stone	\$1,430	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$31,119	\$0	\$991	\$0
Brown	\$6,833	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carlton	\$2,901	\$0	\$0	\$14,912
Carver	\$10,305	\$0	\$4,330	\$77,005
Cass	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$707	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$33,519	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$22,793	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$1,756	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cook	\$388	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$6,866	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$19,142	\$0	\$1,642	\$229,660
Dakota	\$245,286	\$0	\$0	\$390,632
Dodge	\$30,803	\$900	\$0	\$0
Faribault	\$847	\$0	\$225	\$20,774
Fillmore	\$3,460	\$0	\$0	\$0
Freeborn	\$12,351	\$0	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$4,457	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$281,154	\$0	\$0	\$2,765,430
Houston	\$3,323	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	\$18,864	\$0	\$300	\$3,000
Isanti	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
Itasca	\$9,137	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$9,147	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$0	\$0	\$375	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$125,616
Koochiching	\$7,437	\$0	\$152	\$0
Lac qui Parle	\$2,635	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake	\$3,270	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake of The Woods	\$569	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$41,879	\$0	\$0	\$18,165
Lincoln	\$5,743	\$0	\$200	\$0
Lyon	\$44,361	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mahnomen	\$1,408	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,071
Martin	\$5,534	\$0	\$245	\$11,652
McLeod	\$52,708	\$0	\$0	\$61,397
Meeker	\$22,560	\$0	\$0	\$5,414
Mille Lacs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$1,469	\$0	\$0	\$55,237

County Survey Responses
Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 2)

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Mower	\$8,298	\$0	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$4,786	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$48,619	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$11,625	\$0	\$0	\$0
Norman	\$1,255	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	\$201,778	\$0	\$0	\$0
Otter Tail	\$81,173	\$0	\$2,645	\$0
Pennington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$261	\$0	\$0	\$78,763
Polk	\$10,007	\$0	\$0	\$15,000
Pope/Douglas	\$6,058	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$362,485	\$93,054	\$0	\$961,849
Red Lake	\$882	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$14,050	\$0	\$200	\$0
Renville	\$15,220	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rice	\$17,300	\$1,820	\$200	\$0
Rock	\$8,041	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$97,104
Scott	\$21,276	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sherburne	\$62,829	\$10,410	\$0	\$70,270
Sibley	\$32,757	\$0	\$0	\$61,339
St. Louis - partial	\$55,704	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stearns	\$39,962	\$14,028	\$14,028	\$139,987
Steele	\$28,277	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$3,026	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	\$5,715	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$6,458	\$0	\$300	\$0
Traverse	\$498	\$0	\$0	\$16,340
Wabasha	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	\$843	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$1,799	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$131,007	\$0	\$0	\$358,560
Watonwan	\$9,115	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wilkin	\$346	\$0	\$0	\$0
Winona	\$7,943	\$0	\$0	\$0
WLSSD	\$211,794	\$2,491	\$23,929	\$91,722
Wright	\$8,806	\$0	\$0	\$265,519
Yellow Medicine	\$7,204	\$0	\$0	\$0
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Metro Area	\$1,240,685	\$103,464	\$4,330	\$5,384,590
Greater Minn.	\$1,304,577	\$19,239	\$46,932	\$1,499,397
Minnesota	\$2,545,263	\$122,703	\$51,262	\$6,883,988

County Survey Responses
Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	Balance
Aitkin	\$425,635	\$278,198	\$147,437
Anoka	\$2,132,446	\$1,947,958	\$184,488
Becker	\$373,474	\$497,544	(\$124,070)
Beltrami	\$569,412	\$569,412	\$0
Benton	\$260,566	\$260,566	(\$0)
Big Stone	\$160,112	\$194,393	(\$34,281)
Blue Earth	\$356,760	\$356,760	\$0
Brown	\$399,613	\$399,613	\$0
Carlton	\$145,399	\$213,547	(\$68,148)
Carver	\$905,001	\$905,001	\$0
Cass	\$807,934	\$807,934	\$0
Chippewa	\$185,037	\$185,037	\$0
Chisago	\$290,237	\$303,813	(\$13,576)
Clay	\$855,986	\$669,889	\$186,096
Clearwater	\$135,354	\$135,354	\$0
Cook	\$300,993	\$300,993	\$0
Cottonwood	\$394,663	\$228,287	\$166,376
Crow Wing	\$648,751	\$648,751	\$0
Dakota	\$2,948,116	\$2,948,116	\$0
Dodge	\$491,883	\$379,437	\$112,446
Faribault	\$68,750	\$68,750	\$0
Fillmore	\$78,883	\$105,694	(\$26,811)
Freeborn	\$416,227	\$416,227	\$0
Goodhue	\$626,947	\$511,009	\$115,938
Grant	\$246,133	\$212,816	\$33,317
Hennepin	\$10,345,241	\$10,345,241	\$0
Houston	\$328,661	\$328,661	\$0
Hubbard	\$553,368	\$553,368	\$0
Isanti	\$223,164	\$121,543	\$101,622
Itasca	\$468,143	\$468,143	(\$0)
Jackson	\$222,232	\$80,035	\$142,198
Kanabec	\$141,983	\$67,979	\$74,004
Kandiyohi	\$922,171	\$922,171	\$0
Kittson	\$167,769	\$167,769	\$0
Koochiching	\$259,824	\$259,824	\$0
Lac qui Parle	\$116,306	\$88,472	\$27,835
Lake	\$232,390	\$232,390	\$0
Lake of The Woods	\$190,935	\$190,935	\$0
Le Sueur	\$229,468	\$229,468	\$0
Lincoln	\$183,376	\$139,671	\$43,705
Lyon	\$539,834	\$539,834	\$0
Mahnomen	\$102,079	\$67,155	\$34,925
Marshall	\$95,451	\$95,451	\$0
Martin	\$303,203	\$245,794	\$57,409
McLeod	\$2,057,585	\$2,052,503	\$5,082
Meeker	\$92,249	\$72,051	\$20,198
Mille Lacs	\$213,696	\$164,677	\$49,019
Morrison	\$548,876	\$548,876	\$0
Mower	\$533,224	\$533,224	\$0

County Survey Responses
Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	Balance
Murray	\$121,428	\$92,700	\$28,729
Nicollet	\$352,723	\$352,723	\$0
Nobles	\$585,900	\$423,053	\$162,847
Norman	\$83,411	\$83,651	(\$240)
Olmsted	\$1,874,770	\$1,658,031	\$216,739
Otter Tail	\$1,585,243	\$1,570,043	\$15,200
Pennington	\$84,011	\$40,403	\$43,608
Pine	\$137,311	\$145,906	(\$8,595)
Pipestone	\$234,585	\$234,585	\$0
Polk	\$486,151	\$340,519	\$145,632
Pope/Douglas	\$350,424	\$387,150	(\$36,726)
Ramsey	\$5,860,544	\$5,226,226	\$634,318
Red Lake	\$73,853	\$73,853	(\$0)
Redwood	\$590,693	\$591,735	(\$1,041)
Renville	\$384,050	\$284,619	\$99,431
Rice	\$1,149,675	\$1,118,122	\$31,553
Rock	\$122,746	\$120,976	\$1,770
Roseau	\$102,840	\$141,947	(\$39,107)
Scott	\$910,360	\$538,770	\$371,591
Sherburne	\$469,080	\$301,922	\$167,158
Sibley	\$226,057	\$226,057	\$0
St. Louis - partial	\$1,327,366	\$1,327,366	\$0
Stearns	\$651,213	\$559,218	\$91,995
Steele	\$427,811	\$427,811	\$0
Stevens	\$126,568	\$100,448	\$26,120
Swift	\$320,003	\$293,211	\$26,792
Todd	\$297,844	\$297,844	\$0
Traverse	\$65,049	\$102,415	(\$37,366)
Wabasha	\$109,606	\$109,606	\$0
Wadena	\$187,252	\$187,252	(\$0)
Waseca	\$296,183	\$296,183	\$0
Washington	\$1,469,066	\$1,469,066	\$0
Watsonwan	\$663,799	\$246,651	\$417,148
Wilkin	\$305,095	\$305,095	(\$0)
Winona	\$913,369	\$860,261	\$53,108
WLSSD	\$2,777,627	\$2,777,627	(\$0)
Wright	\$726,500	\$428,510	\$297,990
Yellow Medicine	\$121,454	\$121,454	\$0
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Metro Area	\$24,129,494	\$23,143,530	\$985,964
Greater Minn.	\$35,737,708	\$32,779,810	\$2,957,898
Minnesota	\$59,867,202	\$55,923,340	\$3,943,862

County Survey Responses:
Paper collected for recycling (tons)

County	Computer paper	Corrugated	Magazine/ catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Aitkin	0	615	0	431	0	0	0	0	1,046
Anoka	2	42,759	572	23,740	16,512	290	6,737	14	90,626
Becker	0	6,461	90	822	1,937	531	0	9	9,849
Beltrami	0	3,254	0	830	92	83	9	3	4,271
Benton	0	1,835	12,234	834	681	87	438	6	16,115
Big Stone	0	210	0	223	0	0	0	0	433
Blue Earth	0	18,331	1,691	8,342	3,009	156	0	0	31,529
Brown	0	3,136	0	3,034	1,022	14	1,703	0	8,908
Carlton	0	1,862	131	844	1,014	0	2	0	3,854
Carver	0	7,081	136	14,687	844	291	528	0	23,567
Cass	0	3,338	30	156	2,915	213	0	0	6,652
Chippewa	0	1,323	13	108	440	1	0	0	1,886
Chisago	0	2,623	0	2,268	0	304	0	25	5,219
Clay	0	2,500	121	580	995	315	0	25	4,535
Clearwater	0	213	0	72	0	0	0	2	287
Cook	0	508	151	0	122	38	0	0	818
Cottonwood	0	1,278	17	0	127	20	0	0	1,442
Crow Wing	0	4,379	6,911	5,867	1,634	132	0	39	18,961
Dakota	0	18,570	140	44,163	4,931	1,075	0	14	68,893
Dodge	0	808	77	762	0	94	0	0	1,740
Faribault	0	2,620	0	1,923	0	0	0	0	4,543
Fillmore	0	290	182	100	667	48	0	0	1,287
Freeborn	0	6,239	0	2,077	2	0	0	0	8,317
Goodhue	0	4,482	218	3,659	622	2,903	0	0	11,885
Grant	0	161	25	0	119	30	0	0	334
Hennepin	0	36,140	4,183	39,011	50,475	9,807	2,249	176	142,040
Houston	0	223	0	143	225	0	0	0	591
Hubbard	0	3,025	0	0	600	88	0	0	3,712
Isanti	0	2,616	2	2	809	0	0	0	3,429
Itasca	20	3,995	90	772	1,193	55	0	0	6,125
Jackson	0	1,403	0	0	396	84	0	0	1,883
Kanabec	0	907	0	0	195	0	1	0	1,103
Kandiyohi	117	3,884	388	269	812	0	222	17	5,710
Kittson	0	90	6	3	111	5	0	1	215
Koochiching	0	1,517	42	259	100	25	0	0	1,943
Lac qui Parle	0	380	0	0	223	18	0	0	620
Lake	0	502	77	29	332	53	16	0	1,009
Lake of The Woods	0	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
Le Sueur	0	1,069	0	744	135	88	0	0	2,036
Lincoln	0	199	0	25	177	0	0	0	401
Lyon	0	2,780	0	0	925	72	0	0	3,776
Mahnomen	0	103	9	0	50	0	0	0	162
Marshall	0	76	3	26	142	5	0	1	253
Martin	0	6,369	0	3,878	0	0	0	0	10,247
McLeod	0	2,039	2	51	43	147	0	0	2,282
Meeker	0	1,087	14	123	300	85	0	0	1,608
Mille Lacs	0	621	0	485	0	0	0	0	1,106

**County Survey Responses:
Paper collected for recycling (tons)**

County	Computer paper	Corrugated	Magazine/ catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Morrison	0	3,560	192	1,847	206	284	17	0	6,105
Mower	317	5,684	310	0	1,021	0	0	15	7,347
Murray	0	515	29	42	441	174	0	0	1,201
Nicollet	3,208	2,502	0	2,862	29	69	402	14	9,087
Nobles	0	4,299	0	0	440	913	0	0	5,652
Norman	0	46	0	0	37	0	0	1	84
Olmsted	0	11,903	171	950	4,087	2,039	5,784	19	24,953
Otter Tail	0	2,268	81	0	950	237	0	0	3,536
Pennington	0	1,758	44	0	166	93	0	0	2,061
Pine	0	386	0	1,482	0	0	772	0	2,640
Pipestone	0	952	0	0	315	0	44	0	1,312
Polk	0	2,055	68	0	472	82	0	7	2,684
Pope/Douglas	0	2,865	36	425	897	46	0	0	4,269
Ramsey	0	5,030	1,637	13,223	24,554	2,762	0	344	47,549
Red Lake	0	78	13	0	70	2	0	1	164
Redwood	100	2,806	212	187	291	436	0	0	4,031
Renville	0	441	0	449	449	0	0	0	1,339
Rice	0	10,087	0	314	1,780	0	0	3	12,184
Rock	0	658	0	0	206	65	0	0	930
Roseau	0	2,128	66	0	178	113	0	0	2,485
Scott	0	20,261	2	11,580	5,024	28	163	0	37,058
Sherburne	0	2,646	232	1,437	2,547	47	49	219	7,178
Sibley	0	132	0	508	63	0	0	0	703
St. Louis - partial	0	5,487	0	4,329	519	175	0	0	10,510
Stearns	0	10,184	538	5,356	16,439	479	528	30	33,553
Steele	0	3,084	23	1,952	0	1,622	523	0	7,205
Stevens	0	412	6	15	155	12	0	6	606
Swift	32	661	71	0	474	120	0	2	1,360
Todd	0	1,519	0	15,264	204	0	0	0	16,987
Traverse	34	102	40	0	90	22	0	0	289
Wabasha	0	4,372	71	0	608	22	0	0	5,074
Wadena	0	745	0	24	0	0	0	0	770
Waseca	0	2,651	67	1,845	312	31,313	431	8	36,627
Washington	0	16,044	346	14,983	21,344	13,045	73	67	65,902
Watsonwan	0	488	0	26	1,073	0	0	0	1,587
Wilkin	0	367	32	0	230	13	0	0	642
Winona	0	5,849	0	4,552	1,852	0	0	0	12,253
WLSSD	0	11,219	249	8,619	785	1,070	82	0	22,024
Wright	4	8,263	33	10	3,842	5	0	0	12,157
Yellow									
Medicine	0	514	14	110	182	13	0	0	833
Metro Area	2	128,270	7,245	151,244	121,206	27,316	9,637	834	445,756
Greater MN	3,833	230,702	24,890	102,489	66,053	45,143	11,138	233	484,479
Minnesota	3,835	358,972	32,135	253,733	187,259	72,459	20,775	1,067	930,235

County Survey Responses
Metal collected for recycling (tons)

County	Aluminum	Co-mingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Aitkin	135	0	691	85	911
Anoka	1,126	527	24,921	2,483	29,057
Becker	158	0	0	90	248
Beltrami	106	0	1,020	126	1,252
Benton	503	253	25,542	97	26,395
Big Stone	56	0	402	37	495
Blue Earth	8,375	2,405	3,900	1,076	15,755
Brown	210	0	3,900	133	4,244
Carlton	179	0	9	103	291
Carver	38	269	4,134	150	4,591
Cass	43	1,007	0	101	1,150
Chippewa	27	9	0	48	85
Chisago	272	0	608	182	1,062
Clay	43	0	6,336	79	6,458
Clearwater	25	18	543	0	586
Cook	14	0	288	32	334
Cottonwood	13	0	416	44	473
Crow Wing	175	0	15,653	347	16,176
Dakota	1,096	10,314	12,779	233	24,422
Dodge	14	0	427	78	519
Faribault	170	455	435	0	1,060
Fillmore	46	0	31	137	214
Freeborn	469	2,522	0	2,380	5,370
Goodhue	172	67	375	209	823
Grant	11	0	4	22	37
Hennepin	5,026	1,166	49,328	1,860	57,380
Houston	243	0	638	24	906
Hubbard	27	999	950	84	2,059
Isanti	572	277	356	5,115	6,320
Itasca	80	20	1,300	245	1,645
Jackson	68	0	434	90	592
Kanabec	0	23	0	654	677
Kandiyohi	230	4	0	87	321
Kittson	11	55	47	0	113
Koochiching	57	0	744	17	818
Lac qui Parle	39	88	358	0	485
Lake	23	0	363	56	441
Lake of The Woods	7	0	209	0	216
Le Sueur	25	0	1,911	450	2,387
Lincoln	42	0	2	10	54
Lyon	35	0	5,000	37	5,073
Mahnomen	10	10	49	0	69
Marshall	9	60	211	0	280
Martin	1,290	2,538	3,300	0	7,128
McLeod	110	432	940	9	1,491
Meeker	119	64	645	0	828
Mille Lacs	0	65	0	0	65
Morrison	0	198	3,358	0	3,557

County Survey Responses
Metal collected for recycling (tons)

County	Aluminum	Co-mingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Mower	201	0	120	71	392
Murray	53	147	0	23	223
Nicollet	43	12	1,645	28	1,727
Nobles	120	233	0	0	353
Norman	17	0	620	0	637
Olmsted	514	761	8,798	1,450	11,524
Otter Tail	322	756	4,362	149	5,588
Pennington	0	42	0	0	42
Pine	5	1,235	211	0	1,452
Pipestone	16	0	91	36	143
Polk	126	0	2,152	69	2,347
Pope/Douglas	870	0	320	632	1,822
Ramsey	1,948	27,548	5,356	9,830	44,682
Red Lake	2	28	230	6	265
Redwood	811	0	2,765	65	3,642
Renville	4	578	97	0	679
Rice	391	0	1,836	543	2,770
Rock	26	0	2,984	20	3,030
Roseau	54	0	391	85	530
Scott	378	2,526	19,327	546	22,777
Sherburne	1,217	508	18,080	2,014	21,818
Sibley	10	0	272	139	421
St. Louis - partial	430	2,711	38,338	898	42,377
Stearns	1,827	946	41,254	1,941	45,968
Steele	59	0	211	101	371
Stevens	79	0	220	311	610
Swift	128	0	65	90	283
Todd	11	0	120	45	176
Traverse	20	30	105	79	234
Wabasha	44	0	99	821	964
Wadena	0	266	3,873	0	4,139
Waseca	254	0	935	25	1,214
Washington	1,834	470	5,486	832	8,622
Watsonwan	20	0	0	12	33
Wilkin	55	0	58	10	123
Winona	1,382	0	5,396	3,600	10,378
WLSSD	565	510	14,835	16	15,925
Wright	143	5	81	609	837
Yellow Medicine	6	17	324	23	371
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Metro Area	12,285	40,801	120,085	17,401	190,572
Greater Minn.	23,198	22,371	233,530	24,729	303,829
Minnesota	35,483	63,172	353,615	42,131	494,401

County Survey Responses
Glass collected for recycling (tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Aitkin	98	0	98
Anoka	5,804	71	5,875
Becker	479	0	479
Beltrami	571	22	593
Benton	586	456	1,042
Big Stone	44	0	44
Blue Earth	893	0	893
Brown	464	0	464
Carlton	630	0	630
Carver	1,231	0	1,231
Cass	231	0	231
Chippewa	155	0	155
Chisago	691	0	691
Clay	474	0	474
Clearwater	0	0	0
Cook	173	0	173
Cottonwood	87	0	87
Crow Wing	1,083	0	1,083
Dakota	998	1,412	2,409
Dodge	305	561	866
Faribault	108	68	176
Fillmore	567	0	567
Freeborn	1,801	0	1,801
Goodhue	1,447	0	1,447
Grant	112	0	112
Hennepin	23,475	0	23,475
Houston	109	0	109
Hubbard	433	0	433
Isanti	282	0	282
Itasca	1,151	0	1,151
Jackson	175	0	175
Kanabec	65	0	65
Kandiyohi	280	0	280
Kittson	146	0	146
Koochiching	82	0	82
Lac qui Parle	44	0	44
Lake	53	355	408
Lake of The Woods	500	0	500
Le Sueur	321	0	321
Lincoln	61	0	61
Lyon	182	0	182
Mahnomen	33	0	33
Marshall	143	0	143
Martin	913	0	913
McLeod	389	0	389
Meeker	187	0	187
Mille Lacs	124	0	124
Morrison	562	0	562
Mower	361	0	361

County Survey Responses
Glass collected for recycling (tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Murray	117	7	123
Nicollet	114	0	114
Nobles	217	0	217
Norman	73	0	73
Olmsted	1,860	861	2,722
Otter Tail	659	2	661
Pennington	27	0	27
Pine	528	0	528
Pipestone	156	0	156
Polk	245	0	245
Pope/Douglas	1,437	0	1,437
Ramsey	8,016	0	8,016
Red Lake	120	0	120
Redwood	339	0	339
Renville	181	0	181
Rice	607	3,820	4,427
Rock	0	0	0
Roseau	196	3,650	3,846
Scott	1,006	0	1,006
Sherburne	1,148	348	1,495
Sibley	0	279	279
St. Louis - partial	1,287	0	1,287
Stearns	2,857	1,316	4,173
Steele	504	31,938	32,442
Stevens	121	0	121
Swift	254	0	254
Todd	102	0	102
Traverse	30	0	30
Wabasha	325	0	325
Wadena	136	0	136
Waseca	196	0	196
Washington	2,990	0	2,990
Watsonwan	100	0	100
Wilkin	58	0	58
Winona	1,053	0	1,053
WLSSD	3,793	0	3,793
Wright	1,097	0	1,097
Yellow Medicine	280	0	280
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Metro Area	43,662	1,830	45,492
Greater Minn.	37,669	43,335	81,004
Minnesota	81,331	45,165	126,496

County Survey Responses:
Plastic collected for recycling (tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene	Total Plastic
Aitkin	0	0	63	0	0	0	63
Anoka	184	200	1,236	68	1	0	1,690
Becker	0	0	585	0	0	0	585
Beltrami	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Benton	28	239	83	78	36	0	464
Big Stone	0	2	37	0	0	0	39
Blue Earth	122	18	2,340	0	451	0	2,931
Brown	11	0	430	9	0	0	451
Carlton	0	0	311	0	0	0	311
Carver	73	0	1,058	0	0	0	1,131
Cass	0	52	0	0	33	0	85
Chippewa	5	2	84	0	0	31	121
Chisago	2	0	304	0	0	0	306
Clay	0	0	144	0	0	0	144
Clearwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook	0	0	47	0	0	0	47
Cottonwood	0	5	42	0	0	0	47
Crow Wing	0	0	363	0	0	0	363
Dakota	42	0	3,529	0	5	0	3,576
Dodge	0	0	193	0	0	0	193
Faribault	2	3	225	0	0	0	230
Fillmore	0	73	0	0	55	0	128
Freeborn	0	0	916	0	0	0	916
Goodhue	0	77	50	0	62	0	189
Grant	0	0	31	0	0	0	31
Hennepin	0	97	14,112	0	314	0	14,523
Houston	0	0	160	1	0	0	161
Hubbard	100	0	87	0	0	0	187
Isanti	0	0	230	0	0	0	230
Itasca	0	160	159	0	37	0	356
Jackson	0	0	47	0	0	0	47
Kanabec	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
Kandiyohi	0	85	0	0	67	0	151
Kittson	0	1	19	0	6	0	25
Koochiching	0	17	0	0	14	0	30
Lac qui Parle	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
Lake	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
Lake of The Woods	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Le Sueur	21	0	44	0	60	0	125
Lincoln	0	4	3	0	7	0	13
Lyon	0	0	110	0	0	0	110
Mahnomen	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Marshall	0	3	29	0	8	0	40
Martin	5	12	829	0	0	0	846
McLeod	2,382	0	18	0	0	220	2,620
Meeker	0	0	58	0	0	0	58
Mille Lacs	0	0	43	0	0	0	43
Morrison	0	0	132	17	0	0	150

County Survey Responses:
Plastic collected for recycling (tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene	Total Plastic
Mower	52	173	0	50	47	0	322
Murray	0	5	57	0	0	0	61
Nicollet	0	70	253	93	95	0	511
Nobles	0	176	0	0	149	0	325
Norman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	0	0	994	0	0	26	1,019
Otter Tail	0	112	0	59	102	0	273
Pennington	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
Pine	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
Pipestone	0	0	411	0	0	0	411
Polk	0	0	80	0	0	0	80
Pope/Douglas	26	0	298	0	0	0	325
Ramsey	56	608	334	0	928	0	1,925
Red Lake	0	0	12	0	1	0	14
Redwood	175	72	55	0	37	0	339
Renville	0	0	38	0	0	0	38
Rice	40	275	75	0	256	0	646
Rock	0	18	0	1	28	0	47
Roseau	294	0	61	123	0	0	478
Scott	101	41	226	0	12	0	379
Sherburne	36	119	279	83	26	0	542
Sibley	0	18	35	0	8	0	62
St. Louis - partial	0	116	0	0	114	0	230
Stearns	221	896	339	588	362	112	2,517
Steele	21	0	120	128	0	0	268
Stevens	0	25	0	0	21	0	46
Swift	0	53	0	0	66	0	119
Todd	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Traverse	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Wabasha	365	0	111	0	0	0	476
Wadena	0	0	97	0	0	0	97
Waseca	0	22	46	30	71	0	169
Washington	122	19	1,067	0	17	0	1,225
Watsonwan	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
Wilkin	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Winona	0	473	10	0	0	0	483
WLSSD	85	19	1,581	0	0	3	1,687
Wright	0	0	271	0	7	0	278
Yellow Medicine	0	0	40	0	0	0	40
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Metro Area	514	1,043	21,614	151	1,290	0	24,611
Greater Minn.	4,057	3,316	13,623	1,177	2,243	391	24,808
Minnesota	4,571	4,359	35,237	1,328	3,532	391	49,419

County Survey Responses
Organics, textiles, other collected for recycling (tons) - Part 1

County	Food waste	Food to livestock	Food to people	Total
Aitkin	0	0	0	0
Anoka	0	2,806	0	2,806
Becker	0	0	0	0
Beltrami	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	121	0	121
Big Stone	0	0	0	0
Blue Earth	0	0	0	0
Brown	0	1,958	0	1,958
Carlton	0	0	0	0
Carver	0	10,029	0	10,029
Cass	0	0	0	0
Chippewa	0	0	0	0
Chisago	0	0	0	0
Clay	0	5,995	132	6,127
Clearwater	0	0	0	0
Cook	0	0	0	0
Cottonwood	0	0	0	0
Crow Wing	0	0	472	472
Dakota	0	14,523	0	14,523
Dodge	0	0	0	0
Faribault	0	0	0	0
Fillmore	0	0	0	0
Freeborn	0	0	0	0
Goodhue	0	350	0	350
Grant	0	0	0	0
Hennepin	0	39,389	0	39,389
Houston	0	0	0	0
Hubbard	0	52	0	52
Isanti	0	103	0	103
Itasca	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0
Kanabec	0	0	0	0
Kandiyohi	0	156	0	156
Kittson	0	33	0	33
Koochiching	0	0	0	0
Lac qui Parle	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0
Lake of The Woods	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	0	4,008	0	4,008
Lincoln	0	0	0	0
Lyon	0	0	0	0
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0
Martin	0	0	0	0
McLeod	0	0	0	0
Meeker	0	0	0	0
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0

County Survey Responses
Organics, textiles, other collected for recycling (tons) - Part 1

County	Food waste	Food to livestock	Food to people	Total
Morrison	0	0	0	0
Mower	0	0	0	0
Murray	425	0	0	425
Nicollet	0	171	0	171
Nobles	0	115	0	115
Norman	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	0	5,769	0	5,769
Otter Tail	0	8,522	0	8,522
Pennington	0	0	0	0
Pine	0	663	0	663
Pipestone	0	0	0	0
Polk	0	2,308	0	2,308
Pope/Douglas	0	0	0	0
Ramsey	0	26,500	390	26,890
Red Lake	0	0	0	0
Redwood	0	2,050	580	2,630
Renville	0	0	890	890
Rice	0	28,162	0	28,162
Rock	0	0	0	0
Roseau	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	1,044	0	1,044
Sherburne	0	522	0	522
Sibley	0	3,924	0	3,924
St. Louis - partial	0	0	0	0
Stearns	0	2,075	0	2,075
Steele	0	0	0	0
Stevens	0	0	0	0
Swift	0	0	0	0
Todd	0	0	0	0
Traverse	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	0	3,374	0	3,374
Wadena	0	0	0	0
Waseca	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	2,608	0	2,608
Watsonwan	0	0	0	0
Wilkin	0	0	0	0
Winona	0	1,000	0	1,000
WLSSD	0	214	127	341
Wright	0	0	0	0
Yellow Medicine	0	0	0	0
Metro Area	-	96,376	390	96,766
Greater Minn.	425	72,165	2,202	74,792
Minnesota	425	168,542	2,592	171,558

County Survey Responses
Organics, textiles, other collected for recycling (tons) - Part 2

County	Carpet	Textiles	Pallets	Unspecified or Other	Mattresses & box springs	Total
Aitkin	0	10	0	2	0	12
Anoka	0	3,343	0	6,097	0	9,440
Becker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beltrami	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Stone	0	5	0	0	0	5
Blue Earth	0	1,000	18,613	0	0	19,613
Brown	0	0	1,378	0	0	1,378
Carlton	0	0	0	0	42	42
Carver	0	91	988	1,007	0	2,086
Cass	0	16	0	3,908	0	3,925
Chippewa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chisago	0	93	25	0	15	133
Clay	0	229	217	0	3	449
Clearwater	0	10	0	0	0	10
Cook	0	7	0	30	0	37
Cottonwood	0	0	4	4,002	0	4,006
Crow Wing	0	257	0	10,005	71	10,333
Dakota	0	4,147	11,730	59,408	0	75,285
Dodge	0	0	35	156	0	191
Faribault	0	3	0	0	0	3
Fillmore	0	14	0	364	0	378
Freeborn	0	2	60	0	0	62
Goodhue	0	22	8	0	0	30
Grant	0	0	0	140	0	140
Hennepin	0	0	5,836	299,808	0	305,644
Houston	0	24	0	0	0	24
Hubbard	0	191	0	0	0	191
Isanti	0	0	0	0	18	18
Itasca	0	0	0	350	0	350
Jackson	0	76	695	300	0	1,071
Kanabec	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kandiyohi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittson	0	0	0	1	0	1
Koochiching	0	0	3	20	0	23
Lac qui Parle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	3	3
Lake of The Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	0	0	1,159	2	0	1,161
Lincoln	0	61	0	0	0	61
Lyon	0	355	5,392	1,187	0	6,934
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	0	131	220	0	0	351
McLeod	0	0	665	4,390	0	5,055
Meeker	0	0	900	253	0	1,153
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0	1	1
Morrison	0	0	1,431	2	213	1,646

County Survey Responses
Organics, textiles, other collected for recycling (tons) - Part 2

County	Carpet	Textiles	Pallets	Unspecified or Other	Mattresses & box springs	Total
Mower	0	0	9,935	0	0	9,935
Murray	0	147	55	0	0	202
Nicollet	0	2	491	4	0	497
Nobles	0	301	125	0	0	426
Norman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	59	489	685	17	0	1,250
Otter Tail	0	682	287	727	0	1,696
Pennington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine	0	0	0	0	11	11
Pipestone	0	0	1,893	44	0	1,937
Polk	0	0	0	1,778	0	1,778
Pope/Douglas	120	20	0	0	0	140
Ramsey	0	1,785	2,460	170,024	0	174,269
Red Lake	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redwood	22	954	800	6,300	0	8,076
Renville	0	45	0	98	0	143
Rice	5	91	1,648	4	0	1,748
Rock	0	20	498	0	0	518
Roseau	0	0	1,411	0	0	1,411
Scott	4	89	2,911	0	0	3,004
Sherburne	0	0	285	0	5	289
Sibley	4	0	68	0	0	72
St. Louis - partial	0	0	0	0	77	77
Stearns	0	0	2,348	4,408	0	6,756
Steele	0	167	3,864	7	0	4,038
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traverse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	0	3	5,500	0	0	5,504
Wadena	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waseca	0	148	0	11	0	159
Washington	0	8	102	3,596	0	3,706
Watonwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winona	0	0	2,936	0	0	2,936
WLSSD	0	1,642	2,695	185	70	4,592
Wright	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Medicine	0	33	250	238	0	521
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Metro Area	0	9,373	21,401	539,941	5	570,720
Greater Minn.	214	7,339	69,206	38,931	525	116,215
Minnesota	214	16,713	90,607	578,872	530	686,935

County Survey Responses
Problem materials (banned) collected for recycling (tons)

County	Antifreeze	Electronics	Fluorescent & HID lamps	HHW	Latex paint	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total Banned
Aitkin	2	30	1	4	3	99	53	8	101	128	429
Anoka	75	535	23	4	88	1,987	316	155	2,033	662	5,879
Becker	1	56	2	18	8	217	26	15	198	65	605
Beltrami	3	91	2	0	0	375	35	20	266	110	902
Benton	0	1	0	3	3	236	31	18	241	79	613
Big Stone	1	9	1	1	2	33	18	6	34	26	131
Blue Earth	49	130	36	19	15	650	302	136	1,210	2,002	4,548
Brown	0	3	8	24	20	159	21	12	162	53	461
Carlton	13	25	2	1	1	205	27	16	210	70	572
Carver	7	260	4	58	63	530	89	41	543	177	1,771
Cass	1	26	4	15	7	174	25	14	178	331	774
Chippewa	0	18	1	0	0	92	10	6	78	261	466
Chisago	4	34	3	36	43	303	40	24	310	101	897
Clay	19	70	11	10	20	471	240	26	340	380	1,586
Clearwater	0	15	1	0	3	51	7	4	52	33	166
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	32	10	3	33	11	89
Cottonwood	0	11	0	2	2	94	9	5	72	39	234
Crow Wing	11	185	24	1	16	415	49	35	408	215	1,359
Dakota	151	3,132	233	84	228	2,389	319	186	2,444	796	9,962
Dodge	0	38	1	0	0	121	16	10	124	43	353
Faribault	1	40	13	1	2	95	12	7	95	30	296
Fillmore	9	9	3	0	31	150	21	10	130	48	412
Freeborn	0	11	0	10	8	196	26	15	200	65	532
Goodhue	0	13	9	0	0	277	37	22	283	92	732
Grant	0	8	1	2	2	36	5	3	37	12	106
Hennepin	35	2,199	32	397	602	6,944	926	541	7,104	2,315	21,095
Houston	0	87	2	8	0	278	16	9	122	198	720
Hubbard	0	92	3	2	1	504	301	10	116	255	1,284
Isanti	0	16	0	3	4	407	31	18	239	78	795
Itasca	3	72	5	0	0	1,110	35	21	272	543	2,062
Jackson	0	26	2	1	1	67	10	5	89	22	222
Kanabec	2	3	0	0	0	672	51	8	101	47	883
Kandiyohi	0	0	0	0	0	251	33	20	256	84	643
Kittson	0	4	1	0	1	28	4	2	29	9	78
Koochiching	0	8	2	0	0	82	11	6	84	27	220
Lac qui Parle	0	2	0	1	1	45	23	4	46	15	137
Lake	9	37	3	9	7	67	233	10	68	22	464
Lake of The Woods	0	8	2	6	2	26	3	2	27	77	154
Le Sueur	1	26	4	4	5	175	33	13	171	56	488
Lincoln	0	16	2	3	0	40	43	3	36	46	189
Lyon	0	42	0	0	0	150	20	12	153	70	447
Mahnomen	0	2	0	0	0	30	4	2	31	10	80
Marshall	1	0	1	2	1	60	8	5	61	40	179
Martin	8	125	12	39	8	188	30	12	133	80	635
McLeod	5	71	2	126	2	1,014	30	17	228	82	1,576
Meeker	1	38	18	11	4	141	19	11	144	47	433
Mille Lacs	0	2	0	1	2	157	21	12	161	52	409
Morrison	6	64	12	0	7	198	319	16	203	391	1,215
Mower	3	25	4	0	6	233	31	18	238	78	636
Murray	0	2	2	2	0	55	7	4	56	18	146

County Survey Responses
Problem materials (banned) collected for recycling (tons)

County	Antifreeze	Electronics	Fluorescent & HID lamps	HHW	Latex paint	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total Banned
Nicollet	1	13	3	4	17	192	26	15	197	64	531
Nobles	15	24	14	8	4	123	16	10	126	41	381
Norman	0	9	2	2	2	42	6	3	43	14	122
Olmsted	53	302	55	26	93	837	112	65	856	518	2,916
Otter Tail	0	74	19	37	27	351	47	27	359	117	1,059
Pennington	0	8	3	0	3	82	11	6	84	27	224
Pine	1	8	0	0	0	183	23	13	320	57	604
Pipestone	0	0	0	4	0	57	8	4	58	19	149
Polk	0	38	1	9	5	187	25	15	193	314	786
Pope/Douglas	20	448	10	0	34	282	129	22	288	94	1,327
Ramsey	14	219	22	48	246	3,102	414	242	3,174	1,034	8,514
Red Lake	0	3	0	1	1	25	10	2	26	8	76
Redwood	58	627	31	14	11	211	582	30	612	1,096	3,272
Renville	0	42	4	2	5	229	14	8	105	153	562
Rice	76	121	14	39	41	388	50	29	412	126	1,297
Rock	0	12	2	1	2	57	8	4	59	313	459
Roseau	3	26	10	3	2	198	19	13	109	33	416
Scott	124	564	12	88	106	742	1,102	65	759	247	3,810
Sherburne	12	172	9	0	19	518	69	40	530	173	1,542
Sibley	2	13	1	0	9	129	12	7	94	94	362
St. Louis - partial	483	185	9	67	0	3,792	476	38	494	836	6,379
Stearns	8	138	1	0	0	875	117	68	895	292	2,394
Steele	0	63	13	2	12	219	29	17	224	73	652
Stevens	0	11	2	7	0	58	8	5	60	19	170
Swift	0	3	3	0	0	69	9	5	70	23	182
Todd	0	10	2	2	2	146	20	11	150	83	426
Traverse	0	8	1	0	2	23	3	2	23	8	69
Wabasha	0	9	2	5	7	135	18	10	138	45	368
Wadena	0	17	0	0	0	264	11	6	221	2,723	3,242
Waseca	0	20	2	3	0	117	16	16	120	39	333
Washington	11	89	10	0	166	1,399	186	109	1,431	466	3,866
Watsonwan	0	0	1	0	3	69	9	5	70	23	181
Wilkin	0	0	2	0	0	70	9	9	45	52	186
Winona	0	0	5	30	24	300	40	23	307	100	828
WLSSD	48	580	10	15	70	937	93	163	710	231	2,856
Wright	1	70	3	18	19	701	93	55	717	234	1,911
Yellow											
Medicine	0	3	0	0	0	63	8	5	64	21	165
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Metro Area	304	6,607	332	590	1,412	16,870	2,318	1,314	17,258	5,623	52,630
Greater MN	1,045	5,037	437	751	737	22,609	5,496	1,434	16,833	14,678	69,056
Minnesota	1,349	11,644	769	1,341	2,149	39,479	7,814	2,748	34,092	20,301	121,686

County Survey Responses
Wastes generated (tons)

County	Estimated tons of MSW not collected	Problem mats not collected for recycling	Tons to MSW disposal/processing facilities	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Aitkin	275	263	9,529	2,558	12,625
Anoka	0	8,303	181,292	145,373	334,968
Becker	252	787	17,896	11,767	30,701
Beltrami	0	1,004	25,319	7,019	33,342
Benton	2,728	991	20,053	44,749	68,522
Big Stone	881	108	2,423	1,224	4,637
Blue Earth	1,343	654	37,020	75,268	114,285
Brown	1,480	663	13,621	17,863	33,627
Carlton	685	852	13,278	5,699	20,513
Carver	294	2,211	53,500	44,426	100,430
Cass	0	490	17,481	12,817	30,789
Chippewa	1,679	201	8,793	2,714	13,387
Chisago	420	1,272	23,823	8,309	33,824
Clay	833	850	26,795	19,774	48,252
Clearwater	126	191	4,017	1,049	5,383
Cook	30	129	4,760	1,498	6,416
Cottonwood	1,006	258	6,297	6,289	13,850
Crow Wing	243	1,377	39,625	48,747	89,993
Dakota	0	10,042	226,394	199,130	435,567
Dodge	884	490	8,746	4,018	14,137
Faribault	2,180	375	7,571	6,308	16,434
Fillmore	3,022	497	5,603	2,986	12,109
Freeborn	315	777	25,683	16,999	43,774
Goodhue	420	1,162	26,475	15,457	43,514
Grant	748	151	2,037	760	3,696
Hennepin	0	29,189	982,805	604,575	1,616,569
Houston	504	310	5,687	2,511	9,012
Hubbard	0	10	15,515	7,919	23,444
Isanti	1,259	922	21,938	11,179	35,298
Itasca	466	696	27,731	11,689	40,582
Jackson	942	271	5,168	3,991	10,372
Kanabec	25	336	8,024	2,750	11,136
Kandiyohi	840	1,053	22,888	7,262	32,043
Kittson	90	117	1,747	611	2,566
Koochiching	315	339	7,962	3,116	11,732
Lac qui Parle	1,679	168	3,607	1,317	6,771
Lake	315	111	5,313	2,384	8,123
Lake of The Woods	17	73	2,776	928	3,794
Le Sueur	1,007	684	16,618	10,525	28,835
Lincoln	881	73	1,570	778	3,302
Lyon	812	608	16,065	16,522	34,007
Mahnomen	217	128	1,650	349	2,344
Marshall	315	223	4,932	896	6,366
Martin	2,375	433	10,479	20,120	33,407
McLeod	2,099	873	20,253	15,497	38,722
Meeker	840	589	9,811	4,267	15,506
Mille Lacs	1,469	660	13,129	1,748	17,007
Morrison	378	274	13,213	13,235	27,100

County Survey Responses
Wastes generated (tons)

County	Estimated tons of MSW not collected	Problem matts not collected for recycling	Tons to MSW disposal/processing facilities	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Mower	1,238	962	28,234	18,993	49,427
Murray	835	212	3,991	2,381	7,419
Nicollet	1,049	807	15,041	12,639	29,536
Nobles	1,049	512	8,493	7,469	17,524
Norman	20	170	3,267	916	4,373
Olmsted	457	3,277	93,039	50,152	146,925
Otter Tail	949	1,473	32,020	21,335	55,777
Pennington	1,637	346	10,030	2,370	14,383
Pine	1,679	685	19,918	5,924	28,207
Pipestone	1,196	234	4,186	4,109	9,725
Polk	185	531	19,091	10,227	30,033
Pope/Douglas	462	1,093	27,922	9,318	38,795
Ramsey	0	13,040	386,248	311,872	711,160
Red Lake	8	96	1,543	639	2,287
Redwood	1,889	0	8,537	22,329	32,755
Renville	2,183	265	8,224	3,832	14,504
Rice	2,560	1,555	47,517	51,417	103,049
Rock	546	162	3,931	4,983	9,622
Roseau	684	369	9,949	9,166	20,168
Scott	0	2,110	77,920	69,078	149,108
Sherburne	420	2,177	44,741	33,386	80,723
Sibley	434	299	6,230	5,823	12,785
St. Louis - partial	332	853	54,006	60,860	116,051
Stearns	1,214	3,679	76,020	97,436	178,349
Steele	1,007	920	31,498	44,977	78,402
Stevens	402	246	5,640	1,553	7,841
Swift	1,074	285	4,417	3,205	8,982
Todd	840	579	11,255	17,704	30,377
Traverse	504	96	1,311	636	2,547
Wabasha	614	564	9,480	16,084	26,742
Wadena	378	207	8,507	8,384	17,475
Waseca	78	490	10,907	38,698	50,173
Washington	0	5,879	97,925	88,918	192,722
Watsonwan	1,049	287	8,786	1,922	12,044
Wilkin	840	114	2,342	1,021	4,317
Winona	1,217	1,260	31,639	28,931	63,047
WLSSD	2,796	2,737	62,443	52,246	120,222
Wright	1,469	2,945	52,920	16,280	73,614
Yellow Medicine	1,049	262	4,897	2,210	8,418
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Metro Area	294	70,775	2,006,085	1,463,372	3,540,526
Greater Minn.	70,735	53,243	1,354,890	1,123,026	2,601,895
Minnesota	71,029	124,018	3,360,975	2,586,398	6,142,420

County Survey Responses
Recycling rate

County	Tons collected for recycling	Total MSW generated	Percent of MSW collected for recycling	Source reduction credit	Yard waste credit	Recycling rate with credits
Aitkin	2,558	12,625	20.3%	3%	5%	28.3%
Anoka	145,373	334,968	43.4%	3%	5%	51.4%
Becker	11,767	30,701	38.3%	3%	5%	46.3%
Beltrami	7,019	33,342	21.1%	1%	5%	27.1%
Benton	44,749	68,522	65.3%	2%	5%	72.3%
Big Stone	1,224	4,637	26.4%	2%	3%	31.4%
Blue Earth	75,268	114,285	65.9%	3%	5%	73.9%
Brown	17,863	33,627	53.1%	3%	5%	61.1%
Carlton	5,699	20,513	27.8%	3%	5%	35.8%
Carver	44,426	100,430	44.2%	3%	5%	52.2%
Cass	12,817	30,789	41.6%	3%	5%	49.6%
Chippewa	2,714	13,387	20.3%	0%	5%	25.3%
Chisago	8,309	33,824	24.6%	3%	5%	32.6%
Clay	19,774	48,252	41.0%	3%	5%	49.0%
Clearwater	1,049	5,383	19.5%	3%	0%	22.5%
Cook	1,498	6,416	23.3%	3%	5%	31.3%
Cottonwood	6,289	13,850	45.4%	3%	5%	53.4%
Crow Wing	48,747	89,993	54.2%	7%	5%	66.6%
Dakota	199,130	435,567	45.7%	3%	5%	53.7%
Dodge	4,018	14,137	28.4%	2%	5%	35.4%
Faribault	6,308	16,434	38.4%	3%	5%	46.4%
Fillmore	2,986	12,109	24.7%	3%	5%	32.7%
Freeborn	16,999	43,774	38.8%	3%	5%	46.8%
Goodhue	15,457	43,514	35.5%	1%	5%	41.5%
Grant	760	3,696	20.6%	0%	5%	25.6%
Hennepin	604,575	1,616,569	37.4%	3%	5%	45.4%
Houston	2,511	9,012	27.9%	3%	5%	35.9%
Hubbard	7,919	23,444	33.8%	3%	5%	41.8%
Isanti	11,179	35,298	31.7%	3%	5%	39.7%
Itasca	11,689	40,582	28.8%	3%	5%	36.8%
Jackson	3,991	10,372	38.5%	3%	5%	46.5%
Kanabec	2,750	11,136	24.7%	2%	5%	31.7%
Kandiyohi	7,262	32,043	22.7%	2%	5%	29.7%
Kittson	611	2,566	23.8%	3%	5%	31.8%
Koochiching	3,116	11,732	26.6%	1%	5%	32.6%
Lac qui Parle	1,317	6,771	19.5%	3%	5%	27.5%
Lake	2,384	8,123	29.4%	2%	5%	36.4%
Lake of The Woods	928	3,794	24.5%	1%	5%	30.5%
Le Sueur	10,525	28,835	36.5%	3%	5%	44.5%
Lincoln	778	3,302	23.6%	3%	5%	31.6%
Lyon	16,522	34,007	48.6%	2%	5%	55.6%
Mahnomen	349	2,344	14.9%	3%	5%	22.9%
Marshall	896	6,366	14.1%	2%	5%	21.1%
Martin	20,120	33,407	60.2%	3%	5%	68.2%
McLeod	15,497	38,722	40.0%	2%	5%	47.0%
Meeker	4,267	15,506	27.5%	3%	5%	35.5%
Mille Lacs	1,748	17,007	10.3%	0%	5%	15.3%

County Survey Responses
Recycling rate

County	Tons collected for recycling	Total MSW generated	Percent of MSW collected for recycling	Source reduction credit	Yard waste credit	Recycling rate with credits
Morrison	13,235	27,100	48.8%	3%	5%	56.8%
Mower	18,993	49,427	38.4%	3%	5%	46.4%
Murray	2,381	7,419	32.1%	3%	5%	40.1%
Nicollet	12,639	29,536	42.8%	3%	5%	50.8%
Nobles	7,469	17,524	42.6%	3%	5%	50.6%
Norman	916	4,373	20.9%	0%	0%	20.9%
Olmsted	50,152	146,925	34.1%	3%	5%	42.1%
Otter Tail	21,335	55,777	38.3%	3%	5%	46.3%
Pennington	2,370	14,383	16.5%	3%	5%	24.5%
Pine	5,924	28,207	21.0%	1%	5%	27.0%
Pipestone	4,109	9,725	42.2%	3%	5%	50.2%
Polk	10,227	30,033	34.1%	3%	5%	42.1%
Pope/Douglas	9,318	38,795	24.0%	3%	5%	32.0%
Ramsey	311,872	711,160	43.9%	3%	5%	51.9%
Red Lake	639	2,287	28.0%	3%	5%	36.0%
Redwood	22,329	32,755	68.2%	3%	5%	76.2%
Renville	3,832	14,504	26.4%	3%	5%	34.4%
Rice	51,417	103,049	49.9%	3%	5%	57.9%
Rock	4,983	9,622	51.8%	3%	5%	59.8%
Roseau	9,166	20,168	45.4%	3%	5%	53.4%
Scott	69,078	149,108	46.3%	3%	5%	54.3%
Sherburne	33,386	80,723	41.4%	3%	5%	49.4%
Sibley	5,823	12,785	45.5%	3%	5%	53.5%
St. Louis - partial	60,860	116,051	52.4%	3%	5%	60.4%
Stearns	97,436	178,349	54.6%	1%	5%	60.6%
Steele	44,977	78,402	57.4%	2%	5%	64.4%
Stevens	1,553	7,841	19.8%	3%	5%	27.8%
Swift	3,205	8,982	35.7%	3%	5%	43.7%
Todd	17,704	30,377	58.3%	3%	5%	66.3%
Traverse	636	2,547	25.0%	2%	5%	32.0%
Wabasha	16,084	26,742	60.1%	3%	5%	68.1%
Wadena	8,384	17,475	48.0%	1%	5%	54.0%
Waseca	38,698	50,173	77.1%	1%	5%	83.1%
Washington	88,918	192,722	46.1%	3%	5%	54.1%
Watsonwan	1,922	12,044	16.0%	0%	0%	16.0%
Wilkin	1,021	4,317	23.7%	3%	5%	31.7%
Winona	28,931	63,047	45.9%	3%	5%	53.9%
WLSSD	52,246	120,222	43.5%	3%	5%	51.5%
Wright	16,280	73,614	22.1%	2%	5%	29.1%
Yellow Medicine	2,210	8,418	26.3%	2%	5%	33.3%
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Metro Area	1,463,372	3,540,526	41.33%	3.0%	5.0%	49.3%
Greater Minn.	1,123,026	2,601,895	43.16%	2.5%	4.8%	50.5%
Minnesota	2,586,398	6,142,420	42.11%	2.5%	4.8%	49.5%