

REPORT on **1998 SCORE Programs**

**An evaluation of Minnesota's waste
generation and recycling rates**



January 2000



Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance

520 Lafayette Rd. • St. Paul, MN 55155-4100 • 651-296-3417 • toll free 800-657-3843 • www.moea.state.mn.us

Authors and Contributors

Mark Rust, Principal Author/Data Analysis

Bob Meier, Author/Data Analysis

Ann Bernstein, Database Administrator

David Fawcett, Database Administrator

Jeanne Giernet, Data Entry

Ginny Black, Author

Mary Wenck, Author

Denny Hanselman, Author

Hank Fisher, Author

Susan Waughtal, Author

Rick Dillon, Author

Editing and Graphics

Laurie Gustafson, Lead Editor

Scott Andre, Graphic Design

Paul Smith, Policy Editor

David Benke, General/Content Editor

The OEA would like to thank county staff for their diligence in providing the state with this information on an annual basis.

Cost of Report

The total cost of preparing the *Report on 1998 SCORE Programs* was \$65,000. State agency costs totaled \$39,000. The OEA estimates that \$26,000 was spent by county governments to prepare data necessary for this report. The cost for preparing this report was greater than in past years due to a more in-depth analysis of solid waste management trends in 1998 as well as the past decade.

Table of Contents

Chapter One: Introduction	1
What is SCORE?	1
Ten years of SCORE	2
1999 Solid Waste Policy Report.....	3
Chapter Two: Recycling	5
Recycling goals	5
Recycling rates.....	5
Figure 2-1: Minnesota recycling progress, 1990-1998	5
Table 2-1: Statutory recycling goals for Minnesota counties	6
Figure 2-2: Recycling rates by county, 1998	7
Figure 2-3: Total tons collected for recycling, 1992-1998	9
Recycling programs	9
Table 2-2: Number of counties meeting statutory recycling goals, 1994-1998	10
Figure 2-4: Materials collected for recycling, 1998 (tons)	11
Figure 2-5: Tons collected for recycling, by sector, 1998.....	12
Recycling market development	13
Table 2-6: Minnesota materials collected for recycling by grade (in tons), 1998	13
Department of Administration	17
Table 2-7: State government resource recovery program rates, 1991-1998	17
Figure 2-6: Capitol complex state agency progress	18
Table 2-8: Recycling rate change between 1991 and 1998 by number of state agency locations	18
Table 2-9: State agency recycling rates, by county, 1998	18
Measuring recycling goals	19
Figure 2-7: Minnesota's formula for calculating county recycling rates	20
Chapter Three: Source Reduction	23
“If not you, who?” waste reduction campaign	23
Minnesota Materials Exchange Alliance	24
Governor’s Awards for Excellence in Waste and Pollution Prevention	25
Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling	27
Source reduction grants.....	28
Chapter Four: Waste Generation.....	31
Statewide.....	31
Metropolitan Area.....	31
Table 4-1: Minnesota total MSW generation, 1992-1998 (tons)	32
Figure 4-1: Tons of waste delivered to MSW facilities, 1998	32
Per capita MSW generation.....	32
Table 4-2: Percent change in MSW, 1997-1998 - Metropolitan Area.....	33
Table 4-3: Minnesota per capita MSW generation, 1992-1998 (in tons).....	33
Tornadoes of 1998.....	33

continued overleaf

Chapter Five: Waste Processing	35
Statewide.....	35
Mandatory processing	35
Table 5-1: Waste processing, 1998 (tons per year)	36
Table 5-2: Metropolitan counties' waste processed, by facility, 1998	36
Chapter Six: Land Disposal.....	37
Statewide.....	37
Metropolitan Area.....	37
Table 6-1: Metropolitan Area waste landfilled, 1998 (tons).....	38
Chapter Seven: Finance and Administration	39
Revenues	39
SCORE block grants.....	40
Local revenue sources	40
County expenditures for SCORE	41
Table 7-1: SCORE financial trends — Total expenditures, 1991-1998.....	41
Program planning and administration	42
Table 7-2: Program planning and administration expenditures	42
Recycling.....	42
Table 7-4: Recycling program expenditures, 1998.....	43
Source reduction.....	43
Table 7-3: County expenditures for source reduction programs, 1998	43
Yard waste	44
Table 7-5: Yard waste expenditures, 1998	44
Problem materials and household hazardous wastes	44
Table 7-6: Problem materials expenditures, 1998.....	45
Education	46
Table 7-7: Education expenditures, 1998	46
County grants to others	46
Table 7-8: County grants to others by program area, 1998.....	47

Appendix A: Individual county summaries

Appendix B: County survey responses to 1998 SCORE survey (by county)

Appendix C: SCORE county survey reporting form

Appendix D: Revised 1999 source reduction checklist

Chapter One: Introduction

Minnesota has invested many resources toward the development of an effective municipal solid waste (MSW) management infrastructure. Early efforts to develop an integrated solid waste management system began with the passage of the Waste Management Act (WMA) in 1980. Following the WMA, several events happened over a period of ten years to support it such as solid waste planning efforts, improved landfill siting and hazardous waste management, resource recovery capacity development, and the development of solid waste rules in 1988. The waste management hierarchy was also created to rank waste management practices in order of preference.

1. Waste reduction and reuse.
2. Waste recycling.
3. Composting of yard waste and food waste.
4. Resource recovery through mixed municipal solid waste composting or incineration.
5. Land disposal which produces no measurable methane gas or which involves the retrieval of methane gas as a fuel for the production of energy to be used on-site or for sale.
6. Land disposal which produces measurable methane and which does not involve the retrieval of methane gas as a fuel for the production of energy to be used on-site or for sale.

Minn. Stat. §115A.02 (1998).

Another key step toward achieving a successful integrated solid waste management system came with the passage of Minnesota's Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment (SCORE) legislation in 1989. In addition to establishing items such as waste reduction and recycling goals and recycling opportunities, the SCORE legislation also provided counties a funding source to develop effective waste reduction, recycling, and solid waste management programs.

State, county, city, and township investment in recycling, waste reduction, processing, and disposal have created one of the best systems in the country. This report examines solid waste data for 1998 as well as trends that have occurred since the SCORE legislation was passed.

What is SCORE?

In 1989, the Minnesota Legislature adopted comprehensive waste reduction and recycling legislation based on the recommendations of the Governor's Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment. This set of laws, commonly referred to as SCORE, is a part of Minnesota's Waste Management Act (WMA). The following are the fundamental program elements of SCORE:

- Source reduction.
- Recycling.
- Municipal solid waste management.
- Yard waste.

- Composting.
- Education.
- Problem materials and household hazardous waste management.
- Litter abatement.

The following are the essential components of the SCORE law:

- Use of the solid waste management tax to fund state and local SCORE programs.
- County recycling goals to be met in 1993 and 1996. (No new recycling goals have been established since the 1996 goal.)
- Minimum program requirements to provide opportunities for residents to recycle.
- Local planning requirements for recycling, household hazardous waste programs and other solid waste program activities.
- State planning requirements for problem materials management.

This *Report on 1998 SCORE Programs* discusses state, county and municipal solid waste management activities that involve SCORE funding. The report was prepared using data from all 87 counties in Minnesota, and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD). WLSSD is a special-purpose subdivision of the state that is charged to address water pollution, solid waste collection and disposal of sewage. WLSSD covers an area of 500 square miles including the cities of Duluth, Cloquet, Carlton, Scanlon, Wrenshall, Hermantown, Proctor, and Thompson.

Information was submitted to the Office of Environmental Assistance (OEA) through the annual SCORE survey, which contains sections for annual program information, finance and administration, source reduction, recycling, and waste generation summaries.

Metropolitan counties are also required to submit more detailed waste generation information in their annual certification reports. This certification report (which gives more detailed information on waste processing, bypass waste, residuals, etc.) is used in conjunction with the annual SCORE surveys to summarize county solid waste recycling activities for the calendar year.

The *Report on 1998 SCORE Programs* was prepared with the input from members of the Solid Waste Management Advisory Council (SWMAC), the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and county solid waste and recycling staff.

Ten years of SCORE

In addition to the standard items reported in the annual report on SCORE programs, this tenth anniversary edition examines waste generation, recycling, and waste reduction trends. As part of this review, the OEA reviewed the efforts of the 87 counties and WLSSD over the last ten years (see Appendix A). Each county summary explores where the county has been over the last ten years, where they are now, and where they plan to be in the future. The county summaries cover:

- Waste reduction programs and strategies.
- Recycling infrastructure and programs.
- Household hazardous waste (HHW)/management of problem materials.

- Municipal solid waste facilities, collection, and disposal.
- Resource recovery.
- SCORE financing.

Each county summary also uses four charts and graphs to show changes in the county's recycling rate, population, MSW generation, and revenues and expenditures. The county summary section offers a snapshot of solid waste management successes and challenges in Minnesota.

1999 Solid Waste Policy Report

The *Report on 1998 SCORE Programs* is part of a larger policy document called *Waste Management in Minnesota: A Transition to the 21st Century Solid Waste Policy Report (Policy Report)*. The WMA mandates that the director of the OEA to submit both of these reports by December 1, 1999 to the Senate and House Environment and Natural Resources Committees (Minn. Stat. §115A.411). The *Policy Report* includes an analysis of the status of the state's solid waste system, and includes recommendations for state policy, system improvements and research.

In the *Policy Report*, the OEA advocates moving toward a revised solid waste system, based on the principles of sustainability and resource conservation. Recent research by the OEA shows considerable resource savings, and environmental and economic benefits from the reduction, reuse and recovery of solid waste. Accordingly, the OEA maintains its position that landfilling is the least preferred method of waste management. Every year landfilling consumes about 100 acres of land in Minnesota. This presents long-term environmental risks, lost opportunities to save resources, and a poor way to manage land resources.

Well-respected authors and lecturers such as Paul Hawken (*Natural Capitalism*), William McDonough (*Sustainable Design*), and Ray Anderson (*The Next Industrial Revolution*) support policies that reinforce the ideas of treating waste as a resource. These principles challenge business and government to lead the way toward environmental sustainability. Business strategies built around more productive use of natural resources can solve environmental problems at a profit.

The *Policy Report* makes several recommendations for new solid waste strategies, policies and research. However, the report does not propose solutions necessary to meet our waste management needs for the long-term. These solutions will come only after considerable discussions, policy debates, and comprehensive system planning that will involve all the affected parties.

To help the OEA prepare the *Policy Report*, several meetings were held to get stakeholder and public input. The OEA held public meetings in five different regions of the state. Meetings were also held with representatives from businesses, the solid waste industry, environmental associations, and counties and cities. The OEA's solid waste and waste prevention advisory councils also reviewed and commented on draft materials prepared for the report. To obtain a copy of the final report, contact the OEA at 1-800-657-3843.

Chapter Two: Recycling

Each year, Minnesota counties are required to report to the OEA the volumes and types of materials generated and collected for recycling through commercial/industrial, residential, and mechanical/hand-separation programs. This chapter reports on Minnesota's efforts to recycle mixed municipal solid waste (MSW) during 1998, summarizing recycling data for the 87 counties, and examining trends during the last five to ten years. Work on developing markets for recyclables and state agency recycling rates are discussed, as well as explaining the methods used to measure recycling goals.

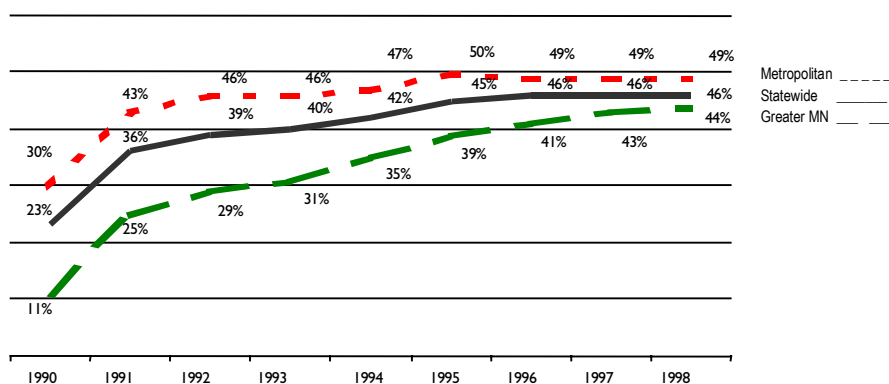
Recycling goals

The SCORE legislation passed in 1989 directed counties to achieve a mixed MSW recycling goal of 25 percent in Greater Minnesota and 35 percent in the Metropolitan Area by December 31, 1993. Subsequent amendments set supplementary recycling goals of 35 percent for Greater Minnesota counties and 50 percent for the Metropolitan Area by December 31, 1996. The goals include a yard waste credit of three to five percent and a source reduction credit of three percent, based on county program activities (Minn. Stat. § 115A.551, subd. 2a. (2)). No new recycling goals have been established beyond the goals to be met by December 31, 1996. As a result, the OEA will continue to use these goals until they are attained statewide or are revised in statute.

Recycling rates

In 1998, Minnesota's recycling rate was 46 percent. This figure is based on a 40-percent recycling rate (tons recycled divided by tons MSW generated) plus a six-percent credit for yard waste and source reduction (Figure 2-7). (This credit is an averaged total for the 87 counties and WLSSD). The statewide recycling rate has not significantly increased during the last two years for three main reasons: difficulties removing additional recyclable material from MSW, poor market conditions, and increased MSW generation.

Figure 2-1: Minnesota recycling progress, 1990-1998



Since the SCORE legislation was enacted ten years ago, Minnesota's recycling rate has risen steadily for several years. In recent years the recycling rate has leveled off to about 46 percent, even though the tons collected for recycling continues to rise.

Figure 2-1 shows Minnesota's recycling rates since the inception of SCORE. The increases in recycling rates indicate that Minnesota's investment in a recycling system has achieved substantial progress. Figure 2-1 also shows a declining rate of increase in recycling rates for both the Metropolitan and Greater Minnesota areas. This apparent slowing down in the statewide, Metropolitan, and Greater Minnesota recycling rates should not lead to the conclusion that the tons of materials collected for recycling are also declining. In fact, the tons collected by counties continue to rise each year, increasing six percent from 1997 to 1998 (See Figure 2-3).

As a region, Greater Minnesota recycled 44 percent of MSW, a one-percentage-point increase over 1997. The Metropolitan Area maintained the same recycling rate as in 1997 at 49 percent. Although overall tons collected for recycling increased in 1998, these increases were exceeded by a rise in overall MSW generation. (See Table 4-1) Table 2-1 shows statutory county recycling goals and interim goals set by the *1991 Regional Solid Waste Policy Plan* adopted by the Metropolitan Council for Metropolitan Area counties.

Figure 2-2 shows the geographic distribution of county recycling rates for 1998. These rates include the yard waste and source reduction credits. County recycling rates are listed in Appendix B.

Table 2-1: Statutory recycling goals for Minnesota counties

	Interim Goals	1993 Goal ¹	1996 Goal ²
Metropolitan Area Policy Plan	1991 25%		
	1992 30%		
	1993 35%	35%	50%
	1995 40%		
	2000 50%		
Greater Minnesota	Established by each county through planning process	25%	35%

¹ Includes yard waste tonnage estimates

² Includes provisions for a three- to five-percent credit for yard waste and a three-percent credit for source reduction activities

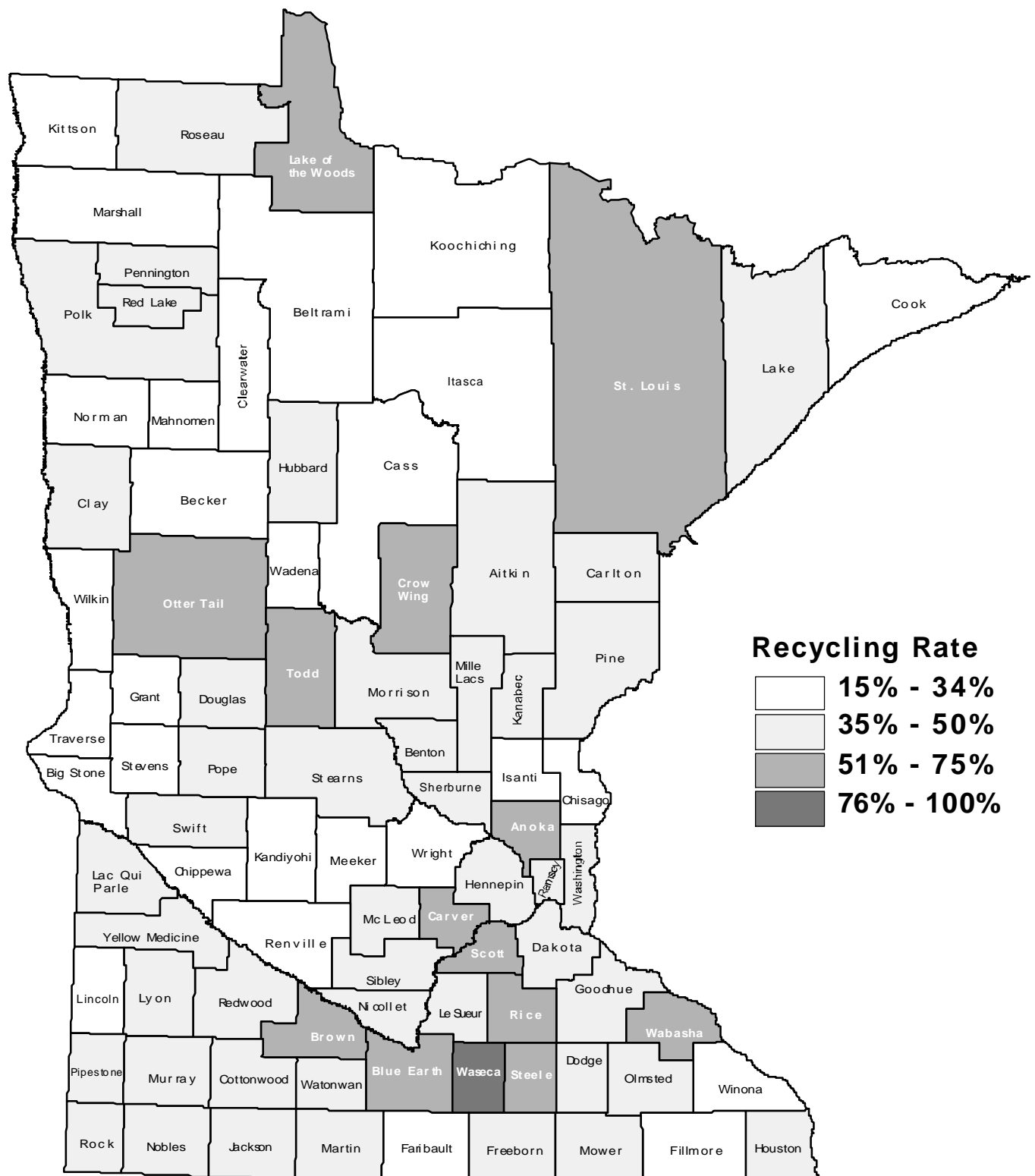
Credit for source reduction and yard waste activities

Source reduction credit

In 1993, the Minnesota Legislature adopted a three-percent source reduction credit to be added to the recycling rates of qualifying counties. The credit was instituted to reward counties that make an effort to reduce overall waste volumes. The three-percent credit is awarded to counties that conduct specific source reduction activities (See Figure 2-7 for an explanation of how the credit is applied to the base recycling rate). The Source Reduction Checklist is included in Appendix C.

In 1994 — the first year that the credit was available — 55 counties and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) qualified for the credit. For detailed information on source reduction activities, see Chapter Three.

Figure 2-2: Recycling rates by county, 1998



In 1998, 50 counties and WLSSD qualified for the source reduction credit. Crow Wing County did not receive the three-percent credit through the standard Source Reduction Checklist. They did, however, receive a six-percent credit for quantifiable source reduction activities. This option is available to any county that is able to demonstrate actual tons of MSW that have been reduced. To make counties more aware of this option and to make it easier to submit information, the OEA developed a worksheet that will be included with the 1999 SCORE Reporting Form.

In the summer of 1998, the OEA met with stakeholder groups throughout Minnesota to discuss revising the Source Reduction Checklist. After many regional meetings with county staff, local businesses, advisory councils, and citizens, the OEA updated the checklist (See Appendix D).

The updated checklist has several noteworthy changes. First, the OEA reorganized the checklist by activity rather than audience. This change will make the checklist easier to use.

Second, the OEA updated individual questions on the checklist. Some out-of-date questions were either dropped or revised, while some new items were added.

Third, the OEA altered the scoring system of the source reduction credit. In the past, counties needed to answer “yes” to a minimum of 16 activities to receive the three-percent credit. Counties that did not meet the minimum 16 activities did not receive the credit. This was not an equitable reflection of some counties hard work implementing source reduction programs. Counties who checked off 15 activities received no credit while those who added just one more received the full three-percent. Under the revised checklist a county is awarded credit in one-percent increments. Counties, who check six or more yes, receive a one-percent credit; twelve or more, two-percent; and eighteen or more, the full three-percent credit.

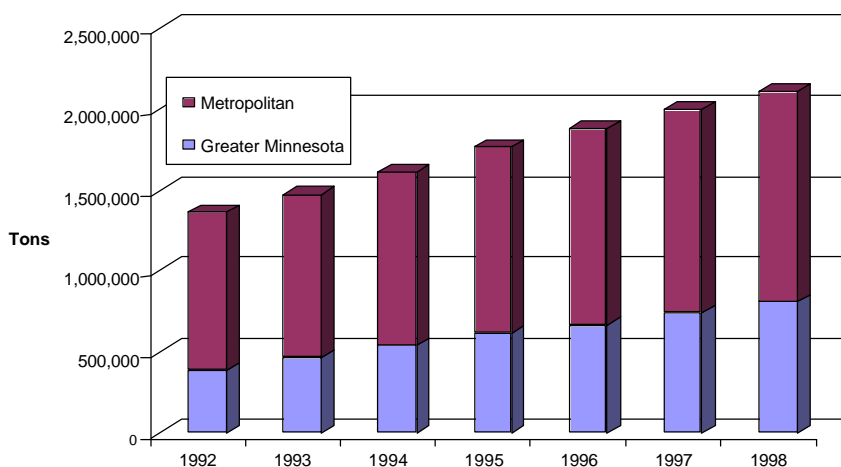
Yard waste credit

The yard waste credit was created to provide an incentive to counties who recycle their yard waste. Yard waste was banned from MSW, disposal facilities, and resource recovery facilities (except compost facilities) in 1990 for the Metropolitan Area and 1992 for Greater Minnesota. Yard waste recycling totals were tracked by the OEA until 1994. In 1995, the Minnesota Legislature adopted a five-percent yard waste credit, also to be added to the recycling rates of qualifying counties. The OEA began using the yard waste credit in calendar year (CY) 1995 to measure progress toward county recycling goals. The yard waste credit is partially based upon documented yard waste recycling rates from past years. For the complete recycling rate formula, see Figure 2-7.

Minnesota's recycling rate: Smaller rates of increase

Minnesota's overall recycling rate for 1998 was 46 percent, staying unchanged from 1997. The recycling rate has increased by 23 percentage points between 1990 and 1998, with no significant gains in each of the last two years. Meanwhile, Greater Minnesota counties continue to show slight increases in recycling rates.

The recycling systems in the Metropolitan Area and Greater Minnesota have developed at different rates. The Greater Minnesota recycling system continues to experience new growth because of a more recently developed infrastructure. The Metropolitan Area had high recycling rates by the early 1990s, whereas the Greater Minnesota counties have seen most of their development in last five to ten years. The Metropolitan Landfill Abatement Account, established in 1985, helped encourage this early growth.

Figure 2-3: Total tons collected for recycling, 1992–1998

Despite the increase of materials collected for recycling each year, recycling rates in Minnesota have remained nearly constant for the past two years.

The tons of recyclable materials collected from 1997 to 1998 increased by 8.5% in Greater Minnesota and 4% in the Metropolitan Area. Figure 2-3 shows the tons of recyclables collected by Greater Minnesota and Metropolitan Area counties from 1992 to 1998.

Counties achieving recycling goals in 1998

Three of the seven Metropolitan Area counties have met the current 50-percent recycling goal. In Greater Minnesota, 50 counties and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District met their recycling goal by recycling 35 percent or more of their MSW. These recycling rates include the yard waste credit and the source reduction credit when applicable. Figure 2-2 shows the 1998 recycling rates by county.

Counties that have not yet met the goal

In Greater Minnesota, 30 counties did not meet the 35-percent recycling goal in 1998. In the Metropolitan Area, four counties did not meet the 50-percent recycling goal. Table 2-2 shows the number of counties that met the statutory recycling goal from 1992 to 1998. The OEA will continue to work with these and all other counties to achieve the best recovery rates possible.

Recycling programs

This section describes statutory requirements for county recycling programs and the kinds of activities counties have undertaken. It includes a discussion of materials collected for recycling.

Table 2-2: Number of counties meeting statutory recycling goals, 1994-1998

	1994 ¹		1995 ¹		1996 ²		1997 ²		1998 ²	
	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no
Greater Minnesota	65	16	70	11	45	36	49	32	51	30
Metropolitan Area	7	0	7	0	4	3	4	3	3	4
Minnesota	72	16	77	11	49	39	53	35	54	34

Source: 1994 - 1998 SCORE survey data

¹ 1993 - 1995 Goals: Greater Minnesota counties, 25%; Metropolitan Area counties, 35%.² 1996 Goals: Greater Minnesota counties, 35%; Metropolitan Area counties, 50%.

Materials collected for recycling

In 1998, counties reported the largest increases in textiles, plastics, and mixed paper grades collection. Figure 2-4 describes tons of materials collected by material and the types of materials collected statewide.

Similar to 1997, approximately 25 percent of all materials collected for recycling are generated by residents; businesses and institutions generate the remaining 75 percent. Appendix B lists quantities of materials collected statewide by material type. Figure 2-5 describes materials collected for recycling by sector between Greater Minnesota and Metropolitan counties. The percentage of commercial/industrial recycling that is estimated by businesses and counties, continues to drop from 33 percent in 1995 to 29 percent in 1996, and now to 27 percent in 1998. This drop in waste generation is partially because businesses are giving counties more accurate accounting of their waste generation. In addition, the solid waste systems are maturing throughout the state and county staff are more familiar with their recycling infrastructure.

Residential recycling

Minn. Stat. § 115A.552 directs Minnesota counties to provide all residents with opportunities to recycle. Minimum requirements include:

- At least one recycling center in each county that is convenient for residents to use.
- Convenient sites for collecting recyclable materials.
- At least one recycling opportunity (drop-off or curbside collection) in cities with populations of more than 5,000.
- Curbside collection in Greater Minnesota cities with populations of more than 20,000 and Metropolitan Area cities with populations of more than 5,000.

Counties must promote recycling and inform residents about recycling opportunities. Multi-family dwellings must also have the opportunity to recycle. Counties must encourage the availability of recycling services to generators of commercial, industrial and institutional MSW.

In addition to state mandates, in 1998 20 counties required residents to participate in recycling programs and 24 counties required haulers to provide recycling collection services. In addition, 106 cities required residents to recycle and 169 cities required haulers to provide recycling collection services. (For more details on programs available in each county, refer to Appendix A).

There were small increases in both access to curbside collection services and drop-off sites in 1998. Statewide, 76 percent of all Minnesotans have access to curbside recycling services. This is an increase of one percent from 1996.

Opportunities to recycle in 1998 included:

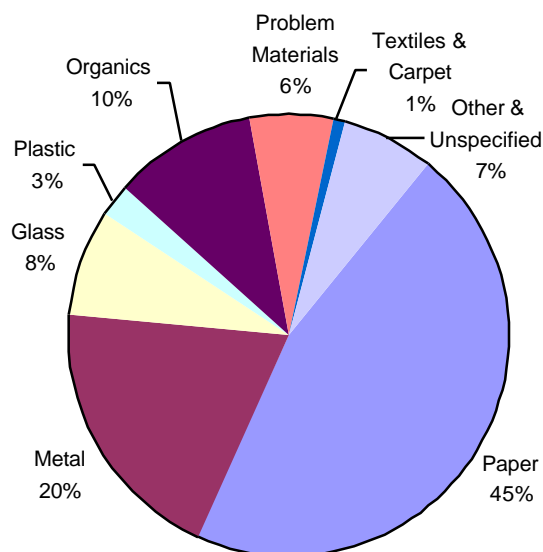
- 742 residential curbside recycling collection programs providing service to more than 3.6 million people.
- 602 recycling drop-off centers and 718 recycling stations.
- 106 material recovery facilities.

Counties must have at least one recycling center that is convenient for residents to use. All counties met this requirement in 1998. The OEA defines a convenient recycling center as those facilities that meet the following eligibility criteria:

- Open to the public at least 12 hours per week, 12 months per year.
- Accepting at least four broad materials types.
- Posted highway signs identifying the center's location.

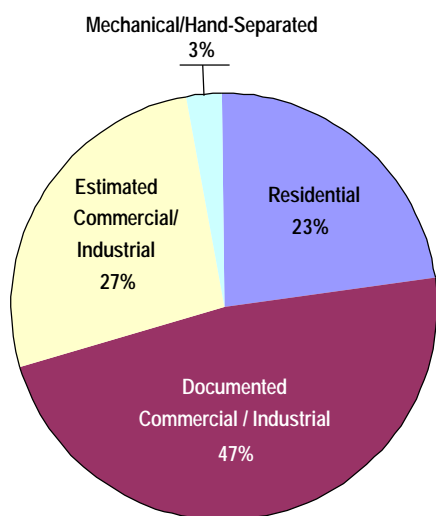
Figure 2-4: Materials collected for recycling, 1998 (tons)

Over 2 million tons of recyclable materials were collected in 1998. The materials collected in Minnesota for recycling fall into eight broad categories.



Here are the tonnages for recyclables collected in the Metropolitan Area and Greater Minnesota

	Metropolitan Area	Greater Minnesota
Paper	399,913	367,305
Metal	166,698	158,751
Glass	41,889	62,652
Plastic	20,600	20,966
Organics	88,778	84,345
Problem Materials	42,933	48,158
Textiles & Carpet	9,537	7,374
Other & Unspecified	534,200	56,357
Total	1,304,549	805,908

Figure 2-5: Tons collected for recycling, by sector, 1998

By volume, 75% of the material collected for recycling in Minnesota comes from the commercial/industrial sector.

Sector	Metropolitan Area	Greater Minnesota
Residential	281,764	207,691
Commercial/Industrial - Documented	500,140	493,269
Commercial/Industrial - Estimated	481,399	89,421
Mechanical/Hand-Separated	41,246	15,527
Total (tons)	1,304,549	805,908

Commercial recycling

Minn. Stat. § 115A.552, subd. 4, requires all counties to encourage building owners and managers, business owners and managers, and collectors of commercial MSW to provide appropriate recycling services and opportunities for commercial, industrial, and institutional solid waste generators.

In 1998 counties offered the following:

- 68 counties had specific programs to promote commercial and industrial recycling.
- 19 counties required businesses to recycle.
- 52 cities required businesses to recycle.

The number of counties that have specific commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) recycling programs increased from 63 to 68 counties between 1996 and 1998. Recycling from the CII sector represented the greatest increase of sector recycling performance in Minnesota, increasing by 12 percent between 1997 and 1998. Between 1997 to 1998, Greater Minnesota counties increased CII sector recovery rates by 11 percent, and Metropolitan counties increased by about five percent. This reflects continued effort by Greater Minnesota counties to expand programs and to better account for existing recovery efforts.

From 1997 to 1998, plastic increased its share among the broad categories of paper, glass, plastic, metal, organics, and problem materials (13 percent). Total tons of plastic collected increased from approximately 37,000 tons in 1997 to nearly 42,000 tons in 1998. Metal and organics dropped by six and two percent respectively. Table 2-6 lists the types and tons of recycled material grades collected in 1998.

Under the category of “Other Recyclables,” textiles and carpet increased the most, up 23 percent from 1997 to 1998. Another notable figure is the 772 tons of electronics collected in 1998. This is the first year the state has tracked the tons of electronics recycled. For more specific information on recycled material grades, refer to Appendix B.

Table 2-6: Minnesota materials collected for recycling by grade (in tons), 1998

In Minnesota, 2,110,457 tons of recyclables were collected in 1998.

Material Grade	Tons Collected	Material Grade	Tons Collected
corrugated cardboard	287,036	film plastic	4,661
newsprint	188,205	HDPE	3,014
office paper	42,848	mixed plastic	28,580
other paper	17,170	other plastic	3,414
mixed and other grades	194,485	PET	1,092
computer	11,814	polystyrene	804
phone book	3,584	food and beverage glass	68,554
magazine	22,077	other glass	35,987
aluminum	28,295	food waste	173,123
steel/tin cans	30,062	textiles	16,912
commingled metal	35,981	unspecified/other	590,556
other scrap metal	231,112	problem materials	91,091

Recycling market development

OEA's market development staff maintains recycling industry expertise and a network of contacts serving the public and the private sectors. OEA staff offer the following assistance:

- Providing information on recyclable materials.
- Describing the current status of Minnesota's recycling infrastructure.
- Transferring information on recycling research and technologies.
- Identifying supplies of recyclable materials.
- Facilitating connections to other financial and technical resources.
- Directing public and private purchasing agents, and other interested parties to resources on purchasing recycled products.
- Informing recyclers about state, regional and national market development issues.

Market development staff members also develop fact sheets, directories and reports. The *Minnesota Recycled Products Directory* lists Minnesota-based companies that make products with recycled materials and includes a description of their products. The *Minnesota Recycling Directory* is a listing of regional recycling facilities and sellers of recyclable materials.

The OEA has used its grant program to target and provide seed money for recycling market development activities. Below is a listing of market development grants that have been awarded in 1997 and 1998.

1997 Grants

Bituminous Roadways/Solid Waste Management, \$70,000

Bituminous Roadways and Solid Waste Management Systems proposed to design a “one pass” processing system for manufactured organic shingle scrap, and develop an educational program within the industry for private and public highway professionals to promote the benefits and uses of the product.

Lake of the Woods County, \$25,225

The purpose of this project is to assist in upgrading the recycling/composting facility to produce and market Class I compost instead of Class II as they are currently producing.

Headley Pratt Consulting, \$18,000

Project activities include working on-site with three typical grocery stores and one distribution center to identify cost-effective strategies to reduce transport packaging waste.

Winona ORC Industries, Inc., \$100,000

Winona ORC Industries, Inc., along with the members of the thirteen-county South Eastern Minnesota Recyclers Exchange members, is purchasing technology and equipment to produce floor and wall tile from recycled glass.

Ladtech Inc., \$100,000

The purpose of the project is to expand the manufacture of high density plastic adjustable rings used by contractors in the water and sewer industries. Capital is needed to purchase additional molds that produce the recycled plastic adjustable rings in different sizes to meet market demand.

Rock County, \$7,364

Lack of markets for mixed paper forced the county to re-examine its paper recycling efforts. Wanting to continue a strong recycling program, Rock County chose to refine its paper recycling to produce a product that will be recyclable and marketable. This project assisted in the transition and included a public education campaign.

1998 Grants

LDI Fibres, Inc., \$39,460

This project is aimed at increasing the use of residential mixed paper (RMP) at existing Minnesota paper mills. The project is divided into three tasks and reports: definition and characterization of RMP in Minnesota, RMP market analysis, and current and potential RMP mill use in Minnesota.

All Paper Recycling, Inc., \$75,000

All Paper Recycling, Inc. is located in a new 12,000-square-foot facility. The project goal is to optimize its system for storage, processing and handling of post consumer mixed waste paper in order to expand its table top and plaque markets using a new innovative material called SHETKASTONE.

Cass County Environmental Services Department, \$9,999

The purpose of the project is to facilitate local recycling of mixed glass. The project investigated the use of recycled glass aggregate in road bed construction as well as the cost-benefits associated with it.

Winona ORC Industries, Inc., \$9,995

With this follow-up grant Winona ORC will finalize the development of a manufacturing process to produce garden pavers from mixed recycled glass.

St. Paul Neighborhood Energy Consortium, \$9,500

This partnership between Mississippi Market, LHB Architects, and the St. Paul Neighborhood Energy Consortium demonstrated how a commercial building can incorporate sustainable features. Improvements included using recycled content and resource-efficient building materials.

Recycled Plastics, Inc., \$9,999

Recycled Plastics, Inc.(RPI) is a manufacturing business that specializes in recycling plastic wastes into useable products. The purpose of this project is to purchase an automated metering system for a manufacturing process that would process fiberglass waste into new boat parts for Larson Boats, Inc.

Larson Glastron Boats, \$9,999

Working with RPI, the purpose of this project is to purchase a granulator to recycle their fiberglass waste back into structural boat components. This will divert approximately 15,000 pounds of fiberglass from a local landfill in its first year.

LHB Architects, \$9,999

The purpose of the grant is to integrate sustainable and green building concepts into a major planned commercial redevelopment project.

Jobs Through Recycling

In 1997, the OEA received a grant from the U.S. EPA's Jobs Through Recycling (JTR) Initiative program to hire a team of recycling market development staff. The JTR staff provided focused, material-specific assistance in the areas of PET plastic, glass, and latex paint. Each of these materials represents a unique problem and opportunity for Minnesota's recycling system.

- **Latex paint.** Lower overall system costs for the management of latex paint from public household hazardous waste (HHW) facilities; increase recovery and use of latex-paint from commercial

sources; increase use of reprocessed or recycled-content latex paint; and assist in siting a latex-paint recycling facility in Minnesota.

- **Glass.** Institutionalize specifications and use of glass as an aggregate in road construction applications; develop systems to analyze cost/benefits of alternative glass markets; develop new, alternative uses for post-consumer glass; and provide assistance to existing alternate glass market development projects.
- **PET plastic.** Locate existing manufacturers who could substitute recycled PET as an engineering-grade resin in existing products; work with Minnesota's existing plastic processors to improve material collection and sorting capacity for PET; and develop new markets for PET in Minnesota.

The JTR project work is ongoing, with encouraging results so far. OEA's market development activities for PET plastic, glass and latex paint have resulted in the following:

- **Helped locate a paint recycling facility in Minnesota.** A new latex paint recycling facility opened its doors to Minnesota's marketplace in October 1999. This new facility is located in Roseville.
- **Demonstrated uses for recycled paint.** During the spring of 1999, the OEA coordinated three demonstration projects which used 2,580 gallons of recycled paint in new public building construction projects. In addition, the OEA developed recycled paint construction specifications for architects, drafted paint feedstock specifications, and recommended solutions to address recycled paint product quality, liability, and warranty issues.
- **Hosted a manufacturing workshop, "Molding durable products with post consumer polyethylene terephthalate (PET)."** In an effort to introduce PET to durable product manufacturers and develop markets for this material in the Midwest, the OEA hosted a technical workshop. This workshop educated plastic product molders on how to use PET as an engineering resin to produce high quality durable goods such as small appliance and lawn equipment housings — demonstrating an innovative way to use post consumer PET and provide an economic incentive to use recycled plastic. Co-sponsors — American Plastics Council, the Minnesota Soft Drink Association and the U.S. EPA — cooperatively addressed the need to develop Midwest markets for PET. In addition, the OEA is working with a firm interested in locating its first manufacturing plant that would use recycled PET plastic.
- **Developed a regional market approach to recycle glass.** Recycling glass in the Metropolitan Area, where material is transported only a few miles to the nearest recycler, is economically feasible. However, when glass is trucked 200 miles to reach a recycler, transportation costs reduce recycling opportunities. In response, the OEA began working with local government to develop regional glass markets throughout Minnesota, reducing transportation distances and costs.

Besides the Metropolitan Area, glass markets now exist in southeastern Minnesota, where recycled glass is manufactured into tiles; the northeast, where counties are working towards using glass as a septic aggregate; and the west central region is developing a market for glass blasting material. For those that remain a distance from these markets, counties can contact the Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) to inquire about local road construction projects. MnDOT recently adopted a specification, allowing for the use of glass as an aggregate in road-bed construction projects. Over

35 counties use alternative markets for glass, and a new business located in western Minnesota called Raguse Manufacturing, Inc. has been funded and will market glass.

Department of Administration

The Minnesota Department of Administration manages the state's Resource Recovery Program to reduce waste, recycle discards and buy recycled and environmentally preferable products. The Plant Management Division's Resource Recovery Office (RRO) and the Materials Management Division (MMD) manage this program according to Minn. Stat. § 115A.15.

The RRO administers recycling collection and marketing, operates the State Recycling Center, and reports agencies' progress toward a statutory recycling goal. It conducts on-site problem-solving and waste reduction and recycling training for office and maintenance workers. The MMD helps public entities buy environmentally preferable products and services.

Table 2-7: State government resource recovery program rates, 1991-1998

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Statutory Recycling Goal			40 % by 12/93			60% by 12/96		
Metropolitan Area	30%	34%	51%	42%	44%	52%	64%	89%
Capitol Complex	49%	54%	54%	60%	67%	66%	67%	64%

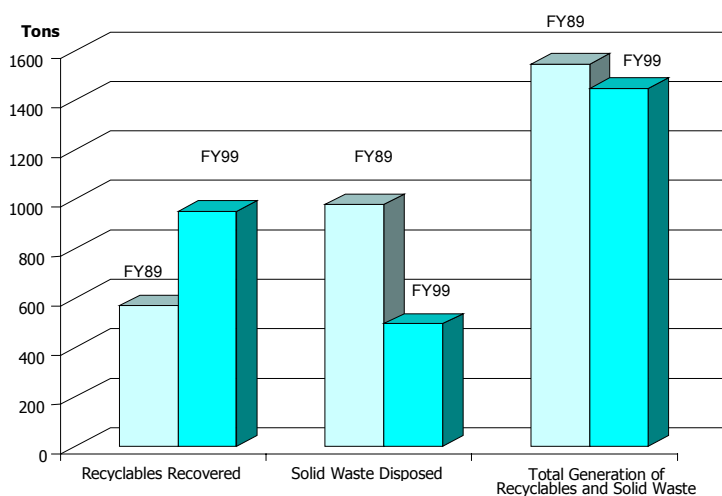
Waste reduction and recycling

Capitol Complex agencies receiving RRO services reduced waste by 6.5 percent between fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 1999. Recycling increased and solid waste disposal declined as waste reduction occurred as illustrated in Figure 2-6. The Capitol Complex population remained stable during this time period. The RRO calculates Capitol Complex waste reduction and recycling using actual weights of recyclables and solid waste.

Recycling goal achievement

The Resource Recovery Program routinely achieved and exceeded state agency recycling goals, encouraging the Legislature to increase the statutory recycling goals to 60 percent. Because agencies are expected to demonstrate leadership, their recycling goal is higher than the 50-percent goal for counties. There are no credits given to state agencies for source reduction and yard waste.

While the largest concentration of state employees is in the Capitol Complex, RRO manages recycling for more than 150 public entities and calculates recycling goal progress at 284 sites in the seven-county Metropolitan Area (including 19 regional government entities at OEA's request). According to statute, all state agencies are individually responsible for achieving waste reduction and recycling requirements. RRO promotes achievement through customer education and other services.

Figure 2-6: Capitol complex state agency progress

Individual state agencies have shown an overall increase in recycling rates. The number of locations with rates of 60 percent or greater grew from 15 to 149 between 1991 and 1998. During this same time period, RRO added agency locations to its measurements. RRO continues to work with sites that have barriers to recycling progress. The changes in recycling rates of state locations in the Metropolitan Area are summarized in Table 2-8.

The 1998 state agency recycling recovery rates, summarized according to the seven county Metropolitan Area, are compiled in Table 2-9. Agencies reporting that “data was unavailable” or that failed to respond, are not included in the county’s recycling recovery rate. Agencies not using RRO collection services have a harder time collecting recycling data from their service providers.

Agencies are contacted by the RRO to review expectations and opportunities to reduce waste and improve recycling. Further information is available in the *1998 Recycling Recovery Rates of Metropolitan Offices and Operations* available from RRO.

Table 2-8: Recycling rate range change, by number of state agency locations, 1991-1998

Recycling rate range	1991	1998	Change
100 - 80%	1	17	16
79 - 60%	14	132	118
59 - 40%	64	28	-36
39 - 0%	113	25	-88
Data Unavailable	6	56	50
No Response	18	26	8

Table 2-9: State agency recycling rates, by county, 1998

County	Recycling Rate	State Agency Locations
Anoka	55%	5
Carver	61%	1
Dakota	58%	11
Hennepin	51%	17
Ramsey	66%	144
Scott	74%	5
Washington	50%	7

Environmental purchasing

In 1998, MMD established the Environmentally Responsible Products Work Group to improve environmental purchasing within state of Minnesota government. The group has expanded to include the Pollution Control Agency, Department of Transportation, Department of Natural Resources, Housing Finance Agency, and the

Department of Labor and Industry.

MMD completed the following work group recommendations:

- Identified products on Minnesota state contracts which contain recycled content and compared them to EPA's recommended recycled content levels. As existing contracts expire, MMD intends to work towards increasing the recycled content level in certain products to be consistent with EPA guidelines.
- MMD maintains a list of environmentally preferable products available through central stores and state contracts. This list also includes EPA's recycled content guidelines. The list is posted on the Department of Administration's Web site so that anyone may view it.
- The *Authority for Local Purchasing* training manual for state purchasers and the division environmental Web page are being updated based on the work group's recommendations.
- An agency checklist of environmental printing guidelines was also developed.

In addition to these activities the OEA has worked collaboratively on several activities. Examples of the activities include:

- MMD created a contract feedback form that allows agencies to comment on expiring contracts. The OEA has used this as an opportunity to work with MMD to incorporate additional environmentally preferable products into state contracts. As a result, MMD is working on higher recycled content levels in envelopes, making recycled plastic decking and recycled carpet available, and developing a recycling contract for computer equipment.
- This past summer, the OEA, MMD, and Central Stores coordinated a pilot project with several state agencies to test the use of a new recycled copy paper that is processed chlorine-free and made from 100 percent post-consumer paper. In the past, Central Stores supplied state agencies with a 30 percent post-consumer paper, which was processed using chlorine. The pilot was successful and now the 100-percent post-consumer recycled paper is available to public entities through Central Stores.

The *Authority for Local Purchasing* training manual for state purchasers and the division environmental Web page are being updated based on the work group's recommendations. MMD also created a contract feedback form to get agency recommendations at the time of re-procurement or contract renewals. The Department of Administration will work collaboratively to integrate environmental stewardship into its operations.

Measuring recycling goals

This section discusses how the OEA collects data and measures county recycling activities. As directed in Minn. Stat. § 115A.551, subd. 4, the OEA surveys counties each year to determine program activities and recycling rates. The OEA uses these county reports to determine county recycling rates, expressed as a percent of total mixed municipal solid waste (MSW) generated. Responses to the *1998 County SCORE Reporting Form* are in Appendix B.

County survey reports include:

- MSW delivered to transfer stations, processing and land disposal facilities.
- Estimates of wastes managed on-site or illegally disposed.
- Residential, commercial and institutional materials collected for recycling.
- Yard wastes and county source reduction activities.
- OEA estimates of problem materials generated.
- A general survey section covering recycling, household hazardous waste, and source reduction program activities.
- Source reduction activities and programs.
- County revenues and expenditures relating to SCORE programs.

The OEA measurement of county recycling progress attempts to include wastes aggregated for collection as MSW, and count toward recycling materials that would otherwise be disposed in MSW.

The OEA excludes wastes that are separated for disposal (such as most non-hazardous industrial wastes), and excludes materials recovered for recycling that are not considered MSW (such as concrete). The OEA also excludes wastes that historically have been managed and recovered separately, such as auto bulks, the bulk of scrap metal, and mill scraps.

Beginning in 1994, a three-percent credit was added to the formula (for counties that qualified) based on answers given on the source reduction checklist. In 1998, the survey was updated and reformatted to better reflect county performance and provide an improved format for source reduction program development. Counties are now eligible for this source reduction credit, which can range from zero to three percent.

Alternative methods for measuring recycling activities

The *1996 Report on SCORE Programs* stated “Minnesota’s recycling programs are sufficiently developed to begin discussing new methods for evaluating progress. Some changes have occurred in

Figure 2-7: Minnesota’s formula for calculating county recycling rates

$$\text{Recycling Rate} = \left(\frac{R + PMr}{MSW + \text{Onsite} + PM\text{not}r + R + PMr} \right) + YWcr + SRcr$$

R = Materials collected for recycling

PMr = Problem materials banned, by statute, from disposal that are recycled (based on OEA estimates)

MSW = County reported mixed municipal solid waste managed and land disposed

Onsite = County-reported estimate of MSW disposed on-site or illegally disposed

PM not r = Problem materials banned, by statute, from disposal that are not recycled (based on OEA estimates)

YWcr = Yard waste credit (based on yard waste management programs and county education programs)

SRcr = Source reduction credit (based on answers to source reduction survey)

the reporting process for SCORE over the last two years. However, more changes need to be incorporated to more accurately reflect recycling, source reduction, and waste management practices occurring throughout Minnesota. The OEA intends to pursue discussions throughout the state over the next year.”

As a result, the OEA developed various strategies and recommendations in the *1999 Policy Report*. This report was developed with the help and input of many stakeholders statewide. Five regional meetings were held in addition meetings with business, non-profit, citizen, and local government stakeholders to obtain input regarding the policy recommendations. Specific policies relating to the SCORE program are discussed in the *1999 Policy Report*.

Recycling activities and progress

Minnesota’s recycling goals have contributed to successful recycling programs. The recycling goals have motivated counties to develop residential and commercial recycling collection programs, which has attracted private sector investment in secondary materials recovery. Minnesota residents are more educated about the benefits of recycling than they were in the 1980s and this is a big reason for Minnesota’s high recycling rate.

Chapter Three: Source Reduction

Preventing waste at its source — or waste reduction — is the most beneficial waste management strategy, both economically and environmentally. This chapter provides an overview of the waste reduction efforts of the Office of Environmental Assistance (OEA).

Cost savings for businesses, local governments, residents and other organizations are often realized when the tonnage of waste generated decreases. This means less material to transport, recycle, process or landfill. Waste reduction helps sustain the longevity and economic viability of the management systems that we rely on. However, the amount of money spent on waste and source reduction activities at the local level is only a fraction of the dollars spent on recycling.

The environmental benefits of waste reduction are also significant. Not only are concerns about the processing, recycling and landfilling of waste eliminated when it is not created in the first place, but transportation of waste around, across and outside the state is also minimized. Therefore, waste reduction also means less environmental degradation from the transportation of waste.

The next sections will examine efforts and programs of the OEA and others to further waste reduction now and in the years to come.

“If not you, who?” waste reduction campaign

In 1998, research and planning began for the “If not you, who?” waste reduction campaign. This major multi-year effort will provide a consistent framework for OEA’s waste reduction activities. “If not you, who?” will be the umbrella concept to educate on waste reduction, toxicity reduction and resource conservation for many years to come.

The initial goal of the campaign is educating Minnesota consumers about waste reduction and providing tips on what they can do to help reduce waste in their everyday lives. The campaign is set to kick off with five weeks of statewide radio, television and outdoor advertising beginning January 15, 2000.

Initially, the campaign will raise awareness and ask consumers to commit to waste reduction. Campaign activities will continue throughout the year with the planned release of materials and activities. The OEA will be providing educational and promotional materials for local governments and environmental educators. Each group can take advantage of the campaign by teaching specific ideas to residents on how to reduce waste.

The mass media component consisting of radio and television commercials and billboard advertising will increase awareness of how individuals’ daily behavior can be quite wasteful. This call to action will help engage the public in the issue and make them receptive to local reduction education efforts.

An order form detailing the educational tools is available. It can help local governments, environmental educators, and other interested groups plan for their involvement in this coordinated effort. The order form also details the planned release of seasonal materials throughout 2000.

Campaign materials will address simple (and more difficult) ways to reduce waste in every day situations.

Minnesota Materials Exchange Alliance

Since 1994, the Minnesota Materials Exchange Alliance has promoted the exchange of materials as a strategy to prevent waste and conserve resources. The Alliance includes staff from both Greater Minnesota and Metropolitan Area counties, waste commissions, non-profit groups, state government agencies, and other interested parties.

The Alliance is developing an effective reuse infrastructure in Minnesota to foster coordination and make greater use of the state's materials exchanges. This effort is expanding existing service areas, maintaining linkages with regional and national materials exchanges, and increasing the volume of materials exchanged in Minnesota.

The Alliance has developed a statewide materials exchange network that has three distinct roles: the OEA assumes the role of the coordinator, MnTAP is the lead program, and eight regional programs perform exchanges.

The key elements of the Alliance are efficiency and flexibility. Alliance members provide services according to their strengths. Duplication of efforts is avoided by centrally coordinating some services, while flexibility is achieved by identifying needs and delivering services locally.

Coordinating agency (OEA)

- Coordinates the development of new alliance members throughout the state.
- Develops consensus among programs on long-term vision.
- Funds the lead program activities at MnTAP.

Technical coordinator (MnTAP)

- Local program for the seven-county Metropolitan Area.
- Serves as the national contact.
- Serves as key resource and referral source for technical assistance.
- Develops generic promotional materials for adaptation by local programs.
- Provides a listing service for businesses located in regions of the state without a materials exchange program.
- Publishes and distributes a statewide consolidated listings catalog two times a year.
- Maintains Internet-accessible database and establishes listings protocols.

Local programs

- Provide assistance to businesses locally.
- Tailor services to the needs of businesses in their area and to their own solid waste management priorities.

- Seek listings from businesses and industry.
- Channel listings to the statewide catalog and Web page. Actively matches materials listed.
- Document materials successfully exchanged.

Local materials exchange programs in Minnesota

- North Central Minnesota Materials Exchange, Cass County
- Chisago County Materials Exchange
- West Central Minnesota “Match” Program, Clay County
- Otter Tail County Materials Exchange
- Northeast Minnesota Materials Exchange, Western Lake Superior Sanitary District
- Southwest Minnesota Materials Exchange, Lyon County
- Olmsted County Materials Exchange
- Southeast Minnesota Recyclers Exchange (SEMREX)
- Minnesota Technical Assistance Program

The local exchanges and MnTAP coordinate using a statewide computerized database of material listings. In addition, the Alliance is working on several projects to strengthen the current reuse infrastructure in Minnesota. They include getting the materials listings catalog on-line, targeting industries that have high potential for reuse, joint promotion of materials exchange services, and securing funding for local exchanges.

Joint promotional efforts include a comprehensive materials exchange brochure and display (developed by MnTAP) and two 30-second commercials (developed by Northeast Minnesota Materials Exchange). OEA, MnTAP and the local exchanges are actively promoting the statewide materials exchange network through workshops, events, publications and the media.

Results-to-date indicate a ten-percent exchange success rate. Since 1994, over 2,400 tons of materials have been exchanged, representing savings of over \$1,500,000. The majority of the materials that have been exchanged are solid waste, although a significant volume of hazardous wastes has also been exchanged.

Governor's Awards for Excellence in Waste and Pollution Prevention

One of the ways to encourage waste reduction and pollution prevention is to recognize and reward those who have achieved high levels of prevention. The annual Governor's Awards for Excellence in Waste and Pollution Prevention honor Minnesota companies, public institutions, nonprofit organizations and others using innovative or creative approaches to eliminate, reduce or reuse hazardous substances, toxic chemicals, or solid or hazardous wastes at the source of generation.

1997 award winners

Automated Building Components—Chanhassen

Eliminated all hazardous waste in their wood finishing plant.

Crown Cork & Seal—Fairbault

Eliminated 110,000 pounds annually of volatile organic compounds used in the manufacture of aerosol cans.

Andersen Corporation—Bayport

Reduced the amount of toxic release inventory emissions, volatile organic compound emissions, and hazardous and solid waste.

Dana Corporation Spicer Clark-Hurth—Plymouth

Reduced hazardous waste generation by 98 percent, carbon monoxide emissions by 65 percent, and eliminating wastewater discharges.

West Group—Eagan

Replaced a film developing agent containing hydroquinone, an extremely hazardous substance, with a less hazardous product. This resulted in a 91-percent decrease in the use of hydroquinone.

Stowe Environmental School—Duluth

Reduced annual solid waste disposal by 89 tons.

Aveda Corporation—Blaine

Energy conservation efforts, reduction of hazardous materials, use of post-consumer recycled content packaging, water use reductions and a continued commitment to environmental principles.

John Roberts Company—Coon Rapids

A 65-percent reduction of solvents through reuse.

Honorable Mentions:

- Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board—St. Paul
- Minnesota Asphalt Pavement Association—New Brighton

1998 award winners

Anagram International, Inc.—Eden Prairie

Reduced waste by 30 percent in printing operations and reduced solvent waste by 120 drums annually. Pollution prevention work continues.

IBM Server Product Group—Rochester

Eliminated ozone-depleting chemicals, eliminated polybrominated diphenyl ethers or oxides as flame retardants, required suppliers to avoid the use of multiple toxic chemicals, and reduced volatile organic compound emissions through the use of powder paints.

LHB Engineers & Architects—Minneapolis and Duluth

Continued commitment and leadership in healthy building design, including energy efficiency, resource efficiency, and indoor air quality.

Liberty Paper, Inc.

Reuse of 13,258 pounds of rubber mats, collection and reuse of 6,017 wooden core plugs, that are usually thrown away, and recovery of 65,560 pounds of wood from pallets.

Steele County Environmental Services—Steele County

Instituted county-wide sustainability projects throughout the county.

Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling

Implementation of recycling and reduction programs is most effective at the local level. Created in 1990, Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling (CISRR) is a group of public sector individuals who meet quarterly to exchange and evaluate program ideas and coordinate waste prevention activities. The group's goal is to improve and provide the best assistance to residents and businesses to prevent waste. Membership to the group is open to any organization interested in providing technical assistance or education on waste reduction, reuse and recycling.

CISRR discussion topics in 1997-98

- Measuring source reduction.
- Reducing waste in hardware retail stores.
- How to improve telephone book collection.
- Environmental purchasing.
- Mercury in the environment.
- How to generate media interest.
- Food to people programs.
- Food to hogs programs.
- Minnesota's value added recycling manufacturing industries.
- Product stewardship.
- Reusable transport packaging.
- Periodic market development updates.
- Materials exchange updates.
- Minnesota Waste Wise updates.

The following summaries are examples of what Minnesota counties did during 1997 and 1998 to encourage waste reduction.

The *Western Lake Superior Sanitary District* (WLSSD) collected bicycles for repair and reuse. Over 600 bikes were collected in their 1997 Bike Recycle program. Partnerships with local business provided drop-off sites and the Scottish Rite Masons provided the labor to dismantle and rebuild bikes for Duluth children. The scrap metal from the bike program is recycled and the funds used to purchase bike helmets. This event collected ten tons of material for recycling and brought many businesses and organizations together to benefit the environment and the community.

Olmsted County produced a series of television advertisements, radio advertisements and printed materials to help explain the county's programs. In 1997 and 1998 ads focused on what is accepted at the compost site and in the area's Christmas tree recycling program. Olmsted County continues to advertise many different reduction and recycling programs.

Ramsey County collaborated with University United, a non-profit community development organization serving businesses and community groups in the Midway/University Avenue area of St. Paul, to visit about 150 businesses to promote pollution prevention, recycling and other environmentally responsible practices.

The Southwest Regional Solid Waste Commission (Cottonwood, Lac Qui Parle, Lincoln, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock and Yellow Medicine Counties) began a business waste reduction project. This project encouraged businesses generating industrial solid waste in southwest Minnesota to reduce, reuse, recycle and properly dispose of solid and hazardous industrial waste. The project included the developed a resource guide for businesses, conducted 200 on-site visits, and made referrals to other programs such as the OEA, Materials Exchange, MnTAP and WasteWise. The project was funded in part by a grant from the OEA.

Source reduction grants

The following list gives a summary of source reduction grants given by the OEA through its competitive grant rounds. These grants provide financial assistance to organizations furthering the ideas of source reduction and pollution prevention, especially where traditional financing is not feasible or easily accessible. Grants applications are judged on the originality of the program or technology and the ability to be used as a model for others, feasibility of the project, sound financing, and relation to OEA grant priorities laid out in the OEA's annual request for proposals.

1998 Grants

St. Luke's Hospital and Regional Trauma Center, \$10,900

Determine the cost and efficacy of mercury reductions achieved through trap cleaning, and the elimination of all mercury-containing devices and mercury-contaminated discharge associated with a main sanitary sewer discharge line in a hospital.

Hennepin County Environmental Management Division, \$75,000

The purpose of this project is to improve waste reduction, reuse, recycling and pollution prevention activities of businesses in Hennepin County by conducting free, on-site waste assessments.

Minnesota Valley Engineering Inc., \$9,999

Minnesota Valley Engineering, Inc., installed and tested a prototype liquid CO₂ machine in a dry cleaning environment. They will evaluate the machine's performance compared to three other dry cleaning processes: aqueous, perchloroethylene (perc), and petroleum.

Lake Superior College, \$65,170

Design and implement a waste reduction program on campus. Efforts include a comprehensive, campus-wide recycling program and a food and paper waste reduction program.

Minnesota Center of Environmental Advocacy, \$30,357

Reduce the release of toxic substances into the environment from the production, use and disposal of medical products. The Center is working with approximately ten Minnesota healthcare providers to adopt and implement pollution prevention oriented purchasing policies that call for the substitution of less environmentally harmful products.

1997 Grants**Cities Management Inc., \$34,862**

Develop a resource directory of current information related to waste reduction techniques and sources, and a training curriculum that helps office building managers, owners, and tenants implement a waste recycling, source reduction and pollution prevention program.

The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy, \$30,000

The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy will develop a pesticide yardstick tool to help Minnesota farmers assess the adverse environmental impacts of their pesticide use and guide them in making use reductions. The project will also work to develop community support, education and incentive mechanisms for those farmers working to reduce pesticide use.

Minnesota Literacy Council, \$48,700

Present waste reduction and waste management information to over 4,000 foreign-born newcomers. Improve and update the workbook "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle" for immigrants.

Independent School District #309, \$44,690

Identify and implement waste reduction strategies at a collective and individual level. Update and expand waste education for all students, faculty, staff, and other users of the district facilities and for the community at large.

Thomas Learning Consultants, \$100,000

Resort Recycling support campaign focusing not only on recycling, but also pollution prevention, resource recovery, waste reduction, composting, energy conservation, and water conservation and protection.

Cass County ESD, \$30,500

Identify and address specific waste problems in each school. Also focus on waste reduction education for all students, faculty, staff and other users of school facilities and include community outreach activities.

PrairieLand Solid Waste Board, \$73,400

Improve the integrated waste management system — waste reduction, recycling, and resource recovery — through education of solid waste generators and examination of contracts with haulers or businesses, and/or organized collection.

5R Research, \$30,000

Elimination of the use of approximately 1700 tons of organic chemicals (amine reagents) annually on the Minnesota Iron Range by demonstrating and establishing a novel, chemical-free patented process which uses high-intensity sound (ultrasonic energy) in lieu of chemicals for the efficient use of Minnesota taconite iron ores.

Minneapolis Urban League, \$5,000

Pollution prevention assistance to small businesses and/or other community-based organizations in the central city area of north and/or south Minneapolis.

Hennepin County Property Services, \$54,610

Develop an environmental building rating system for medical, institutional, and office buildings constructed in Hennepin County. Identify strategies for energy efficiency, indoor air quality, waste management, recycling, water conservation, and pollution prevention.

Chapter Four: Waste Generation

This chapter looks at the amount, distribution, and make-up of municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in Minnesota in 1998 and over the last ten years. Total MSW generated takes into account what was sent to disposal and resource recovery facilities, recycled, and tons disposed on-site (burn barrels or farm dumps). This chapter shows the continued growth in total MSW generation that has occurred since the first set of data was collected in 1989.

Statewide

In their annual SCORE survey, Minnesota counties report the total mixed MSW generated. The Metropolitan Area counties also report this information in their annual Waste Certification Reports.

In 1998, approximately 5.3 million tons of mixed MSW were generated in Minnesota. This represents a nearly six-percent increase over 1997, and a 30-percent increase since 1992. (See Table 4-1)

Compared to 1997 figures, the MSW tonnages generated increased by six percent in Greater Minnesota counties, and by six percent in Metropolitan Area counties.

Table 4-1 also shows the MSW generation trends from 1992 to 1998. Statewide MSW generation increased by 30 percent during this period; a 28-percent increase in Greater Minnesota was exceeded by a 31-percent increase in the Metropolitan Area.

At a county level, the MSW growth rates were generally consistent with the state's growth rate. However, in a few isolated cases, counties reported large MSW increases or decreases for 1998 as compared to 1997. The OEA examined such anomalies as reported by the counties, and they could generally be explained by improved data collection and accounting methods by the county. In some cases, the gain or loss of a major waste generator(s) accounted for the change. However, in a few cases, the reduction or zero growth of MSW could be partially attributed to improved waste reduction techniques and programs. Figure 4-1 shows the amount of MSW managed by facility type. Of the nearly 5.3 million tons of waste generated in Minnesota in 1998, nearly three million tons were managed at facilities, including municipal solid waste compost, in- and out-state landfills, and in- and out-state resource recovery facilities.

Metropolitan Area

In 1998, the Metropolitan Area generated about 61 percent of the state's MSW. The metropolitan counties reported generating over 3.2 million tons of MSW (Appendix B). Hennepin County reported the largest percentage of the region's total MSW at 46 percent. Carver County reported the lowest share at two percent. Scott County had the largest increase in MSW generation at 26 percent between 1997 and 1998.

Table 4-1: Minnesota total MSW generation, 1992-1998 (tons)

Region	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	MSW generation change 1992-98	Population change 1992-98
Greater Minnesota	1,621,522	1,715,736	1,762,599	1,787,745	1,866,292	1,961,755	2,083,208	+28%	+6%
Metropolitan Area	2,461,011	2,504,776	2,607,756	2,762,789	2,918,880	3,045,777	3,215,176	+31%	+8%
Minnesota	4,082,533	4,220,512	4,370,355	4,550,534	4,785,172	5,007,531	5,298,384	+30%	+7%

Per capita MSW generation

Minn. Stat. § 115A.55, subd. 4, sets a minimum ten-percent per capita reduction in the amount of MSW generated in the state by 2000, based on the amount of MSW generated in 1993. The statewide per capita MSW generation rate increased by nearly five percent, compared to a population growth of one percent between 1997 and 1998. Table 4-3 shows the annual per capita rates from 1992 to 1998. These rates have increased steadily over the last eight years for both Greater Minnesota and the Metropolitan Area.

The per capita growth figures differ from the *1994 SCORE Report*, which reported a two-percent statewide per capita decline from 1992 to 1993. This discrepancy occurred because the *1994 SCORE Report* under-reported the 1992 state population estimates, which resulted in a higher per capita figure for 1992 than actually occurred.

Although actual yard waste tonnages were counted and included in county waste totals through 1994, the per capita numbers do not include yard waste. This was done to keep the per capita numbers consistent and comparable over the years.

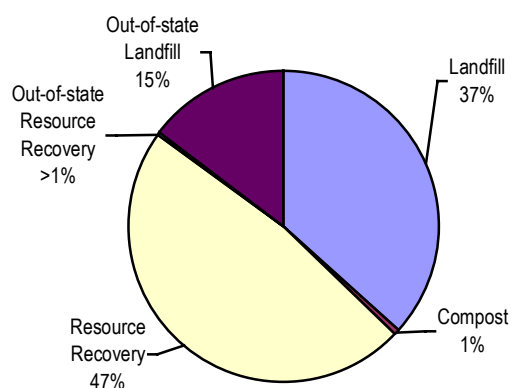
Figure 4-1: Tons of waste delivered to MSW facilities, 1998

Table 4-2: Percent change in MSW, 1997-1998 - Metropolitan Area

County	Percentage of Total Metro MSW	Change in MSW generation
Anoka	9%	+5%
Carver	2%	+10%
Dakota	11%	+17%
Hennepin	46%	+3%
Ramsey	21%	+3%
Scott	4%	+26%
Washington	6%	+3%

Table 4-3: Minnesota per capita MSW generation, 1992-1998 (in tons)

Region	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Per capita generation change 1992-98	Population change 1992-98
Greater Minnesota	.77	.80	.82	.82	.85	.88	.93	+21%	+6%
Metropolitan Area	1.05	1.05	1.08	1.13	1.18	1.21	1.26	+21%	+8%
Minnesota	.91	.93	.96	.98	1.02	1.06	1.11	+21%	+7%

Tornadoes of 1998

Several tornadoes caused wide spread damage throughout portions of Minnesota in the summer of 1998. Counties that were affected by these tornadoes include Brown, Cottonwood, Blue Earth, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Nobles, and Rice.

Some of these counties indicated that their MSW volumes had increased, but they could not separate MSW increases due to the tornado in their totals. As with the floods of 1997, the OEA is required to report total MSW generation for each county regardless of MSW fluctuations due to natural disasters. As a result, MSW totals in 1998 reflect any additional MSW that was generated as a result of the tornadoes.

Chapter Five: Waste Processing

Waste processing means the treatment of waste after collection and before disposal. This chapter looks at Minnesota's waste processing infrastructure and shows how the system has changed since the first resource recovery facility was built in the early 1980s.

Statewide

In 1998, the processing of MSW occurred at waste-to-energy incinerators, refuse-derived fuel (RDF) facilities and mixed MSW compost facilities. Minnesota generated waste went to 16 processing facilities, including one out-of-state facility in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Minnesota's waste processing system managed approximately 1.5 million tons of MSW in 1998, which is 28 percent of the total MSW generated in the state. Table 5-1 summarizes the performance of the state's MSW processing system in 1998. This information is based on the annual facility operating reports submitted to the MPCA and metropolitan county Waste Certification Reports submitted to the OEA. Information regarding the La Crosse facility has been gathered from county SCORE reports. In 1998, Minnesota waste processing facilities received five-percent more MSW than in 1997. This increase occurred (by region) as follows:

- Metropolitan Area processing facilities received 10 percent more MSW than in 1997.
- Greater Minnesota processing facilities received 10 percent more MSW than in 1997.
- MSW compost facilities received 8 percent less MSW than in 1997.
- Waste-to-energy/RDF facilities received 5 percent more MSW than in 1997.

Mandatory processing

Minn. Stat. § 473.848 requires that MSW generated in the Metropolitan Area be processed prior to landfilling. This law requires the OEA's *Metro Abatement Progress Report* provide an accounting of the performance of the metro processing system a strategy for reducing unprocessed waste, and a description of the counties' progress to reduce unprocessed waste. However, unprocessed MSW may be landfilled if no other resource recovery facility serving the Metropolitan Area is capable of processing the waste.

The Metropolitan Area processing system managed over 1.2 million tons of MSW, 12 percent more than in 1996. Metropolitan Area counties processed about 65 percent of the available MSW. About 747,000 tons of bypass, residuals, and unprocessed MSW went to landfills. Unprocessed MSW was landfilled in the Metropolitan Area because there was not enough capacity to handle all of the waste generated in these counties.

Table 5-1: Waste processing, 1998 (tons per year)

Region/Technology	Number of Facilities	Permitted Capacity (1)	MSW Received/ Managed (2)
Greater Minnesota	12	328,713	285,285
MSW Compost	4	43,390	19,949
Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)	2	111,000	93,873
Waste-to-Energy	6	174,323	171,463
Metropolitan Area	3	1,280,000	1,176,461
Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF)	2	915,000	831,503
Waste-to-Energy	1	365,000	344,958
Minnesota Total	15	1,608,713	1,461,746
Out-of-State Total	1	N/A	5,349
Grand Total	16	1,608,713	1,467,095

Sources: 1) MPCA Annual Waste Facility Reports(1998); 2) County SCORE Reports and County Waste Certification Reports (1998)

Table 5-2: Metropolitan counties' waste processed, by facility, 1998

County	Available Waste for Processing	HERC (WtE)	Newport (RDF)	Elk River (RDF)	SKB (Compost)	Total Waste Processed (Tons)
Anoka	160,579			152,358		152,358
Carver	40,175	886		7,657		8,543
Dakota	219,160	137	13,697	763	481	15,078
Hennepin	910,785	363,269	25	282,684		645,978
Ramsey	406,233		318,276	11		318,287
Scott	47,028	102	312	564		978
Washington	128,123		95,075			95,075
Total	1,912,083	364,394	427,385	444,037	481	1,236,297

Chapter Six: Land Disposal

Municipal solid waste (MSW) that is not burned to generate energy, composted, or recycled is disposed in landfills. MSW generated in Minnesota is landfilled in Minnesota as well as Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Iowa. Although landfilling MSW is the least preferred method for disposing waste according to Minnesota's solid waste management hierarchy, more waste is being landfilled each year. The volume landfilled is expected to double by the year 2014.

Statewide

In 1998, the following types of wastes were landfilled in Minnesota: unprocessed MSW, unprocessable MSW, rejects and residuals from MSW processing facilities, industrial solid waste, and construction and demolition debris.

1.1 million tons of MSW generated in the state went to landfills in Minnesota. Forty-three percent of this waste came from the seven-county Metropolitan Area while 57 percent came from counties in Greater Minnesota. In addition, approximately 445,000 tons of Minnesota MSW was sent to out-of-state landfills in Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Metropolitan Area

Two MSW landfills continued to operate in the Metropolitan Area during 1998 — the Burnsville and Pine Bend sanitary landfills, both located in Dakota County. These two facilities accounted for about 28 percent of the municipal solid waste that was landfilled in Minnesota. In 1998, the seven counties had over 800,000 tons of MSW landfilled. This waste included both processed and unprocessed MSW.

The quantities of processed and unprocessed MSW declined steadily from 1990 to 1993. In 1994, there was a sharp increase (56 percent) in unprocessed MSW, a continued rise in 1995 (21 percent from 1994), a two-percent decline in 1996, and a seven-percent increase in 1998. Processed MSW going to landfills increased by 52 percent from 1997 to 1998.

The initial increase in 1994 can be attributed to less waste processing that occurred as a result of Eden Prairie Recycling's (EPR) closure. In general, there has been better accounting of unprocessed MSW going to out-of-state landfills. Hennepin County generated the largest quantity of the metropolitan unprocessed MSW that went to landfills in 1998 at 258,000 tons.

Waste shipped to out-of-state facilities has increased in the past several years, with dramatic increases in 1994 and 1995. This jump can be attributed to changes in control of how and where waste was disposed (flow-control) brought about by the *Carbone vs. New York* decision in 1993. In 1996, the metropolitan county waste certification reports identified just over 445,000 tons of MSW going to out-of-state landfills.

Table 6-1: Metropolitan Area waste landfilled, 1998 (tons)

County	Processed Waste	Combustor Ash Residuals	Unprocessed Waste		Total
			Minnesota	Out-of-State	
Anoka	30,852	24,382	4,008	1,508	60,750
Carver	3,602	5,586	11,406	18,562	39,156
Dakota	2,383	3,441	144,439	51,720	201,983
Hennepin	97,754	138,439	180,024	78,542	494,759
Ramsey	47,592	70,372	6,702	78,768	203,434
Scott	410	145	29,629	16,263	46,447
Washington	14,215	21,020	573	27,867	63,675
Total	196,808	263,385	376,781	273,230	1,110,204

Source: 1998 County Waste Certification Reports

Chapter Seven: Finance and Administration

In 1998, Minnesota counties spent \$39 million in state and local funds for SCORE-related programs. (This amount includes funds carried over from 1997 dedicated SCORE funds.) This is an increase from the \$36.5 million spent in 1997, and an increase of \$20 million from the start of the SCORE programs in 1990. The continued increase and dedication of funds to solid waste abatement and management in Minnesota shows the commitment of the counties and the state to proper waste management and to the waste management hierarchy that Minnesota has developed.

The Minnesota Legislature continues to show its commitment to recycling and source reduction efforts through continued funding of the SCORE block grant programs. In 1999, the Legislature dedicated approximately \$14 million dollars per year for the 2000 - 2001 biennium to be used for SCORE block grants to the counties. This appropriation represents over 10 years of uninterrupted SCORE funding from the Legislature.

Each county is required to match SCORE block grants with a 25-percent local contribution. In 1998 that requirement amounted to \$3.5 million. Minnesota counties exceeded that amount by over six times in 1998 by contributing approximately \$24 million to SCORE-related activities.

Counties report SCORE revenues and expenditures each calendar year on a cash basis. For this reason it is appropriate for counties to report positive or negative funds carried forward from one calendar year to the next.

In 1998, eighteen counties reported negative balances forward and 38 counties reported positive balances forward. Of the 38 counties that carried funds forward to 1998, eight had encumbered the entire balance. Counties reported carrying approximately \$4.8 million forward to 2000 programs, 21 percent of which was encumbered. If the negative carry forward balances are included in this calculation, the carry forward amount is reduced to \$2 million.

The OEA will continue to monitor the use of SCORE funds by counties to ensure that all funds dedicated to SCORE are expended on SCORE-eligible programs. This chapter provides information on SCORE-related revenues and expenditures for calendar year (CY) 1998.

Revenues

Minnesota counties dedicated \$41 million to SCORE programs in 1998. Of this dedicated money, approximately \$2 million (this amount includes negative carry forward balances) was carried forward for use in CY 2000. Counties raised local matching funds from a variety of sources described below. Table 7-1 summarizes revenues by source.

Continued waste assurance issues at facilities have forced counties to seek alternative funding mechanisms. In 1998, solid waste facility fees and surcharges such as county service fees made up approximately 35 percent of all SCORE revenues, with service fees making up 85 percent of this amount.

SCORE block grants

In 1998, the OEA disbursed \$14 million in SCORE block grants to counties that met eligibility requirements. To qualify for these grants, counties met the following statutory requirements:

- Maintained funds in a separate general fund account.
- Spent the funds only on eligible activities.
- Had an approved solid waste management plan or master plan which includes a recycling implementation strategy and a household hazardous waste plan.
- Reported annually to the OEA on how the money was spent and on resulting improvements in solid waste management practices.
- Provided evidence to the OEA that local revenues equal to 25 percent of the SCORE block grant received will also be spent on SCORE-related and eligible activities.

Minn. Stat. §115A.557, subd. 3(c) requires the OEA to withhold part or all of these funds if a county fails to meet one or more of these criteria. All but three Minnesota counties have now met these requirements and have received SCORE block grants appropriated for fiscal year 1998. Currently the OEA is withholding all or part or all of 1999 SCORE block grants for seven counties. In each case, grants will be withheld until counties meet current solid waste management planning requirements.

Local revenue sources

Counties use a variety of local revenue sources to pay for SCORE programs. The source of local revenue has changed significantly over the years. One of the main reasons for this change is due to the flow of MSW out of locally managed processing and disposal systems. At one time, counties set tip fees high enough to help offset the costs of programs for recycling, source reduction, education, problem materials management and household hazardous waste. Beginning in 1994, solid waste administrators and facility managers began to decrease tip fees to be competitive and maintain waste flows to local facilities. Counties continue to change in solid waste financing methods as they experiment with measures that provide both waste assurance and reliable funding sources for programs.

Tip fees are fees charged at solid waste processing facilities which may be used to pay for SCORE-eligible expenditures. In 1998, one Metropolitan Area county and five Greater Minnesota counties used processing facility tip fees to fund SCORE programs.

Service fees, or service charges, are uniform fees paid by all waste generators or property owners. Service fees generally appear as a separate line item on utility bills, MSW hauler's bills, or property tax bills. Service fees were used by 39 counties, including one that relied solely on service fees. Five counties used service fees to fund 75 percent or more of county SCORE-related services and programs and 13 counties used service fees for 50 percent or more of SCORE services and programs.

General revenue is derived from county general funds. Fifty counties used general revenue for all or part of SCORE matching funds, including one that relied on it for 75 percent or more of matching funds and eight that relied on general revenue for 50 percent or more of county matching funds.

Landfill surcharges are per-ton or per-cubic-yard fees charged at a land disposal facility or transfer station that can be used to finance landfill abatement activities, including SCORE programs. Minn. Stat, §115A.919, 115A.923 and 473.843 authorize counties to establish landfill surcharges. Seven counties used landfill surcharges for SCORE matching funds, two of which relied solely upon landfill surcharges as a source of county matching funds.

Materials sales are county revenues from the sale of recyclable materials. Counties are not specifically required to report revenues from the sale of secondary materials. County's statutory obligation to the OEA merely states that a county shall report each year how it met its obligation to match SCORE block grants with 25 percent local funds. Therefore, material sales as reported on annual SCORE forms by counties may not fully account for total revenues derived from this source.

In addition to the local revenue sources described above, counties reported numerous small and miscellaneous funding sources, including interest income, various reimbursements, penalties, problem materials fees, and others.

County expenditures for SCORE

Minn. Stat. § 115A.55 authorizes counties to spend SCORE block grants and matching funds for the following purposes:

- Source reduction.
- Recycling.
- Market development.
- Management of problem materials.
- Waste education.
- Litter prevention.
- Technical assistance to ensure proper solid waste management.

Counties have flexibility in determining how to spend SCORE block grants and local matching funds. This flexibility provides counties with broad discretion for developing programs that best meet local conditions.

Table 7-1: SCORE financial trends — Total expenditures, 1991-1998

Region	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	Percentage Change 1991-1998
Greater Minnesota	\$13,520,164	\$16,593,221	\$18,053,148	\$18,548,905	\$18,505,285	\$19,778,264	\$20,442,823	\$21,471,146	+59.0%
Metropolitan Area	\$22,420,338	\$22,593,278	\$23,593,278	\$21,137,702	\$16,355,775	\$17,061,036	\$15,778,143	\$17,643,342	-21.0%
Minnesota	\$35,920,502	\$39,186,489	\$41,200,509	\$39,686,607	\$34,861,060	\$36,839,300	\$36,200,967	\$39,114,488	+9.0%

Source: County SCORE data, 1991 - 1998. Note: values do not include carry-over revenues from year-to-year

County expenditures for SCORE programs from 1991 to 1998 reflect differences in the development of recycling infrastructures between Greater Minnesota and Metropolitan Area counties. Table 7-1 outlines Greater Minnesota and Metropolitan Area SCORE expenditures for 1991-1998.

Program planning and administration

In 1998, counties spent nearly \$8 million on program planning and administration (see Table 7-2), most of which paid salaries for professional staff. Counties collectively employed 253 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff for SCORE-related activities in 1998, and reported that cities employed another 259 FTEs for these activities. These numbers may not reflect the actual FTEs working on SCORE-related activities throughout the state. The OEA considers the reporting of city and township FTEs to be somewhat under-reported by counties for two reasons. Counties may have lacked time to pursue a full accounting of city and township staff, and counties may have only accounted for city and township FTEs that are paid for in part or in full with SCORE-generated revenues.

The allocation of staff FTEs, and subsequent expenditures, may be a better way to describe county commitment and effort to some program activities. More than 40 percent of county staff worked on recycling activities, and 20 percent worked on household hazardous waste and problem materials management programs. The rest were divided among source reduction, waste education, yard waste and program planning and administration activities. Staff resources are the largest expenditure for some of these SCORE-related activities.

Table 7-2: Program planning and administration expenditures, 1998

Expenditure Category	Greater Minnesota	Metropolitan Area	Minnesota Total	Percentage Share
Consultant	\$96,694	\$47,602	\$144,296	2%
County Staff Salary	\$4,163,633	\$2,190,675	\$6,354,308	80%
Equipment & Supplies	\$173,332	\$446,469	\$619,801	8%
Training	\$51,480	\$33,195	\$84,675	1%
Other	\$203,228	\$535,023	\$738,251	9%
Total	\$4,688,367	\$3,252,964	\$7,941,331	100%

This table does not include county grants for planning and administration, see Table 7-8.

Recycling

Counties spent approximately \$12 million on recycling programs in 1998 (Table 7-4). These numbers do not include expenditures on educational activities relating to recycling (Table 7-7) or grants to local units of government for recycling capital and operating expenses (Table 7-8). Table 7-4 also includes county expenditures for market development activities related to recycling programs. The OEA has reported previously that county recycling collection programs are generally established. The OEA continues to observe a shift among county programs away from capital expenditures toward operating program expenditures.

In previous years the OEA reported that county expenditures for recycling programs fell both in real dollar terms and as a percentage of SCORE expenditures. However, 1998 saw a slight increase in total spending by counties on SCORE-related programs.

Table 7-4: Recycling program expenditures, 1998

Expenditure Category	Greater Minnesota	Metropolitan Area	Minnesota Total	Percentage Share
Residential Curbside Collection	\$2,751,551	\$0	\$2,751,551	23%
Recycling Centers and Stations	\$1,620,675	\$278,960	\$1,899,635	16%
Commercial & Industrial Collection	\$238,628	\$0	\$238,628	2%
Processing	\$1,581,654	\$133,275	\$1,714,928	14%
Direct Capital Expenditures	\$840,640	\$280,109	\$1,120,749	9%
Subsidy to Private Operators	\$1,606,124	\$357,154	\$1,963,278	16%
County-operated Services	\$1,534,198	\$202,374	\$1,736,572	14%
Market Development	\$48,062	\$67,859	\$115,921	1%
Other	\$600,512	\$10,258	\$610,771	5%
Total	\$10,822,044	\$1,329,989	\$12,152,033	100.0%

This table does not include recycling program education expenditures or county grants to others for capital or operating expenditures. See Table 7-7 for recycling education expenditures and Table 7-8 for county grants to others.

Source reduction

Counties spent approximately \$130,000 on source reduction programs in 1998 (Table 7-3). While the financial commitment of counties to source reduction programs remained similar to 1997 expenditure levels, 79 counties dedicated 15 staff FTEs to source reduction activities. Spending on source reduction-related educational activities and on source reduction staff is not included in Table 7-3. See Tables 7-7 and 7-8 for this information.

Table 7-3: County expenditures for source reduction programs, 1998

Expenditure Category	Greater Minnesota	Metropolitan Area	Minnesota Total	Percentage Share
Technical Assistance to Businesses	\$72,628	\$16,629	\$89,257	70%
Capital Investment	\$2,551	0	\$2,551	2%
Other	\$12,617	\$23,567	\$36,184	28%
Total	\$87,796	\$40,196	\$127,992	100.0%

This table does not include expenditures related to Source Reduction education, see table 7-7.

Yard waste

Counties spent approximately \$1.4 million on yard waste reduction and management. In addition, counties spent approximately \$260,000 on educational activities and grants to local units of governments for yard waste programs. (Table 7-5).

Yard waste has been banned from all MSW processing and disposal facilities, except MSW compost facilities, since 1991. The Legislature extended the ban to tree and shrub waste by in 1992. The expenditures in Table 7-5 may underestimate the cost of these programs for two reasons. Independent of SCORE funds, local governments other than counties often provide yard waste management services, and private citizens purchase backyard composting supplies and contract for curbside collection of yard waste.

Table 7-5: Yard waste expenditures, 1998

Expenditure Category	Greater Minnesota	Metropolitan Area	Minnesota Total	Percentage Share
Direct Capital Expenditures	\$20,719	\$28,980	\$49,699	3%
Curbside Collection and Processing	\$1,749	0	\$1,749	0.1%
Drop-off Site Management & Processing	\$201,024	\$578,577	\$779,601	54%
Subsidy to Private Operators	\$35,311	0	\$35,311	3%
County-operated Services	\$106,055	\$146,767	\$252,822	17%
Other	\$111,196	\$228,338	\$339,534	23%
Total	\$476,054	\$982,662	\$1,458,716	100.0%

This table does not include expenditures related to yard waste education or county grants to others for capital expenditures and operating expenditures. See Table 7-7 for education expenditures and Table 7-8 for county grants to others.

Problem materials and household hazardous wastes

Counties spent approximately \$8 million on problem materials management in 1998. In addition, counties spent over \$525,000 on education and grants to local units of government for problem materials and hazardous waste related activities (Table 7-6). The majority of this spending continued to be on programs to manage household hazardous wastes (HHW).

The expenditures presented in Table 7-6 generally include money that counties receive from the MPCA for HHW programs, but do not include money spent directly by the MPCA for administration and disposal. MPCA expenditures, especially for transportation and disposal of HHW collected at sites throughout Minnesota, are a significant financial contribution to the success of local and regional HHW programs.

In 1998 spending on HHW and problem materials management programs increased by over \$1 million from 1997. The OEA believes that this increase can be directly attributed to educational and promotional efforts undertaken by the counties. These activities show that the counties are

committed to reducing the toxicity of the waste stream and that HHW and problem materials programs are an effective method of doing this.

Table 7-6: Problem materials expenditures, 1998

Expenditure Category	Greater Minnesota	Metropolitan Area	Minnesota Total	Percentage Share
HHW Direct Capital Expenditures	\$962,423	\$345,097	\$1,307,520	16%
HHW Direct Operating Expenditures	\$761,544	\$1,748,022	\$2,509,566	31%
HHW Transport and Disposal	\$639,527	\$1,796,599	\$2,436,086	30%
Major Appliances Management	\$221,025	\$88,418	\$309,443	4%
Electronic Appliance Management	\$1,471	\$555,602	\$557,073	7%
Used Oil Management	\$84,774	\$7,924	\$92,698	1%
Household Battery Management	\$11,890	\$123,686	\$135,576	2%
Fluorescent Lamp Collection	\$106,443	\$37,106	\$143,549	2%
Litter Prevention	\$43,277	\$5,657	\$48,934	.6%
Other	\$231,021	\$96,864	\$327,885	4%
Subtotal	\$3,063,395	\$4,804,975	\$7,868,370	
Pass through from Regional Program Managers	\$131,927	\$0	\$131,927	2%
Total	\$3,195,322	\$4,804,975	\$8,000,297	100.0%

This table does not include expenditures on HHW/Problem materials education or county grants related to HHW and Problem Materials management. See Table 7-7 for education expenditures and Table 7-8 for county grants.

Education

Counties spent more than \$1.4 million on waste education programs in 1998, a small increase from 1997. Table 7-7 details education expenditures for recycling, source reduction, problem materials, and yard waste management, in addition to general public education and grants to local schools.

Table 7-7: Education expenditures, 1998

Expenditure Category	Greater Minnesota	Metropolitan Area	Minnesota Total	Percentage Share
Source Reduction	\$78,745	\$47,182	\$125,926	9%
Recycling	\$179,004	\$37,414	\$216,419	15%
Yard Waste	\$16,758	\$43,542	\$60,300	4%
Problem Materials	\$169,331	\$124,868	\$294,199	20%
General Public	\$228,620	\$453,487	\$682,107	47%
Grants to Schools	\$26,126	0	\$26,126	2%
Other	\$14,754	\$25,578	\$40,332	3%
Total	\$713,338	\$732,071	\$1,445,409	100%

County grants to others

Within the restrictions for how SCORE funds can be spent, Minn. Stat. §115A.557, subd. 2, provides counties broad discretion. One of the more important program development decisions counties must make is in deciding who shall conduct programs. The county can contract services through the private and nonprofit sectors, it can provide grants or direct payments to cities and townships, it can form joint powers with other counties and fund regional efforts, it can use county staff to develop and provide services, or some combination of these activities. Generally, Metropolitan Area counties have used grants to local governments to spur additional recycling and other SCORE-related activities; Greater Minnesota counties have tended to run programs themselves or contract for private services. More and more counties throughout the state are relying upon joint powers agreements for the delivery of some or all solid waste programs to residents. In 1998 counties provide over \$8 million in grants to local units of government for SCORE-related activities. Table 7-8 provides details, by region, on the kinds of programs financed in whole or part by SCORE funds in which cities and townships are involved.

Over the past years counties have faced increasing financial constraints and competition for local funds. Despite these constraints, counties have increased funding for SCORE programs and other solid waste-related activities over the years. This chapter outlines in detail the counties' revenues and expenditures for solid waste related activities in 1998. The continued funding of SCORE programs shows that the state and local units of government are committed to waste management techniques such as recycling, collection of HHW, and problem materials, and other waste reduction activities.

Table 7-8: County grants to others by program area, 1998

Expenditure Category	Greater Minnesota	Metropolitan Area	Minnesota Total	Percentage Share
Recycling Capital Assistance	\$94,995	\$335,931	\$430,926	5%
Recycling Operating Assistance	\$791,443	\$3,978,790	\$4,770,233	60%
Yard Waste	\$80,923	\$116,496	\$197,419	2%
HHW and Problem Materials	\$209,874	\$15,231	\$225,105	3%
Additional Programs ¹	\$31,816	\$98,873	\$130,689	2%
Planning and Administration	\$28,394	\$1,369,402	\$1,397,797	18%
Other	\$250,776	\$585,803	\$836,579	10%
Total	\$1,488,221	\$6,500,526	\$7,988,747	100%

¹ "Additional programs" include source reduction, education, market development and litter prevention.

Appendix A: Individual County Summaries

This section of the *1999 Report on SCORE Programs* gives an up-close look at each county's progress since the SCORE legislation was enacted in 1989.

The format of the summaries is similar to those written in the first SCORE Reports. They detail the latest county SCORE activities and programs. A written summary, supported by a series of graphs, details changes in recycling, solid waste generation, funding and population over the last seven to ten years. Each summary comments on the progress made over the years, barriers faced by each county, and indicates future plans as we head into the new millennium. These summaries were developed by the OEA in consultation with each county.

Each summary is divided up into seven sections:

- Waste reduction programs.
- Recycling infrastructure and programs.
- Household hazardous waste/problem materials.
- Waste processing.
- Municipal solid waste facilities, collection and disposal.
- SCORE financing — Revenues and expenditures.
- Beyond 2000 — What's next?

County summaries are grouped into six regions and sorted alphabetically.

◀ Use the **bookmarks at left** to go directly to counties in a specific region.

Or select a county from the **Alphabetical Index ▶**

If a topic heading is missing from a particular county summary, that means no significant action has been taken in that area. The county summaries are grouped by region. An alphabetical index is also included.

Joint powers

Joint powers are a common tool used by counties throughout the state to form a multi-county governance structure to pull together resources to work on common issues. Many joint powers currently operate in both Greater Minnesota and the Metropolitan Area to support projects such as resource recovery facilities, recycling programs, household hazardous waste (HHW) programs, and to build and support local recycling markets.

Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board (SWMCB)

The Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board (SWMCB) is a joint powers board with members from the metropolitan counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey and Washington. (Scott County was a member of the SWMCB until July 1998.) Established in 1990, SWMCB promotes a voluntary approach to regionalize solid waste management programs. This unique collaboration incorporates the concept of accountability for solid waste management, planning and implementation among the counties.

Regional solid waste master plan

In 1999, for the first time in the development of a solid waste master plan, the counties agreed to prepare a joint master plan, with individual county sections attached to the Regional Solid Waste Master Plan. This Regional Solid Waste Master Plan contains aggressive source reduction, toxicity reduction and recycling outcomes that are designed to curb the projected growth in the waste stream.

Reduction and recycling

The SWMCB has recently undertaken several initiatives to reduce waste and promote recycling. These initiatives include:

- Creating the *Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Guide*.
- Undertaking a transport packing demonstration project with local businesses to assess opportunities for reducing and recycling transport packaging.
- Developing the *Resourceful Waste Management Guide*, a tool for businesses to use in identifying recycling reuse opportunities.
- Managing the Metropolitan Materials Exchange Program (MAX) which promotes business reuse through the exchange of materials.
- Coordinating regional public information messages.

Toxicity reduction

The SWMCB has focused its efforts on the reduction and management of both household hazardous waste and commercial hazardous waste. Initiatives and cooperative efforts include:

- Establishing a household hazardous waste reciprocal use agreement, which allows metropolitan citizens to dispose of household hazardous waste at any metropolitan site regardless of which county that citizen resides.
- A cathode ray tube (CRT) demonstration project that explored retail collection of household electronic equipment containing CRTs.
- Hosting CRT and Latex Paint Task Forces composed of industry representatives for the purpose of exploring how to increase recovery and recycling of these materials. These initiatives were undertaken in collaboration with the OEA and focus on product stewardship.
- Awarding eight hazardous waste generator awards to exceptionally well-managed businesses. The awards were given in a joint effort with the MPCA.

Processing and landfilling

A major initiative undertaken in 1999 is the development of a processing implementation plan for the region. The SWMCB's Regional Solid Waste Master Plan set an outcome of processing sixty-five percent of the MSW that is not reduced or recycled through the year 2020. The SWMCB, in collaboration with the OEA, MPCA and Metropolitan Council, is exploring the technical options and discussing the policy issues surrounding this initiative.

The SWMCB established and manages the Regional Hauler Licensing Program, which allows a hauler to complete one application and receive a license to collect and transport waste in any of the SWMCB counties. Currently, the program licenses 235 municipal solid waste (MSW) haulers.

Non-municipal solid waste (MSW) management

Non-MSW has recently become an issue to which the SWMCB is giving greater attention. The SWMCB recognized a lack of data regarding the quantity and characteristics of non-MSW. In 1999, the SWMCB focused its non-MSW efforts on the collection of data, which will be used to develop initiatives to promote the reduction, recycling and proper management of non-MSW.

Data collected in 1999 includes a list of facilities managing non-MSW in the metro area and quantities of industrial wastes and tree wastes managed in the metro area. The SWMCB conducted a one-week observation of wastes entering a select number of Construction and Demolition (C & D) transfer stations and disposal facilities.

Policy development and performance measurement

The SWMCB is a forum for regional policy development. The SWMCB:

- Acted in partnership with the OEA in the development of the Metropolitan Solid Waste Management Policy Plan.
- Developed the Regional Solid Waste Master Plan, which details the outcomes the region will strive to achieve over the next 20 years and specific strategies to achieve them.
- Develops legislative initiatives supporting its policies.
- Undertook a statewide MSW Composition Study in 1999 in cooperation with the OEA and MPCA. The data will be used to assess progress made on waste management outcomes.

County summaries are grouped into six regions and sorted alphabetically.

◀ Use the **bookmarks at left** to go directly to counties in a specific region.

Or select a county from the **Alphabetical Index**. ▶

Waste Reduction Programs

Since 1990, Aitkin County has actively promoted waste reduction techniques with both businesses and the public school system. In 1996, the county established an “Environmental Education Day” for fifth grade school children. Each September, these children meet with educators from the St. Paul Zoo, Science Museum, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and county officials to discuss environmental/community stewardship issues regarding air, water, land, solid waste, and wildlife preservation. In addition to focussing on recycling and environmental education, the event covers waste reduction issues as well. Students also compete in an essay contest at the conclusion of the program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Over the past ten years, the county has been able to establish a network of 17 drop-off recycling facilities to serve its residents. With the exception of the Materials Recovery Facility/Recycling Center located in Aitkin, these stations are not staffed. The communities of Aitkin and Hill City provide their residents a curbside recycling service. With OEA’s assistance, recycling stations were recently established in five parks and campgrounds in the county. Each station features containers under a shelter and an educational kiosk. The county is considering consolidating or eliminating some drop-off sites because of higher costs. Poor market conditions and the lack of competition may fuel additional cuts in service.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

In 1994, the county entered into an agreement with the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) for the purpose of providing an annual household hazardous waste (HHW) collection day at the Aitkin County Recycling Center each year. On average, over 200 households participate in this one-day event in June. The county implemented (through WLSSD) the Clean Shop Program in August to assist small businesses in reducing and disposing of hazardous materials. Other future developments under consideration include the implementation of a HHW Product Exchange Program in building adjacent to the Recycling Center.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

With exception of the county’s Transfer Station located in McGregor, all collection operations and transfer station facilities within the county are owned and operated by private contractors. The majority of solid waste collected in the county is consolidated at two transfer stations in Aitkin and in McGregor and then transported to either the Elk River Landfill or the East Central Landfill in Mora. The county has and continues to experience problems with illegal dumping and burning but has taken steps to abate these practices through public education campaign efforts. Kimberly Township recently implemented a mandatory refuse collection program that has eliminated some of the complaints.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Aitkin County expends \$255,000 each year on its SCORE programs. SCORE funds cover only 22 percent of this total or \$55,000.

Beyond 2000 — What’s Next?

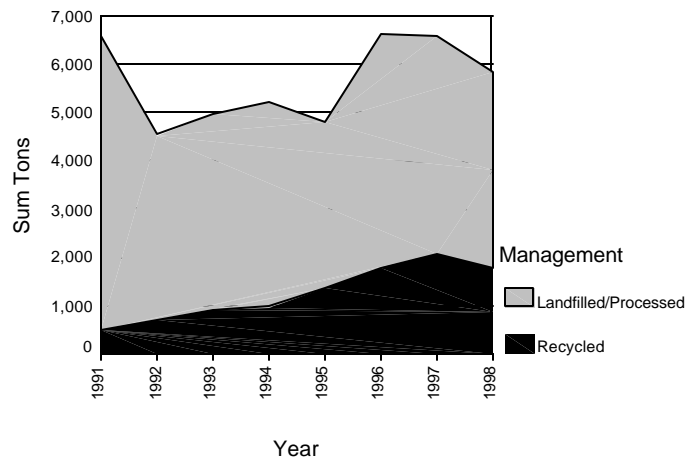
The county will be making a number of improvements to its current solid waste system by expanding existing programs, creating new opportunities, and consolidating services for greater efficiency and economy. The county plans on continuing the Clean Shop Program providing small businesses the opportunity to properly dispose of very small quantities of hazardous waste materials. In addition, the

county is also looking at expanding residential hazardous waste services by establishing a HHW Product Exchange Program at the Recycling Center located in Aitkin.

Aitkin County Historical Summary

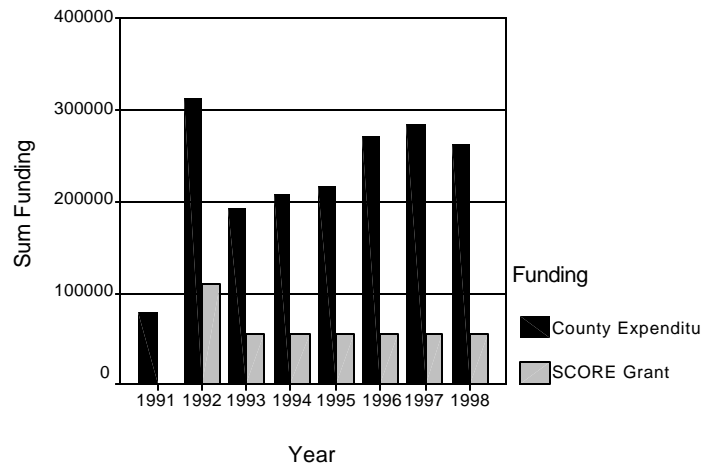
MSW Management

COUNTY: Aitkin



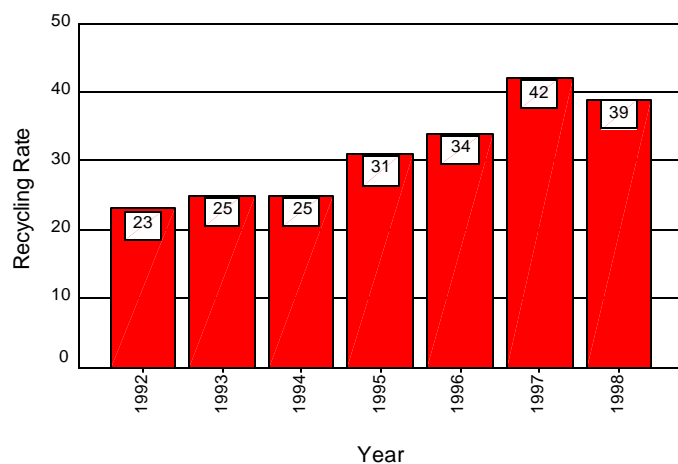
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Aitkin



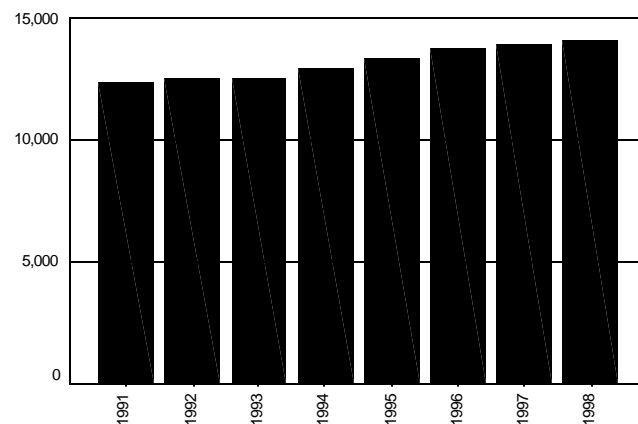
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Aitkin



Population

COUNTY: Aitkin



Waste Reduction Programs

Carlton County has had for sometime a progressive waste reduction and education program for residents and businesses. For example, in 1995, the county initiated a Waste Audit Program for businesses through an OEA grant. This popular program provides businesses, at no cost, the opportunity to learn through a staff waste audit how to reduce and/or recycle waste materials generated within their business. This service is promoted through public speaking engagements and the county's *Waste Watcher Newsletter*, which is published twice each year. Funded by the same OEA grant, the newsletter features articles on problem materials with options on how to eliminate, reduce or recycle. The newsletter has also featured businesses in the county that have implemented successful waste reduction programs. Lastly, the county waste reduction educational programs are promoted throughout the school system and at community events such as fairs each year.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

In an effort to provide residents access to recycling opportunities, Carlton County established 13 drop-off recycling sites in 1990 and 1991. These sites accept glass, newsprint, plastics numbers 1 and 2, cardboard and aluminum and tin cans. In 1993, the city of Cloquet implemented a mandatory residential curbside recycling program. A "buy-back" recycling center owned and operated by a private party in Cloquet provides residents cash for aluminum materials. Open five days week, this facility will also accept, at no charge, newsprint, cardboard, office paper, glass, plastic and tin cans. In the past, the county has provided this operation with some financial assistance to make capital improvements. In addition to the buy-back center, a local garbage hauler in the city of Moose Lake accepts newsprint, glass, plastic, tin and aluminum cans, and cardboard at their municipal solid waste (MSW) transfer station.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

In 1990, the county entered into an agreement with the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) to provide residents an opportunity to properly dispose of household hazardous waste at mobile collection events each year. This program was discontinued in 1992 when the county established a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) facility at the county's transfer station in Carlton. Since 1992, the county has seen participation in this program increase by 500 percent. This increase is attributed to the elimination of the "appointment system" where residents had to call to make arrangements for using the facility. Today, the HHW facility is conveniently open and staffed two days a week, May through October.

Waste Processing

Up until July 1, 1999, Carlton County transferred its municipal solid waste to the WLSSD refuse-derived fuel (RDF) processing plant in Duluth where it was processed and used as fuel during the District's incineration process of wastewater sludge. WLSSD recently closed this operation to make way for a new bio-solids processing facility.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

In 1985, Carlton County constructed a transfer station in the community of Carlton for the purpose of consolidating and transferring municipal solid waste to disposal facilities outside of the county. Since 1990, the county has sent the majority of its municipal solid waste to the WLSSD RDF processing plant in Duluth. However, WLSSD closed this facility in July and replaced this operation with a transfer station that officially opened August 12th. This facility is expected to handle 80,000 tons of garbage per year from the WLSSD service area, Lake, Cook and Carlton Counties. Carlton County's refuse along with others will be then consolidated and transported to the Lakes Area Landfill in Sorona, Wisconsin.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Carlton County's annual solid waste budget is approximately \$750,000 of which it receives \$85,000 from SCORE funds. The costs of Carlton County's SCORE supported programs have exceeded SCORE revenues. Increases in expenditures to recover materials from the waste stream continue to challenge the county's financial resources.

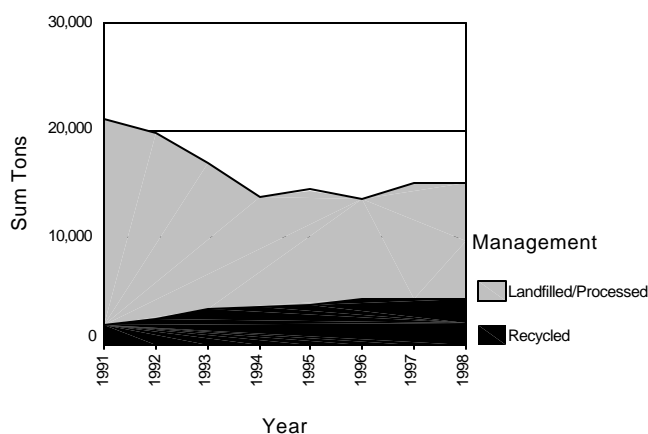
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

In the immediate future, Carlton County will make some capital improvements to its rural drop-off sites and increase educational efforts in the area of waste reduction information.

Carlton County Historical Summary

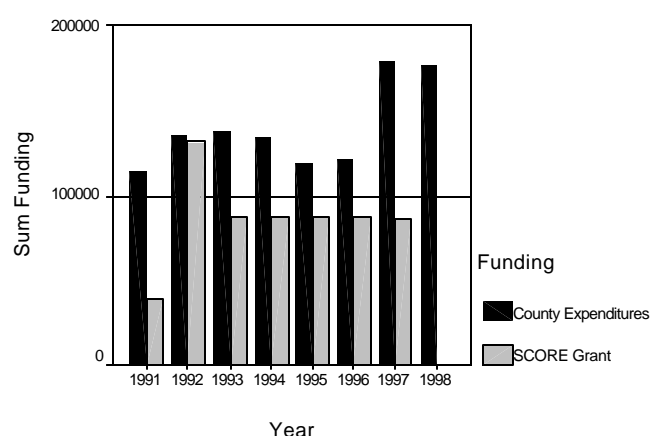
MSW Management

COUNTY: Carlton



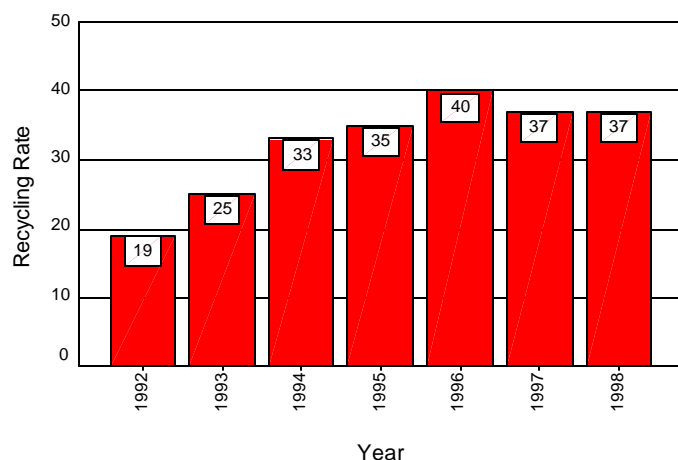
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Carlton



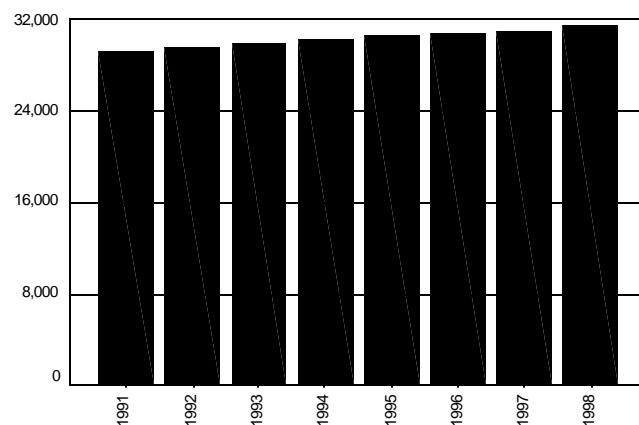
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Carlton



Population

COUNTY: Carlton



Waste Reduction Programs

Cook County staff presents waste reduction and recycling sessions for local community schools mainly in Grand Marais but also occasionally for the other communities in the county. The county also puts on educational workshops for businesses and civic groups upon request. The educational sessions have included topics covering the Cook County recycling system, waste reduction practices, the household hazardous waste program, acceptable waste disposal practices for the demolition landfill, and other topics relating to SCORE. Because much of Cook County's population is seasonal, it is difficult for county staff to keep pace and stay ahead with its waste education messages to the public.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The Cook County Recycling Program has been in existence since 1988. The program was formed to help reduce the volume of waste going into their new landfill that also went into operation in 1988. The county recycling center was constructed in 1987 and opened its doors the following year. In 1990, the facility was expanded to include a "Budget Shop" for used clothing and household goods and two more loading docks for shipping materials. In 1991, the recycling program expanded its services to the rural areas of Cook County by establishing rural drop-off locations throughout the county. Over the next two years, the county purchased and placed trailers in five permanent rural drop-off sites. This has made it much easier for the rural population to participate in recycling since the county's program is totally voluntary and curbside recycling does not exist for rural residents. A major achievement came in 1992 when the National Recycling Coalition selected Cook County's program as the best rural recycling program in the nation. The Cook County Recycling Program has gone through many changes since its inception. In 1988, the program handled 296 tons of material. By the end of 1998, that volume had increased to just over 950 tons for a recycling rate of 26 percent.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

In 1987, the county entered into a contract with the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) to provide two household hazardous waste (HHW) collections each year. In 1995, the county expanded its hazardous waste collection services to include very small quantity generators (VSQG) of hazardous waste from commercial businesses. Appliances, tires, and bulky materials are accepted at the demolition landfill and managed separately. Motor oil and oil filters are accepted free of charge.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Operated from 1988 to 1999, the Cook County landfill provided residents, businesses and industry with a means for disposing of their municipal solid waste (MSW). However, because of rising operating costs and shrinking waste receipts, the operation closed in March. Since then, all MSW generated in the county is collected and transported by private waste haulers to disposal facilities located outside of Cook County. In March, the Cook County Board made the decision not to site or construct a permanent solid waste transfer station facility within the county. To assist those residents that self-haul their refuse, the county has proposed to increase the size and number of MSW canisters located at the closed landfill. Furthermore, a building that was used as a temporary transfer station during landfill closure activities is now being used for the storage of bulky or problem materials such as old furniture, carpet, etc. that are too large for placement in the MSW canisters. Outside of these facilities, the county operates a recycling drop-off and mobile MSW transfer operation in Tofte. This facility is presently slated to receive some site improvements in the way of perimeter fencing to improve security and possible space for a demolition material roll-off container. Demolition waste generated in the county is disposed of at the demolition landfill located adjacent to the closed MSW landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county's budget has varied throughout the years due to specific expansion projects, but on average the existing program expends approximately \$175,000 on SCORE programs annually. The county receives the \$55,000 minimum SCORE grant allowance and puts in \$55,000 in materials redemption revenues and approximately \$65,000 from other sources.

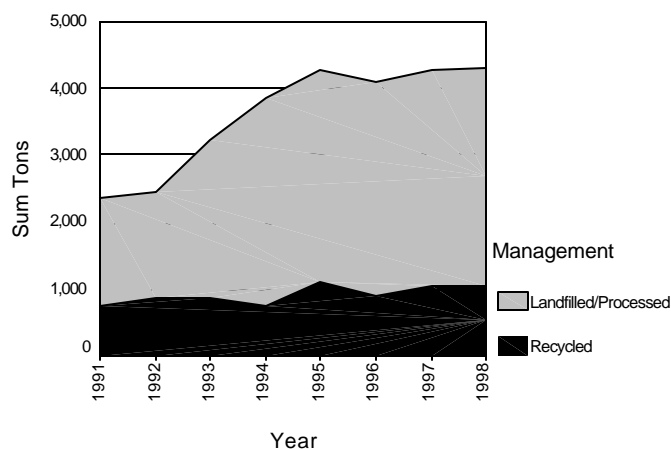
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Starting August 1st, Cook County will keep the recycling center open for longer hours, one day per week, to provide the public added opportunity to utilize the facility into the evening. In addition, the county is also in the process of updating its Solid Waste Management Plan and developing a public education brochure that describes the changes taking place in the county solid waste management system. The county is also working toward the placement of a satellite household hazardous waste, short-term storage facility, which will be located adjacent to the existing recycling center in Grand Marais. This facility will help augment the HHW collection system by allowing for a greater flexibility in service to the public.

Cook County Historical Summary

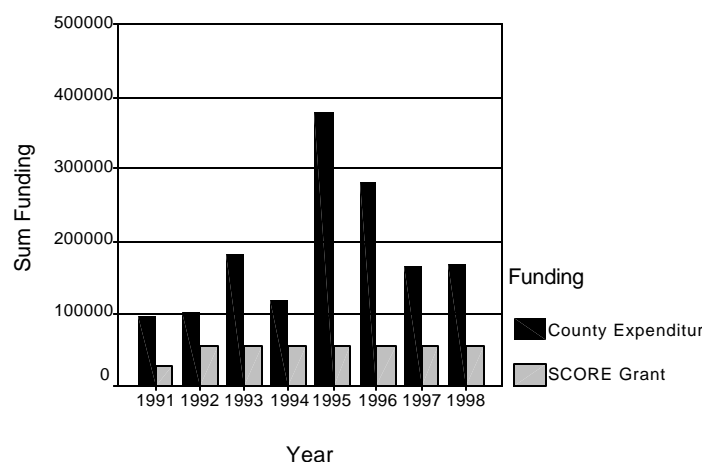
MSW Management

COUNTY: Cook



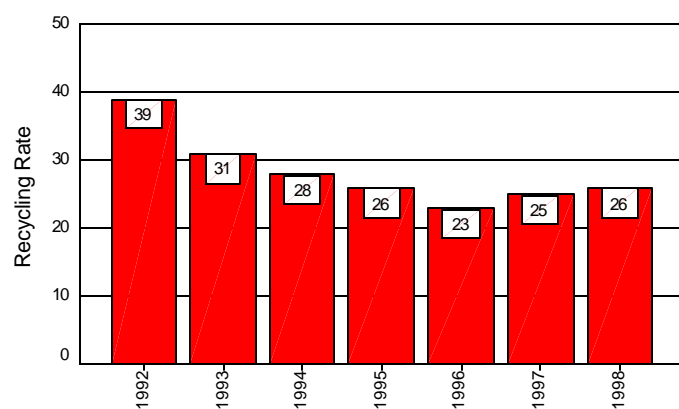
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Cook



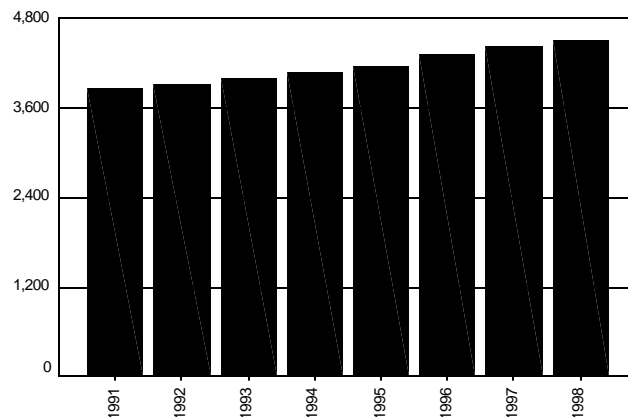
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Cook



Population

COUNTY: Cook



Waste Reduction Programs

In 1994, the OEA and Itasca County developed a pilot project demonstrating how a county can implement waste reduction measures. The project included implementation and measurement of waste reduction techniques at the county courthouse and at the road and bridge departments. Early in the project, the county realized that waste reduction is not an exact science and can be difficult to measure. The most notable benefit recorded from the project was the savings accrued in reducing the amount of paper used by courthouse offices. To encourage waste reduction in other areas, county staff provides speakers to civic groups, schools, businesses and the general public on waste related issues as requested.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Recycling is a primary element in Itasca County's solid waste management program. Itasca County began implementing their program in 1989. Today, the county has 19 residential drop-off sites located throughout the county and a twice-per-month curbside pickup in eight cities. With the exception of municipal collections, Itasca County contracts and subsidizes its voluntary source separated drop-off program. Furthermore, the county contracts for recycling service at all county government offices collecting aluminum, glass, and paper. Private contractors also provide recycling services to businesses and other institutions in the county. Market prices paid for recyclables continue to be the biggest problem in keeping costs down and providing greater recycling opportunities.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The proper management of household hazardous waste (HHW) has always been a focal point in the development of Itasca County's Solid Waste Management Program. Since 1992, the county has been part of a HHW Program sponsored by the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD). This program provides residents access to one day HHW collection events held throughout the year. To facilitate the HHW program, a building was constructed at the transfer station in 1994. Itasca County promotes proper disposal of appliances by providing the public with information about opportunities to recycle appliances at the county, Spring Lake, and Bray Lake transfer stations. In addition, the county provides used oil drop-off service at the transfer stations. Used oil filters, anti-freeze, tires, fluorescent lights, and ni-cad and mercury batteries are accepted at the county transfer station.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Itasca County has a goal to avoid land disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) within its boundaries. To that end, the county solicited alternatives that provide for the transportation and disposal of MSW outside the county. In April of 1994, a transfer station was constructed, providing the county with not only the means to move waste outside its boundaries, but also the ability to close its landfill. Today, most of the MSW generated in Itasca County is delivered, by licensed haulers and individual self-haulers, to the Itasca County transfer station. The remainder goes to transfer stations in both Aitkin and Cass Counties. Waste delivered to the transfer station is directed to the Elk River Landfill. Itasca County operates two outlying demolition disposal facilities at Spring Lake and Bray Transfer Station. These sites are small facilities intended for household generated wastes. Itasca County also operates a demolition landfill north of Cohasset. This facility was opened in 1994 and has approximately four years of capacity left. The transfer station, demo disposal facilities, and outlying sites are operated by private contractors under contract with Itasca County.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Itasca County receives approximately \$120,000 each year from SCORE funds. The county expends approximately \$365,000 annually on SCORE related activities.

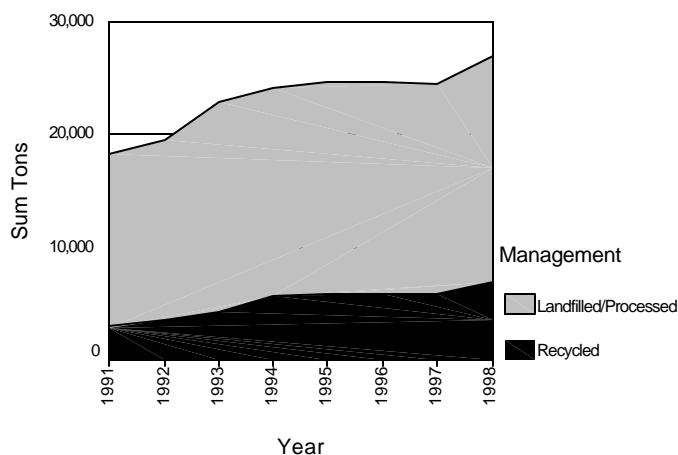
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

In an effort to reduce costs, Itasca County is presently exploring the potential consolidation of contractor services at its transfer station for problem materials such as white goods and tires. Furthermore, the county will also participating in the upcoming statewide OEA Waste Reduction Campaign.

Itasca County Historical Summary

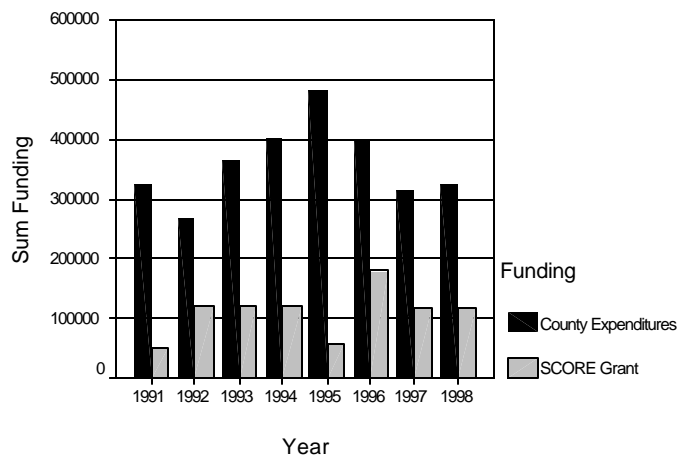
MSW Management

COUNTY: Itasca



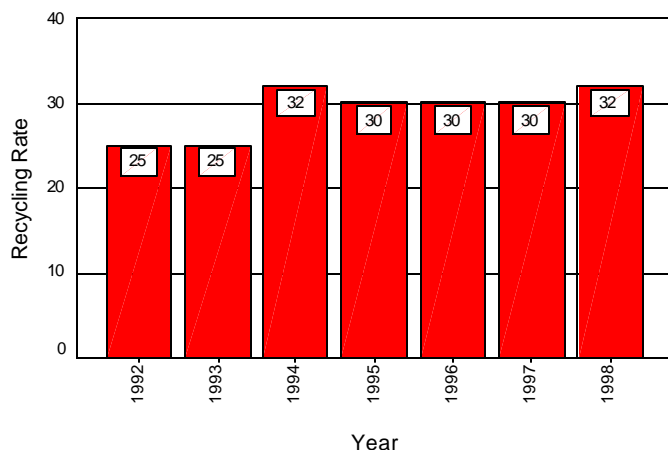
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Itasca



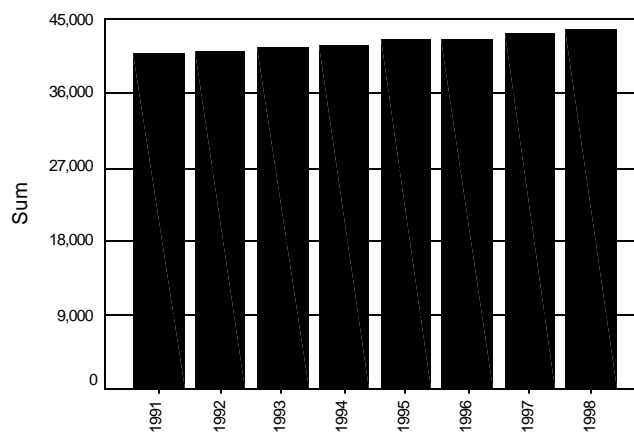
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Itasca



Population

COUNTY: Itasca



Koochiching

Waste Reduction Programs

Since the early 1990s, Koochiching County has promoted waste reduction strategies to its residents and businesses. In 1994, the county began participating in an annual event called “Environmental Education Days” which is held at the International Falls Country Club for two days each May. Seven agencies give educational presentations at this event to fifth grade students in the county. Last year, students were given an opportunity to participate in a waste characterization project to determine areas where waste reduction techniques could be applied. Furthermore, periodic waste reduction and recycling presentations are made in the schools and tours are given at the county’s solid waste transfer station. The county also sponsors a continuous advertising campaign using newspaper, radio and television advertising to reach businesses and residents.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Koochiching County provides its residents with a number of opportunities to recycle their solid waste throughout the year. In the cities of International Falls, Ranier and Littlefork, residents have curbside recycling programs. Sentence-to-serve workers provide pick up once per month. In addition, there are 13 drop-sites located throughout the county where residents can leave several types of paper, glass jars and bottles, steel and aluminum cans, plastic milk jugs and pop bottles. Magazines, catalogs and OCC are accepted at the Transfer Station during all hours of operation. All recyclables are delivered to the transfer station where they are further processed before being shipped to end markets.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

In 1992, the county entered into an agreement with the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) for the purpose of providing residents a household hazardous waste (HHW) collection. Currently, the county holds eight collection events (two collections in International Falls, and six in the rural areas) each year to meet the growing demands from residents for proper HHW disposal. Used motor oil, oil filters and lead-acid batteries are accepted at the transfer station on a daily basis. The county recently began accepting large appliances from the general public. During 1999, the county will also participate in an electronics collection to further assist in keeping this type of material out of the landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

In 1989, Koochiching County had no recycling programs. There were several dumps and landfills in Northome and International Falls that were out of compliance with MPCA regulations. Today, the county has no active landfills, a state-of-the-art transfer station, and a growing recycling program. All solid waste that is not source-separated is consolidated at the transfer station and hauled to the Mar-kit Landfill in Kittson County. Presently, the county is in its fifth year of 15 year contract with Kittson county. The advantage of this arrangement centers on its dependability and long-term viability. The disadvantage is the 185 mile one-way haul which increases to 265 miles when the road limits or weight restrictions for certain routes go into effect in the spring for large vehicles (in this case, garbage trucks).

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Koochiching county receives \$55,000 per year in SCORE Funds. The department’s total budget for SCORE activities, however, is approximately \$98,000. The county typically spends all \$98,000 in a given year.

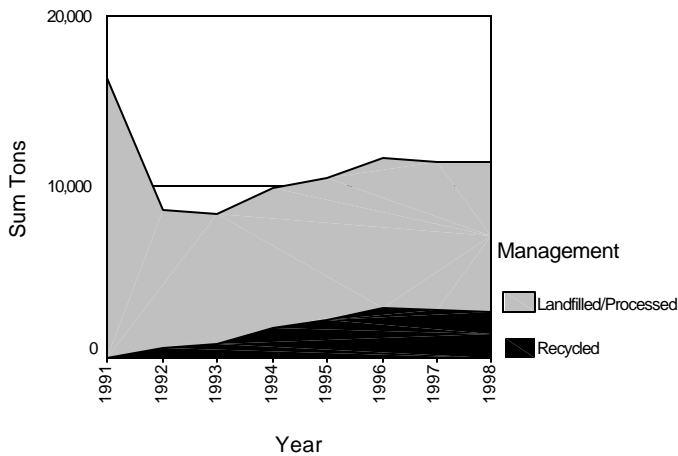
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Koochiching County's solid waste system is basically sound. It seems unlikely that beyond 2000 there will be anything other than improvements around the edges of the system. Still, the county's recycling rate is only 28 percent and would improve to 33 percent with the opening of the materials recovery facility (MRF) at Mar-Kit in year 2000 or 2001.

Koochiching County Historical Summary

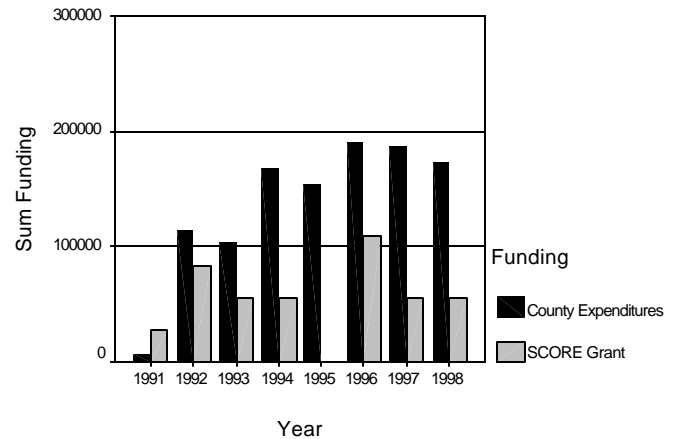
MSW Management

COUNTY: Koochiching



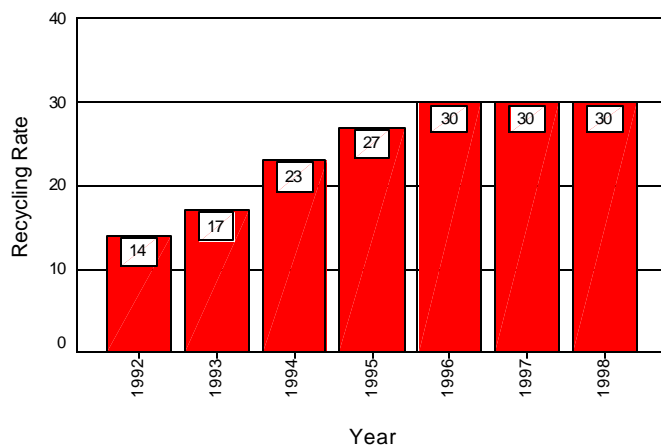
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Koochiching



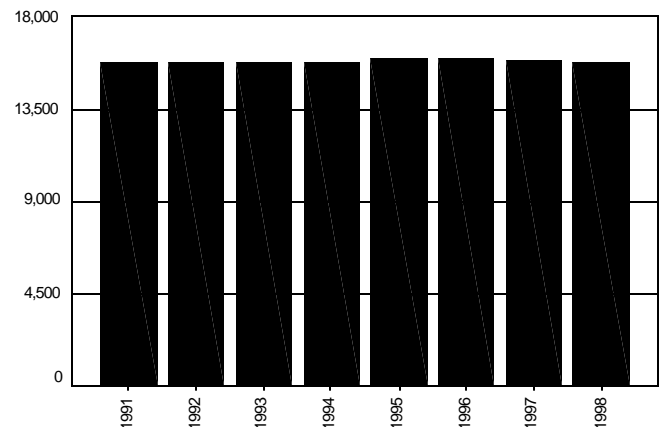
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Koochiching



Population

COUNTY: Koochiching



Waste Reduction Programs

Lake County has been involved with the Minnesota Project, a non-profit planning group in waste reduction, since 1990. With the help of the Minnesota Project and the oversight of the Lake County Board of Commissioners, Lake County implemented volume-based tip fees for solid waste disposal in 1991. Disposal of waste at the Lake County landfill was previously available to area residents at no cost. Along with their volume-based pricing system, the county provides waste education to local residents and businesses. This involves advertising, periodic newspaper articles, informational materials, and site visits to businesses. Tours of local recycling facilities are also provided to area students and a solid waste speaker bureau was formed.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Residents of Silver Bay, Beaver Bay, and Two Harbors are offered curbside recycling collection by private haulers. This service has also been extended to some rural areas. In addition, Lake County provides eight drop-off sites where residents can leave sorted paper, newsprint, magazines, glass, tin and aluminum cans and plastics. Haulers also serve local businesses by offering cardboard and metal recycling service. This commercial recycling adds significantly to Lake County's recycling rate. Lake County also operates a recycling processing center in Two Harbors. The center is open six days a week to area residents. Recyclables from the recycling drop-off sites are brought here for processing while recyclables from curbside collections are generally processed by the private haulers at their own recycling facilities.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Lake County operates its own Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) facility in Two Harbors located near the recycling processing facility. The facility is operated in conjunction with the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District's (WLSSD) program and is open from May through September. The county provides small businesses with information on collection services for hazardous wastes through local certified collectors. A product exchange opportunity is also provided at the recycling center. Local residents are also able to use the WLSSD's HHW facility in Duluth from October to April each year. Appliances are accepted by permitted haulers for recycling at Lake County's demolition landfill. Waste motor oil and filters are accepted at three sites around the county. An electronics waste recycling event was held at two Lake County locations in 1999.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Lake County has no municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill. MSW is brought to the WLSSD transfer station in Duluth with the exception of a small portion going to the Northwoods transfer station in St. Louis County.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Lake County receives \$55,000 in SCORE funds annually. SCORE-related activities, including the recycling and HHW programs, were budgeted at \$171,106 for 1999. Due to the low value for processed recyclables, Lake County has to provide a heavy subsidy for these programs.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Most of Lake County's MSW is shipped through WLSSD's transfer station. The central collection of this waste may provide for some future opportunity for waste processing. Should processing become more

competitive with the cost of landfilling or if the state and/or local governments display a willingness to subsidize processing opportunities, the county may consider other options.

Lake County Historical Summary

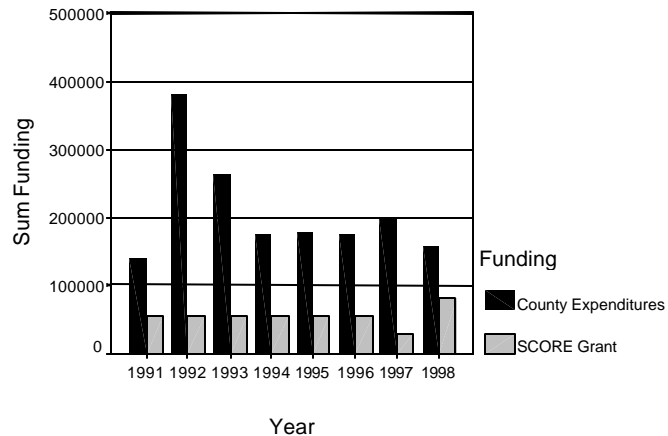
MSW Management

COUNTY: Lake



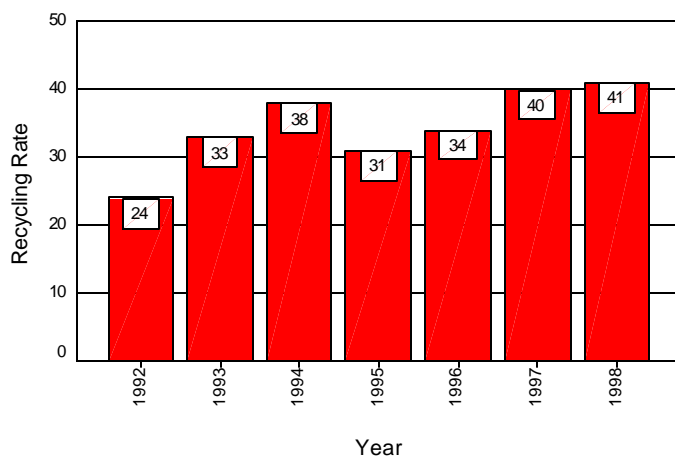
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Lake



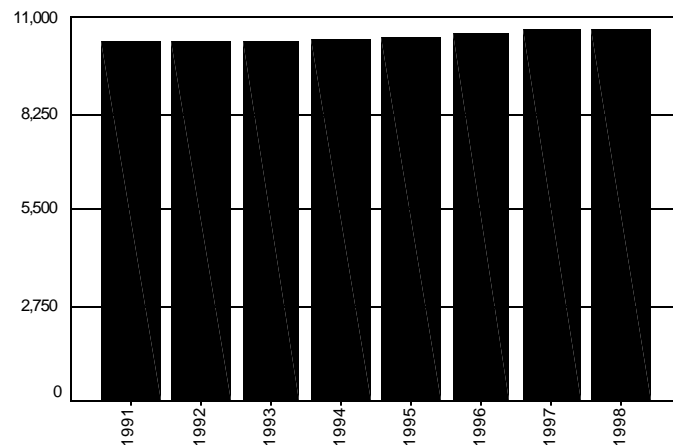
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Lake



Population

COUNTY: Lake



Waste Reduction Programs

St. Louis County's current waste reduction program consists of a volume-based collection and disposal pricing structure, support for regional materials exchange programs, and public education and information programs encouraging reuse and reduction. Key features include a program to encourage reuse of some materials after collection in the disposal system; saving money and reducing trash education (SMART) activities; supplying educational materials to area schools; and participation in regional education groups.

Since, 1997 the County has also maintained a county pollution prevention (P2) team to expand P2 in county offices. Future activities will include expanded activities working with businesses and industrial generators. Barriers to long long-term success in this area have included failure of federal and state initiatives to limit packaging and the need for better state assistance to improve reduction and pollution prevention initiatives locally.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Since the passage of SCORE, St. Louis County has vigorously worked to improve recycling. Today, approximately 8,000 tons of recyclable materials are collected through six curbside collection programs and over 45 recycling drop-off locations. The county's recycling rate has gone from near zero to over 50 percent. The county is currently in the process of constructing a state-of-the-art recycled materials processing facility at the regional landfill that will process up to 12,000 tons of material per year. While the county has made great strides in this area, it has come at a substantial cost. Barriers to long-term success in this area include continued depressed market prices for recycled materials, need for better markets for lower grade commingled materials, and distances to recyclables end markets.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county has developed extensive programs to address materials and household hazardous waste (HHW) management. These include mobile HHW collection capacity and a HHW facility, innovative programs to encourage proper disposal of appliances, tires, batteries, oil, tubes, and other problem materials, and extensive public education programs.

Waste Processing

Until July 1, 1999, a portion of the county's waste was processed at the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD). With the closure of the WLSSD facility, all residential waste is now landfilled. The county is considering the development of organic composting capacity in the future and will consider other mixed waste processing options as they become available. Barriers to long-term success in this area include ongoing low land disposal costs, lack of private waste industry support for processing, and ongoing uncertainties regarding the viability of various processing alternatives.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Since 1989, St. Louis County has made significant progress in its municipal solid waste (MSW) collection and disposal programs. The county closed 14 unlined landfills and built a state-of-the-art facility in Virginia. The county also developed a network of five transfer stations and sixteen staffed canister sites to service rural areas.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county will receive \$270,776 in SCORE pass through funding for the year 2000. Total county SCORE expenses be in excess of \$1.2 million (over four to one).

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Future county initiatives will include improved environmental enforcement programs, greater business/industrial waste outreach, waste processing, development of additional long term disposal capacity, and ongoing environmental education.

St. Louis County Historical Summary

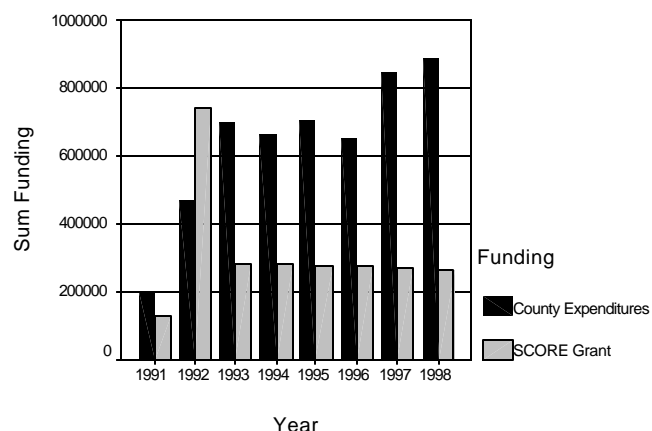
MSW Management

COUNTY: St. Louis - partial



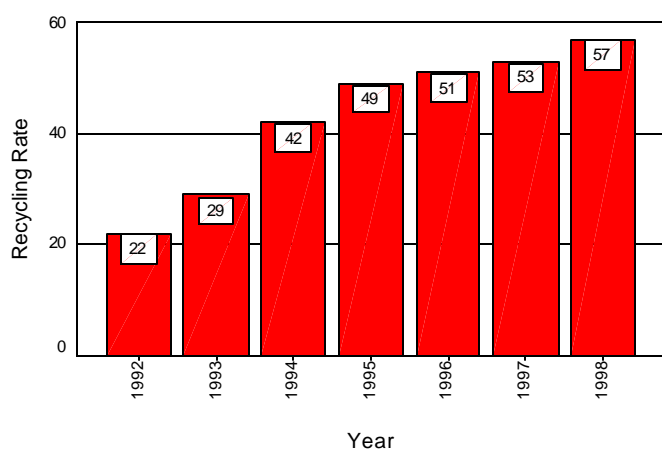
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: St. Louis - partial



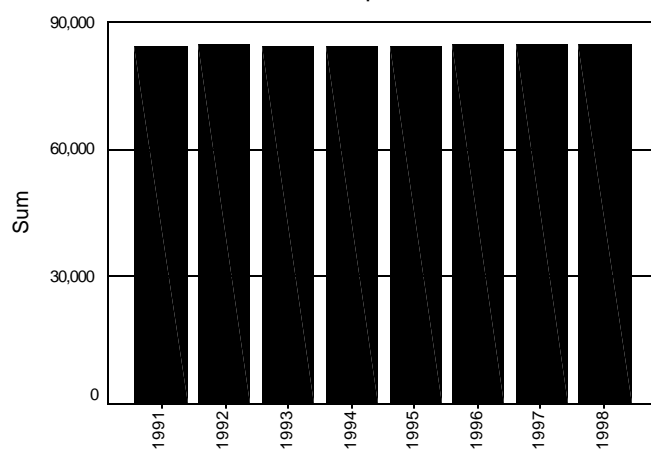
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Saint Louis



Population

COUNTY: St. Louis - partial



Western Lake Superior Sanitary District

The Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) was created by the Minnesota Legislature in 1971 as a special purpose subdivision of the state to address problems of water pollution, as well as collection and disposal of sewage. Initially, the Legislature charged WLSSD with the responsibility of improving and protecting the waters of the St. Louis River and its tributaries. In 1974, the Legislature provided the additional responsibility and authority for WLSSD to address the problem of solid waste disposal. WLSSD covers an area of 500 square miles including the cities of Duluth, Cloquet, Carlton, Scanlon, Wrenshall, Hermantown, Proctor, and Thomson

Waste Reduction Programs

In 1998, the WLSSD began a food recovery program with Minnesota Waste Wise and the Duluth Chamber of Commerce. This program has and continues to recover food for human consumption. Barriers are that no route currently exists to recycle plate wastes in large quantities. Starting in the early 1990s, the Materials Exchange Program provides businesses an opportunity to exchange materials and save on supplies and disposal costs. Since its inception, area businesses have saved thousands of dollars. Communicating this service continues to be an issue.

The WLSSD has produced many successful education programs. In 1999, WLSSD contracted with Climb Theater to promote proper recycling and waste reduction to third through sixth grade students within the WLSSD. Several brochures and copious educational materials were developed to educate the public, such as the Harvey You-Me Project or Merc Alert, gardening videos, and anniversary videos.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The WLSSD established a township recycling shed program in the early 1990s. The 12 recycling sheds located throughout the townships provide residents convenient drop-off opportunities and have recovered many tons of recyclables. The WLSSD continues to support this program. In addition, the blue-bin recycling program serving approximately 95,600 residents has achieved similar results. Together these programs have allowed the WLSSD to reach a 43 percent recycling rate

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The WLSSD has operated a Regional Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Program since the late 1980s, serving the northeast region of the state. The WLSSD built a state of the art HHW Facility in 1994, which helped properly dispose of hazardous material. A large barrier to this program is that the public continues to purchase these materials in large quantities.

Waste Processing

Up to July 1, 1999, WLSSD operated a refuse-derived fuel (RDF) processing plant in Duluth where it collected and processed municipal solid waste (MSW) as fuel for WLSSD's incineration process of wastewater sludge. WLSSD recently closed this operation to make way for a new bio-solids processing facility.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Since the early 90's WLSSD has used a RDF processing plant to process and collect municipal solid waste as fuel for WLSSD's incineration process of wastewater sludge. However, WLSSD closed this facility in July and replaced this operation with a transfer station that officially opened August 12th. This facility is expected to handle 80,000 tons of garbage per year from the WLSSD service area, Lake, Cook and Carlton

Counties. All refuse collected within the District's service area will be consolidated and transported to the Lakes Area Landfill in Sorona, Wisconsin.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The District reported in 1998 receiving \$1,224,102 in revenues from service fees, grants, SCORE funds, HHW funding and material sales. SCORE funds and service fees represent 75 percent of all revenues collected by WLSSD during this period or \$286,806 and \$627,000 respectively. In the same time frame, WLSSD expended \$932,603 with 61 percent or \$576,501 of this total dedicated to administration and HHW programs. The balance or \$356,102 was largely spent on education and grant programs.

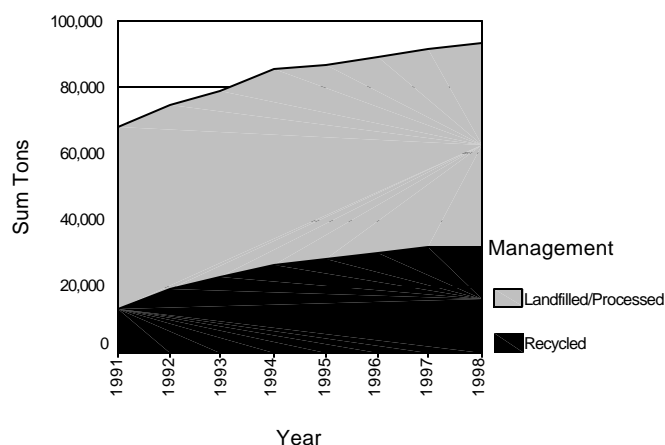
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The WLSSD is looking to the future in working with the recovery of waste electronics. Recovery of organics, specifically food waste, will be a focus point. Also, WLSSD is working on educating the public on proper recycling, waste reduction techniques, pollution prevention, and proper disposal of waste.

Western Lake Superior Sanitary District Historical Summary

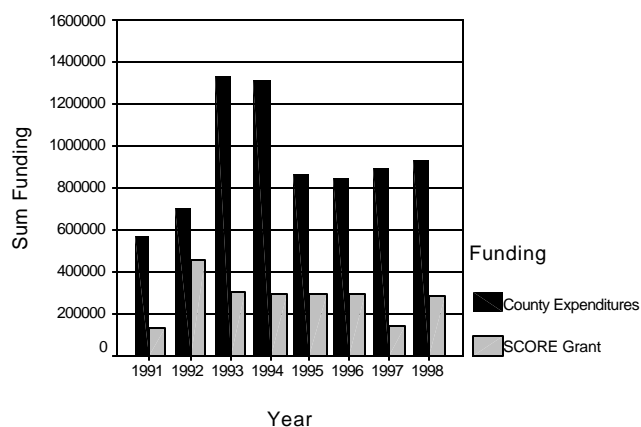
MSW Management

COUNTY: Western LSSD



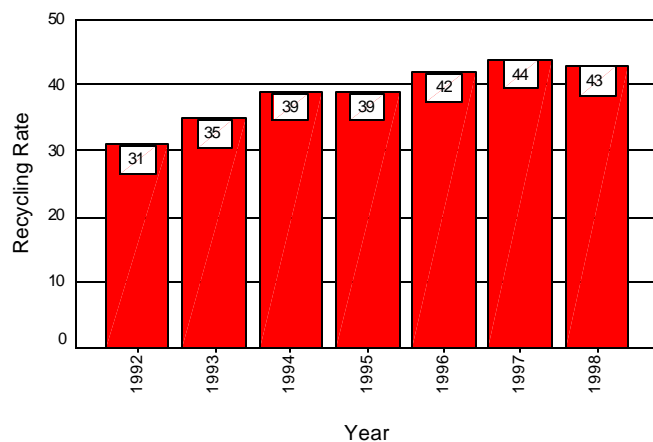
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Western LSSD



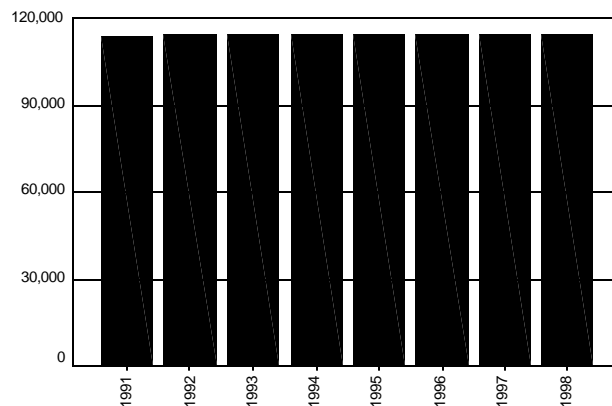
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Western Lake Superior Sanitary District



Population

WLSSD



Waste Reduction Programs

Becker County has a very active waste reduction program. The program consists of informational materials distributed to residents and businesses throughout the county designed to educate residents how to reduce waste. In addition, county staff offers technical assistance on waste reduction to businesses and institutions. County staff also works closely with the school system in the county on developing reduction curriculum. The county qualifies for the 3-percent waste reduction credit for SCORE.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Becker County has a county managed, contracted recycling program. The program consists of curbside recycling in the two largest cities of the county and 45 drop off recycling sheds located throughout townships and municipalities. The program also has one contracted recycling center that serves as a recycling drop off site plus a management site for the processing and densification of materials collected at the outlying drop off sites. The county initiates and cooperates in all education programs for recycling with the recycling contractor. The county has in place a paper recycling subsidy that pays one cent per pound to individuals who bring separated newsprint, office paper or magazines to the recycling center. The individual may receive a check when the 300 pound threshold is reached or the money may be donated to the individual's charity of choice. The current recycling rate is 33 percent. In addition to the traditional recycled materials, Becker County is recycling demolition materials at the Becker County Transfer Station and demolition landfill. Demolition materials being recycled and reused are concrete, shingles and clean wood.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Becker County is the sponsoring county for the Becker County household hazardous waste (HHW) group consisting of six counties. Becker County has a permanent collection and exchange facility located in Detroit Lakes. This facility is open seven months a year. The Becker County HHW group also has a mobile unit for one-day collection events in Becker and member counties. Material collected by the mobile unit is processed at the Becker County permanent HHW facility. The program has grown dramatically and a new, expanded permanent HHW facility in Becker County is in the early planning stages. In addition to HHW, Becker County collects and manages problem materials at the Becker County Transfer Station.

Waste Processing

Becker County currently is under contract with the Fargo, North Dakota landfill for disposal of waste. The county will keep looking at other alternatives for waste processing if and when they occur.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Becker County has a transfer station, which is used by all commercial and residential haulers in the county. There are currently six private waste haulers operating in Becker County. The county contracts for municipal solid waste (MSW) hauling and separately contracts for the disposal of MSW from the transfer station. All MSW is landfilled at the Fargo, ND Landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The Becker County solid waste management programs are funded by a combination of SCORE funds, a service charge on the tax statements of taxpayers, and revenues generated at the Becker County Transfer Station from the management of problem materials. Excluding the cost of transportation and disposal of MSW, the cost of the county recycling program is the largest expense. Becker County annually spends three times as much funds as are given the county by SCORE.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Future Becker County programs include enhanced and increased education programs about waste reduction. Also planned is the implementation of seasonal, residential education programs stressing waste reduction and increasing recycling opportunity awareness in the county. Becker County will continue to participate with Clay and Wilkin Counties in the demolition debris exchange program. Becker County hopes to expand its demolition debris recycling program by working to educate local contractors and citizens about the existing program. Becker County will continue to expand its work with the White Earth Tribe of Chippewa Indians to cooperatively solve solid waste issues affecting the Reservation and northern half of Becker County.

Becker County Historical Summary

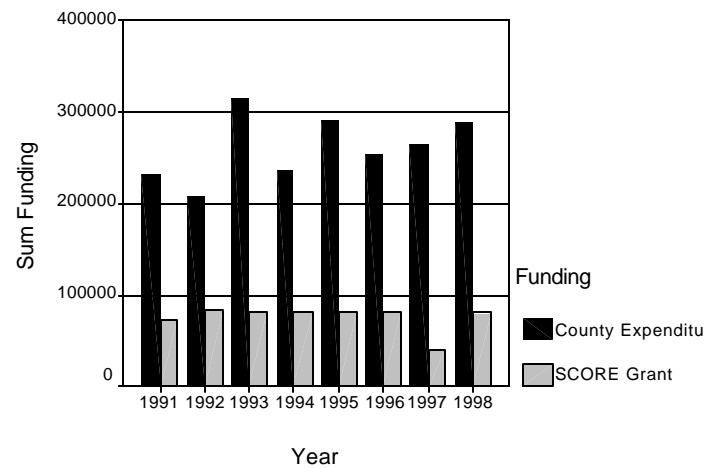
MSW Management

COUNTY: Becker



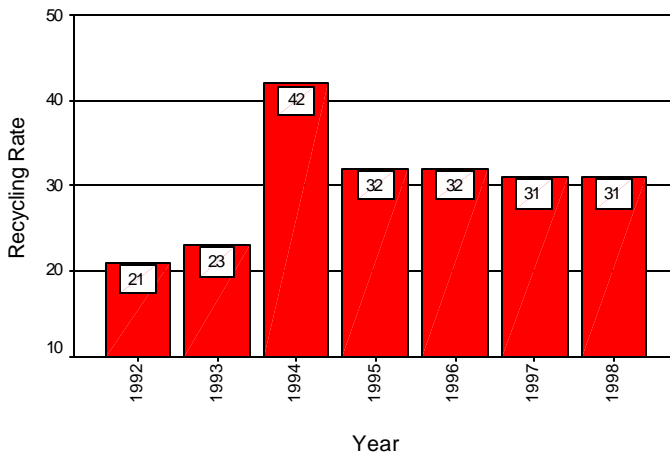
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Becker



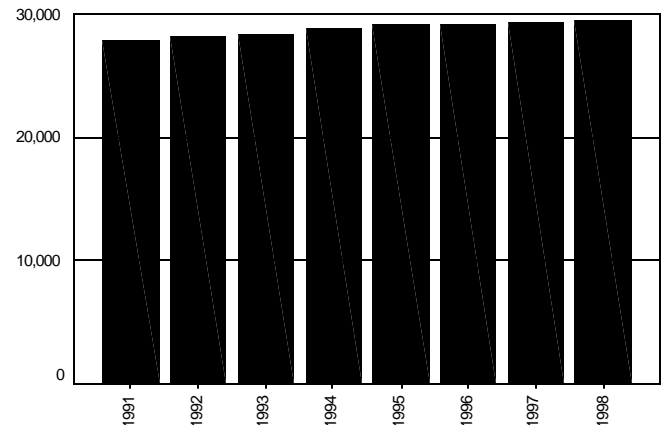
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Becker



Population

COUNTY: Becker



Waste Reduction Programs

Beltrami County has been very active in waste reduction, working cooperatively with communities in the county and other counties in developing a waste reduction program. The county has implemented an extensive education system, educating both county residents and county businesses. The county has distributed informational materials and hosted several events such as waste reduction week and workshops for businesses on waste reduction. The county offers waste reduction technical assistance to businesses and institutions in the county. Beltrami County qualified for the 3-percent source reduction credit in 1998.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Beltrami County contracts for the operation and management of its recycling program with John Magnuson Trucking. The program consists of a combination of curbside collection of recyclables (using the bag system), 11 drop off sites, one recycling center and mechanical separation of recyclables at the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility for items that slip through the regular recycling system. The county has done extensive education to make this program successful. The recycling program has become successful with the recycling rate increasing each year.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Toxicity reduction is a priority for Beltrami County, since most of the county's municipal solid waste (MSW) goes to the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility for disposal. Beltrami County belongs to the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) group and has had many HHW collection events in the last five years. Recently Beltrami County has been conducting two one-day collection events a year for residents; one in the southern part of the county (Bemidji area) and one in the northern part of the county (Blackduck area). Beginning in June 1999, Beltrami County implemented a one-day per month drop-off program for HHW at Bemidji to be run during the summer months. The county also runs continuous programs for other special wastes such as: used oil, oil filters, tires, batteries and white goods.

Waste Processing

Beltrami County has a contract with Polk County for the use of the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility in Fosston (up-front processing and incineration). The current contract which runs through 2003 and allows Beltrami County to bring 11,000 tons of MSW per year to the facility for processing and incineration. Approximately 63 percent of the MSW produced in Beltrami County is processed at the facility. The remainder is disposed at the Gwinner, North Dakota Landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Beltrami County contracts for operation of transfer stations and disposal of MSW in the county. John Magnuson Trucking holds the contract for the operation of the county owned transfer station (he also operates a transfer station of his own) and for the hauling from the transfer stations to the final disposal sites. Private haulers contract with cities, townships, private residents and businesses in the county. These haulers take the waste to one of the transfer stations in the county. The county has contracts for disposal of the MSW at the Gwinner, ND Landfill with the Polk county Resource Recovery Facility in Fosston and with a private contractor.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Beltrami County currently operates at a large deficit (approximately \$234,000). The county will have to increase its service fees or get more funds from SCORE to keep up the current programs. The county's

largest expenses are the subsidy (contract) for recycling collection and processing and MSW handling and disposal.

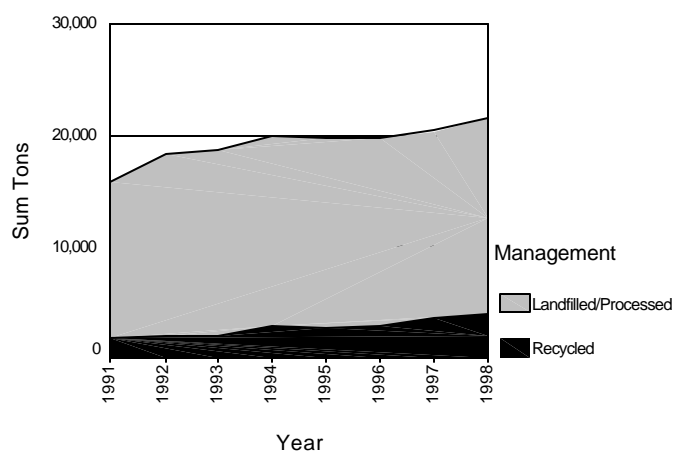
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Beltrami County will have some major challenges to face in the next few years; the contract for use of the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility needs to be renegotiated; as does the contract with John Magnuson for recycling, MSW transfer station operations and waste hauling. The county will need to weigh the environmental benefits against the cost of the waste management options that are available to them and make the best decisions.

Beltrami County Historical Summary

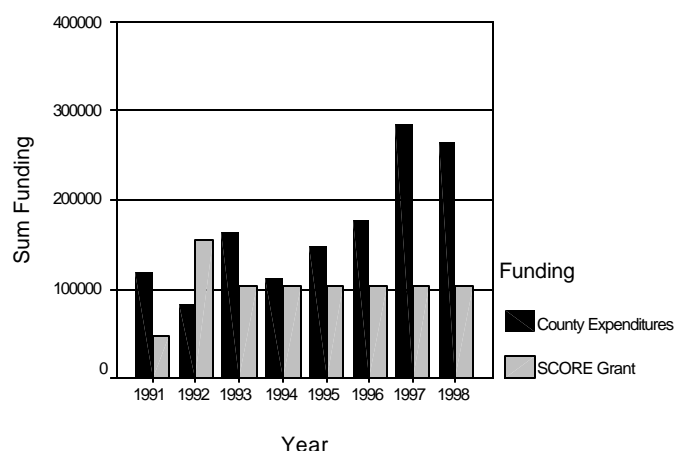
MSW Management

COUNTY: Beltrami : :



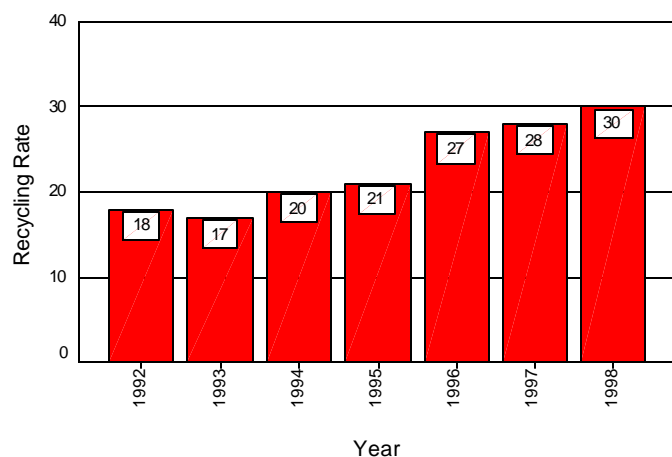
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Beltrami : :



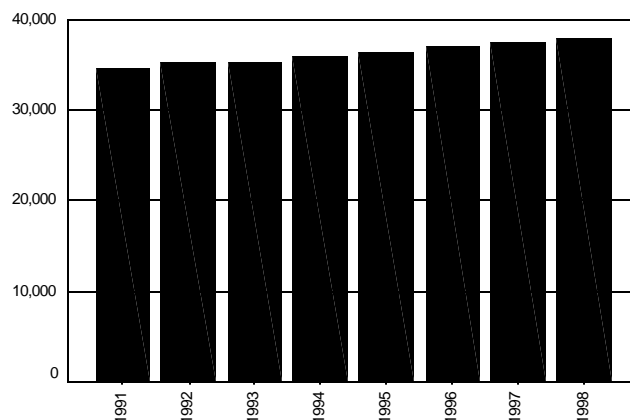
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Beltrami



Population

COUNTY: Beltrami



Waste Reduction Programs

Clay County has an active waste reduction program consisting of: an education program, informational materials, waste reduction hosted events, and technical assistance to businesses and institutions in the county. The county qualifies for a three-percent credit for waste reduction in their SCORE annual report.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Clay County has a recycling program that relies totally on the cities in the county and private recyclers to operate the program. The program consists of seven recycling centers, 35 recycling stations and curbside collection. The county regulates the recycling by ordinance (licensing) and funding for the programs. Clay County does not have a problem reaching the 35 percent recycling rate.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Clay County has an active household hazardous waste (HHW) program and problem materials program. The county has a permanent HHW collection facility and product exchange open seven months each year; appointments are available the remainder of the year. The county is currently working on a materials exchange for demolition debris, a first in the state just for demolition. The county currently operates programs for white goods, oil, oil filters, antifreeze, pesticide containers, and fluorescent tubes.

Waste Processing

Clay County currently owns and operates its own municipal solid waste (MSW) Landfill. The county applied for a grant in 1998 to construct a dirty materials recovery facility (MRF) at the landfill to attempt to process out the recyclables from the MSW and further extend the life of the landfill, however the grant was not awarded. No other possibility for processing waste is being considered at this time.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Clay County owns and operates its own MSW Landfill (Clay County Landfill). Approximately 95 percent of the waste produced in Clay County (after recycling and waste reduction) is disposed of in this landfill. One municipal (Moorhead) hauler, Three private commercial haulers and many private self-haulers provide MSW collection. MSW may be disposed of at the city of Moorhead Transfer Station or at the Clay County Landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Clay County's revenues come from a solid waste service charge and SCORE funds. The largest expense for the county is the funding (by grants) to the cities in the county for recycling. Clay County spends approximately 2.5 times the funds it receives from SCORE.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Clay County's future in MSW Management depends on the life of the current landfill and the ability to site another landfill or the possibility of using another existing facility (landfill or processing, waste to energy facility). The county will have to carefully examine all possibilities.

Clay County Historical Summary

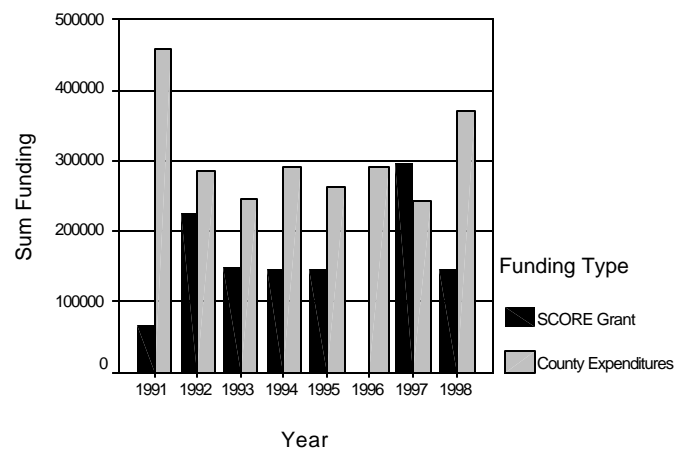
MSW Management

COUNTY: Clay



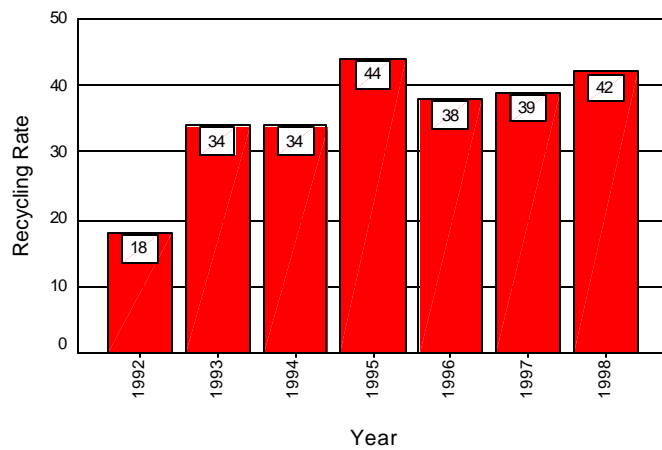
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Clay



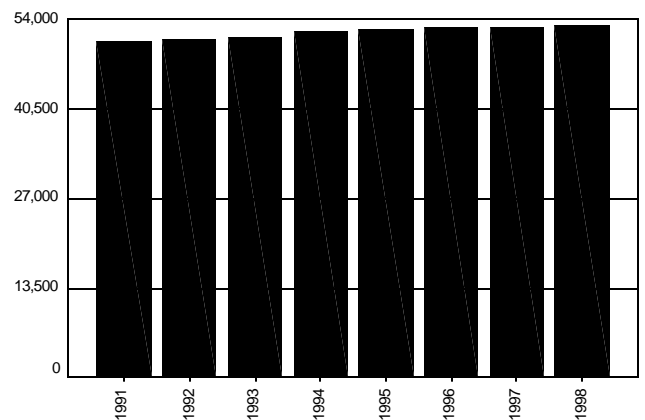
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Clay



Population

COUNTY: Clay



Waste Reduction Programs

Clearwater County's current program for waste reduction has focused on reduction of toxicity in the waste stream as its first priority. The county's program includes information brochures on source reduction which are provided to the general public and technical assistance to businesses and industries on ways to prevent waste and on how to improve on recycling and reuse in their day to day operations. The county plans to continue and increase its efforts in waste reduction by participating in the statewide Waste Reduction Campaign.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Clearwater County's recycling program has grown from a starting recycling rate of less than ten percent to its current rate of 28 percent. The current county program consists of a county owned recycling center and 11 county owned recycling stations spread throughout the county and curbside collection in three county communities. The operation of the recycling center and stations, including collection and marketing of the recyclables is contracted to the Day Activity Center (DAC), which provides employment to mentally handicapped individuals. The county also gets added recycling from the front end processing facility at the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Clearwater County is the host county for the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste group (NWMNHHW) in Bagley. The NWMNHHW facility serves Beltrami, Polk, Pennington, Kittson, Marshall, Roseau, Red Lake, Cass and Clearwater Counties. The county's program consists of the NWMNHHW facility that is open to the public on a year around basis. The county also has a program to handle other problem wastes such as batteries, tires, white goods, oil, oil filters and antifreeze. Reduction of toxicity is a priority of the county since it uses the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility for its disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW).

Waste Processing

Waste haulers direct haul all MSW produced in Clearwater County to the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility in Fosston. The facility features front-end separation of recyclables and incineration of MSW for the production of steam. Clearwater County is under contract with Polk County through 2003.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All MSW in Clearwater County is collected using a combination of a rural canister system and curbside garbage collection service within the cities. Waste haulers haul all waste in Clearwater County directly to the Polk County Facility. Clearwater County does have a county operated demolition landfill which also recovers scrap metal, used tires and composts yard waste.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Revenues for the operation of Clearwater County's SCORE programs comes from county general revenue, a service fee, SCORE funding, household hazardous waste funding and sale of recyclables. More money will be needed if any new programs or major revision of existing programs begin.

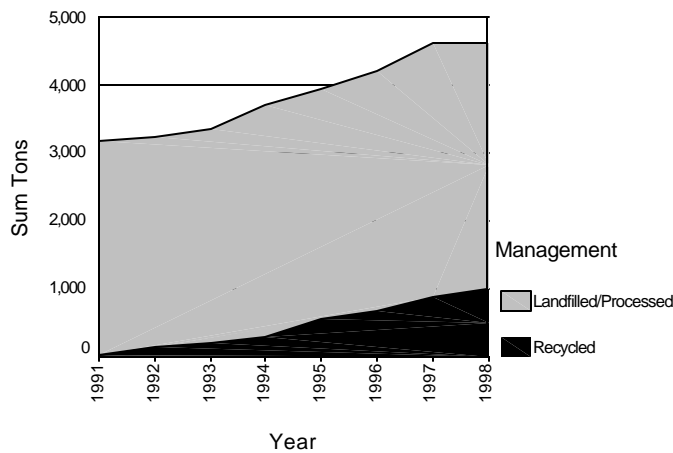
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

A new contract with the Polk County Resource Recovery facility will be needed in 2003. A more comprehensive waste reduction program will be starting in the near future, starting with the statewide Waste Reduction Campaign in 2000.

Clearwater County Historical Summary

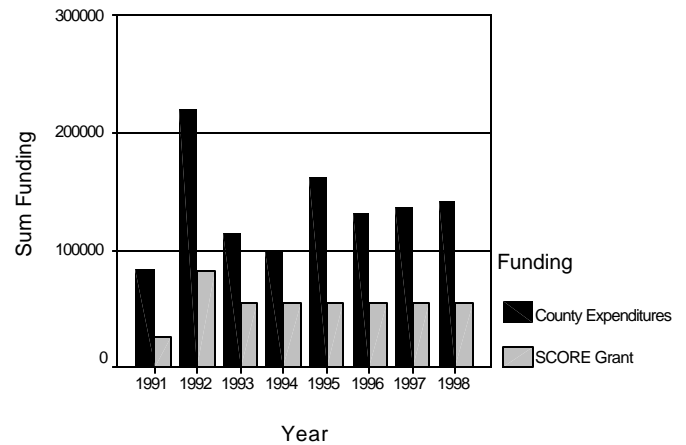
MSW Management

COUNTY: Clearwater



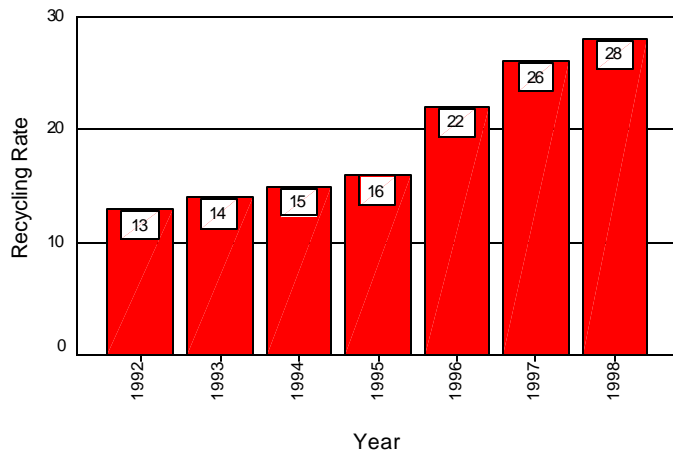
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Clearwater



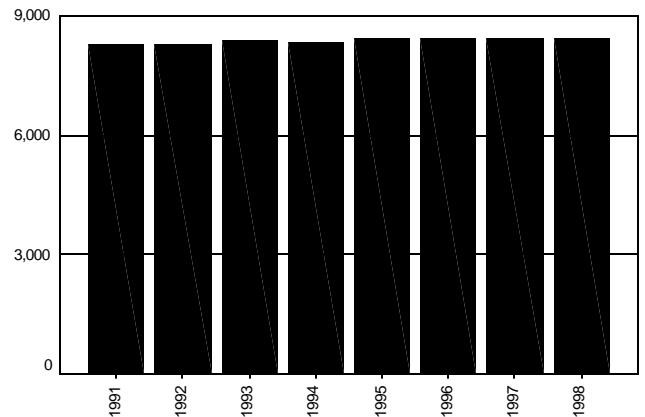
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Clearwater



Population

COUNTY: Clearwater



Waste Reduction Programs

Grant County's waste reduction program is primarily an effort to remove toxicity from the county's municipal solid waste (MSW) before going to the Fergus Falls Incinerator for disposal. Toxicity is reduced from the MSW stream by an active household hazardous waste (HHW) program and farm chemical program that includes education and collections. Waste reduction (other than for toxic materials) is also accomplished by hauler-collected, volume based pricing.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Grant County owns and leases recycling collection and processing equipment to the Grant County Developmental Activity Center (DAC) which operates the recycling program for the county. The county has seven recycling stations operated by the DAC. In addition, the DAC also owns and operates a recycling center and processing center that uses equipment supplied to them by the county. The county's recycling rate has remained fairly constant over the last few years at approximately 25 percent.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Toxicity reduction is very important in Grant County. The county hosts several HHW collection events each year throughout the county (seven events were held in 1998). The county also runs a program for problem materials such as oil, oil filters, and white goods. The county has a very comprehensive education program focusing on hazardous and problem materials. Reduction and removal of toxins and problem materials is a priority because of the county's contract with Otter Tail County for the processing of waste at the Fergus Falls Waste to Energy Facility.

Waste Processing

All MSW collected in Grant County is hauled to the Fergus Falls Incinerator. Grant County has a contract with Otter Tail County for the disposal of the entire county's MSW.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All MSW collected in Grant County is hauled directly to the incinerator in Fergus Falls for disposal. Approximately 30 percent of the population in Grant County use on-site disposal for the waste they produce. Grant County has mandatory waste collection within all cities in the county. The county contracts with one private commercial hauler for MSW collection and transportation. Rural residents in Grant County can also contract with the hauler for MSW collection. On-Site waste disposal is decreasing annually in the county.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Grant County funds its SCORE programs through funds generated from a county solid waste fund (tax collection) and SCORE. The county's largest expenses are from recycling (contracted services) and the HHW program. Grant County's local contribution is nearly five times the required local match for SCORE funding.

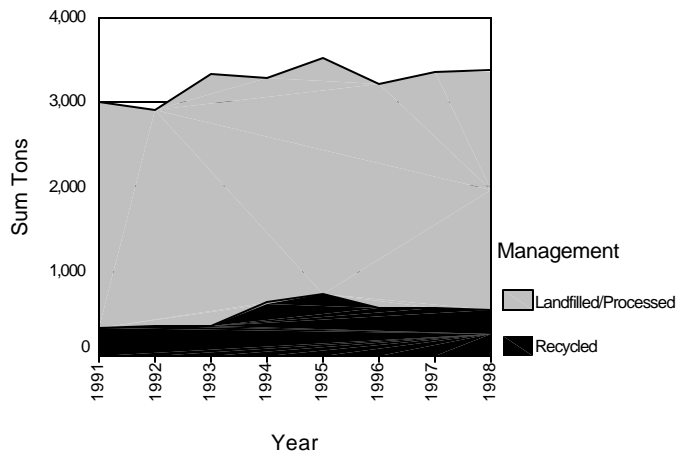
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Grant County will be negotiating a new contract with Otter Tail County for use of the Fergus Falls Incinerator in 2000. A more comprehensive waste reduction campaign will need to be implemented in the near future. The county will participate in the statewide waste reduction campaign in 2000.

Grant County Historical Summary

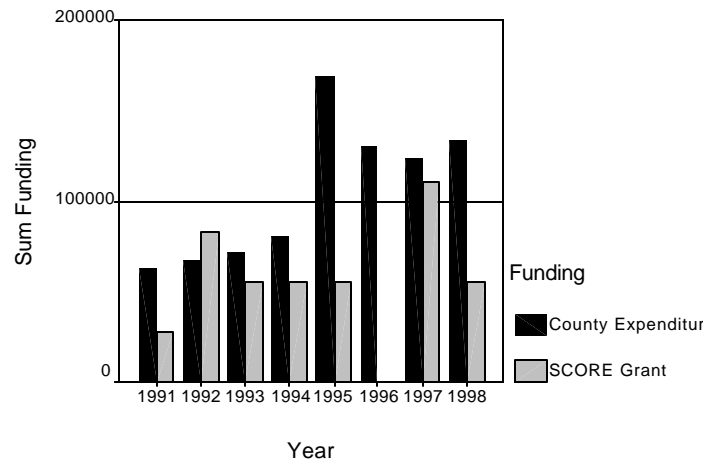
MSW Management

COUNTY: Grant



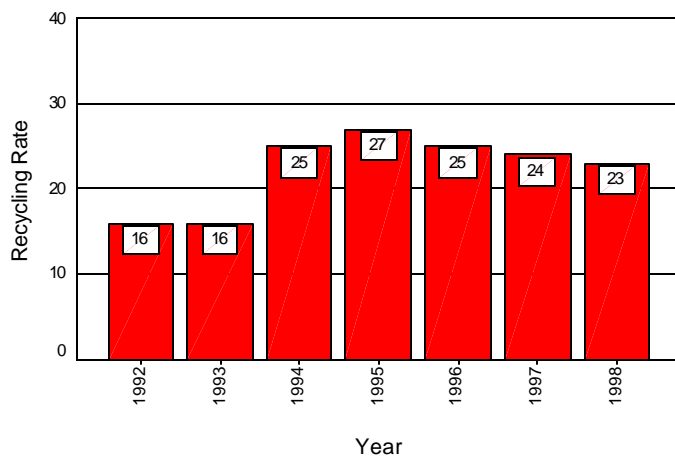
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Grant



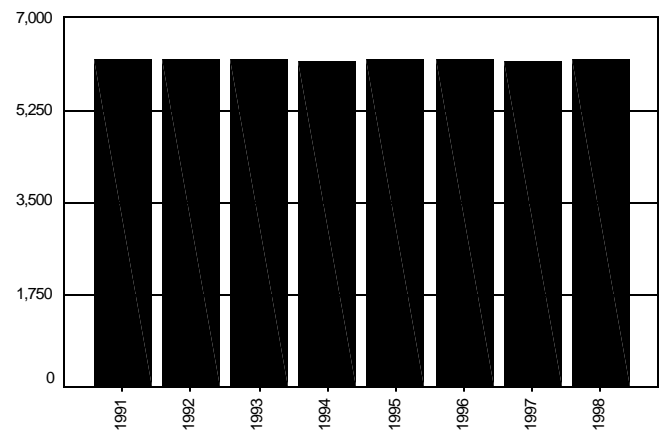
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Grant



Population

COUNTY: Grant



Waste Reduction Programs

Hubbard County's current system is focused on both abatement and reduction of waste and the toxicity in the waste. The county's efforts have been to provide the public with information on how to reduce waste and toxicity and to provide technical assistance to businesses in implementing waste reduction programs. The county also offers both businesses and residents financial incentives to reduce waste. Volume based rates provide an incentive for residents to reduce waste generation. The county offers businesses a reduction on their solid waste assessment if they can prove that they are reducing their waste. Hubbard County estimates a three-percent reduction in waste because of their efforts.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The Hubbard County recycling program consists of a combination of curbside collection, 14 recycling drop-off centers (sheds), one recycling center and recycling from front-end separation at a resource recovery facility. The county contracts for the collection of recyclables from the drop off sites and operation of the recycling center with the county Developmental Activity Center (DAC) program. The county contracts with SWIS/PENNCO Resource Recovery Facility for the front end separation from the MSW. The county has a very good education program for residents and provides onsite visits and telephone assistance to businesses on recycling. The county continually runs newspaper advertising and radio spots promoting reduction, reuse and recycling.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Hubbard County is part of the Becker County household hazardous waste (HHW) Group. The county provides four annual collection events spread throughout the county each year. The county also accepts problem waste, such as: tires, appliances, fluorescent tubes, oil and oil filters at both county owned transfer stations. The county strives to keep as much toxicity out of the waste stream as possible since its waste is processed at a resource recovery facility.

Waste Processing

Hubbard has a contract for waste processing and disposal with the SWIS/PENNCO Resource Recovery Facility. The facility processes the municipal solid waste (MSW) from Hubbard County removing the recyclables by front-end separation, making a portion of the MSW into refuse derived fuel (RDF) pellets, composting a portion of the MSW and disposing of rejects from processing at the Grand Forks, North Dakota Landfill. Prior to the contract with SWIS/PENNCO the county sent all its MSW to the Quadrant Waste to Energy Facility in Perham for disposal. (mass burn facility)

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Hubbard County owns and operates two transfer stations, one in the southern half of the county and one in the northern half of the county. All the waste collected in the county by private haulers is brought to these facilities. The county contracts for trucking to the final disposal or processing facility from the transfer stations. The county assures all county MSW will come to the transfer stations by having a zero tip fee at the facilities. The cost of operation of these facilities is covered by special assessments to the residents and businesses.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county's programs are financed by a combination of county general revenue, special assessments and SCORE funding. The current costs to run the programs are increasing each year and the county is looking at

ways to cut program costs, including looking at cheaper MSW disposal options. Hubbard County currently spends approximately five times the amount of funds they receive from SCORE.

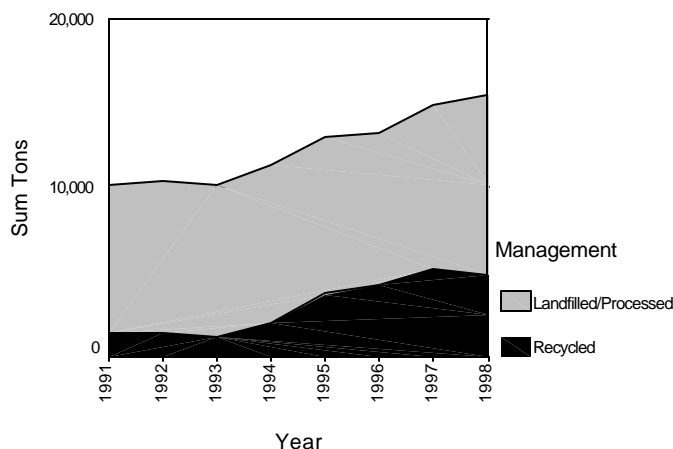
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Hubbard County's biggest issues will be dealing with finding less expensive disposal options for its MSW. Waste processing may have to be discontinued for a short period of time. The county's other new program a Materials Exchange began in 1999. The county is currently watching and waiting for the Quadrant Resource Recovery Facility to become operational in the future as an alternative waste disposal option.

Hubbard County Historical Summary

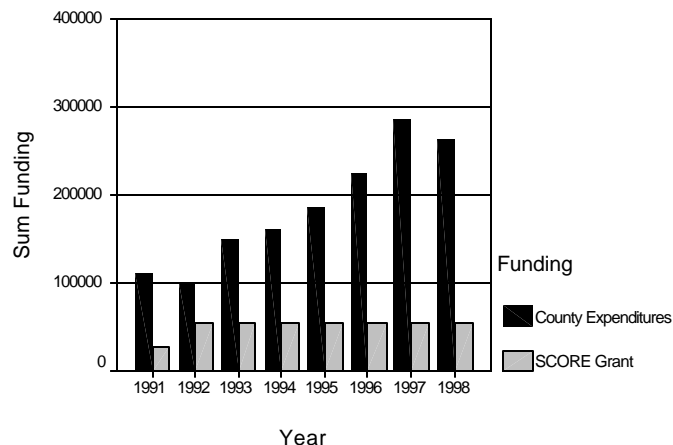
MSW Management

COUNTY: Hubbard



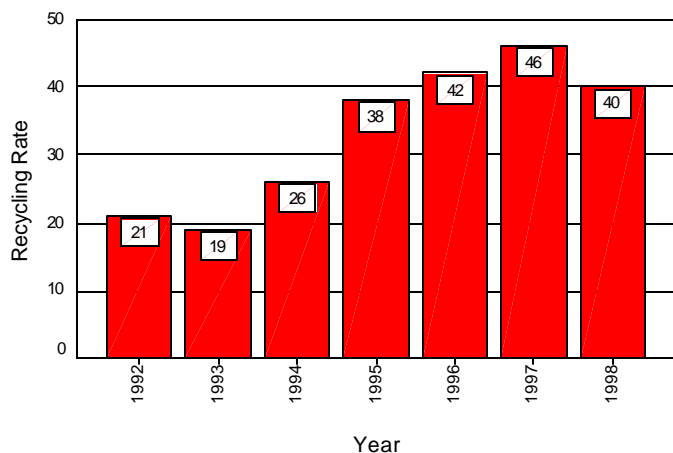
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Hubbard



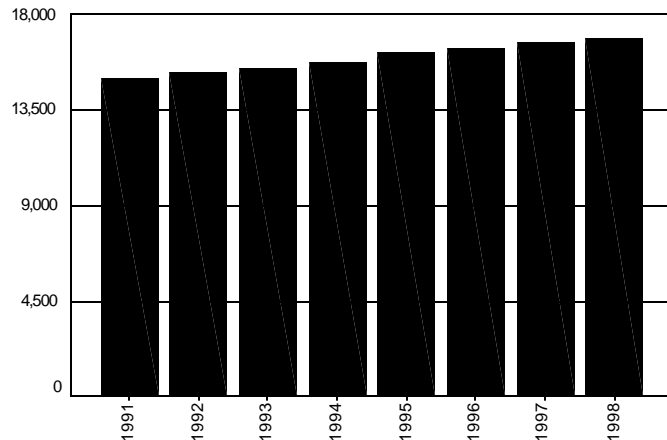
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Hubbard



Population

COUNTY: Hubbard



Waste Reduction Programs

Kittson County has an active waste reduction program based on the source reduction checklist. The primary components are the distribution of educational materials to residents relating to source reduction by environmentally responsible purchasing and technical assistance to businesses in the county on how to make their business more environmentally friendly by using materials that can be reused or recycled. The county hopes to achieve a three-percent reduction of waste by the programs.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Kittson County's recycling program is part of a three county joint powers program with Marshall and Roseau Counties (KaMaR). The very successful program in Kittson County consists of seven community drop-off sites and a business recycling program. All recyclables are picked up from the drop-off site and businesses by KaMaR and taken to the KaMaR recycling facility in Karlstad for processing and marketing. The recycling program and recycling rate has grown each year. The county plans to have a new front end separation recycling facility operational at the Mar-Kit Landfill by the year 2000 to capture a larger volume of their recyclables.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Kittson County belongs to the Northwest Household Hazardous Waste (NWMNHHW) group with a household hazardous waste (HHW) facility in Bagley. The county holds several small-scale HHW collections in different communities throughout the county each year. The county also provides a collection at the Mar-Kit landfill for white goods and has an annual tire collection for the county. The county provides educational materials on how to properly dispose of other problem materials such as: oil, oil filters, and batteries, to all county residents. Kittson County also (through local chemical dealers) conducts an aggressive annual pesticide container collection. Additionally, the county holds a pesticide collection with the Minnesota Department of Agriculture on a semi-annual basis.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Kittson County owns and operates, in cooperation with Marshall County, the Mar-Kit Landfill, located in Hallock. All collection services in Kittson County haul to this facility. This landfill is a permitted landfill with a very good operational history. MSW collection in the county is handled by three commercial haulers and many private self haulers.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Kittson County gets its funding for operation of its SCORE programs from a combination of state SCORE funding, Kittson's share of materials sales from KaMaR, Kittson's share of HHW funding from grant to NWMNHHW. The Mar-Kit Landfill operates on the funds from tipping fees generated at the facility.

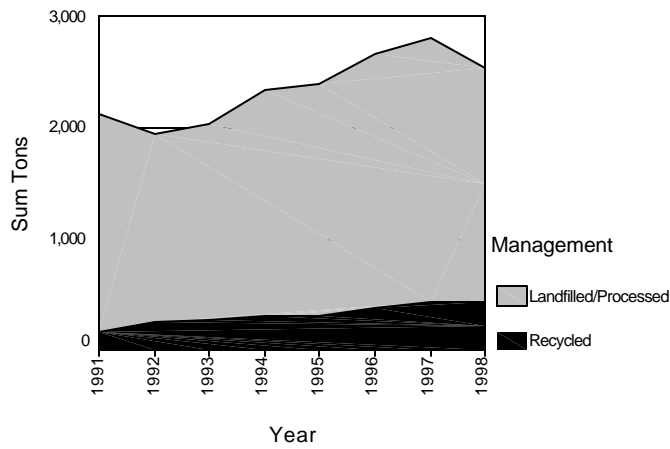
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Kittson plans to have a front-end separation facility operational by the end of the year 2000 at the Mar-Kit Landfill. Further waste processing such as waste to energy or MSW composting may become an option in the future, but not at this time. Kittson will put future efforts into source reduction that is the most cost-effective program for a rural county.

Kittson County Historical Summary

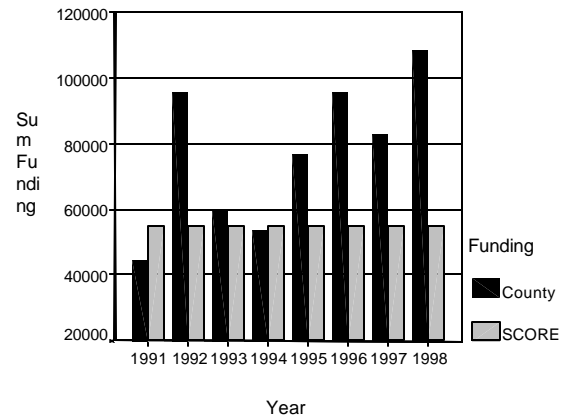
MSW Management

COUNTY: Kittson



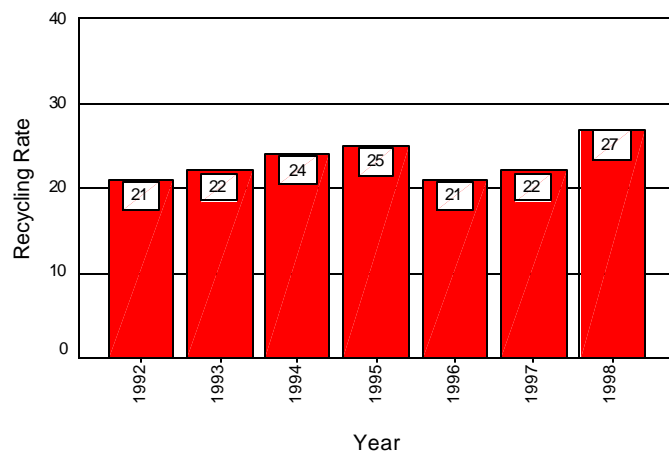
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Kittson



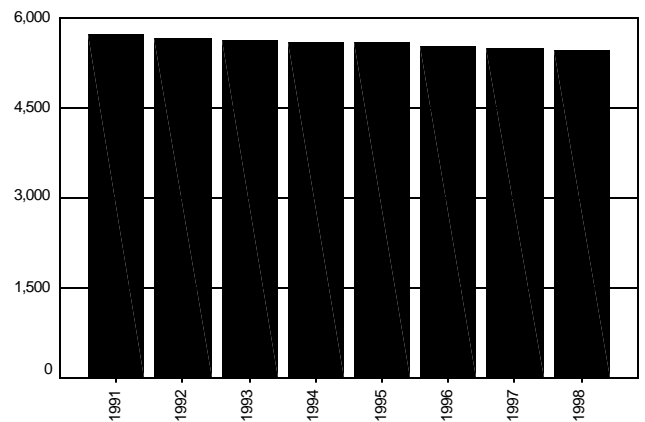
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Kittson



Population

COUNTY: Kittson



Lake of the Woods

Waste Reduction Programs

Lake of the Woods County's current waste reduction program has focused on public education, public information and technical assistance to businesses in the county. Toxicity and overall volume reduction are both integral parts of the program. The county will continue to work at developing possible programs with other counties that will reduce waste. Lake of the Woods County is part of the OEA sponsored electronics collection pilot project along with Beltrami, Polk, Cass, Hubbard, Clearwater and Crow Wing Counties.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Lake of the Woods County recycling program is a successful program that has met and exceeded the state required recycling rate since it began in 1989. The program consists of a combination of curbside collection, two recycling centers (Baudette Recycling Center and county Compost Facility at Graceton), and a drop off center at the Northwest Angle transfer station.

The county has gotten recycling to become second nature to residents through a comprehensive education program.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county has set toxicity reduction from the waste stream as a primary goal to assure a clean waste stream going to the county municipal solid waste (MSW) compost facility. The county participates in the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste Group (NWMNHHW) and accepts and collects household hazardous waste (HHW) at the compost facility on a year around basis. The county provides a place for the public to take problem materials for disposal. County staff also works with businesses to provide a place for disposal of materials such as: tires, batteries, oil and oil filters. The county will also accept these materials and appliances at the compost facility. Lake of the Woods County covers the expense for the disposal of all problem materials.

Waste Processing

All MSW produced in the county is processed at the county MSW Compost Facility. By-pass and screenings from the facility are disposed at the Mar-Kit Landfill in Kittson County. The county's integrated waste system provides MSW management as follows: recycling (about 46 percent), MSW composting (about 30 percent) and landfilling (about 27 percent).

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county relies on two private haulers for the collection of MSW in the county. The county operates a transfer station in the Northwest Angle and the MSW compost facility. All rejects (by-pass and screenings) from the compost facility are taken to the Mar-Kit Landfill in Kittson County.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

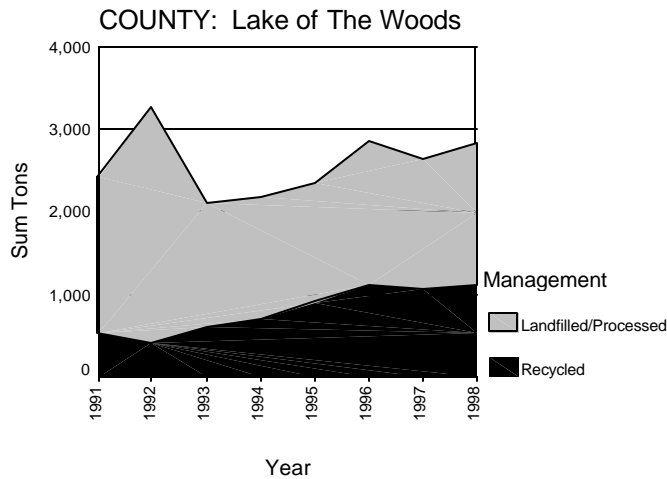
Revenues for the operation of county SCORE programs come from solid waste service fee, county general revenue, SCORE funding and material sales (recyclable materials). All revenue is used for the operation of county waste programs. Lake of the Woods County spends approximately 2.5 times the amount of SCORE funds they receive annually.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

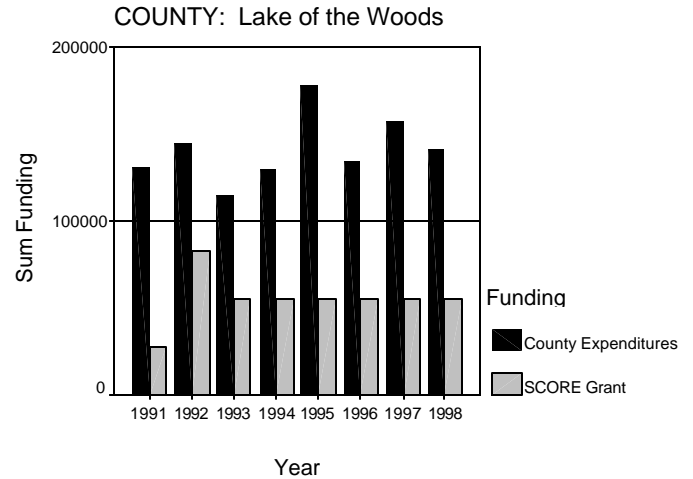
The county will continue to explore the development of new programs working with other counties for new and better ways to manage solid waste. Possible programs may include a materials exchange program and a possible waste trade program.

Lake of the Woods County Historical Summary

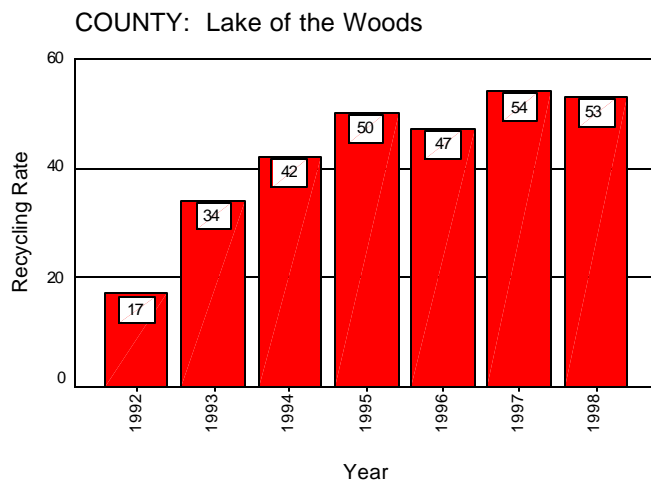
MSW Management



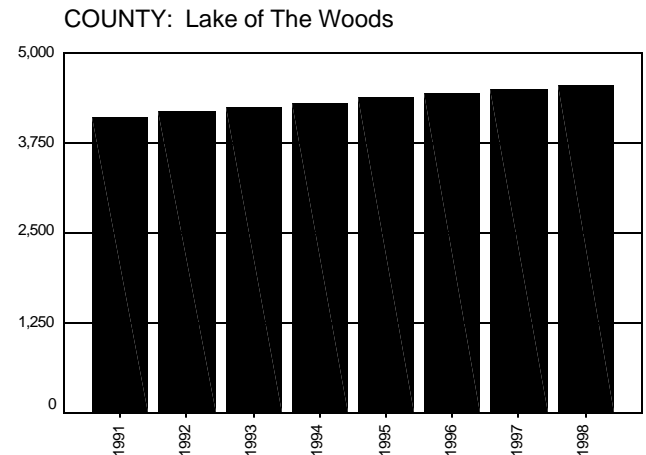
SCORE Funding



Recycling Rates



Population



Mahnomen

Waste Reduction Programs

Mahnomen County's waste reduction efforts have focused on public information and technical assistance. Emphasis has been on both volume and toxicity reduction. The county has used the distribution of informational brochures and flyers to educate the public on waste-abatement techniques and has offered on-going waste-reduction technical assistance to the businesses in the county.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Mahnomen County's recycling program consists of two curbside collection programs and seven county-owned recycling drop-off sites. The county contracts with Recycle Minnesota Resources (RMR) from Ada to process and market their recyclables. The county utilizes Sentence-to-Serve labor for the collection of the recyclables from the sheds. Furthermore, the county recaptures a portion of recyclables from the front-end separation facility at the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility, where the county's MSW is taken for processing. The county's goal is to keep increasing their recycling rate in order to meet 30 percent by the year 2000.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Mahnomen County is part of the Becker County Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Group. The county annually holds several event collections spread throughout the county. The county actively stresses, through educational materials and telephone assistance, the right way to dispose of problem materials such as: oil filters, appliances, tires and batteries. Mahnomen County provides this information to the public in addition to working with county businesses to make sure there are disposal options. The county also supplies the public with two oil recycling outlets located at the Mahnomen County Highway Shop and at the Nay-Tah-Waush Fire Hall.

Waste Processing

Mahnomen County has a long-term contract with Polk County for use of the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility. County municipal solid waste (MSW) is processed to remove recyclables and problem materials, and to make steam-energy that is used by local industries.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Mahnomen County depends on one private waste hauler, the only licensed hauler in the county, to direct-haul MSW to the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility. All by-pass residuals from the facility go to the Polk County Landfill. Mahnomen County relies on contracts for solid waste handling and disposal.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county relies on revenues from the county environmental service fee fund and SCORE funding to fund its SCORE programs. The largest cost to the county comes from contracted recycling costs.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Mahnomen County is attempting to work more closely with the White Earth Tribe on cooperative solid waste management. The current contract for MSW processing with Polk County will expire in 2003. Mahnomen County will review its solid waste options before the expiration of that contract.

Mahnomen County Historical Summary

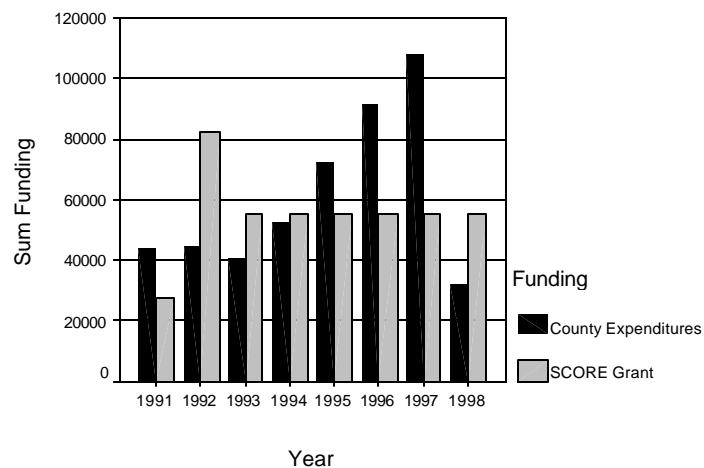
MSW Management

COUNTY: Mahnomen



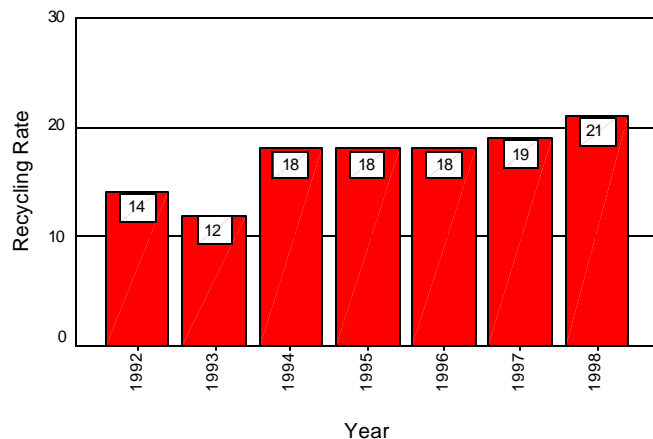
SCORE Funding

COUNTY: Mahnomen



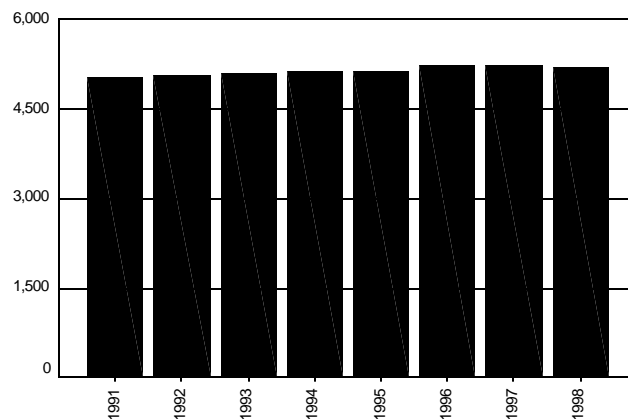
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Mahnomen



Population

COUNTY: Mahnomen



Waste Reduction Programs

Marshall County's waste reduction program consists of the distribution of informational materials to the public and technical assistance (on-site visits) to the businesses. The county works to both reduce the total volume of waste produced and the toxicity of the waste. The county will continue to stress waste reduction in the future.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Marshall is a part of the KaMaR (Kittson, Marshall and Roseau Counties) Joint Powers recycling group. The KaMaR program for Marshall County consists of ten recycling drop-off sites spread throughout the county. These drop-off sites are used for both residential and business recycling. The county also provides drop boxes for commercial cardboard at several business locations spread throughout the county. KaMaR provides the hauling of the recyclables to the KaMaR processing center in Karlstad. Education has been a very important part of this recycling program. The recycling rate will increase in 2001 with the addition of the Mar-Kit Landfill up-front processing facility.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Marshall County belongs to the NWMNHHW Group for household hazardous waste (HHW) disposal. The county holds many HHW collection events each year (ten in 1998), plus county staff provide for transportation of HHW to the facility in Bagley if a resident could not get to a county collection event or is unable to take the HHW to Bagley. The county provides information to the public on how to dispose of problem materials. The county works with private businesses to make sure the public has a place to dispose of the following problem materials: oil, oil filters, appliances, batteries and tires.

Waste Processing

Waste processing will begin in September 2000 at the Mar-Kit Landfill of which Marshall County is part owner. The waste processing will consist of an up-front materials recovery facility (MRF) located at the Mar-Kit Landfill. The MRF will remove recyclable materials from the municipal solid waste (MSW) stream prior to landfilling. It is anticipated that at least ten percent of the MSW coming to the facility can be abated from the landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Private haulers in Marshall County do all MSW collection. Most Cities and Townships in the county have contracts with these haulers for services. The county is part owner of the Mar-kit landfill, located in Kittson County.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county relies on the following sources for financing its SCORE programs: general revenue, SCORE funds, HHW funds from Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and share of recyclable sales (KaMaR). The county's largest expense is for the KaMaR recycling program costs.

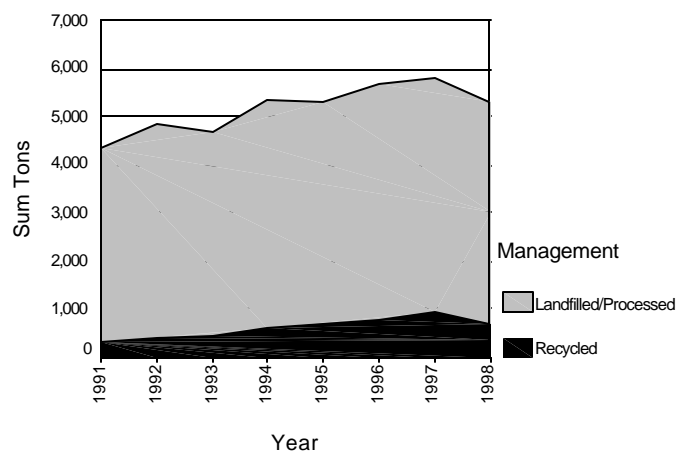
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county will continue to work with other counties in the region at exploring ways of dealing with waste management issues. Problem material programs and a possible materials exchange program are things that will be considered in the near future.

Marshall County Historical Summary

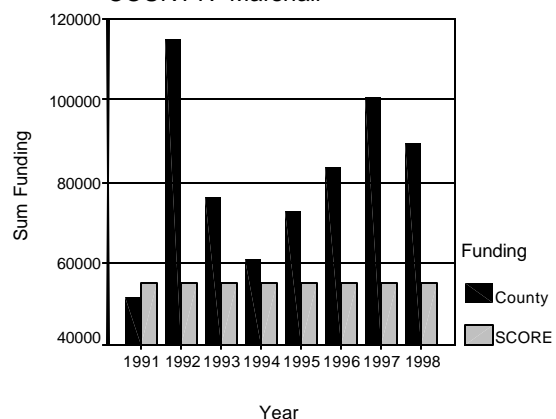
MSW Management

COUNTY: Marshall



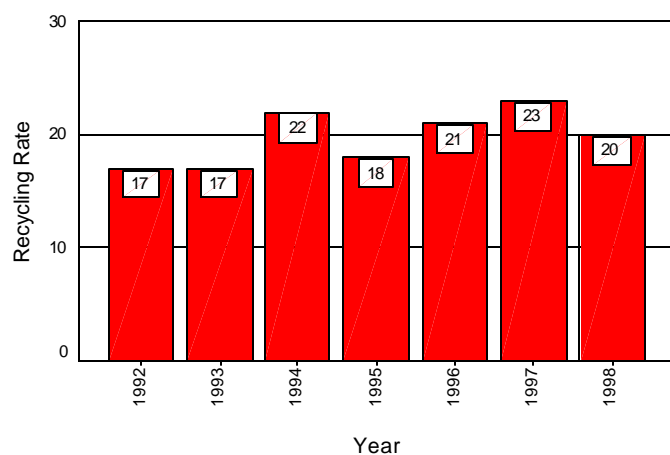
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Marshall



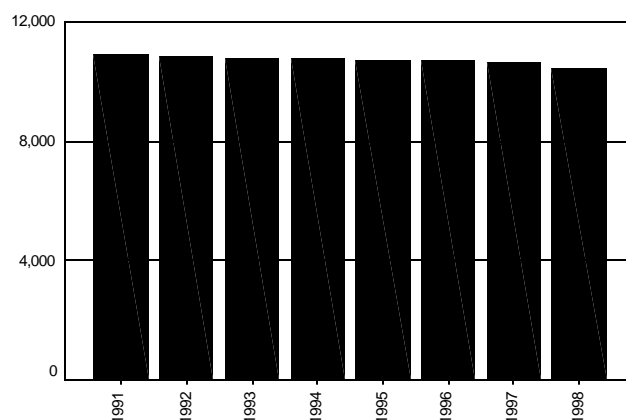
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Marshall



Population

COUNTY: Marshall



Waste Reduction Programs

Norman County's waste reduction program is based on the reduction of toxicity in the waste stream. All Norman County MSW goes to the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility and reduction of toxicity has the highest priority. Norman County educates residents about reducing toxicity in their waste by using the county household hazardous waste (HHW) program and the Department of Agriculture herbicide and pesticide collection program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Norman County has a mature recycling program, which started in 1989 with the construction of the Norman County Recycling Center. Today's program consists of six curbside collection programs, eleven drop-off sites spread throughout the county, and the Norman County Regional Recycling Center (NCRRC). The NCRRC is owned by Norman County, but is operated by Recycle Minnesota Resources (RMR) through a contractual agreement. The addition of up-front separation at the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility also has aided the county in its recycling efforts.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Norman County belongs to the Becker County household hazardous waste (HHW) group. The county holds a HHW event one time each year. Norman County relies on private business to manage the problem materials generated in the county. The county works with businesses to assure a place for proper disposal of the problem materials, and conducts an educational program for residents about where to take problem materials and why.

Waste Processing

Norman County has a contract, which runs through 2003 with the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility. All municipal solid waste (MSW) produced in Norman County is taken to the Polk County Resource Recovery facility, where it is processed through a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) removing recyclable and hazardous materials and then burned in an incinerator to produce steam which is used by local industries. All residues and non-processable materials are disposed of at the Polk County Landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Norman County relies on four private haulers in the county to take the MSW from the county directly to the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility. The county pays all tipping fees at the Polk County Facility; the county collects this money as a service fee to all residents. The zero tipping fee assures all MSW generated by the county will go to the facility.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Norman County SCORE programs are funded by the following sources: County general revenue, SCORE funds, HHW funds (Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and regional facility funds), and service fees from residents. The county feels that additional state funds are needed before any new solid waste programs could be put into place.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

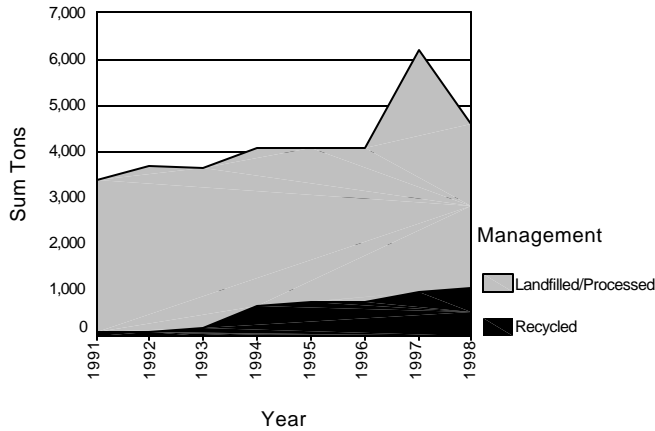
Norman County must decide what to do with their MSW before their contract with Polk County runs out in 2003. A new contract with Polk County would need to be open ended with no MSW volume guaranteed.

The current contract calls for the county to provide a guaranteed amount of MSW to the facility, this prevents the county from maximizing its efforts for waste reduction for fear of not meeting the contractual agreement.

Norman County Historical Summary

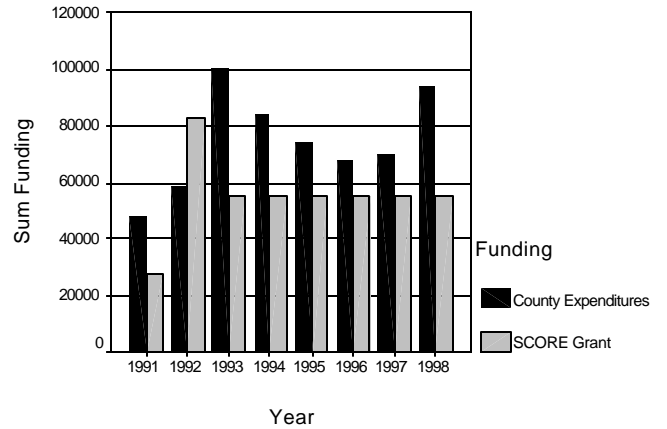
MSW Management

COUNTY: Norman



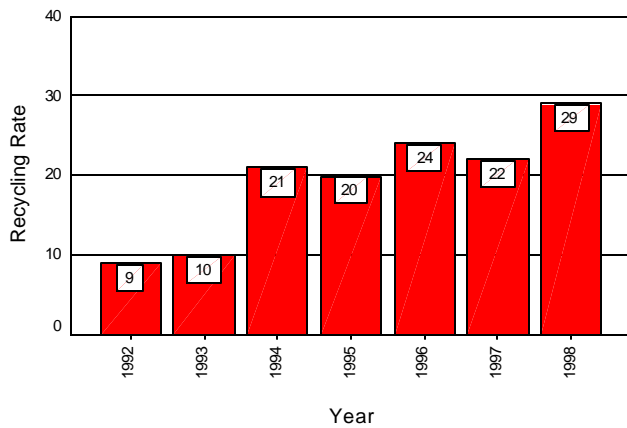
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Norman



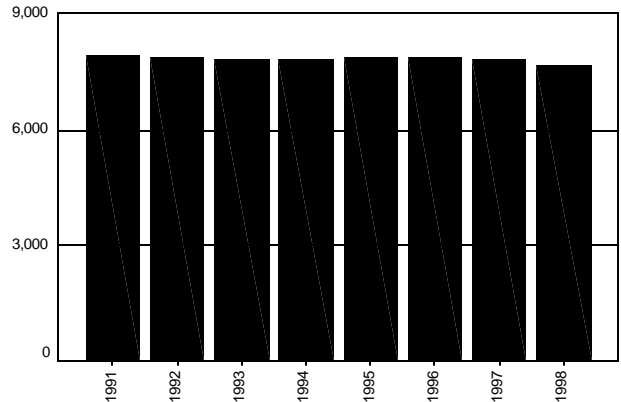
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Norman



Population

COUNTY: Norman



Waste Reduction Programs

Otter Tail County has an active waste reduction program promoting both reduction of toxicity and the reduction of total waste. The county program has focused on distribution of information to the public, technical assistance and on-site visits to businesses and industry, and the development of a materials exchange program. The county has done extensive and continual education to the public on ways to reduce wastes such as: smart shopping, recycling, reuse and household hazardous waste (HHW). The county staff has visited with many business and industry in the county assisting them in finding ways to reduce their wastes and promoting recycling and the Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Otter Tail County has a very successful recycling program. The program consists of a central processing facility in Fergus Falls, drop-off redemption centers in four communities, and drop-off sites in 30 locations spread throughout the county. The county operates and manages the total recycling program, which includes commercial recycling, curbside programs in Perham and Fergus Falls and the above mentioned Regional Processing Center for recyclables from other counties and private haulers. The program has had a very good operational history with the tonnage of recyclables and the recycling rate increasing each year.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Toxicity reduction is a major part of the Otter Tail County solid waste management program, since most of the municipal solid waste (MSW) produced in Otter Tail County is used by two waste-to-energy facilities in the county. Otter Tail County is the host-county for a regional HHW facility. The county holds many collection events each year in the county, plus accepts HHW at the county's permanent HHW facility. The county handles problem materials in the following ways: oil, oil filters, fluorescent tubes and batteries are handled by the private sector with the county serving as an information resource for the public. The county works with the private sector to make sure there is an outlet for these items. The county accepts tires and appliances at several locations throughout the county on a daily basis.

Waste Processing

Otter Tail County contracts with the city of Fergus Falls waste-to-energy facility and with the Quadrant (Perham) waste-to-energy facility for incineration of its MSW. Otter Tail County currently contracts with the following Counties: Wilkin, Traverse, Grant, Todd, Stevens and Wadena, for the use of the Fergus Falls Waste-to-Energy Facility, Quadrant Waste to Energy Facility (Perham Facility) and for landfill disposal. Otter Tail County then contracts with the waste-to-energy facilities and landfills for the group of counties.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Municipal or private haulers do solid waste collection in Otter Tail County. These haulers take the waste to one of three county run transfer stations spread throughout the county or direct hauled to the resource recovery facility. The county contracts for the hauling from the transfer stations to the waste to energy facilities. The county owns and operates an ash landfill and the city of Fergus Falls owns and operates an ash landfill. The county contracts for the disposal of non-burnable (non-processible) waste with an out-of-county landfill. The county currently uses and contracts with the Spruce Ridge Landfill and the Superior Landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Otter Tail County finances their SCORE programs from the following revenue sources: a county service fee, SCORE funding, HHW funding from Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and county revenues. The largest expenditures are for labor for all the programs that the county operates. The county currently spends approximately six times the funds provided to the county by SCORE.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Otter Tail County will become co-owners and operators of the Quadrant Facility in 1999. The facility will go through a total retrofit and modification process. The county is starting a materials exchange program in 1999.

Otter Tail County Historical Summary

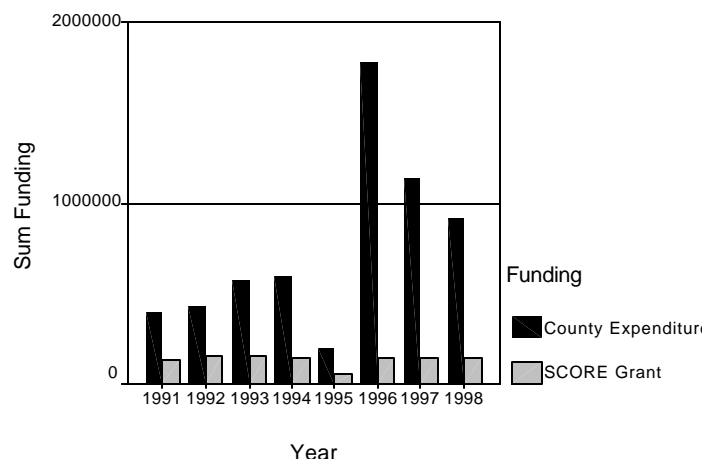
MSW Management

COUNTY: Otter Tail



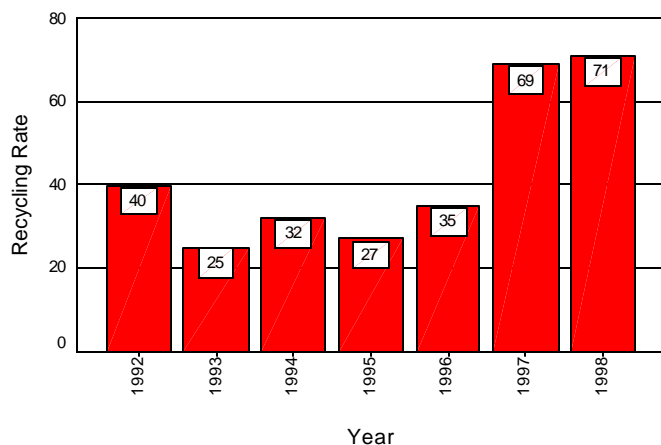
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Otter Tail



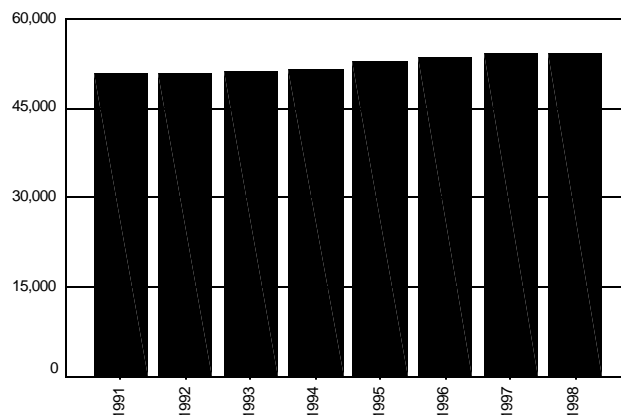
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Otter Tail



Population

COUNTY: Otter Tail



Pennington

Waste Reduction Programs

Pennington County's current waste reduction program focuses on providing education and public information to residents about waste reduction, reuse, recycling and household hazardous waste (HHW) and technical assistance about waste reduction and recycling to businesses and industries in the county. The county program promotes both reducing toxicity of waste and quantity of waste.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Pennington County's recycling program is unique in the fact that it is a commingled countywide program. The program center on up-front separation at the SWIS/PENNCO Resource Recovery Facility to remove and process the recyclables from the residential waste stream rather than have it separated at the curb. There are also drop-off recycling bins at the SWIS/PENNCO Facility for residents and businesses to use. The recycling program has struggled with the recycling rate changing every year and just coming short of the 35 percent target rate.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Toxicity reduction and removal is a major concern of Pennington County with most of the municipal solid waste (MSW) generated in the county going to the SWIS/PENNCO Facility for the production of MSW compost and dRDF pellets. The county is part of the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste (NWMNHHW) group and sponsors one collection event each year in the county. The county has a program for problem materials and accepts: tires, appliances, oil and oil filters at the SWIS/PENNCO facility. The county also provides the public with information on where to take batteries for disposal.

Waste Processing

Pennington County is a partner with SWIS Corp. in the SWIS/PENNCO Facility. The facility features up-front processing of recyclables (dirty materials recovery facility) and processing of MSW to make dRDF pellets and MSW compost.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Pennington County relies on one private hauler, Les's Sanitation and one municipal hauler, city of Thief River Falls, for the collection of MSW. The county has a contract SWIS Corp. for the operation of the Resource Recovery Facility and disposal of by-pass waste and processing rejects. The county has a long-term contract with SWIS Corp. and must provide the facility with a minimum of 8,000 tons of MSW per year.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The Pennington County SCORE operates on revenue from: county general revenue and SCORE funds. The largest expense is for recycling services paid to SWIS Corp.

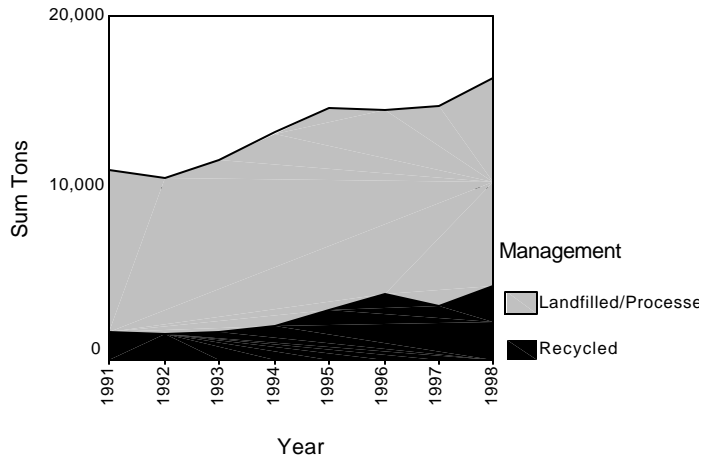
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county will look closely at the existing recycling program and explore ways to improve it. The contract for the operation of the county's MSW compost facility, currently operated by SWIS Corp. and included in the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency permit for the SWIS Facility, will run out in 2000 and will need to be renegotiated or put out for bids.

Pennington County Historical Summary

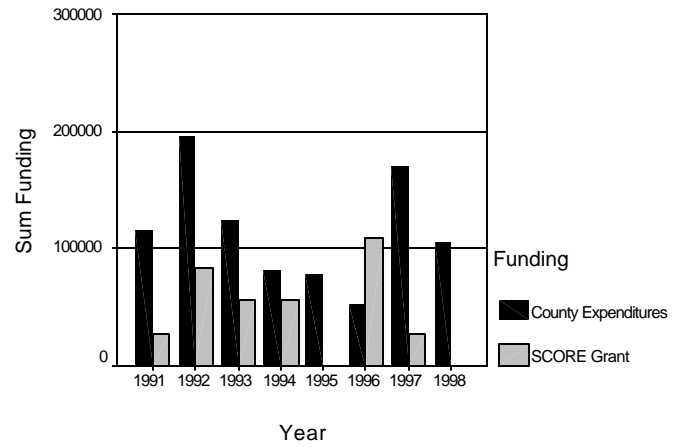
MSW Management

COUNTY: Pennington



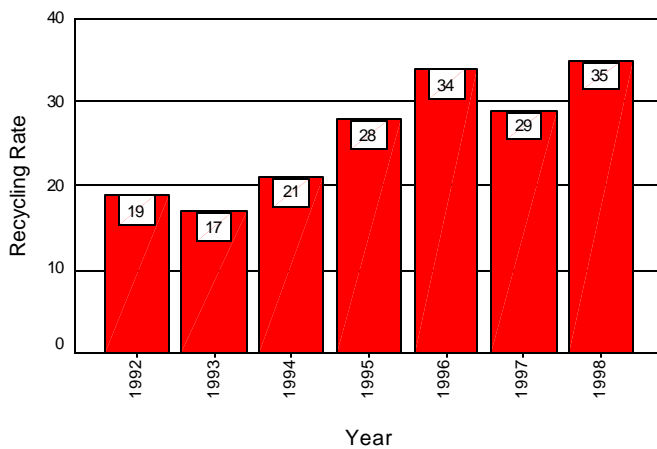
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Pennington



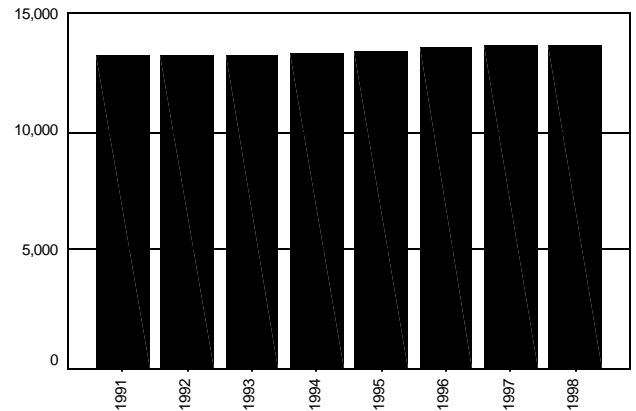
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Pennington



Population

COUNTY: Pennington



Waste Reduction Programs

Polk County's current waste reduction program has focused on public education and technical assistance to businesses and industries. The county uses informational brochures and flyers as a primary tool to educate the public along with on-site visits to businesses and industries within the county. The county has focused on both toxicity and quantity of waste in their program. The county currently has an Education Grant from the OEA to educate school children about ways to reduce waste, recycling and household hazardous waste (HHW) removal from the waste stream. The county hopes to improve reduction and improve recycling efforts by having the children teach their parents on how to help manage their solid waste.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Polk County's recycling program has grown and matured since it was started in 1989. The program currently consists of the following: curbside collection in eight cities, 12 drop-off sites spread throughout the county, two recycling centers (Crookston and Fosston), and a materials recovery facility (MRF) at the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility. Polk County's recycling rate has increased each year.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Toxicity reduction for counties that deliver municipal solid waste (MSW) to waste-to-energy facilities has been mandatory since 1988. Polk County has made toxicity reduction a major part of its solid waste management program. The county has done extensive education on HHW and toxicity reduction. The county is a member of the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste (NWMNHHW) group. The county also accepts HHW on a year round basis at the HHW satellite facility located at the county transfer station in Crookston. In addition, the county holds four, one-day collection events spread throughout the county each year. The county also provides an outlet for problem materials such as: oil, oil filters, batteries, tires, and appliances at the county transfer station in Crookston.

Waste Processing

Polk County owns and operates the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility (Fosston) which consists of a dirty MRF (processing) attached to a waste-to-energy incinerator, which produces steam for sale to local industries. All burnable MSW collected in the county, except from the city of East Grand Forks, goes to this facility. All non-burnable MSW, and the problem materials removed at the MRF, are disposed of at the Polk County landfill in Gentilly. The Polk County Resource Recovery Facility also contracts with Beltrami, Norman, Mahnommen and Clearwater Counties for the processing of their waste.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Polk County owns and operates the following MSW facilities: a transfer station in Crookston, a Resource Recovery Facility in Fosston, and a combination MSW and ash landfill in rural Gentilly Township. The county relies on private or municipal haulers to deliver MSW to either the transfer station or direct haul to the Resource Recovery Facility. A zero tipping fee at county facilities assures that all county waste goes to the facilities. A county collected service fee allows for the zero tipping fee.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Polk County operates its SCORE programs from the following sources of revenue: county service fee, SCORE funding, HHW funding from Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and material sales (recyclable materials). Polk County currently spends approximately 3.5 times the amount of funds given to the county by SCORE.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Polk County will be facing several issues in the next few years. The main issues will be: contract negotiations with Counties using the Polk County Resource Recovery Facility, and the possible negotiation with the city of East Grand Forks to use the county programs and facilities.

Polk County Historical Summary

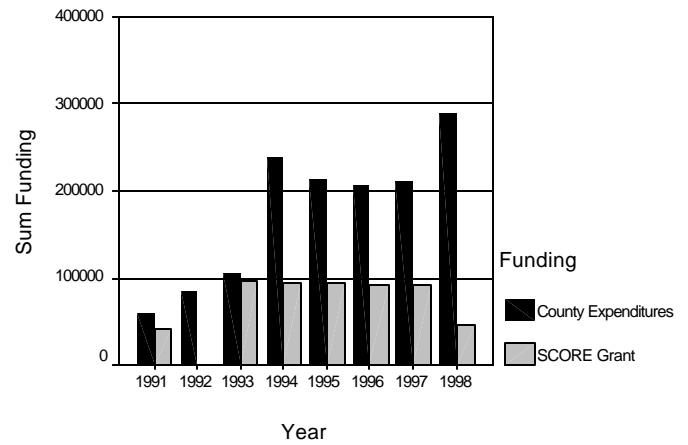
MSW Management

COUNTY: Polk



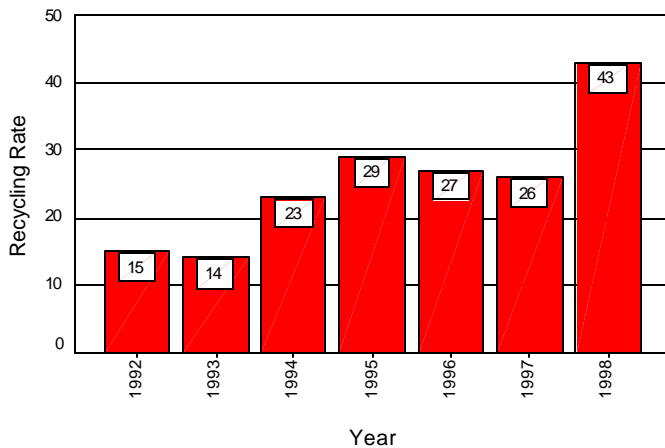
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Polk



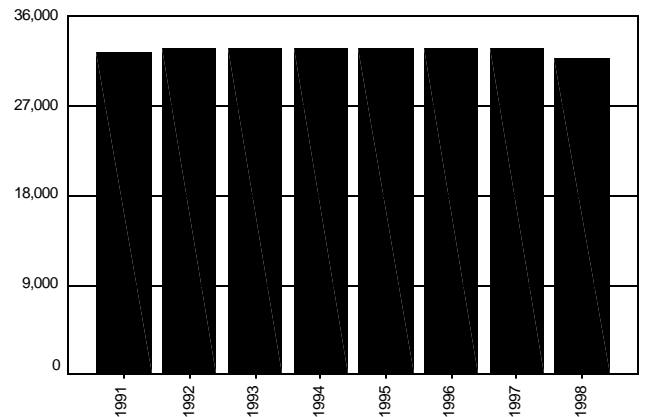
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Polk



Population

COUNTY: Polk



Waste Reduction Program

The counties of Pope and Douglas operate under a joint-powers agreement. The two counties have an active waste reduction program focusing on both toxicity and solid waste reduction. The main components of their waste reduction program are educating and informing the public about how to reduce the waste they produce, about the opportunity to use the household hazardous waste (HHW) and herbicide and pesticide programs offered by the county. The county staff also provides informational visits and technical assistance to businesses and industries on ways to reduce their wastes. Toxicity reduction is very important to the counties since all municipal solid waste (MSW) produced in the counties goes to the Pope/Douglas Waste to Energy Facility.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Pope/Douglas Counties have a very successful and unique recycling program. The recycling program features curbside collection in each community in both counties and curbside collection for most of the most populated townships in both Counties (lake homes). They also have four drop sites spread throughout both Counties, a mobile recycling collection unit which visits nine different communities in both counties, a full time recycling center in Alexandria (joint powers owned), and five other privately operated recycling centers spread throughout both counties. The Joint Powers Board (Pope/Douglas Counties) subsidizes the private haulers (recyclers) \$30 per ton for recycling. The program has been very successful with the Joint Powers easily meeting the state recycling goal of 35 percent.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Pope/Douglas Counties view HHW and problem materials as necessary programs to reduce the toxicity of MSW going to the waste to energy facility. Pope/Douglas belong in the Tri-County North HHW Group and have a permanent full time HHW facility located in Alexandria open year around to residents of both Counties. Pope/Douglas Counties have worked with local businesses and waste haulers to accept and take care of problem waste such as: oil, batteries, tires and appliances. The Joint Powers accept oil filters at the Pope/Douglas Solid Waste Management Facility in Alexandria.

Waste Processing

All MSW produced in both counties is processed and converted to steam at the Pope/Douglas Waste to Energy Facility. The Facility has just gone through a total modification program and has become a model facility for the rest of Minnesota. Approximately 85 percent of the MSW produced in Pope/Douglas Counties is processed by the Facility.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The Joint Powers (Pope/Douglas Counties) owns and operates the Pope/Douglas Waste to Energy Facility and the Pope/Douglas ash Landfill. Five private haulers licensed to operate in both counties do all collection. Pope/Douglas Counties does not contract with haulers for waste however, some cities and townships do have contracts. Waste assurance for operation of the Waste to Energy Facility has not been a problem.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Pope/ Douglas operates its SCORE programs on the following funding sources: General revenue, tipping fees at waste to energy facility, HHW funding from Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and SCORE funds. The largest expenses for the programs are operation of the waste to energy facility, subsidies to the

recyclers and administration costs. Pope/Douglas Counties spend approximately 2.5 times the amount of funds provided by SCORE.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The population of Pope/Douglas Counties is increasing each year causing the waste generation to also increase. The renovation of the Waste to Energy Facility will be complete in 1999, which will provide a disposal option for the counties for a number of years into the future. A front-end separation facility may be added on to the Waste to Energy Facility in the next few years. This would increase recycling rates, reduce toxicity in the waste, aid in air quality from emissions, and increase the life of the Waste to Energy Facility.

Pope/Douglas County Summaries

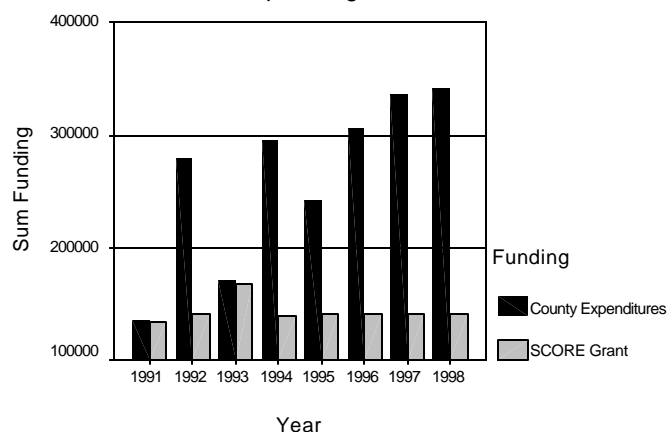
MSW Management

COUNTY: Pope/Douglas



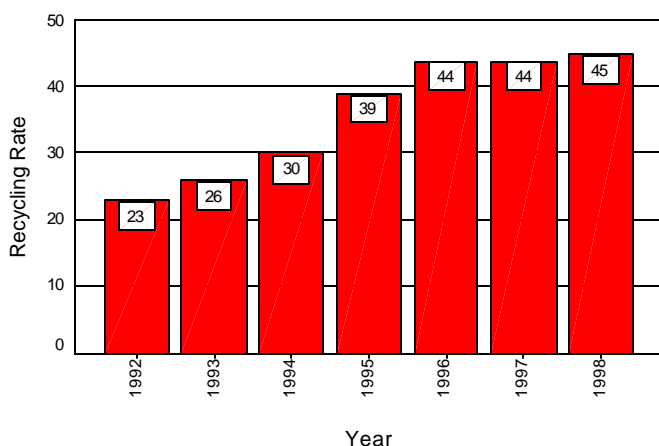
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Pope/Douglas



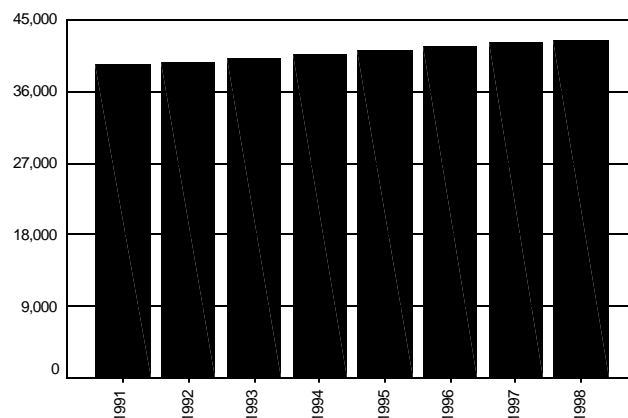
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Pope/Douglas



Population

COUNTY: Pope/Douglas



Waste Reduction Programs

Red Lake County's current waste reduction program is focused on providing education and information to the public about reduction, reuse and recycling and providing technical assistance to the businesses in the county on how to reduce their waste and improve their recycling efforts. The county uses brochures and flyers as the main information tool as well as on-site technical assistance visits for businesses. The county will continue with this program and possibly expand its efforts if more funding becomes available.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Red Lake County has a successful recycling program with recycling rates well over the state recycling goal of 35 percent. The county program continues to increase its recycling tonnage and recycling rate each year. The county contracts for the operation of the recycling program with Sanitary Service of Red Lake Falls. The program consists of three curbside collection programs, six rural drop-off sites, five community drop-off sites, and fifteen drop sites that serve local businesses (corrugated cardboard). The recycling rate is also expected to increase with the addition of front-end separation technology that is being built into the Mar-Kit Landfill.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Red Lake County is a member of the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste (NWMNHHW) group. The county operates a year-round satellite facility for household hazardous waste (HHW). The county offers a problem materials management/recycling program to county residents that includes batteries (accepted at Red Lake Falls demolition landfill), tires (accepted at the Red Lake Falls demolition landfill), appliances (accepted at Red Lake Falls demolition landfill and the Oklee demolition landfill), oil (accepted at Brooks, Oklee, Plummer, and Red Lake Falls recycling drop sites), and oil filters (curbside collection for businesses and drop off for public at Red Lake Falls demolition landfill).

Waste Processing

Currently, Red Lake County municipal solid waste (MSW) is not processed, however, that will change in September 2000, when the processing facility begins operation at the Mar-Kit Landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All collection of MSW in Red Lake County is the responsibility of the townships or private haulers. The county provides an \$18 subsidy per-ton to the Mar-Kit Landfill to keep the tipping fee for haulers at \$27 per ton. This helps to assure that all county MSW goes to that facility.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Red Lake County's SCORE programs are funded by a combination of the following: county general revenue, SCORE funds, HHW funding from Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, and material sales (recycling). The largest expense is for recycling contracts. Red Lake County annually spends many thousands of dollars more on their waste management efforts than SCORE provides.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The only major change to the solid waste management program will be the addition of up-front separation at the Mar-Kit Landfill, which should enhance the program even more.

Red Lake County Summary

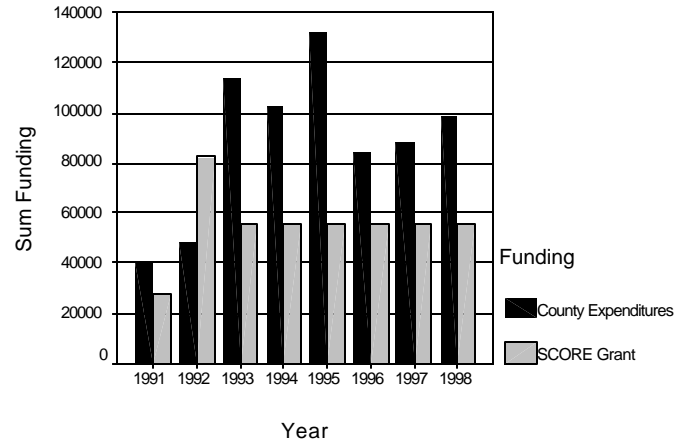
MSW Management

COUNTY: Red Lake



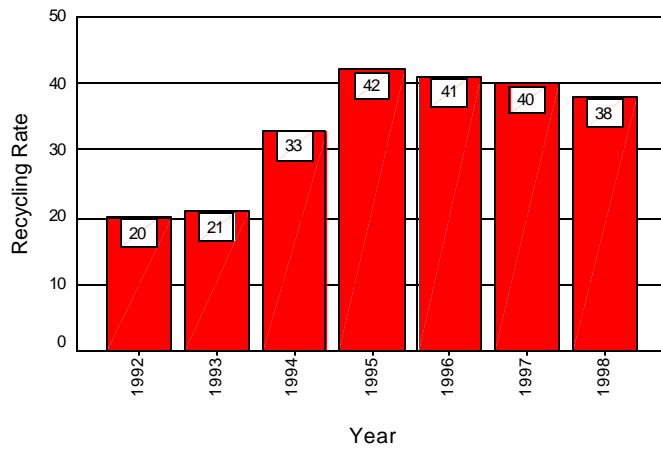
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Red Lake



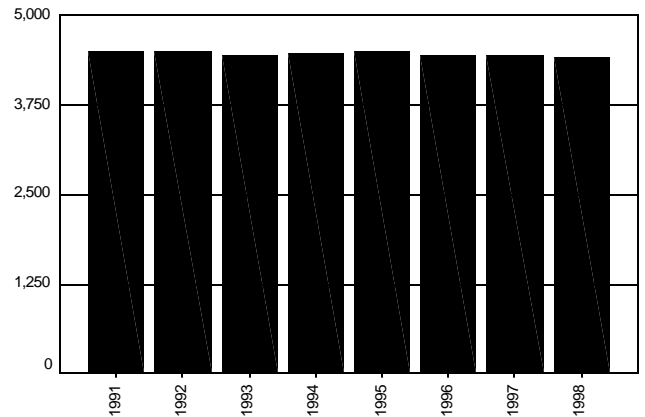
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Red Lake



Population

COUNTY: Red Lake



Waste Reduction Programs

Roseau County's waste reduction program is focused on providing information on reduction to the public and providing technical assistance to county businesses and industries. Waste reduction information on use of more durable and reusable materials and ways to cut waste during manufacturing has been given to the county's two largest Industries (Polaris Industries and Marvin Windows). The county's waste reduction program, especially for construction and demolition, is well established.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Roseau County's recycling program is unique in the fact that it focuses primarily on commercial/industrial recycling with a secondary focus on residential recycling. The county's efforts have paid dividends, as the recycling rate for the county is over 40 percent; not including yard waste credits. Roseau County is part of a Joint Powers Agreement along with Marshall and Kittson Counties, which have formed KaMaR Recycling (a regional recycling entity). There are eight residential rural drop off points for recyclables in the county providing continuous hours of operation. These drop-off points are operated and managed by KaMaR. All recyclables are taken to the KaMaR recycling processing facility in Karlstad for processing and marketing. An increase in the recycling rate will occur in 2001 when the Mar-Kit landfill up front processing facility opens; all of Roseau County MSW currently goes to this landfill for disposal.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Roseau County is part of the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste (NWMNHHW) group. The county offers three household hazardous waste (HHW) collection events annually throughout the county. The county manages problem waste such as oil, oil filters, and batteries by providing information to the public on where to take these items to private businesses to be properly disposed. The county will accept tires and appliances at the county transfer station for a fee.

Waste Processing

There currently is not any waste processing available to Roseau County, however, with the completion of the Mar-Kit Landfill front end processing facility in 2000, waste processing will become available.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Roseau County owns and operates a transfer station that receives MSW from all haulers in Roseau County. The county hauls from the transfer station to the Mar-Kit Landfill. The county has a 15-year contract with the Mar-Kit Landfill for disposal of MSW at \$45 per ton; a guarantee of no less than 8,000 tons per year or more than 12,000 ton per year; and waste processing must be in place by September of 2000.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Roseau County's funds for the operation of its SCORE programs come from the following sources: SCORE funding, HHW funding from Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, county service fees, grants, material sales (recycling), special waste collection fees and transfer station tipping fees. The largest costs of the program are landfill tipping fees, recycling costs and HHW costs.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Roseau County will continue to increase its waste reduction efforts and recycling program. Waste processing will start at the Mar- Kit Landfill by September 2000. The county has an Integrated Solid Waste

Management Program in place that works very well and utilizes all resources available to the county at this time.

Roseau County Historical Summary

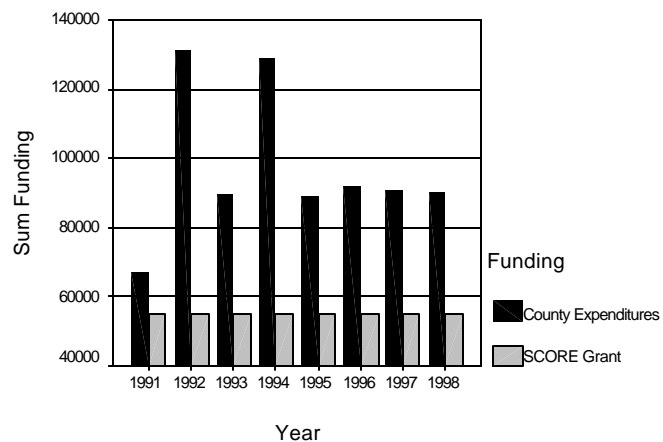
MSW Management

COUNTY: Roseau



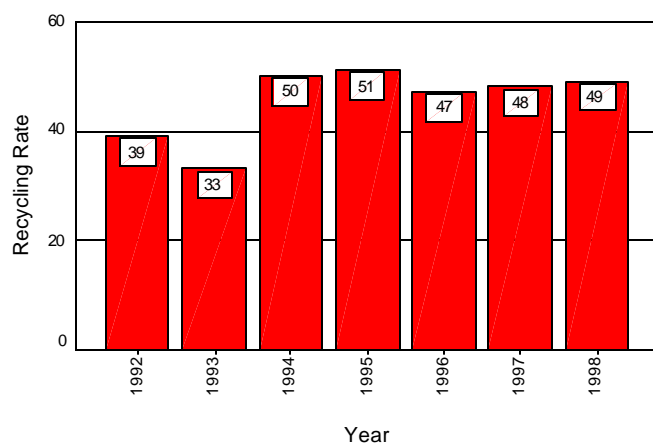
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Roseau



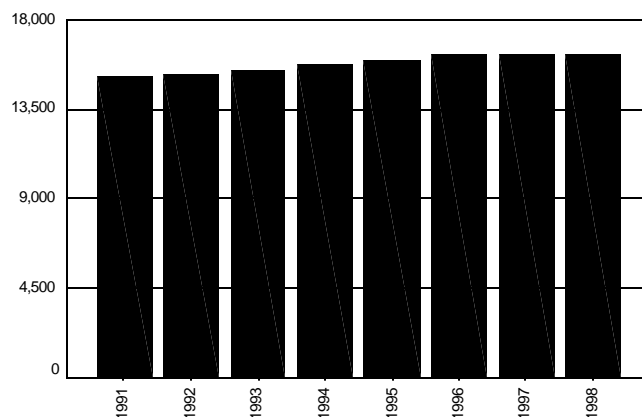
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Roseau



Population

COUNTY: Roseau



Waste Reduction Programs

Stevens County's current waste reduction program is focused on reducing both toxicity and volume of solid waste generated. The county has provided education and information to the public and technical assistance to businesses on how to reduce waste. The county has used Earth Week and other special events, such as National Pollution Prevention Week (P2 Week) to highlight their education efforts. Reduction of toxic materials is a primary concern of the county, since the entire county's municipal solid waste (MSW) is processed at Fergus Falls Waste to Energy Facility or the Quadrant Waste to Energy Facility.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Stevens County contracts with private recyclers for recycling services. The program consists of the following: curbside collection in each city in the county, a rural recycling program, a full-time recycling drop-off center, and commercial recycling. The county contracts and provides funding to Engebretson Sanitary Disposal, the Developmental Achievement Center, and Michealson Recycling for recycling services.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Stevens County has placed reduction of toxicity as a high priority, since most of the county's MSW goes to the Fergus Falls Incinerator for disposal. The county belongs to the Otter Tail household hazardous waste (HHW) group. The county has monthly HHW collection events May through September, held at the Stevens County Highway Department. The final collection event each year also includes a paint exchange. The county also provides residents with year-round disposal options for problem materials at the Stevens County Transfer Station. The county works with private businesses to make sure that there are options for the disposal of the following problem materials: Batteries, tires, fluorescent tubes, and household appliances. The county also provides drop-off opportunities for oil and oil filters at county Highway Department Garages at Morris, Chokio, and Donnelly.

Waste Processing

Stevens County has a contract with Otter Tail County for management of the county's MSW, including the use of the Fergus Falls Waste-to-Energy facility and all landfill disposal.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Stevens County owns and operates the Stevens County Transfer Station. The county relies on one private commercial haulers for the collection of MSW in the county and contracts with Otter Tail County for the disposal of the MSW. Approximately 85 percent of the population in Stevens County has waste collection or self-hauls to the county transfer station.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Stevens County operates its SCORE programs from the following sources of revenue: solid waste service fee, SCORE Funds, general revenue, demolition landfill tipping fees and misc. sales. The largest expenses for the system are recycling subsidies, bond debt for the transfer station, and administration costs.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The contract with Otter Tail County for MSW management is the only pressing issue facing Stevens County. It is hoped that with the Quadrant Facility proposed to come back on-line in the next couple years, Stevens County can continue to use waste-to-energy as its main waste disposal option.

Stevens County Historical Summary

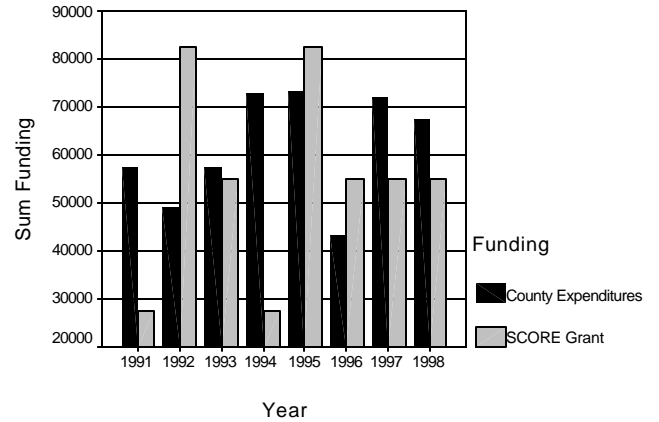
MSW Management

COUNTY: Stevens



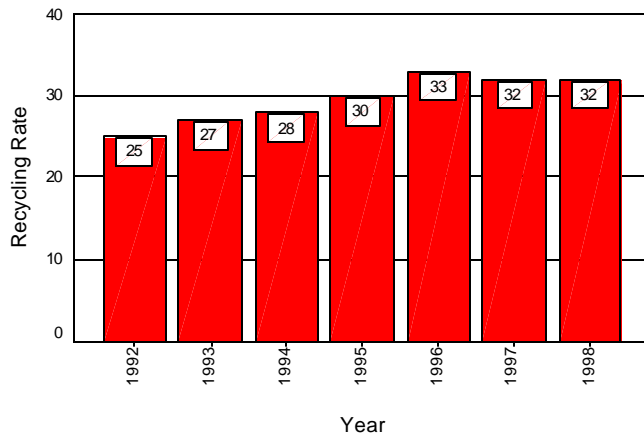
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Stevens



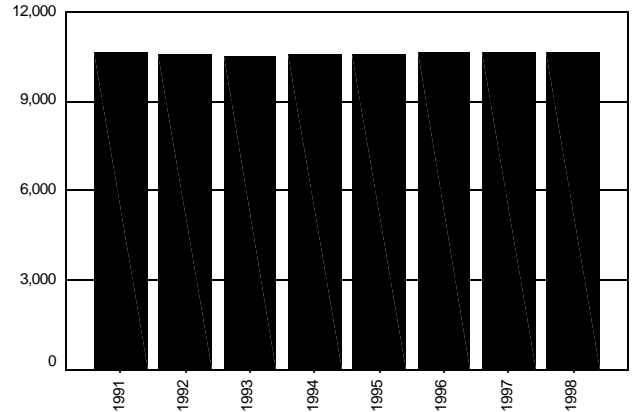
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Stevens



Population

COUNTY: Stevens



Waste Reduction Programs

Traverse County's waste reduction program is focused on providing information to the public and businesses in the county on how to reduce the amount waste they produce and the toxicity in the waste that is produced. The distribution of educational materials on ways to reduce the waste they produce, such as smart shopping, and information on the county's household hazardous waste (HHW) program and farm chemical collection program have been the primary tools used in the program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county relies on private recyclers to provide recycling services to the citizens of the county. Recycling drop-off sites are provided in each of the four communities in the county. Recycling rates for the county have increased in the past five years, however they have not met the state recycling goal of 35 percent.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Toxicity reduction is a major concern of Traverse County since most of the municipal solid waste (MSW) produced in the county goes to the Fergus Falls Waste to Energy Facility. The county is part of the Otter Tail County household hazardous waste (HHW) Group and conducts a HHW collection event yearly in the county. The county's problem material program consists of providing education and information to the public on where to dispose of the following items: oil, oil filters, tires, appliances and batteries; and working with private businesses to make sure there is a place for the residents to take these problem materials.

Waste Processing

Traverse County has a contract with Otter Tail County for use of the Fergus Falls Waste to Energy Facility. Approximately 75 percent of the waste produced in Traverse County go to the Fergus Falls Facility for processing.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Traverse County relies on one private hauler and two municipal haulers to collect the solid waste produced in the county. All waste is directly hauled to the Fergus Falls Waste to Energy facility or the Roberts Co., South Dakota landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Traverse County finances its SCORE programs from the following revenue sources: county general revenue, SCORE funds and grants. The county's largest expense is for administrative cost for the solid waste program. The county annually spends more than it receives from SCORE.

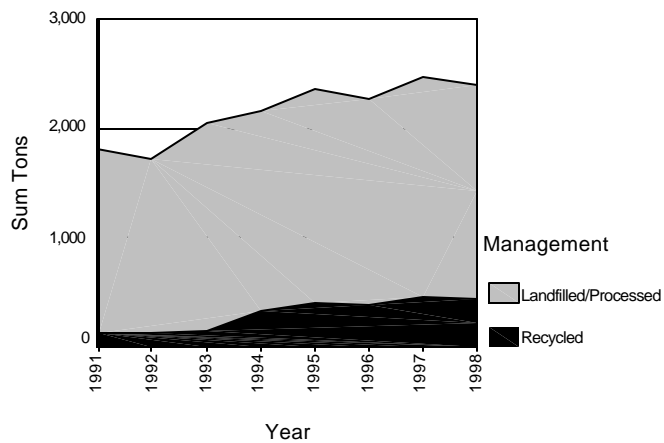
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Traverse County will look at renewing the contract with Otter Tail County in 2000. The county will also look at new programs as they come available at an affordable cost.

Traverse County Historical Summary

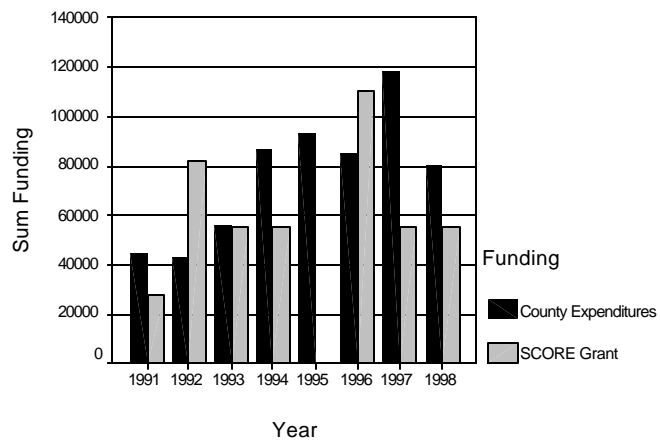
MSW Management

COUNTY: Traverse



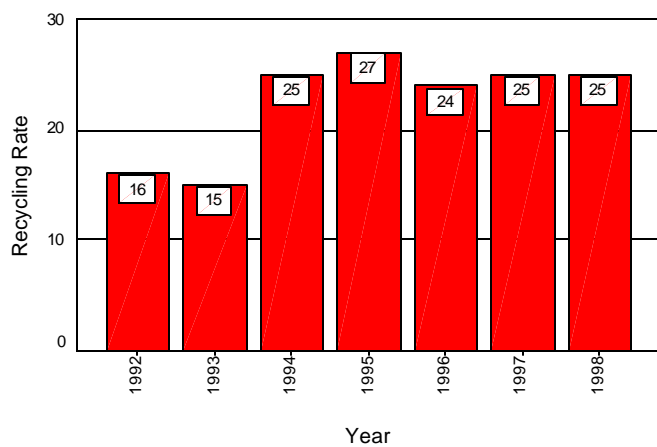
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Traverse



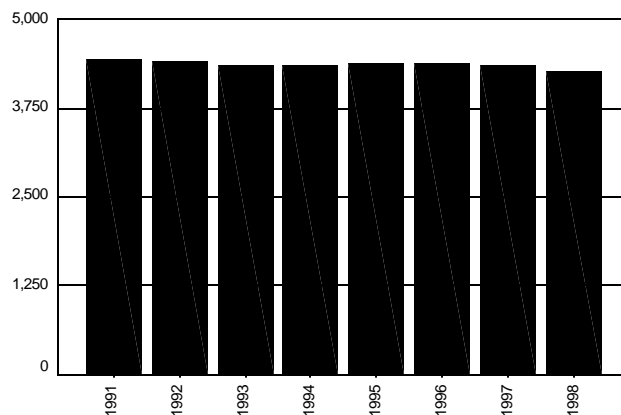
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Traverse



Population

COUNTY: Traverse



Waste Reduction Programs

Wilkin County's waste reduction program focuses on distribution of educational materials to the public and technical assistance to the businesses and industries in the county. Waste reduction is an important part of the county's overall solid waste management program. The county does not have a landfill or resource recovery facility and most rely on contracting for these services out of the county, which makes waste reduction necessary to keep residents costs down. The county views reduction of toxicity in the waste stream as an important part of waste reduction, since most of the county's municipal solid waste (MSW) goes to the Fergus Falls Waste to Energy Facility. The county will continue the current program and explore the possibilities of working a joint program with neighboring counties. The county is currently working with Becker and Clay Counties on a materials exchange program with education on waste reduction included in the program. The county plans to participate in the statewide waste reduction program in 2000.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Wilkin County provides a voluntary recycling drop-off program for its residents and businesses. The program begins with education and the development of public awareness on how and why to recycle. The county provides twelve drop-off sites spread throughout the county and one full time recycling center located in Breckenridge. All recycling drop-offs and the center are accessible to the public year-round. The program is totally operated and funded by the county.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Wilkin County has a priority of removing toxins from the waste stream before the waste goes to the Fergus Falls Waste-to-Energy Facility. The county belongs to the Otter Tail County household hazardous waste (HHW) group and annually provides several collection events throughout the county (six events in 1998). The county also provides a drop-off site for the following problem materials: batteries, tires, oil, oil filters, and appliances.

Waste Processing

Wilkin County has a contract with Otter Tail County for the use of the Fergus Falls and Quadrant waste-to-energy facilities.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Wilkin County relies on private haulers for the collection of MSW in the county. All MSW collected is either hauled directly to the Fergus Falls Incinerator or to the Wahpeton transfer station for transportation to the Fergus Falls Incinerator or the Gwinner Landfill in North Dakota. The county estimates that approximately 75 percent of all county residents have access to some type of MSW collection service.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county relies on the following revenue sources for funding its SCORE programs: county revenues, SCORE funds, and the sale of recyclable materials. The recycling program operation and the HHW/problem materials program are the largest expenses for the county.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

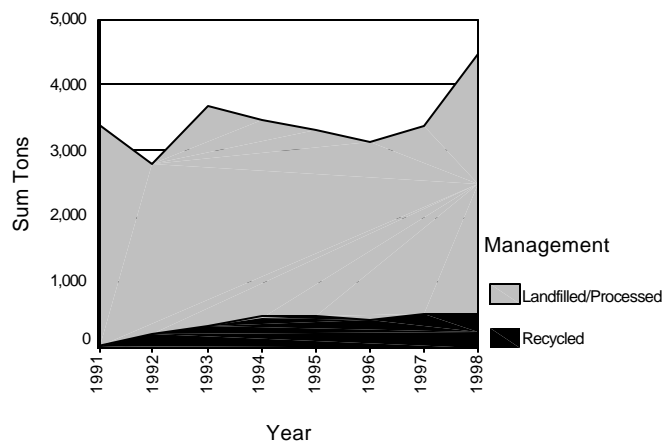
Wilkin County is looking to develop a new and larger facility for handling all recycling, HHW, and problem materials. The facility would allow customers to have a drive-through disposal option for recyclables, HHW

and problem materials. The county is currently working on the renewing of the contract with Otter Tail County for disposal at the Fergus Falls Waste to Energy Facility.

Wilkin County Historical Summary

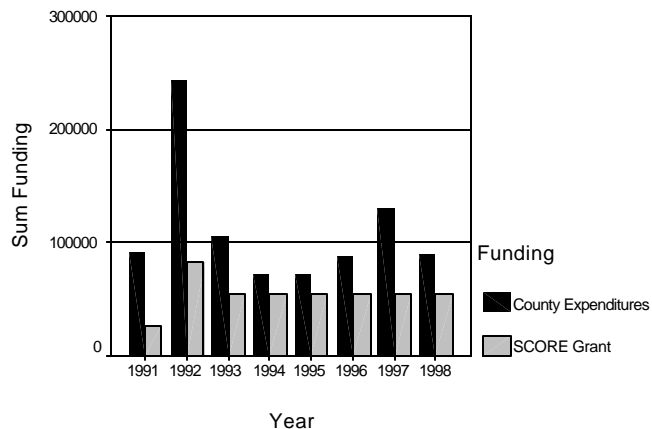
MSW Management

COUNTY: Wilkin



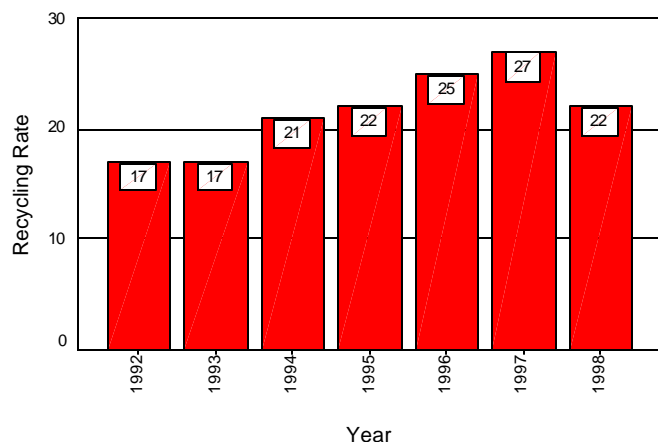
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Wilkin



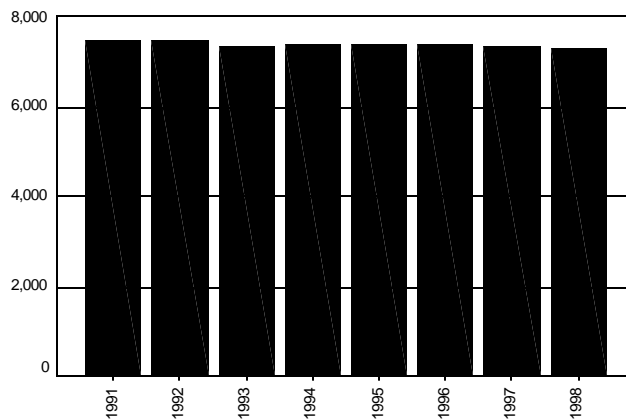
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Wilkin



Population

COUNTY: Wilkin



Waste Reduction Programs

Benton County is working toward receiving the three-percent waste reduction credit. The county practices waste reduction in its office by repairing and updating old equipment and purchasing used equipment.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside recycling is available in all incorporated cities. Drop-off or redemption centers are located in Foley and St. Cloud. The county has two large manufacturers that contribute to their recycling totals. The county contracts with private haulers for recycling services.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Benton County is a member of the Tri-County Solid Waste Commission operating a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) facility in St. Cloud. The facility is being expanded to accommodate increasing use. The expansion is being funded in part by a capital assistance grant from the OEA. Appliances, tires, used motor oil, oil filters, lead acid and household batteries are managed by the private sector. The private sector has been supported from time to time through county SCORE funds.

Waste Processing

The majority of Benton County's waste that is not reduced, reused, or recycled is delivered to the NRG refuse-derived fuel (RDF) processing facility in Elk River. The NRG facility produces RDF for Great River Energy also located in Elk River. The contract with NRG is good through 2009. A minimal amount of residual, non-processible, and bypass waste is land disposed at the Elk River Landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county does not own or operate any facilities. Collection of waste is managed by the private sector. Eleven haulers collect waste in Stearns County. The haulers deliver waste to the NRG RDF processing facility. Under certain circumstances haulers are instructed to bypass the facility and land dispose of the waste at Superior and Elk River landfills.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through state grants and a solid waste assessment.

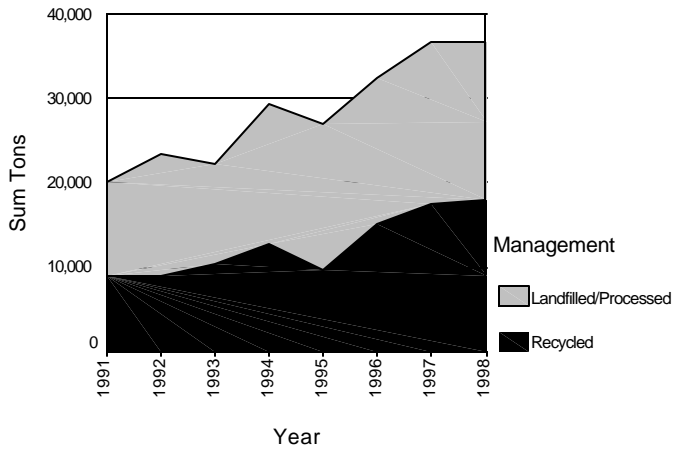
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Benton County will focus on mercury pollution prevention, waste reduction, yard waste management education, reuse of construction and demolition debris, and promoting local markets for recyclables.

Benton County Historical Summary

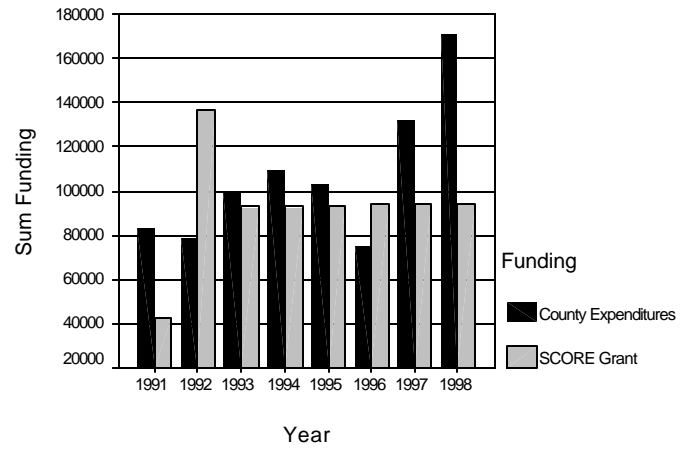
MSW Management

COUNTY: Benton



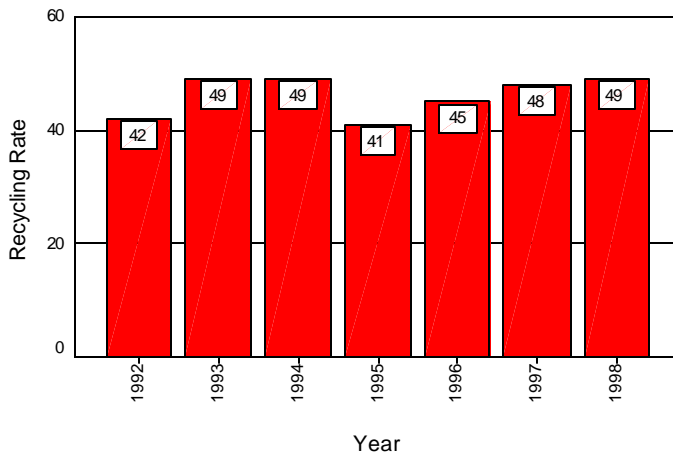
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Benton



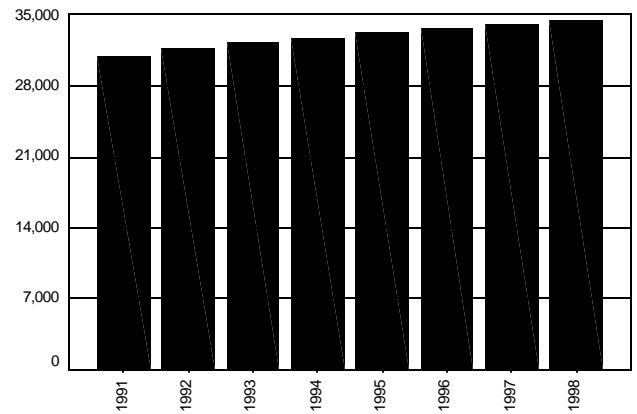
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Benton



Population

COUNTY: Benton



Waste Reduction Programs

Cass County has passed a procurement policy resolution about purchasing products that are more durable and made with recycled content. At the county's transfer station, used appliances, furniture, and other household goods are set aside for reuse. Cass County has been very active in educating businesses, citizens, and resort owners about how to reduce waste. The county has begun implementation of a materials exchange, onsite business waste reduction assistance, and a construction and demolition reuse program in cooperation with Crow Wing and Hubbard Counties. This two-year project is funded in part through a grant with the OEA.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Cass County has twenty-six drop-off locations for recycling. A materials recovery facility (MRF) is located in Pine River. Cass County maintains a contract with a private contractor for operation of the MRF. Cass County has been active in investigating local markets for materials. The county recently took the lead on a Region Five Development Grant to facilitate the use of glass as aggregate in the region. A method to analyze the costs and benefits of this use was also prepared and can be adapted for use by other counties.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Cass County is a member of the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste Regional Program. The county operates a collection center and product exchange at the transfer station/ materials recovery facility (MRF). Cass County hosts four mobile collections in rural communities annually. There are several public and private locations throughout the county to recycle problem materials including white goods, tires, fluorescent bulbs, motor oil, oil filters, and auto and household batteries. Residents are allowed to drop off a limited amount of these materials per trip with the costs covered through the county's solid waste assessment.

Waste Processing

Cass County's waste, not reduced, reused, or recycled, is transported from the transfer station to the Sanifill Landfill located in Elk River. The current Cass County contract with Sanifill terminates on October 31, 2000. The county is currently investigating opportunities to process waste, perhaps in conjunction with Otter Tail County.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Cass County owns a transfer station and materials recycling facility located in Pine River. Thirteen haulers provide collection service and there are five canister sites in the county. Waste is delivered to the transfer station/MRF where it is loaded onto trailers and transported to Sanifill. Haulers do not pay a tip fee for recyclables delivered to the MRF. There are four public drop-off location for yard waste within the county.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through tip fees, state grants, SCORE funds, and a solid waste assessment.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Cass County will be refining its current program to improve services and will continue to pursue local markets for recyclables. The major focus in the future will be on developing a successful materials

exchange, increasing waste reduction in the business sector, and developing additional reuse opportunities for household goods and construction and demolition waste.

Cass County Historical Summaries

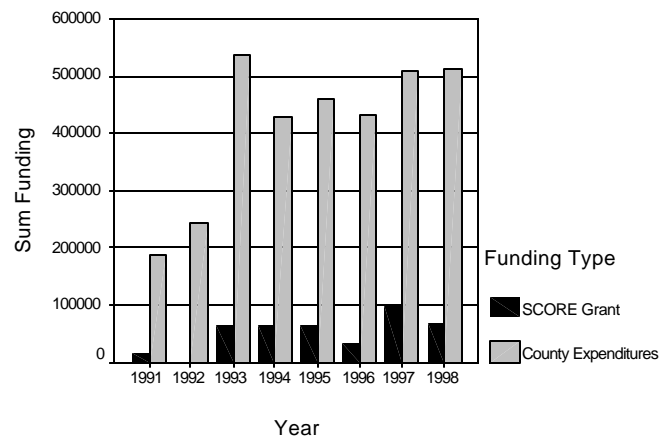
MSW Management

COUNTY: Cass



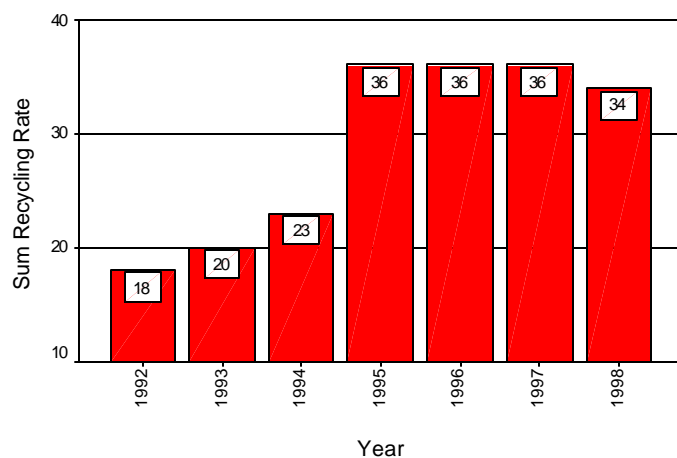
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Cass



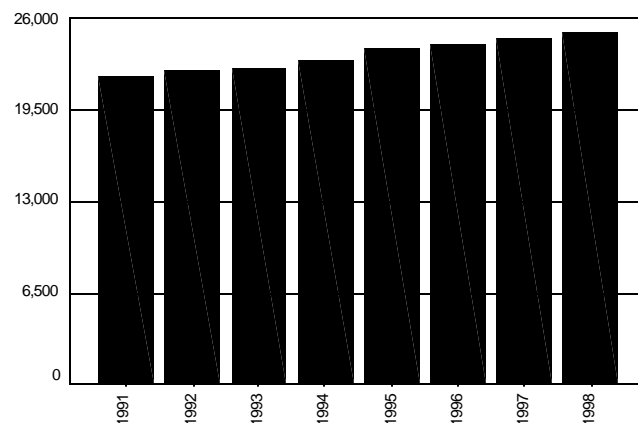
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Cass



Population

COUNTY: Cass



Waste Reduction Programs

Chisago County does not currently receive the three-percent waste reduction credit. The county intends to pass a procurement resolution and implement purchasing policies and guidelines. Chisago County is in the process of developing an Environmental Information and Education (I&E) Center with the assistance of a \$53,000 grant from the OEA. Project goals include:

- Creating links between environmental resource professionals and community organizations, schools, and businesses.
- Developing a materials exchange for the reuse of business and industry products that are unwanted by one company but still have useful lives for other companies (see www.mnexchange.org for further information).
- Offering waste reduction and pollution prevention assistance.
- Continuing the education program on illegal garbage burning and dumping.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Chisago County has four privately operated recycling centers. Haulers are required, by license, to offer residents and businesses a minimum of once-per-month curbside recycling of four types of material. The county offers recycling opportunities for six items at employee desks and other locations within the Government Center.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Chisago County has received a capital assistance grant from the OEA to establish a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) facility. The county hosts one rural collection event each year and has contracted with Washington County for HHW disposal services at times other than the annual event. The county contracts for and subsidizes the recycling of residential tires and appliances. Used motor oil, oil filters, and lead-acid batteries are managed by the private sector. Button batteries are accepted at the government center and retailers. Problem materials collection is also offered at the landfill for white goods, tires, fluorescent bulbs, motor oil, oil filters, and auto and household batteries.

Waste Processing

The majority of Chisago County's waste, not reduced, reused or recycled, is land disposed at the East Central Solid Waste Commission Landfill near Mora. Some waste is landfilled at the Sanifill Landfill in Elk River and Timberland Hills Landfill in Wisconsin. The county is planning, along with other east central counties, to implement processing at the East Central Solid Waste Commission Processing Facility.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county solid waste infrastructure includes one privately owned transfer station and four privately-owned and operated recycling centers. There are ten haulers in the county that direct-haul to the East Central Landfill, the Sanifill Landfill in Elk River or Timberland Hills Landfill in Wisconsin.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through tip fees, license fees, state grants, SCORE funds, and a waste management fee on property tax statements.

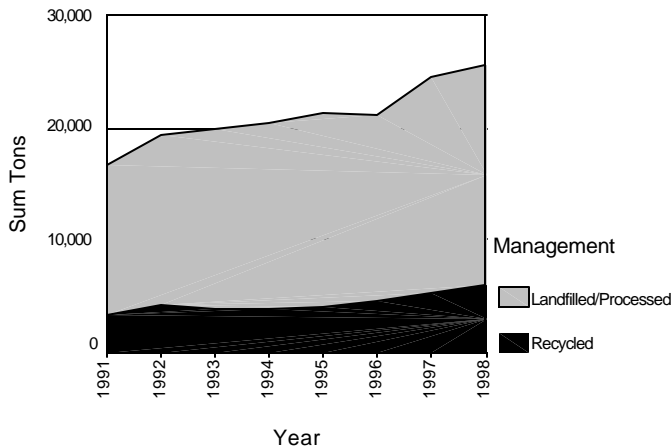
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Chisago County will be refining its current program to improve services. The major focus in the future will be on developing the new environmental information and education center and promoting materials exchange for businesses. The county also plans to continue its Burn Barrel Buy-Back (4B's) program throughout a portion of 2000. The 4B's program offers residents six months of ½ price garbage service when they turn in their burn barrels and sign up for service.

Chisago County Historical Summary

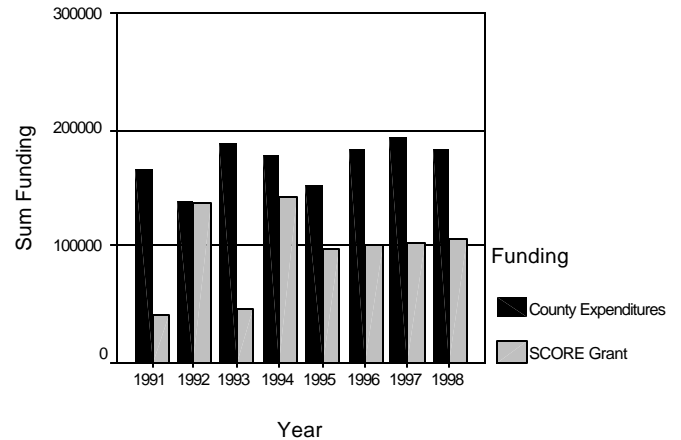
MSW Management

COUNTY: Chisago



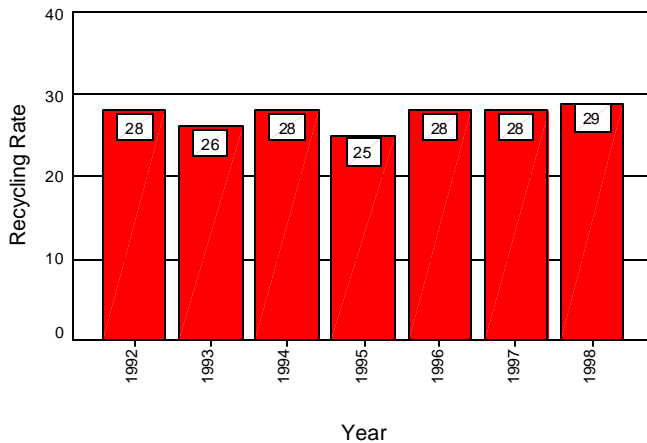
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Chisago



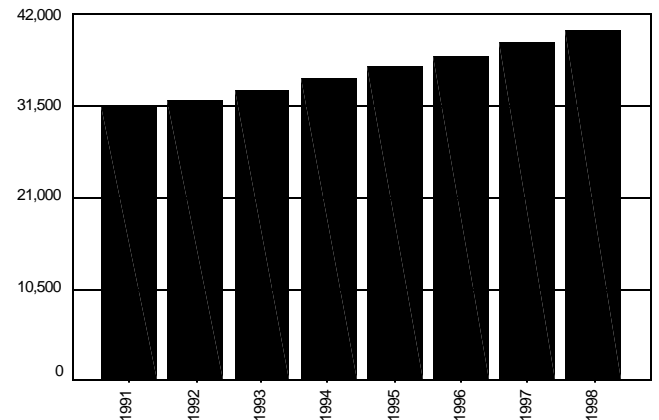
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Chisago



Population

COUNTY: Chisago



Waste Reduction Programs

Crow Wing County is the first county to document quantities of waste reduced (beyond the three-percent credit available through the source reduction checklist) and request SCORE credit from the OEA. In 1997, the county received a 5.7 percent source reduction credit through actual waste reduction data supplied through business surveys and previous OEA waste reduction grants to businesses. The county is working with several organizations to reuse bikes through a collection, repair, and redistribution program. This program provides reconditioned bikes to people in need throughout the county. The county is also collecting used textbooks from the county's school districts for redistribution and reuse at the ReUse Book Center in Minneapolis. The county has begun implementation of a materials exchange, on-site business waste reduction assistance, and construction and demolition reuse program in cooperation with Cass and Hubbard counties. This two-year project is funded in part through an OEA grant.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Crow Wing County has one recycling center, two curbside collection programs and twelve drop-off programs. The county's residential program began in 1991, collecting 255 tons of recyclables. By 1998, the residential program was responsible for collecting 1,302 tons of recyclable materials. The vast majority of recyclable materials collected and managed comes from the commercial/industrial sector. This may be attributed in part to the county's active promotion of Minnesota Waste Wise and educational business surveys.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Crow Wing County is a member of the Tri-County Solid Waste Management Commission Household Hazardous Waste Regional Program. The county holds collections and product exchange at the Crow Wing County Landfill. Problem materials collection is also offered at the landfill for white goods, tires, motor oil, oil filters, and auto and household batteries. In addition many retailers also offer problem materials collection for white goods, tires, fluorescent bulbs, motor oil, oil filters, and auto and household batteries.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Crow Wing County owns a landfill, which is operated by a private contractor. Fourteen private haulers collect waste. The majority of collected waste is delivered to the county's landfill. Some waste is delivered to the Cass County transfer station in Pine River and the Sanifill Landfill in Elk River.

SCORE Financing - Revenues and Expenditures

The County finances all of its SCORE programs through tip fees, license fees, state grants and a solid waste assessment.

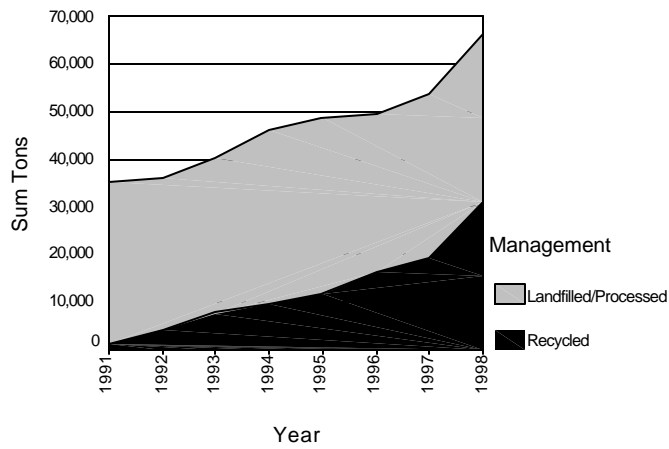
Beyond 2000 - What's Next?

Crow Wing County will be refining its current program to improve services. The major focus in the future will be on developing a successful materials exchange, increasing waste reduction in the business sector, and developing additional reuse opportunities.

Crow Wing County Historical Summaries

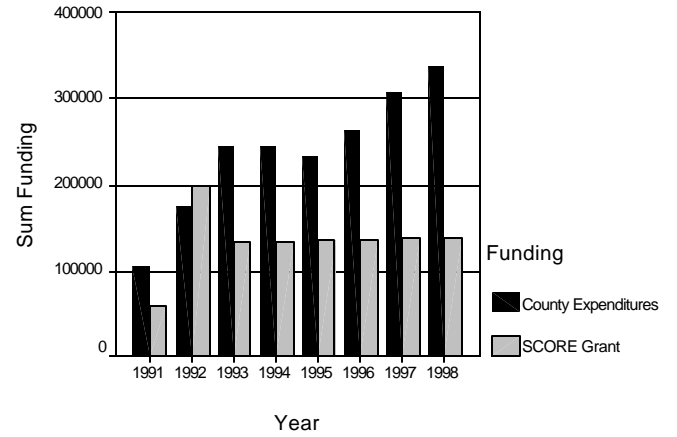
MSW Management

COUNTY: Crow Wing



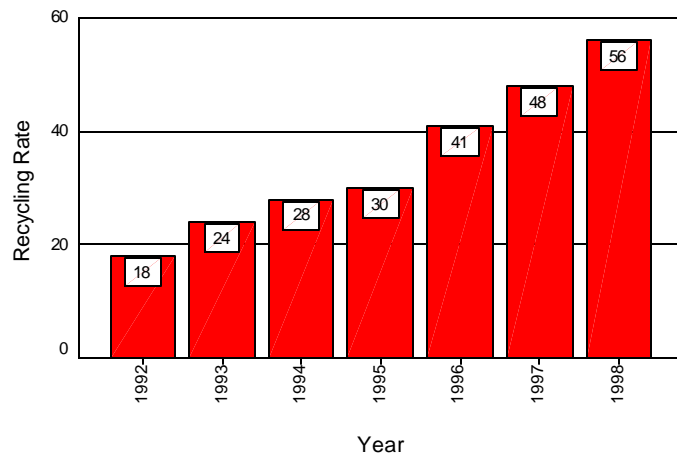
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Crow Wing



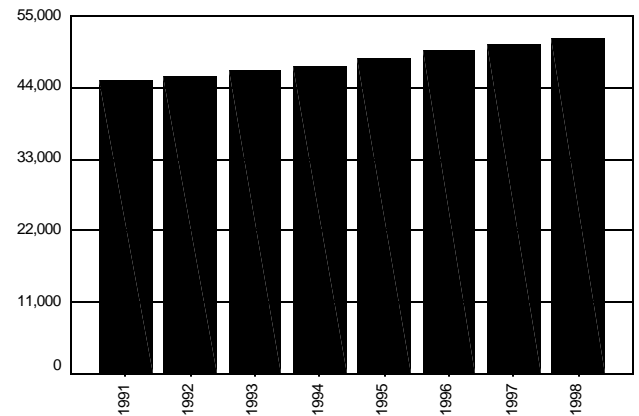
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Crow Wing



Population

COUNTY: Crow Wing



Waste Reduction Programs

Isanti County does not currently receive the three-percent source reduction credit. The county intends to examine and possibly develop a construction and demolition material recovery and reuse program and promote the use of materials with recycled content.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Isanti County has two privately owned and operated recycling centers, one of which receives some public funding. Curbside recycling is offered in three cities. Haulers offer businesses the opportunity to recycle four types of materials. School districts in the county also recycle at least four types of materials.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Isanti County hosts a household hazardous waste (HHW) collection event annually and provides education about HHW to residents throughout the year. A drop-off area for tires and appliances is located at the Cambridge Transfer Station. Used motor oil, oil filters, and lead-acid batteries are managed by the private sector. Batteries are collected and recycled at a HHW collection event and managed by the private sector.

Waste Processing

The majority of Isanti County's waste that is not reduced, reused, or recycled is land disposed at the East Central Solid Waste Commission (ECSWC) Landfill near Mora. Some waste is landfilled in Wisconsin. The county, along with other East Central counties, is planning to implement processing at the East Central Solid Waste Commission Processing Facility. A strategy to implement a waste assurance mechanism is also being developed.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county solid waste infrastructure includes one transfer station owned by the ECSWC. There are six private haulers operating in the county that haul waste to the transfer station and a landfill in Wisconsin. All haulers offer volume-based pricing and recycling services.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through general revenue and state grants.

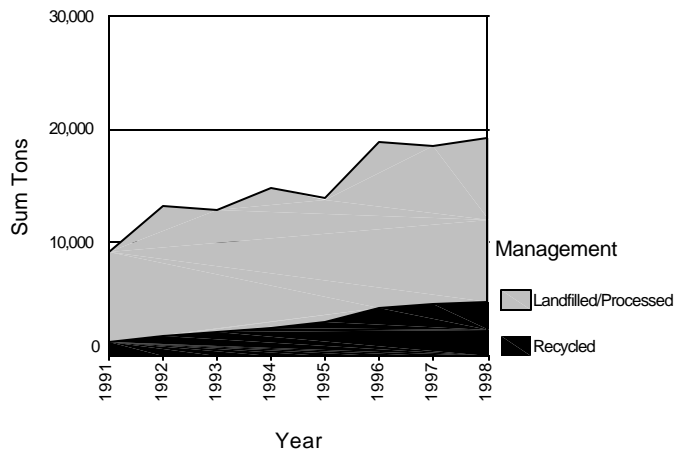
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Isanti County will be refining its current program to improve services in the following areas: waste reduction, education, recycling, yard waste management, and abatement of backyard burning on-site disposal.

Isanti County Historical Summary

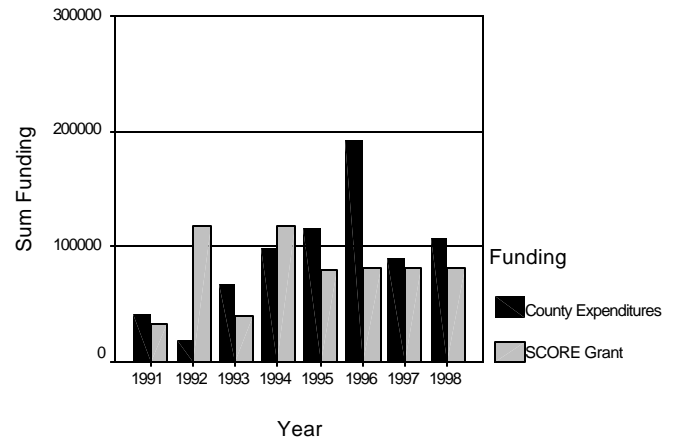
MSW Management

COUNTY: Isanti



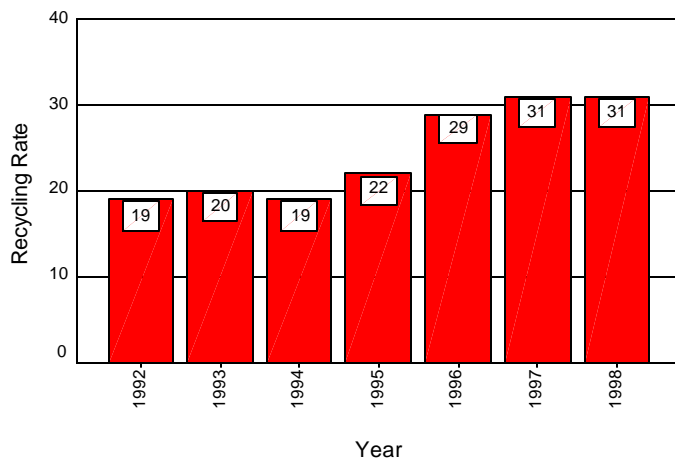
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Isanti



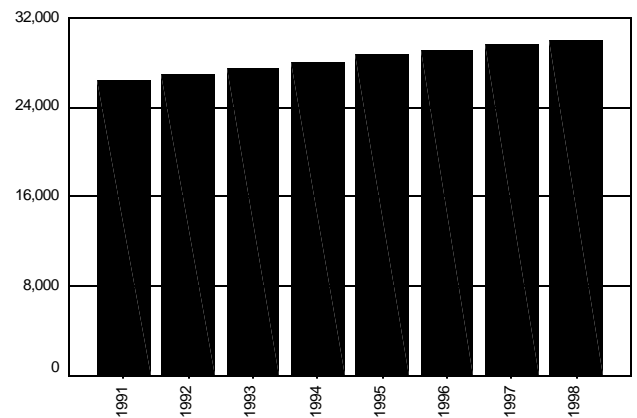
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Isanti



Population

COUNTY: Isanti



Waste Reduction Programs

Kanabec County is working toward receiving the three-percent source reduction credit. The county currently purchases post-consumer recycled content paper products, building and landscaping products, office and janitorial supplies, and paving materials.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Kanabec County has two recycling drop-off locations and one privately operated recycling center. Curbside collection of recyclables is required in one city.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Kanabec County hosts an annual household hazardous waste (HHW) collection event and provides education about HHW to residents throughout the year. A drop-off area for tires, appliances and lead acid batteries is located at the East Central Solid Waste Commission (ECSWC) Landfill. Used motor oil and oil filters are managed by the private sector. Batteries are also collected and recycled at the HHW collection event and managed by the private sector.

Waste Processing

The majority of Kanabec County's waste that is not reduced, reused or recycled, is land disposed at the East Central Solid Waste Commission (ECSWC) Landfill near Mora. The county is planning, along with other East Central counties, to implement processing at the ECSWC Processing Facility. A strategy to implement a waste assurance mechanism is also being developed.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county solid waste infrastructure includes the East Central Solid Waste Commission facilities. There are eight haulers operating in the county that haul waste to the ECSWC landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through tipping fees, state grants and a solid waste assessment.

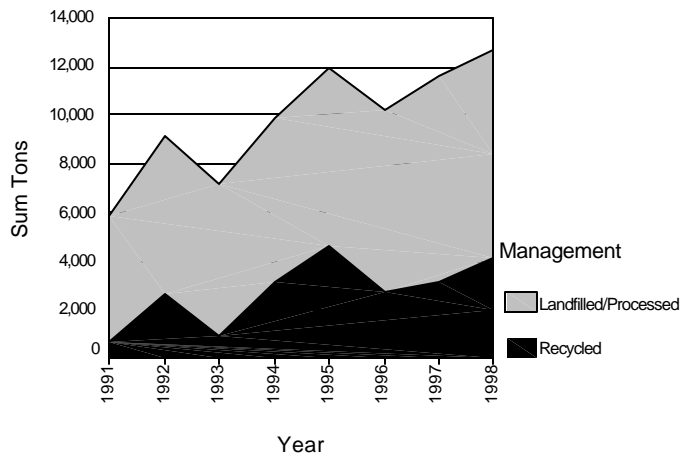
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Kanabec County is refining its current programs to improve waste reduction and education services. The county will be working with other East Central counties to develop processing at the ECSWC Processing Facility.

Kanabec County Historical Summary

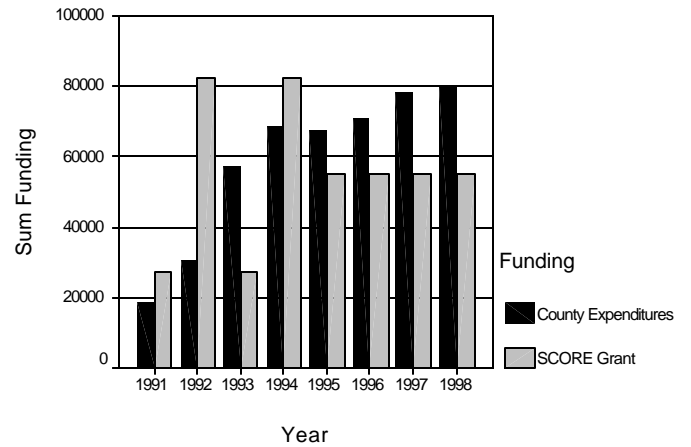
MSW Management

COUNTY: Kanabec



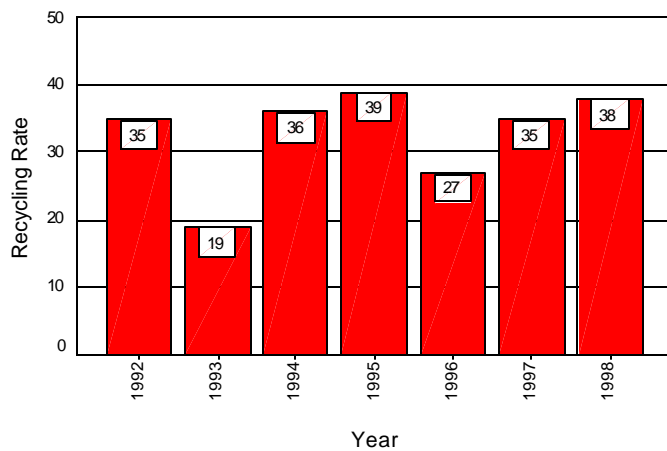
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Kanabec



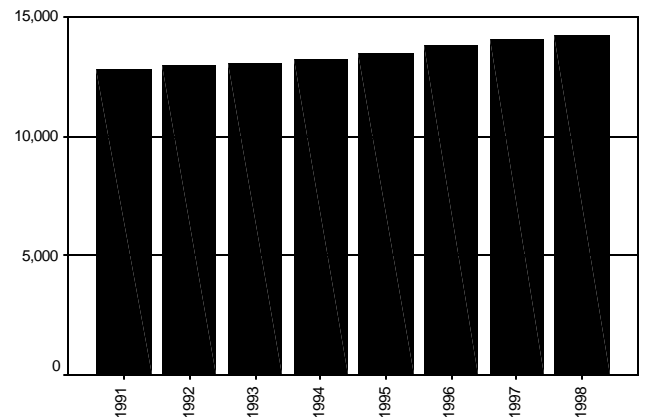
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Kanabec



Population

COUNTY: Kanabec



Waste Reduction Programs

Mille Lacs County is working toward receiving the three percent source reduction credit. Some county offices use post-consumer recycled content copier paper, letterhead and stationery. The county occasionally purchases post consumer recycled content building and landscaping products and janitorial supplies.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are two privately owned and operated recycling centers within the county that receive county subsidies. Curbside collection of recyclables is offered in the cities of Princeton, Milaca, Onamia, Isle and Foreston.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Mille Lacs County does not have a household hazardous waste (HHW) program. The county intends to examine the possibility of an annual HHW collection event using the services of the Stearns County mobile collection unit. A drop-off area for tires, appliances and lead acid batteries is located at the East Central Solid Waste Commission (ECSWC) Landfill. Used motor oil, oil filters and household batteries are managed by the private sector.

Waste Processing

The majority of Mille Lacs County's waste that is not reduced, reused or recycled, is land disposed at the ECSWC Landfill near Mora. The county, along with other East Central counties, is planning to implement processing at the East Central Solid Waste Commission Processing Facility. A strategy to implement a waste assurance mechanism is also being developed.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county solid waste infrastructure includes the East Central Solid Waste Commission facilities. There are seven haulers operating in the county that haul waste to the ECSWC landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through tipping fees and state grants.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Mille Lacs County will be refining its current program to improve waste reduction and education services. The county will be working with other east central counties to develop processing at the ECSWC Processing Facility.

Mille Lacs County Historical Summary

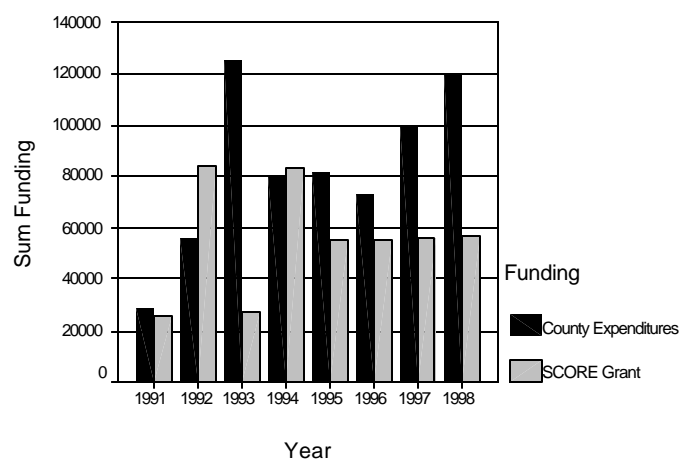
MSW Management

COUNTY: Mille Lacs



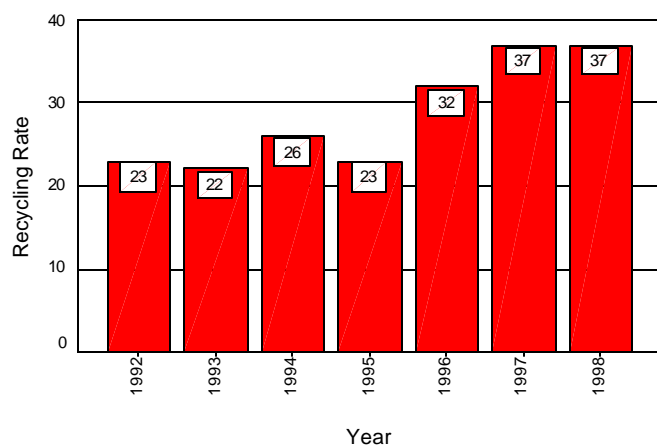
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Mille Lacs



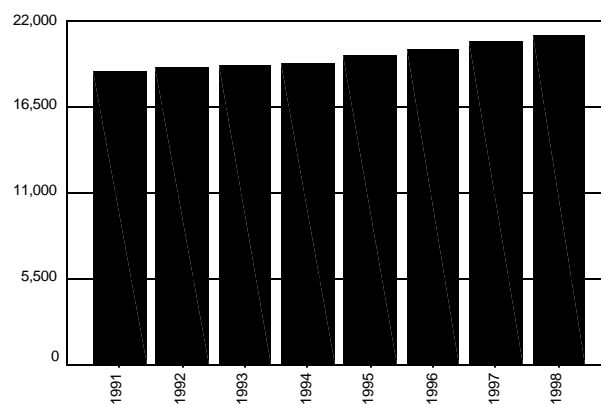
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Mille Lacs



Population

COUNTY: Mille Lacs



Waste Reduction Programs

Morrison County receives the three-percent source reduction credit and is working to document additional waste reduction activities through an annual businesses waste reduction survey. The county has implemented several waste reduction initiatives at county buildings. For example, the public works department recycles and reuses antifreeze, resurfaces highway signs, and cancels duplicate catalogs and publications.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Morrison County has worked over the last three years to ensure that recyclable collection services are available countywide. Curbside recyclable collection is available in 15 of the 16 cities within the county. Ten townships operate recycling drop-off sites. An annual environmental newsletter is distributed to residents via the local newspaper and a tri-annual newsletter is sent to all third, fourth, and fifth graders.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Morrison County is a member of the Tri-County Solid Waste Commission household hazardous waste (HHW) program. The county has a permanent HHW facility and product exchange located at the county landfill. The county also utilizes the Tri-County's mobile collection unit to host collection events in rural areas. A site to recycle problem materials including white goods, tires, fluorescent bulbs, motor oil, oil filters, and auto, and household batteries, is located at the landfill.

Waste Processing

Morrison County disposes of its waste at the Greater Morrison County Landfill. No processing is occurring at this time due to capacity issues, financial, and institutional constraints.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

MSW is collected by 14 private haulers and delivered to the county landfill. A hauler-collected fee has been placed on all collected waste regardless of the disposal location. Morrison County has worked with all cities and townships to implement a countywide collection system that provides residents and businesses with solid waste and recycling collection services and drop-off locations. Yard waste is collected at the curb in two cities and there are six rural yard waste collection locations throughout the county.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through tip fees, hauler-collected service fees, license fees, state grants, SCORE funds, and a solid waste assessment.

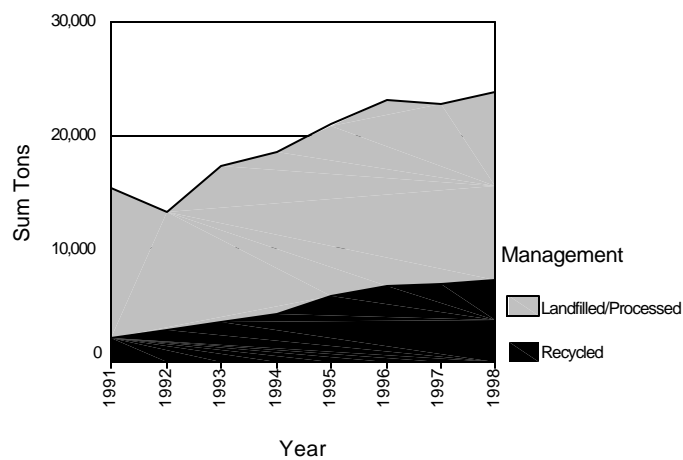
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Morrison County is in the process of updating its solid waste management plan. The major focus in the future will be on waste reduction. An environmental specialist has been hired to support waste reduction and waste abatement programs. Morrison County will continue to monitor the potential for processing solid waste in a cost effective and environmentally sound manner.

Morrison County Historical Summary

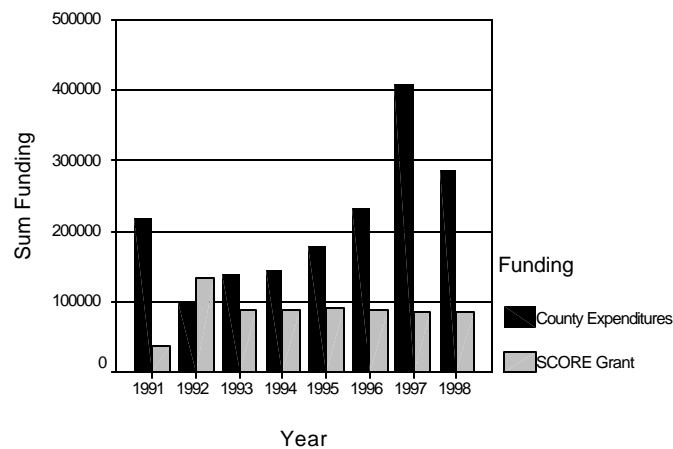
MSW Management

COUNTY: Morrison : :



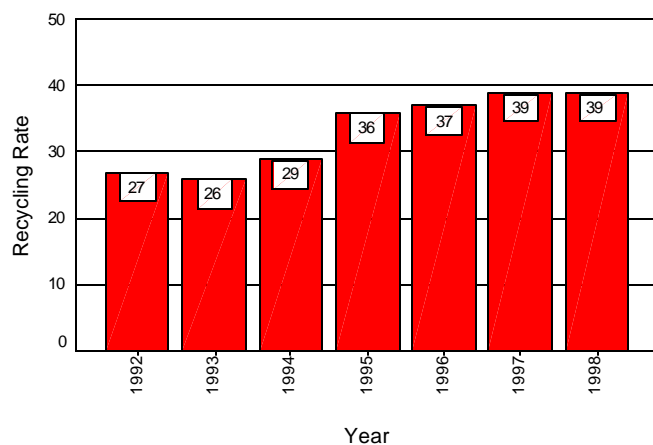
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Morrison : :



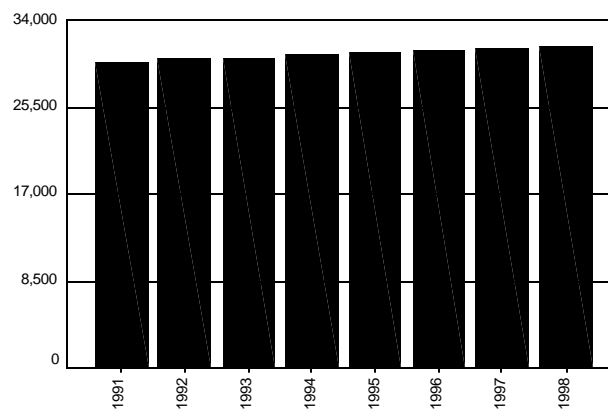
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Morrison



Population

COUNTY: Morrison



Waste Reduction Programs

Pine County is working toward receiving the three-percent source reduction credit. The county currently purchases post consumer recycled content paper products and janitorial supplies.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Pine County has twenty-six recycling drop-off sheds and one curbside collection program. The Federal Correctional Institution in Sandstone and Hinckley Grand Casino have implemented extensive internal waste reduction and recycling programs.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Pine County hosts an annual household hazardous waste (HHW) collection event and provides HHW education to residents throughout the year. A drop-off area for tires and appliances is located at the Hinckley Transfer Station. Used motor oil, oil filters, lead acid and household batteries are managed by the private sector. Batteries are also collected and recycled at an annual HHW collection event and managed by the private sector.

Waste Processing

The majority of Pine County's waste is land disposed at the East Central Solid Waste Commission (ECSWC) Landfill near Mora. The county is planning, along with other east central counties, to implement processing at the East Central Solid Waste Commission Processing Facility. A strategy to implement a waste assurance mechanism is also being developed.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county solid waste infrastructure includes the East Central Solid Waste Commission facilities that includes a compost facility, material recovery facility (MRF), landfill, and two transfer stations. Twelve haulers operate in the county and take waste to the Hinckley Transfer Station. The waste is hauled in transfer trailers to the ECSWC landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through tipping fees, state grants and a solid waste assessment.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Pine County will be refining its current program to improve waste reduction, education, and recycling services. The county will be working with other East Central counties to develop processing at the ECSWC processing facility.

Pine County Historical Summary

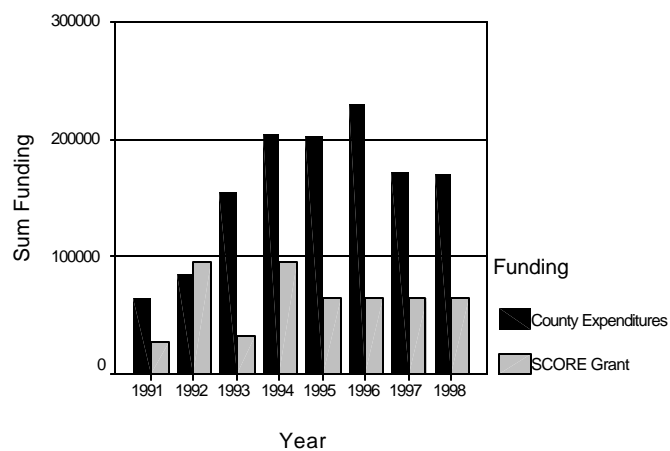
MSW Management

COUNTY: Pine



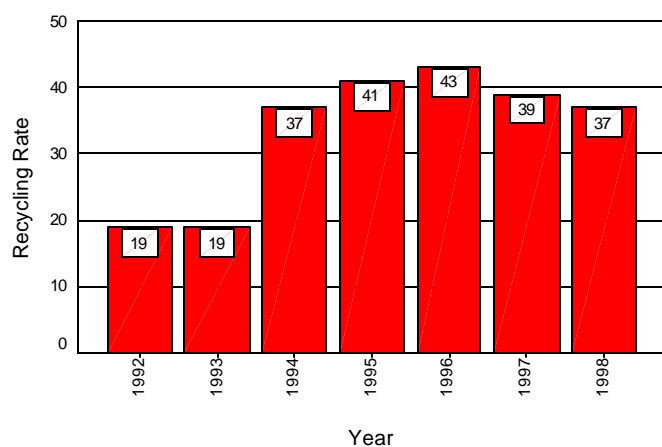
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Pine



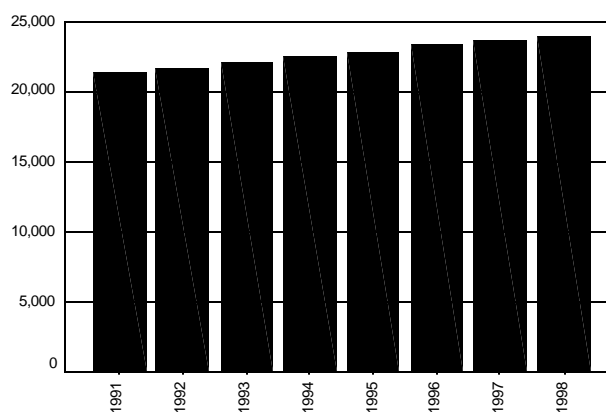
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Pine



Population

COUNTY: Pine



Waste Reduction Programs

Sherburne County receives the three-percent source reduction credit. The county practices waste reduction in its offices through programs such as the “Worm Gin” with Liberty Paper. The county is planning to develop a food waste reduction and reuse program and implement additional activities consistent with the OEA source reduction credit criteria.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside recycling is available in all incorporated cities. Drop-off or redemption centers are located in Princeton and Elk River. Drop-off or redemption centers are located in four townships. The county conducts an annual business waste reduction and recycling awards program.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Sherburne County is a member of the Tri-County Solid Waste Commission which operates a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) facility in St. Cloud. The facility is being expanded to accommodate increasing use. The expansion is being funded in part by a capital assistance grant from the OEA. Appliances, tires, used motor oil, and oil filters are managed by the private sector. The private sector has been supported from time to time with county SCORE funds. The county manages lead acid and household batteries. The county has containers placed at fourteen different sites throughout the county for residents to recycle their batteries.

Waste Processing

The majority of Sherburne County’s waste that is not reduced, reused or recycled is delivered to the NRG refuse derived fuel (RDF) Processing Facility in Elk River. The facility produces RDF for Great River Energy also located in Elk River. The contract with NRG is good through 2009. A minimal amount of residual, non-processible, and bypass waste is land disposed at the Elk River Landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county does not own or operate any facilities. Collection of waste is managed by the private sector. Twenty-three private haulers collect waste in Sherburne County. The haulers deliver waste to the NRG RDF processing facility. Under certain circumstances haulers are instructed to bypass the facility and land dispose of the waste at Superior and Elk River landfills.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through permit fees, disposal fees and a service fee. The county plans to phase out the service fee.

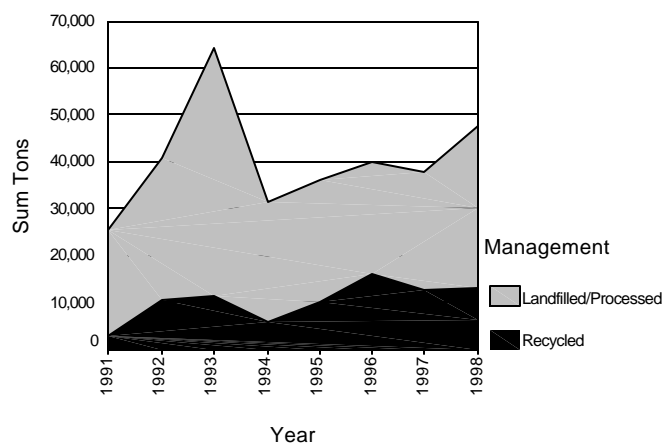
Beyond 2000 — What’s Next?

Sherburne County will focus on food waste reduction and recovery, improve its local SCORE grant program, initiate a municipal cooperative yard waste program, and provide increased technical assistance to businesses to reduce and recycle waste.

Sherburne County Historical Summary

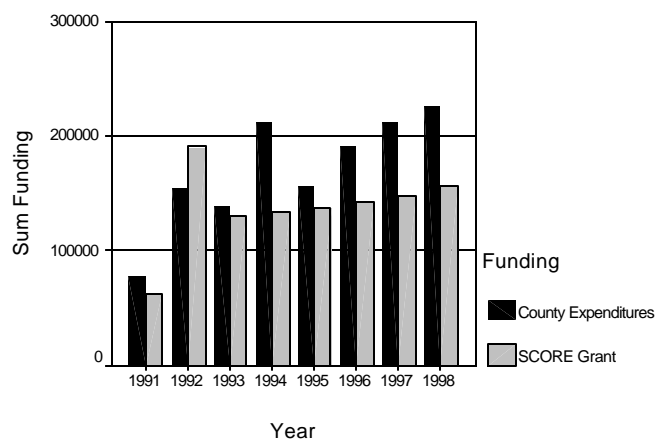
MSW Management

COUNTY: Sherburne



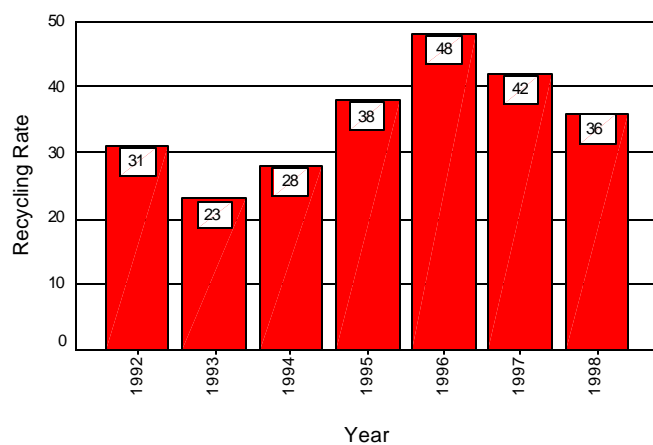
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Sherburne



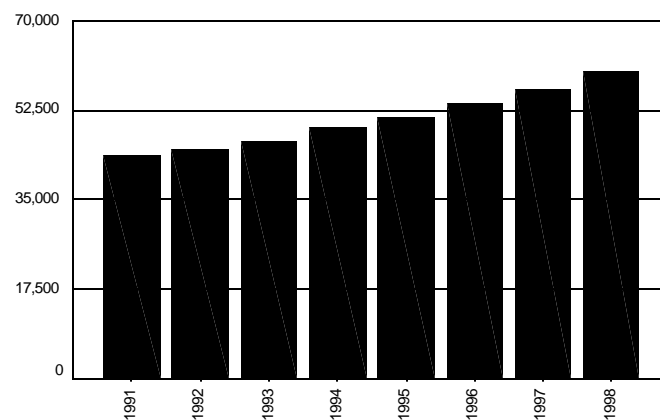
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Sherburne



Population

COUNTY: Sherburne



Waste Reduction Programs

Stearns County is working toward achieving the three-percent source reduction credit. The county intends to develop food waste reduction and reuse programs and implement additional activities consistent with the OEA source reduction credit criteria.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside recycling is available in all incorporated cities. Drop-off or redemption centers are located in Melrose, Paynesville, Sauk Center, and St. Cloud. The private sector owns and operates recycling facilities in the county. The county occasionally provides additional support to the private sector through a grant program.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Stearns County is a member of the Tri-County Solid Waste Commission which operates a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) facility in St. Cloud. The county is expanding the facility to accommodate increased use by county residents. The expansion is being funded in part by a capital assistance grant from the OEA. Appliances, tires, used motor oil, oil filters, lead acid and household batteries are managed by the private sector. The private sector is occasionally supported with county SCORE funds.

Waste Processing

The majority of Stearns County's waste that is not reduced, reused or recycled is delivered to the NRG refuse derived fuel (RDF) Processing Facility in Elk River. The facility produces RDF for Great River Energy also located in Elk River. The contract with NRG is good through 2009. A minimal amount of residual, non-processible waste, and bypass waste is land-disposed at the Elk River Landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county does not own or operate any facilities. Waste collection is also managed by the private sector. Twenty-four haulers collect waste in Stearns County. The haulers deliver waste to the NRG RDF processing facility. Under certain circumstances haulers are instructed to bypass the facility and land dispose of the waste at the Superior Landfill or Elk River Landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through general revenue, a service fee, state grants, and license fees.

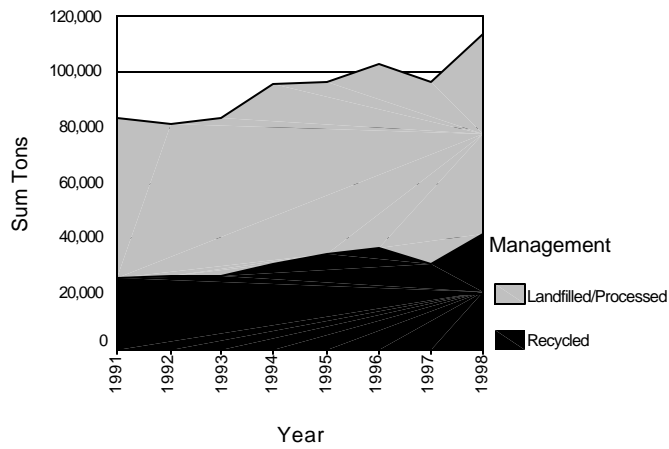
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Stearns County will focus on food waste reduction and recovery in the future. In addition, the county will work to initiate a municipal cooperative yard waste program, and provide technical assistance to businesses to reduce and recycle waste. The county is planning to use state SCORE dollars to support the upcoming statewide waste reduction campaign.

Sterns County Historical Summary

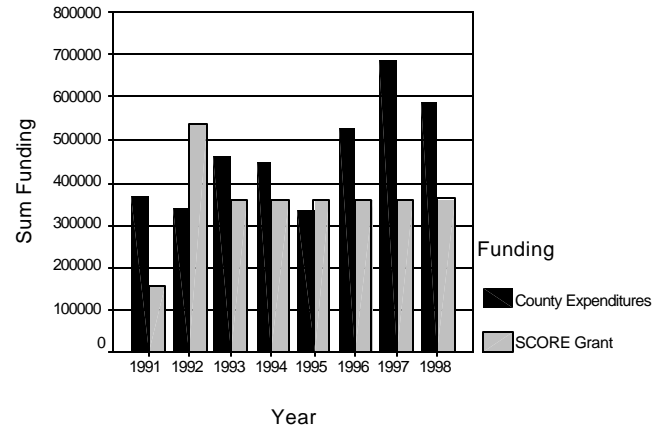
MSW Management

COUNTY: Sterns



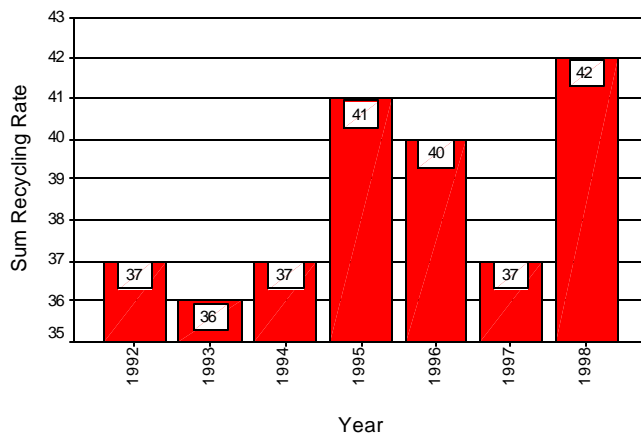
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Sterns



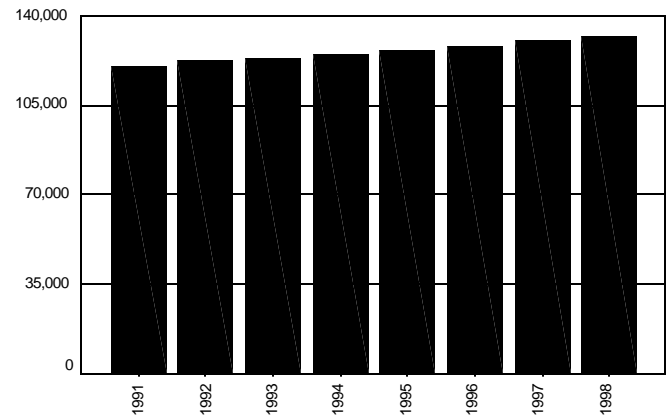
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Sterns



Population

COUNTY: Sterns



Waste Reduction Programs

Todd County is working toward receiving the three-percent source reduction credit. The county supports the reuse of clothing and household goods through the Developmental Achievement Center (DAC) thread shed. The county has adopted a source reduction policy that provides guidelines for implementing waste reduction activities in all county departments.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Todd County's recycling infrastructure consists of a sorting line at the county transfer station, a DAC recycling center, nine drop-off bins and a subsidized curbside service. The county recycles at the courthouse, jail, social service building and highway departments.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Todd County is a member of the Tri-County Solid Waste Commission which operates a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) facility in St. Cloud. The facility at the transfer station is open from May to September each year. Appliances, furniture, tires, and lead-acid batteries are accepted at the transfer station. Used motor oil, oil filters and household batteries are managed by the private sector.

Waste Processing

Todd County is currently transferring waste to the Superior Landfill in Buffalo. When the Perham Facility reopens, the waste will be diverted back to resource recovery.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county owns and operates a transfer station and materials recycling facility. Waste collection is managed by the private sector. Eight haulers collect waste in Todd County. The haulers deliver waste to the Todd County Transfer Station.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through tipping fees, service fees and state grants.

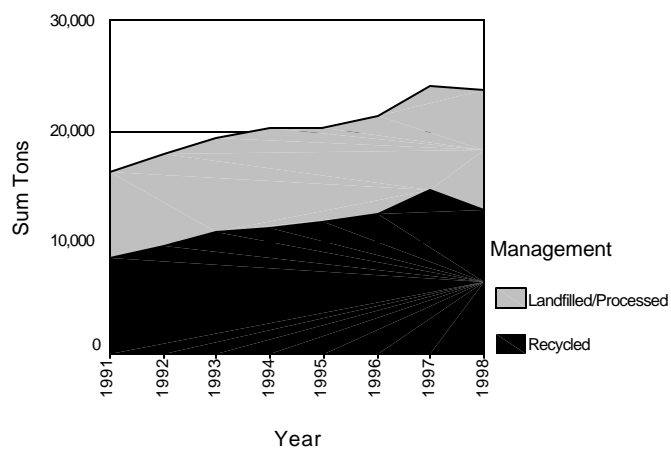
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Todd County will focus more on customer service and become a more user-friendly facility. A facility expansion, including a customer service office and an image enhancement campaign are two of the ways Todd County plans to accomplish this goal. In addition, the county plans to educate the public about how their facility operates and MSW is managed.

Todd County Historical Summary

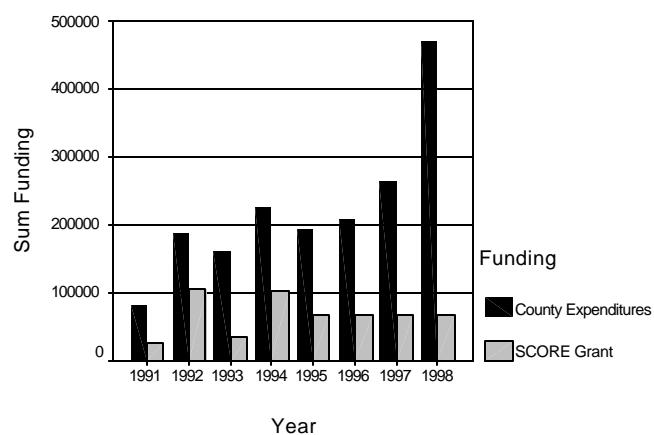
MSW Management

COUNTY: Todd



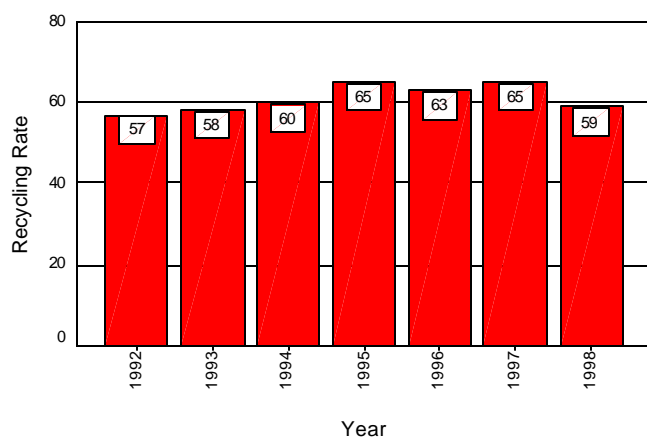
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Todd



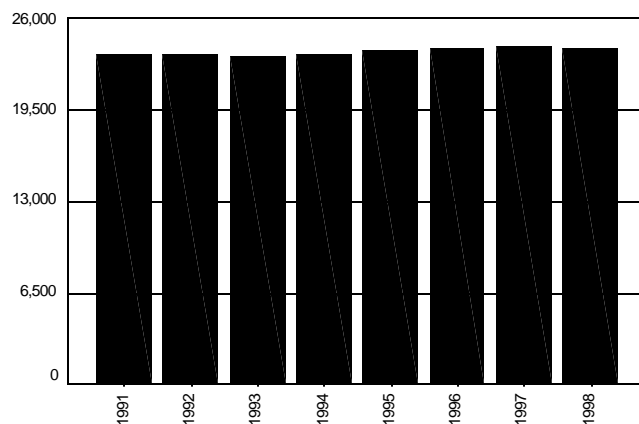
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Todd



Population

COUNTY: Todd



Waste Reduction Programs

Wadena County is working toward receiving the three-percent source reduction credit. Waste reduction education is accomplished through newspaper columns and news releases. The extension service and solid waste office occasionally give presentations on waste reduction to consumers and students. A booth is set up at local health fairs, the county fair, and other functions, encouraging waste reduction.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside collection is offered in five cities. Drop-off sites are provided for two cities, and all fifteen townships have access to these locations. Although the county is in the process of building a new transfer station and recycling center, the center has maintained continuous recycling service throughout the current building period. The new facility is scheduled to be fully operational in early October 1999. The county provides an appliance collection annually and funds up to \$10,000 of the disposal costs.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Wadena County hosts a monthly household hazardous (HHW) product exchange, from April through September, each year at the county HHW center in Sebeka. There was an ongoing satellite collection in Wadena in 1998 and in Staples during 1999. Becker County is the regional sponsor and provides administrative assistance for the Wadena County program. A drop-off area for tires, appliances and lead acid batteries is located at the county demolition landfill. Used motor oil, oil filters, and household batteries are managed by the private sector.

Waste Processing

Since the closing of the Quadrant Incinerator in Perham, some of Wadena's waste goes to the Forest City Road Landfill and Fergus Falls Incinerator. Wadena County is currently in the process of contracting with Waste Management to transport their waste to the Gwinner, ND Landfill until the incinerator is again operational at Perham (starting when the transfer station becomes operational in October 1999, and ending when the Perham incinerator comes on line). The city-owned incinerator at Perham is estimated to be on line by July 2000.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county solid waste infrastructure will include a new transfer station and recycling center. Municipal solid waste (MSW) will be transported to the incinerator at Perham after July 2000. Five licensed haulers transport Wadena County's MSW by packer truck to the Fergus Falls Incinerator and the Henning and Browerville Transfer Stations. MSW is ultimately disposed at the Forest City Road Landfill and the Fergus Falls Incinerator.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through tipping fees, state grants and a special assessment.

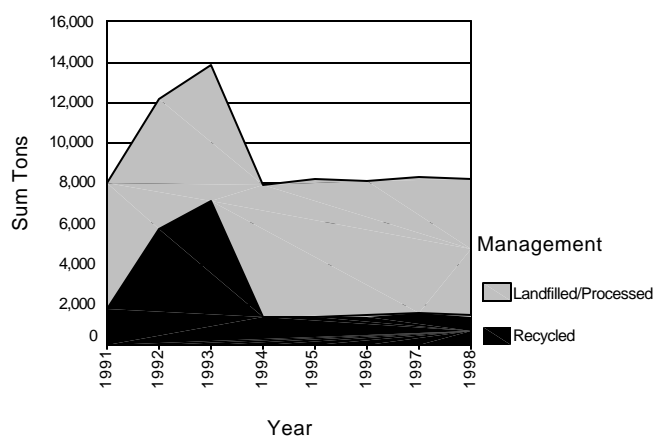
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county plans to work with Otter Tail to once again bring MSW to the Quadrant/Perham resource recovery facility.

Wadena County Historical Summary

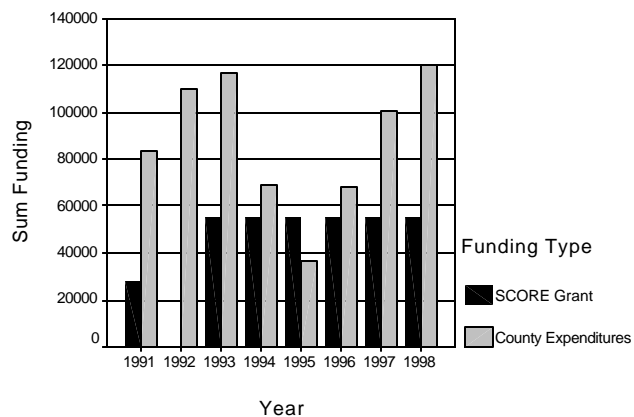
MSW Management

COUNTY: Wadena : :



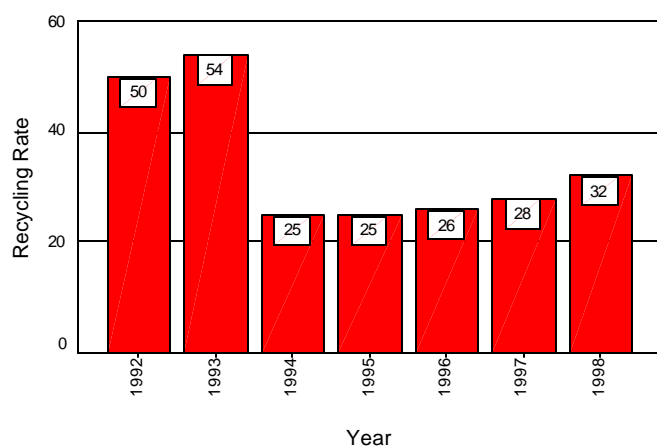
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Wadena



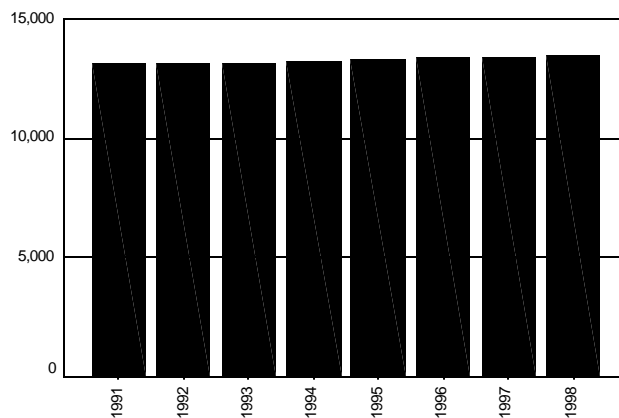
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Wadena



Population

COUNTY: Wadena



Waste Reduction Programs

Wright County is working toward receiving the three-percent source reduction credit. The county has adopted a resolution to reduce waste in all county offices. The policy includes purchasing guidelines and requires employees to reduce paper use.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are thirty-three cities and township curbside collection programs and three drop off sites for recycling. The county requires every household to separate at least three materials for recycling and all units of government are required to provide a convenient opportunity to recycle. The county has established a funding program for cities and townships that includes a performance incentive.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Wright County is re-instating permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) collection at its recycling and compost facility site. In addition, Wright County will be expanding the types of materials it will accept at the site to include car and tractor tires, appliances, lead acid batteries, used motor oil, oil filters, household batteries, antifreeze, fluorescent bulbs, and ballasts. Wright County may also collect electronics at this location.

Waste Processing

Wright County will process yard waste, brush, and stumps at the recycling and compost facility. Glass, corrugated cardboard, metals, aluminum and other recyclable materials will also be collected and marketed.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county solid waste infrastructure includes the recycling and compost facility. There are six haulers operating in the county. The majority of waste collected by haulers is delivered to the Forest City Road Sanitary Landfill. Some waste is delivered to the Elk River Sanitary Landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through SCORE funding and a solid waste surcharge.

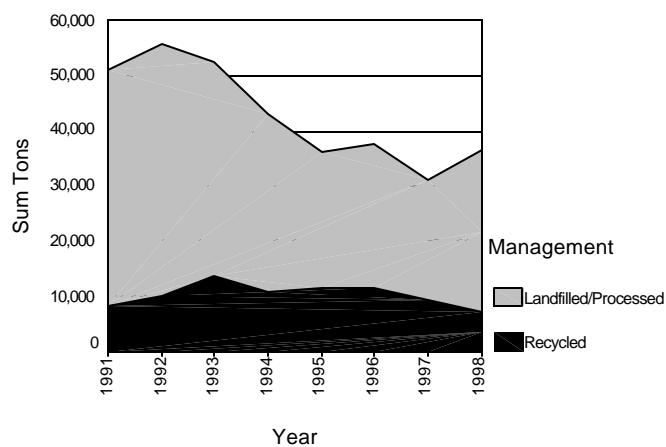
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Wright County is gearing up to provide a one-stop shop for its citizens to recycle problem materials, HHW and recyclables at its recycling and composting facility. Promotion of these services and education about the proper management of wastes will increase in conjunction with the expanded service.

Wright County Historical Summary

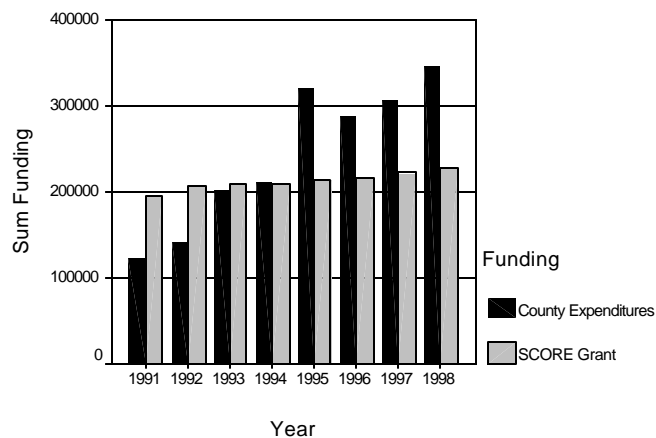
MSW Management

COUNTY: Wright



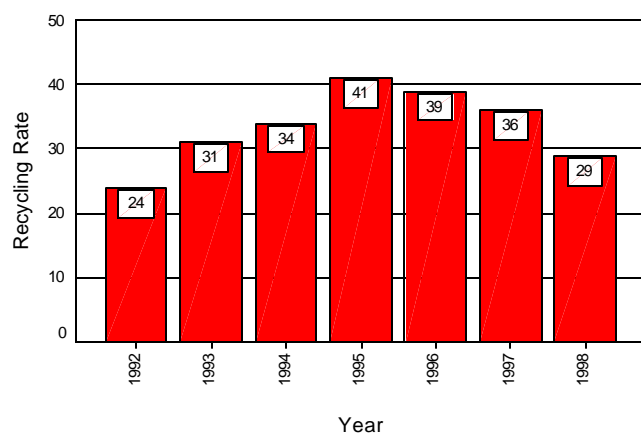
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Wright



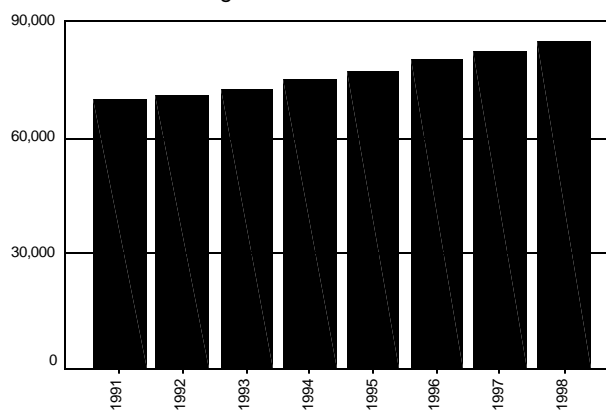
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Wright



Population

COUNTY: Wright



Waste Reduction Programs

Big Stone County has developed and distributed educational materials to county residents. As part of their education effort, the county has promoted environmentally responsible shopping, source reduction activities in schools, and participated in Pollution Prevention Week. The county has also designated staff to provide technical assistance to residents and businesses. The county uses post-consumer recycled-content paper in some of its departments and has purchased office and janitorial products made with recycled materials.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county has seven curbside programs that serve 4,750 residents. There is one recycling center in the county and eight drop-off locations. Materials collected include newsprint, corrugated cardboard, aluminum and metal containers, glass, and plastic containers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county has provided people with educational material that help residents reduce the generation of household hazardous waste (HHW) and identify and properly manage it. The county held two collection events in 1998.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after recycling is delivered to a land disposal facility located in Gwinner North Dakota. MSW is taken to the facility directly or through a transfer station located in Ortonville. Five haulers provide collection service for 64 percent of county residents. Four percent of the remaining residents self-haul their MSW and the remaining 32 percent dispose of their wastes on-site.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county uses general revenue, SCORE funds, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency household hazardous waste grants to fund its SCORE programs.

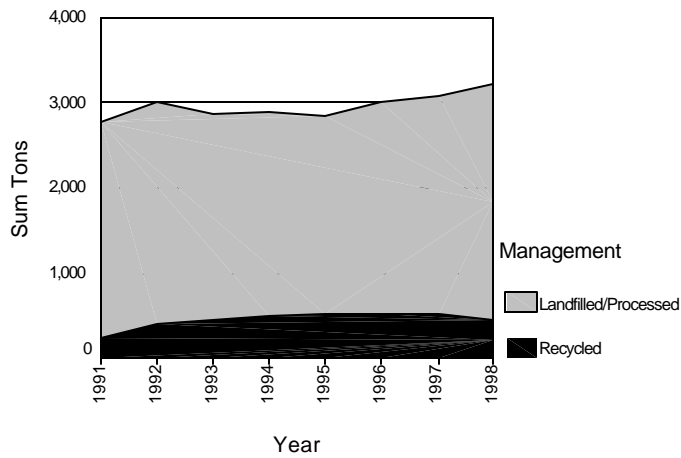
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county will continue to work with residents and businesses on improving waste reduction and increasing recycling rates. The county plans to look at what neighboring counties are doing and investigate possible regional programs.

Big Stone County Historical Summary

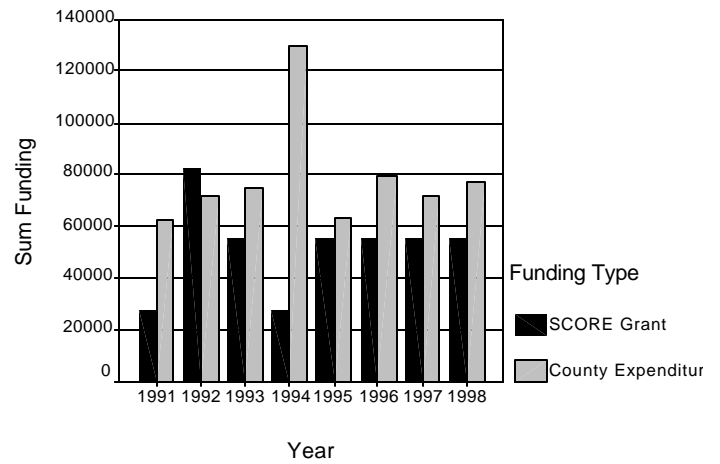
MSW Management

COUNTY: Big Stone



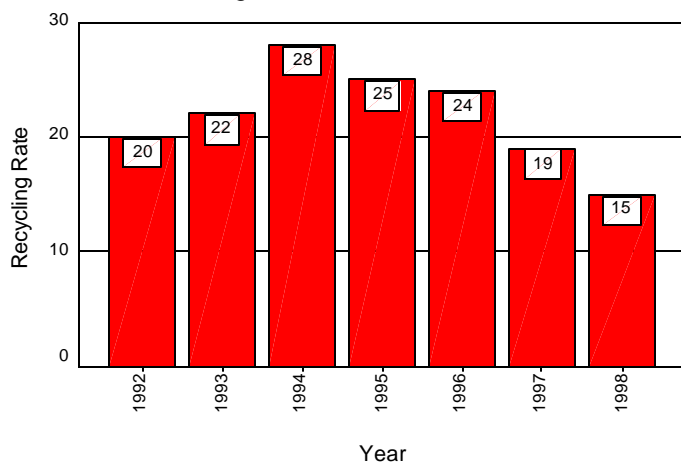
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Big Stone



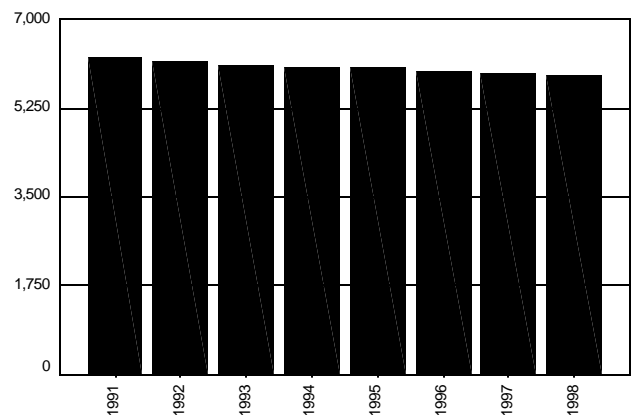
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Big Stone



Population

COUNTY: Big Stone



Waste Reduction Programs

Brown county has conducted waste audits of their county offices and provided on-site visits and technical brochures to businesses and institutions. The county has also hosts workshops on waste reduction activities for businesses and promotes Minnesota Waste Wise. Brochures and educational information has been distributed to residents promoting environmentally responsible consumer shopping and events or ideas for waste reduction week. The county purchases a variety of products made from post consumer materials and has been increasing the number of products over time.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are nine curbside recycling programs in the county serving approximately 19,800 residents. There are four drop-off sites and two materials recovery facilities within the county. The materials collected for recycling include corrugated cardboard, newsprint office paper, mixed paper, aluminum and metal food and beverage containers, all colors of glass, and mixed plastic. The county also participates in the Department of Agriculture's pesticide container collection program.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county is a member of the Blue Earth County (Mankato) regional program and holds two household hazardous waste (HHW) collections and two fluorescent bulb collections each year. Educational materials are distributed to residents on the proper identification and management of hazardous materials.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Brown County owns and operates a sanitary landfill. The county plans to continue to operate that facility and continue to receive the majority of municipal solid waste MSW not recycled or reduced.

The county has five drop-off sites for yard waste and three curbside collections program that serve approximately 18,900 residents. On-going educational programs have been developed to inform residents on how to minimize yard waste generation that also include on-site management methods.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

A service fee is used to cover the administrative costs of their SCORE programs. The tip fee at the landfill covers the landfill costs. In addition, the county receives SCORE and HHW grant funds from the state.

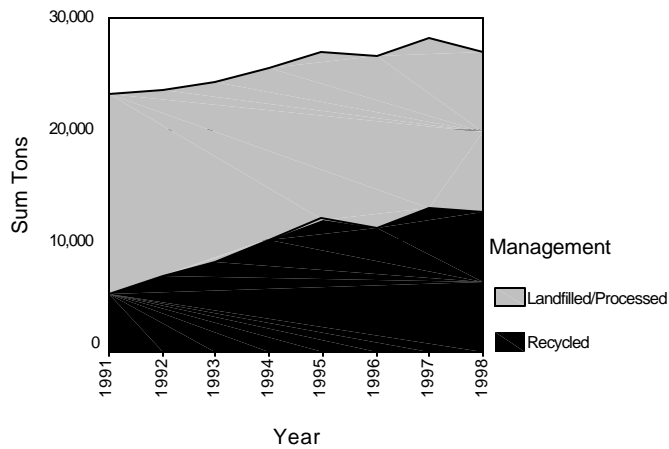
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Brown county plans to work in conjunction with the statewide waste reduction media campaign in the upcoming year.

Brown County Historical Summary

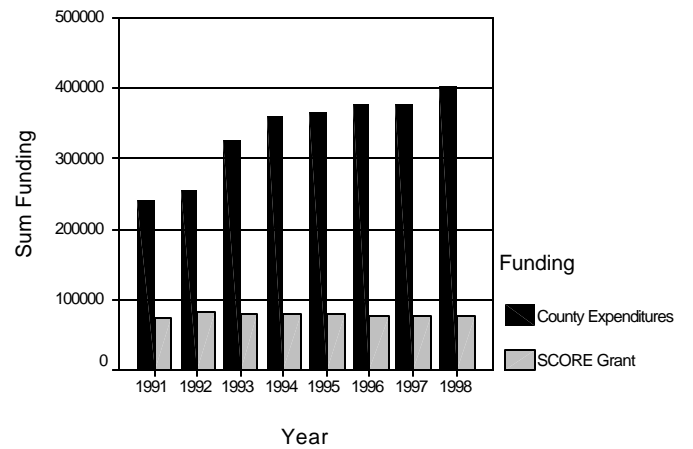
MSW Management

COUNTY: Brown



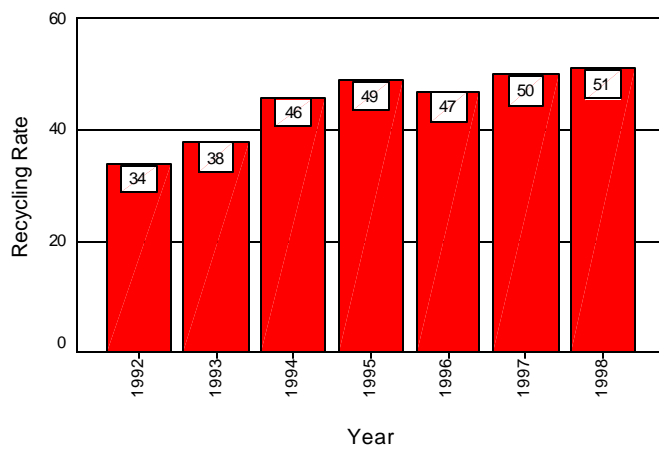
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Brown



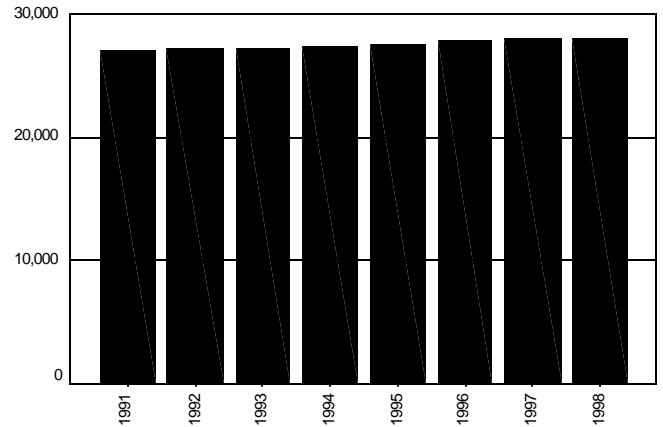
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Brown



Population

COUNTY: Brown



Waste Reduction Programs

Chippewa county's waste reduction efforts have focused on educating the public on the reduction of toxic materials by promoting its household hazardous waste programs. In addition, the county has provided technical assistance to residents and businesses on waste reduction strategies. The county purchases paper and office janitorial products that contain post-consumer recycled content and uses yard waste compost in its public works projects.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are six curbside collection programs, five drop-off sites, and one material resource center in the county. Recyclable materials collected in the county include corrugated cardboard, newsprint, mixed paper aluminum and metal containers, glass, and plastic containers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county participates in a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program and had 68 households participate in the program in 1998. In 1999, the county held two HHW collections with many households participating.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after waste reduction and recycling programs is delivered to the Spruce Ridge land disposal facility located in McLeod County. There are five yard waste curbside programs and drop-off sites in the county. The county provides information to residents about the ban on yard waste at land disposal facilities and how to minimize and manage yard waste on-site.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county uses general revenue funds, SCORE funds, and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency HHW grants, to fund its SCORE programs. Over 60 percent of the revenues used to fund SCORE programs came from county sources.

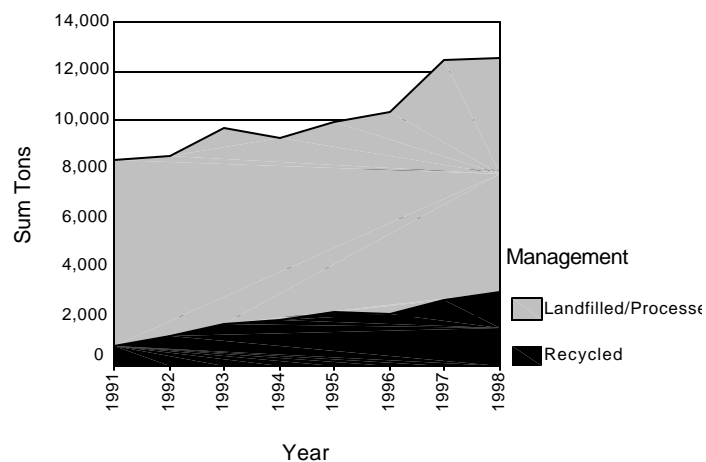
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county plans on rotating HHW collection sites each year and adding a fluorescent bulb collection to the county's problem materials program. The county also plans to participate in the statewide waste reduction campaign and increase its waste reduction education efforts.

Chippewa County Historical Summary

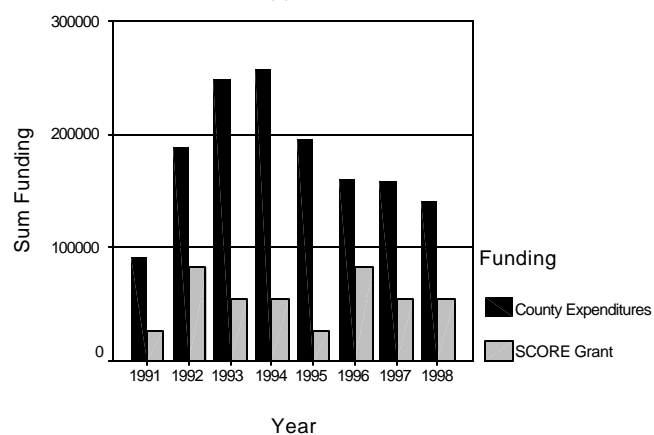
MSW Management

COUNTY: Chippewa



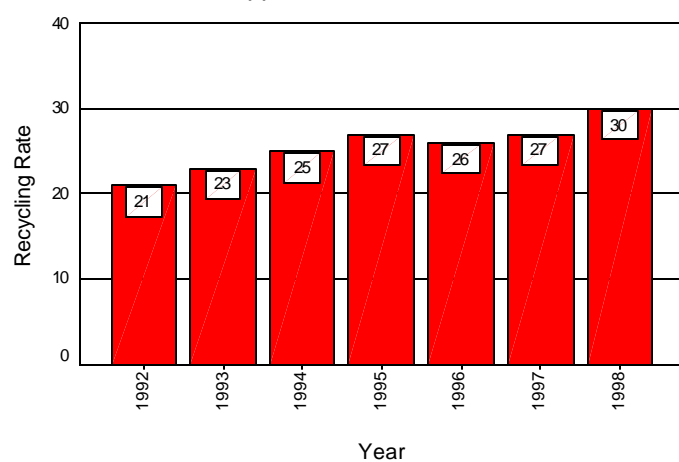
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Chippewa



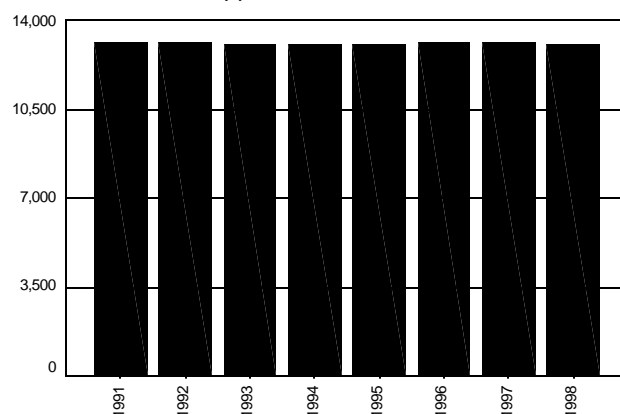
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Chippewa



Population

COUNTY: Chippewa



Waste Reduction Programs

Cottonwood County has been active in promoting waste reduction through its environmental education program. The program consists of materials distributed to citizens via pamphlets, newspaper articles, and other media. County staff also offers technical assistance on waste reduction to businesses and institutions.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside programs running in six cities within the county serve at least 9,415 citizens. There are also 11 rural recycling drop-off points located around the county. The county operates the rural drop-off collection system and provides curbside collection for all cities. Selected recyclables are taken to the Tri-County Recycling Center (Murray County) where they are processed and marketed. Other recyclable materials are marketed locally or delivered to other out-of-county recycling centers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Cottonwood County is very active in the southwest region for household hazardous waste (HHW) collections and education. The county is part of the Lyon County Regional HHW program and all HHW materials accumulated within the county are transported by the Nobles County HHW Mobile Unit to the Lyon County HHW facility. The county has also established a permanent HHW collection/exchange facility at its county landfill site that accepts HHW year round. The county conducts about six collections per year throughout the county.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Cottonwood County owns and operates its own sanitary landfill. The facility is equipped with current Subtitle D technology. The landfill also accepts municipal solid waste (MSW) from neighboring Murray County, and occasionally small quantities from other surrounding counties. All MSW within the county is collected by private haulers and is currently taken to the Cottonwood County landfill facility. The county licenses all its MSW haulers and has required that recycling occur countywide.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Cottonwood County SCORE programs are funded by a combination of state SCORE grants and local matching dollars. A household assessment of \$18 per year per in-town resident and \$12 per year per business and rural residents is assessed. About 63 percent of the county SCORE budget is funded by local dollars allocated in addition to SCORE grant and matching funds.

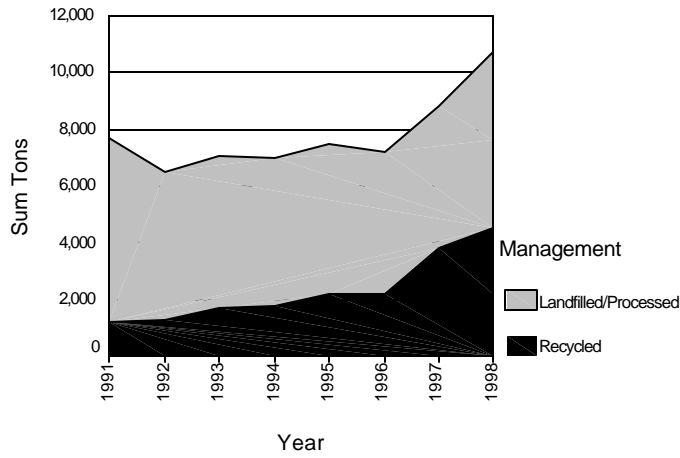
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Future Cottonwood County programs include enhanced and increased education programs for waste reduction. The county will continue to be active in environmental education and work towards eliminating toxins from the waste stream through its HHW program

Cottonwood County Historical Summary

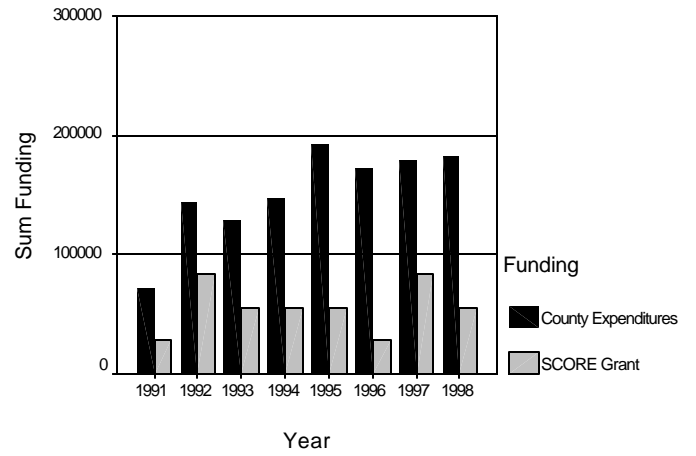
MSW Management

COUNTY: Cottonwood



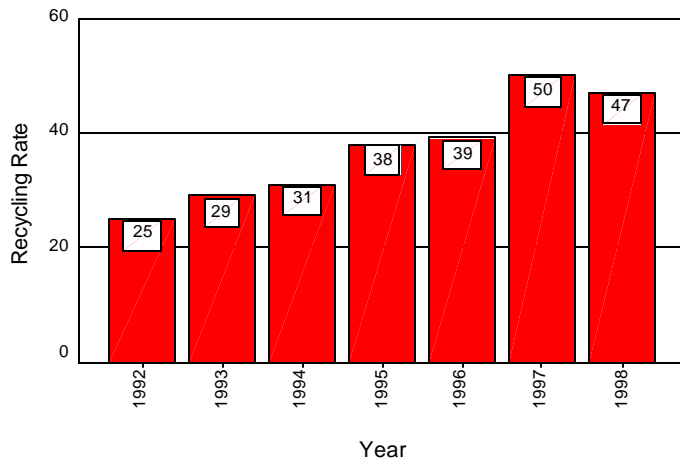
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Cottonwood



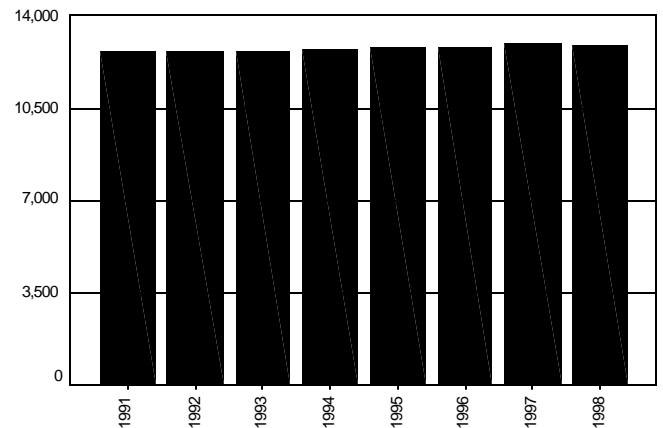
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Cottonwood



Population

COUNTY: Cottonwood



Waste Reduction Programs

Jackson County has been active in promoting waste reduction through its environmental education program. The program consists of materials distributed to residents and businesses throughout the county about how to reduce waste. County staff offers technical assistance on waste reduction to businesses and institutions.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside programs running in six cities within the county serve at least 8,399 citizens. There are also ten rural recycling drop-off points located around the county and one main recycling center. The drop-off points are serviced by a mobile recycling truck at which residents can drop off recyclables and MSW on certain days and times of the month. The county has provided recycling containers to all its urban residents and contracts with a private business to provide recycling services to the county, including curbside collection in all municipalities. The contractual arrangement allows for Jackson County to receive 10 percent of the gross receipts, for recyclables marketed, through the privately owned recycling center.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Jackson County has been very active in the Southwest region for household hazardous waste (HHW) collections and education. The county operates a HHW permanent facility that serves Jackson County residents, which is open at certain days and times during the year. The county is part of the Lyon County Regional HHW program, and the Nobles County HHW Mobile Unit transports all HHW materials to the Lyon County facility.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Jackson County utilizes a privately owned and operated municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill just south of the county in Dickinson County, Iowa. The county has negotiated the terms of waste acceptance and fees for the landfill through a 20 year contract agreement; however, tipping fee schedules are reviewed annually within the contract. Tipping fees paid by self-hauling county residents, businesses, and local haulers have remained extremely low over the years—about \$26 per ton. The county relies on private haulers to collect and transport residential and commercial MSW to the landfill site on an individual subscriber basis. Low tipping fees at this facility (relative to other area landfills and processing facilities in Minnesota) continue to make this current disposal option the most attractive to the county.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Jackson County SCORE programs are funded by a combination of state SCORE grants and local matching dollars. Limited revenues are also realized through sales of recyclables through the county recycling contract. Since the Jackson County solid waste management system is chiefly privatized, the actual direct costs to the county are very low.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Future programs of Jackson County include enhanced and increased education programs for waste reduction. The county will continue to be active in environmental education and work to eliminate toxins from the waste stream through its local Household Hazardous Waste facility. Jackson County will continue to investigate all possibilities and alternatives for the management of solid waste on the basis of what is the best choice environmentally and what is the most economically feasible now and in the future.

Jackson County Historical Summary

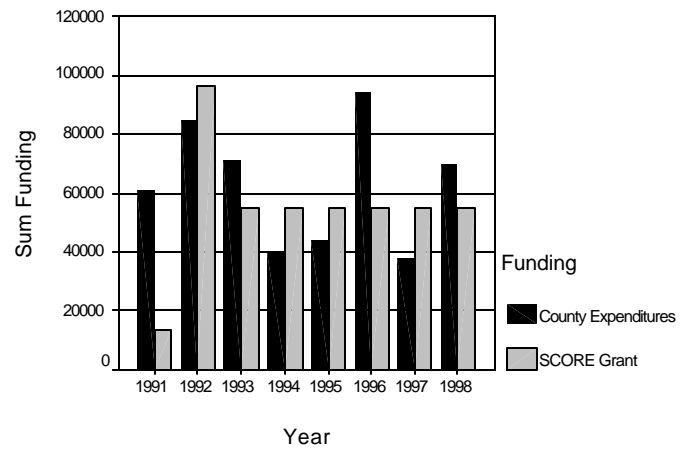
MSW Management

COUNTY: Jackson : :



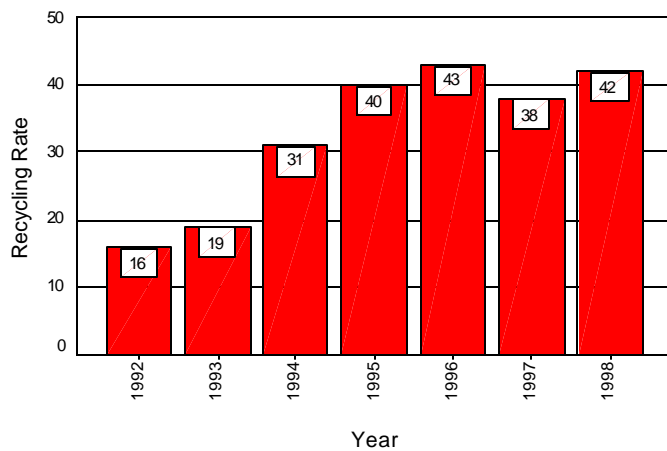
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Jackson : :



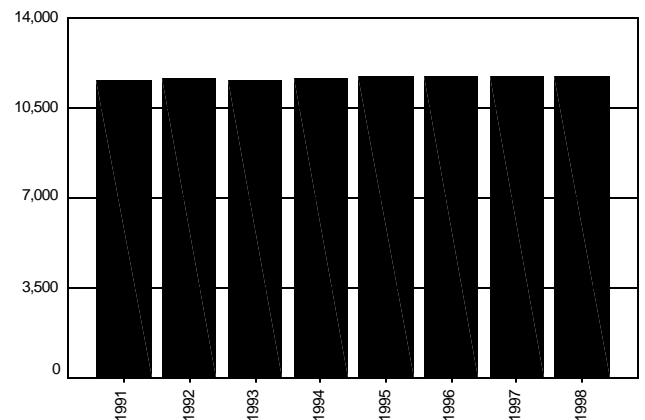
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Jackson



Population

COUNTY: Jackson



Waste Reduction Programs

Kandiyohi county provides informational materials (brochures) to residents and businesses in the county. The county actively promotes waste reduction education curriculum to area schools. The county promotes a materials exchange program and county staff provides technical assistance to residents and businesses by phone and through personal visits to sites. The county regularly works with surrounding counties to promote waste reduction activities and promotes Minnesota Waste Wise and responsible consumer shopping.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county has two cities with recycling curbside collection. The county also has 14 drop-off sites and one materials recovery facility. Materials collected for recycling include corrugated cardboard, newsprint, mixed paper, office paper, aluminum, metal cans, glass, and plastic containers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county hosts and operates the regional household hazardous waste (HHW) facility for the seven counties in west central Minnesota. Counties participating in the HHW Regional Program are Kandiyohi, Big Stone, Renville, Swift, Lac Qui Parle, Meeker and Chippewa. A product exchange is located within the facility. The county distributes educational materials to county residents promoting reduction and proper management of household hazardous waste and problem materials.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county owns and operates a sanitary landfill that accepts county municipal solid waste (MSW), rejects and by-pass from the Swift County composting facility. There are three yard waste drop-off sites in the county. Private haulers provide collection service for Kandiyohi County.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

County SCORE programs are funded by general revenue, state SCORE dollars, and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency grant funds. In addition, the revenue from the sale of recyclable materials is also used.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county has recently hired an additional staff person who will promote waste reduction and recycling in the county. The waste reduction program will include a resolution by the county board adopting a county purchasing requirement for recycled content products.

Kandiyohi County Historical Summary

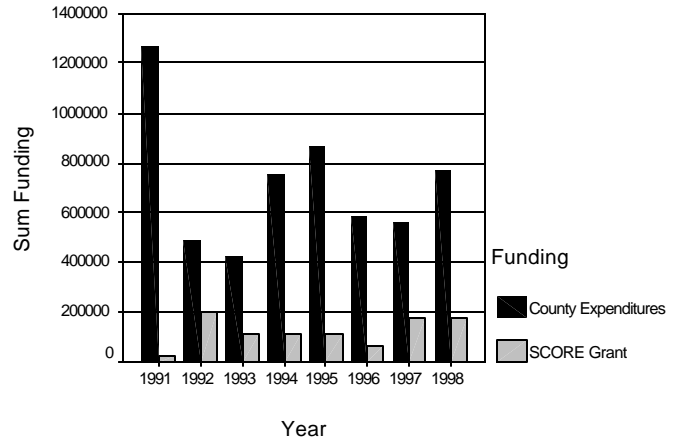
MSW Management

COUNTY: Kandiyohi



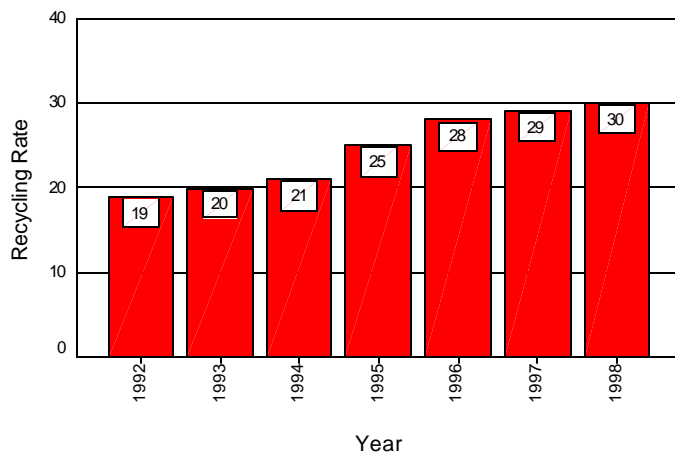
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Kandiyohi



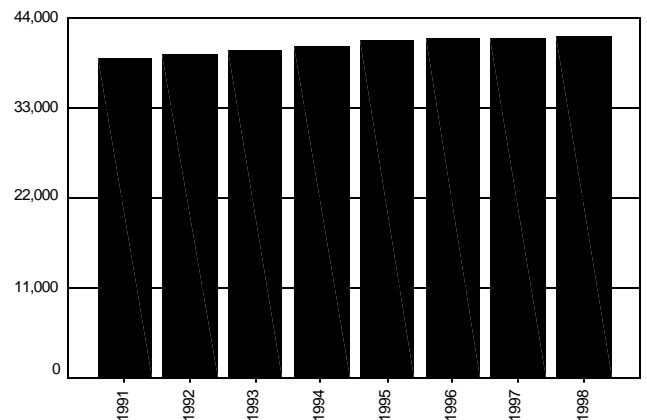
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Kandiyohi



Population

COUNTY: Kandiyohi



Waste Reduction Programs

The county conducts waste audits of facilities, distributes educational materials to county employees on waste reduction activities, and has an awards program for county employees who reduce waste. County residents and businesses receive educational materials promoting waste reduction activities and county staff also work with schools to promote waste reduction curriculum. The county provides technical assistance to businesses in the form of on-site visits, workshops, and telephone assistance. They also have an awards program for recognizing businesses that have implemented waste reduction programs. The county works with local units of government, promotes Minnesota Waste Wise, and a materials exchange program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are seven curbside recycling programs in the county serving 4,411 residents, eleven drop-off sites and one materials recovery facility. Materials collected for recycling include corrugated cardboard, newsprint, mixed paper, office paper, phone books, aluminum, metal cans, glass and plastic containers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county participates in a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program with a permanent facility located in the city of Wilmar in Kandiyohi County. The county participated in the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's pesticide collection program and collected triple rinsed plastic containers for recycling. The county was also a participant in the OEA statewide electronics pilot project.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after abatement programs is land disposed of in the Lyon County landfill, and the Spruce Ridge landfill located in McLeod County. The county has seven yard waste drop-off sites and the county has an ongoing education program which promotes the management of yard waste on-site.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances its SCORE programs using general revenue funds and SCORE and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency grant funds.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Lac Qui Parle County is part of a grant award given to the Southwest Solid Waste Commission that will establish a materials exchange program in all 12 member counties. This program will be linked with the Minnesota Technical Assistance Program statewide. The other part of the grant involves promoting the purchase of recycled content material.

Lac Qui Parle County Historical Summary

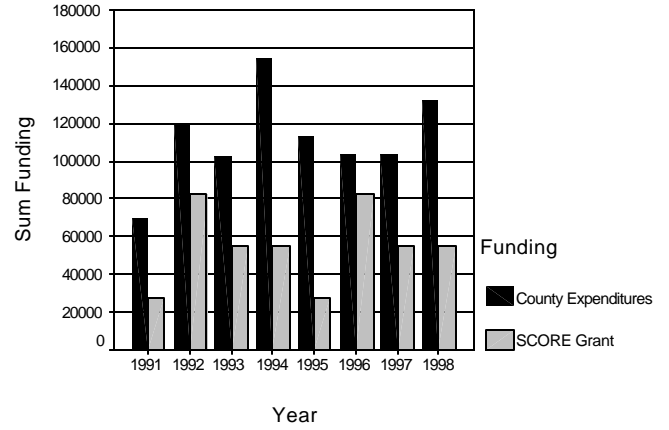
MSW Management

COUNTY: Lac Qui Parle



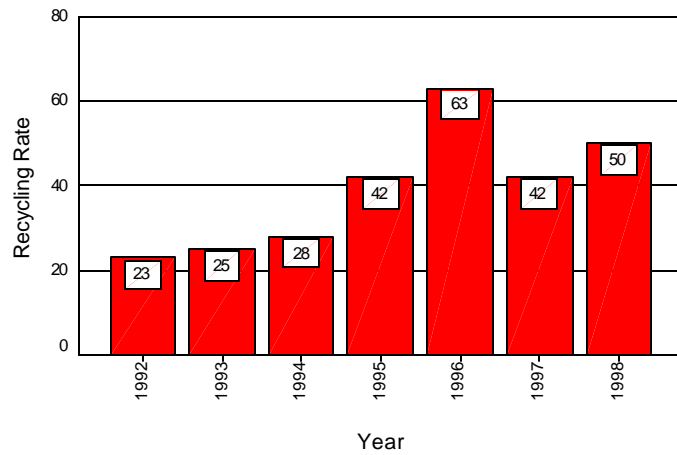
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Lac Qui Parle



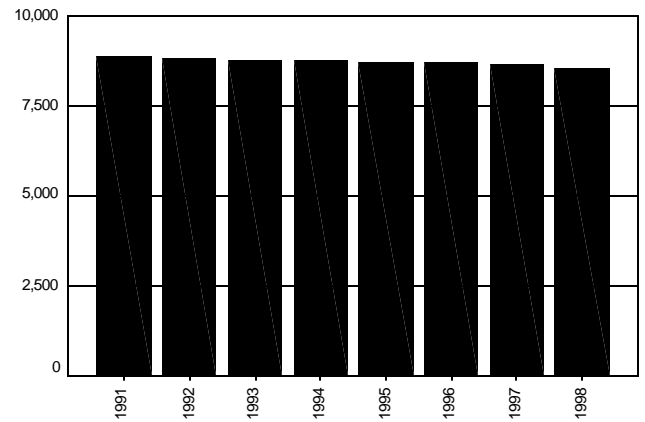
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Lac Qui Parle



Population

COUNTY: Lac Qui Parle



Waste Reduction Programs

Lincoln County has been active in promoting waste reduction through its environmental education program. The program consists of materials distributed to citizens via pamphlets, newspaper articles, and other media. County staff offers waste reduction technical assistance for businesses and institutions.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside programs running in five cities within the county serve at least 3,400 citizens. There are also 13 rural recycling drop-off points located around the county. The county contracts for all recyclables collection with a private hauler.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Lincoln County is active in household hazardous waste (HHW) collections and education. The county is part of the Lyon County Regional HHW program and all HHW materials accumulated within the county are transported via the Nobles County HHW Mobile Unit to the Lyon County HHW facility. The county conducts one collection event per year, with about 400 households participating. County residents also take a limited amount of HHW directly to the Lyon County facility.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Lincoln County utilizes the Lyon County Regional Landfill for municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal. Two private haulers in the county serve as the MSW collection and transportation system in Lincoln County, with one municipality providing their own collection service. The county licenses all of its MSW haulers and has required that recycling occur countywide.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Lincoln County SCORE programs are funded by a combination of SCORE grants and 25 percent local matching dollars.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county is currently developing a comprehensive land use plan under a grant from the OEA, which includes plans to develop their integrated solid waste management system.

Lincoln County Historical Summary

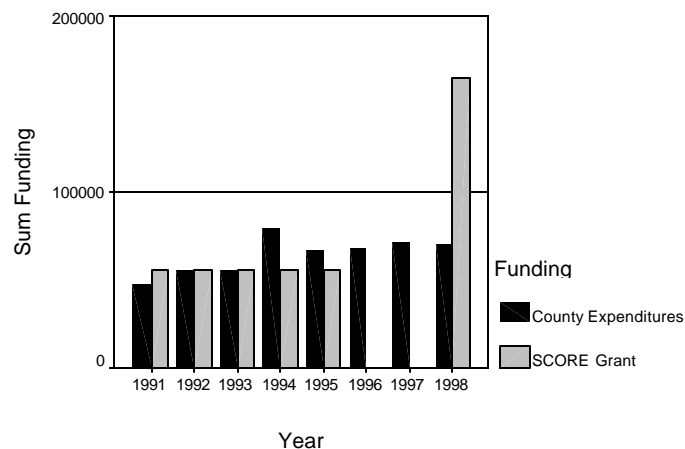
MSW Management

COUNTY: Lincoln



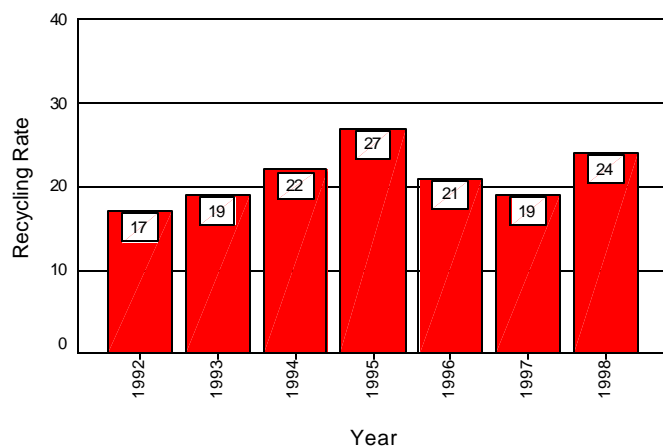
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Lincoln



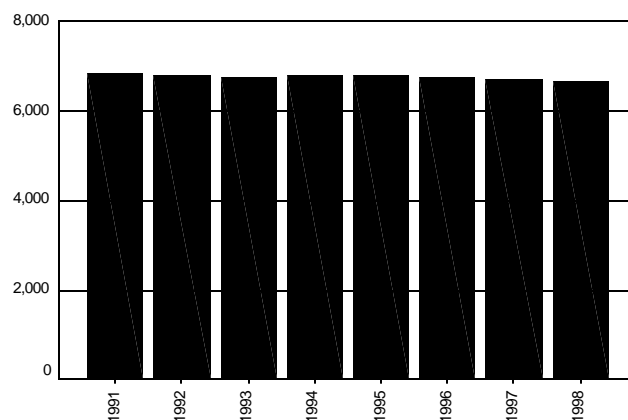
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Lincoln



Population

COUNTY: Lincoln



Waste Reduction Programs

Lyon County has been active in promoting waste reduction through its environmental education program. The program consists of materials distributed to citizens via pamphlets, newspaper articles, radio spots, and other media. County staff offers technical assistance on waste reduction to businesses, institutions, schools, and the general public. The county qualified for the three-percent source reduction credit in 1998.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside programs running in ten cities within the county serve at least 18,500 citizens. There are also 16 rural recycling drop-off centers located around the county and one other recycling station. Three additional facilities in the county qualify as materials recovery facilities (MRF) that prepare recyclables for marketing through various processing techniques. The county contracts for rural recycling shed pickup with a private hauler. There are two city-operated collection programs in the county.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Lyon County is very active in household hazardous waste (HHW) collections and education and acts as the sponsoring county for a regional HHW program that includes nine counties. All HHW materials accumulated within the county are taken to the permanent Lyon County HHW facility, where they are prepared for transportation and final disposal. This facility also includes a materials exchange area where the public can take back items suitable for reuse. The county also conducts four HHW collection events per year, with about 102 households participating.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Lyon County owns and operates a regional landfill that serves six counties in addition to Lyon County. The county landfill meets all current Subtitle D and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency rules for construction and operations. Private haulers, who haul directly to the county landfill site, handle most of the municipal solid waste (MSW) collection in the county. A couple of municipalities handle MSW collection on their own.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Lyon County SCORE programs are funded by a combination of SCORE grants and local matching dollars. A household assessment of \$15 per year per household unit is also a source of local revenue to operate county environmental programs. About 70 percent of the county SCORE budget is funded by local dollars allocated in addition to SCORE grant and matching funds.

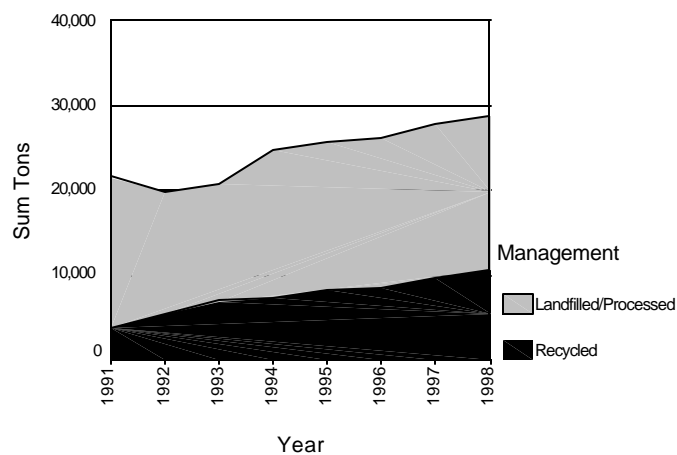
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The regional landfill facility has recently fulfilled all of its financial assurance obligations and continues to keep tipping fees relatively low for member counties. Lyon County has even been able to offer “rebates” on tipping fees to member counties due to cost savings from the economies of scale. Member counties typically use these “rebates” to supplement their HHW programs. The county, along with 12 other member counties of the Southwest Regional Solid Waste Commission, is currently participating in several grants, one of which is to establish a materials exchange network and to promote procurement of recycled content goods in the southwest region.

Lyon County Historical Summary

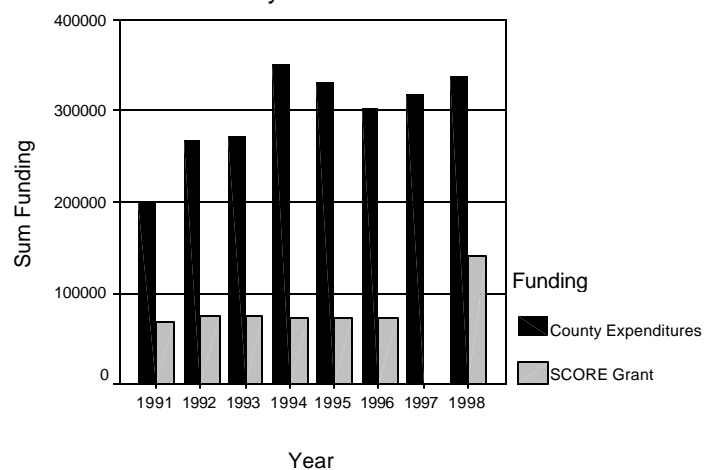
MSW Management

COUNTY: Lyon



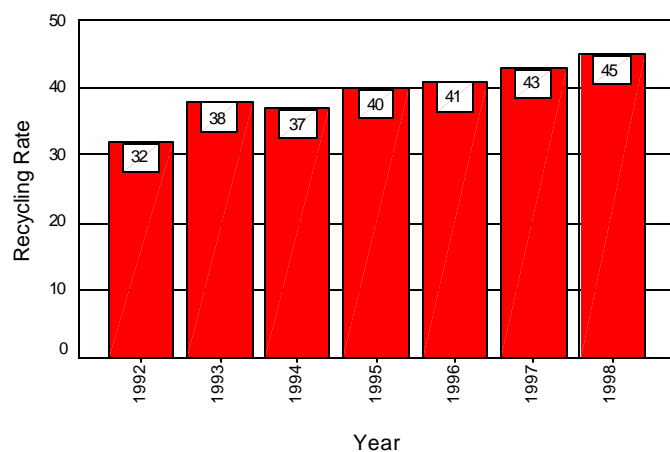
SCORE Funding

COUNTY: Lyon



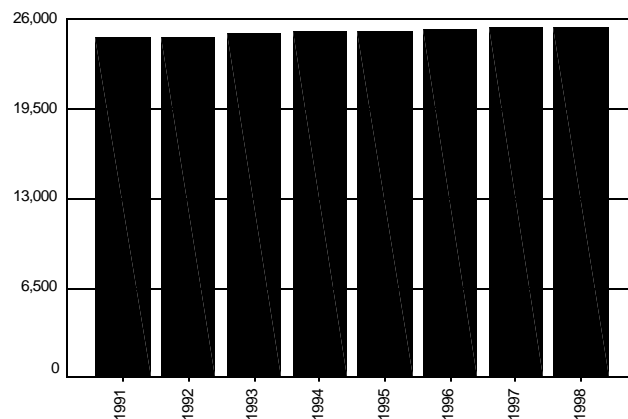
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Lyon



Population

COUNTY: Lyon



Waste Reduction Programs

A waste reduction team meets regularly to discuss possible actions to reduce the amount of waste generated by the county. Education materials are distributed to county employees and residents. The county promotes a waste exchange program, offers technical assistance, and provides workshops to businesses to promote reduction activities. The county also has an awards program for businesses that reduce their waste generation. The county promotes the reduction of household hazardous waste and the reuse of products both hazardous and non-hazardous. School education programs are offered to teachers by county staff. The county has worked with two municipalities to develop waste reduction programs and promotes Minnesota Waste Wise to businesses.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Nine municipalities and four townships provide curbside recycling to approximately 27,175 residents. In addition, there are nine drop-off sites located in the county. Materials collected include corrugated cardboard, newsprint, magazines and catalogs, office paper, aluminum and metal food and beverage containers, all colors of glass, and plastic containers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county operates a household hazardous waste (HHW) facility that includes a household hazardous waste product exchange. Public education materials are provided to residents and business describing HHW and its proper management. In 1998 a mobile collection unit was purchased and in 1999 eight collection events were held.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All municipal solid waste (MSW), after waste reduction and recycling, is disposed of at the Spruce Land Disposal Facility or at the Superior Landfill (Forest City Road Landfill). There is one curbside collection program for yard waste and eight drop-off sites. The county has an ongoing education program for residents describing how to reduce the amount of yard waste generated and proper on-site management techniques. McLeod County has an open hauling system with service throughout the county.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

County SCORE programs are financed using a landfill surcharge fee and SCORE and HHW grants from the state.

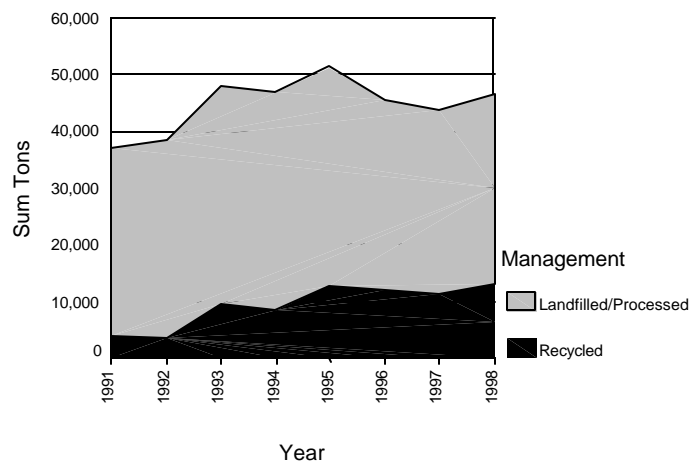
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county recently purchased a 29,000 square foot building, which will be used to house the HHW facility (approximately 5,000 square feet.) and a proposed material recovery facility in the future.

McLeod County Historical Summary

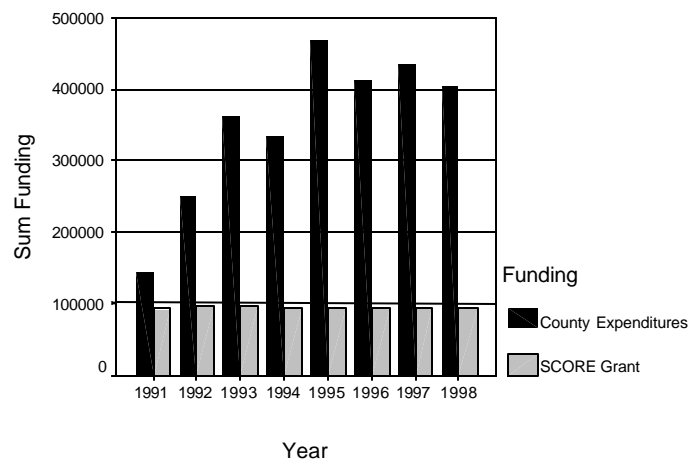
MSW Management

COUNTY: McLeod



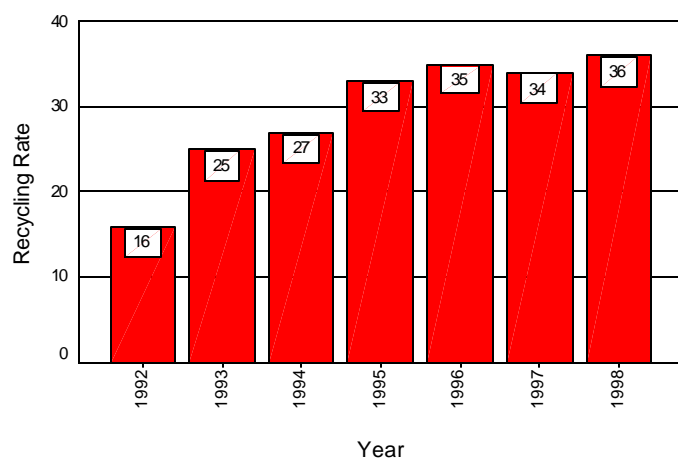
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: McLeod



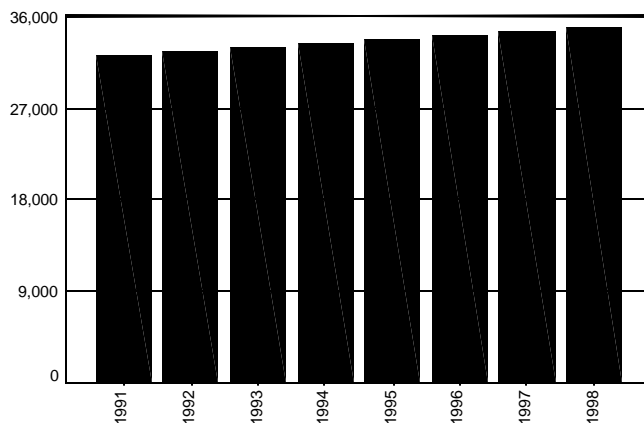
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: McLeod



Population

COUNTY: McLeod



Waste Reduction Programs

The county board has adopted a waste reduction resolution and policy, developed waste reduction materials for county employees, and has a waste reduction team that meets regularly. The county works with businesses by providing technical assistance in the form of on-site visits and telephone assistance. The county has developed educational materials for residents and businesses that promote waste reduction activities such as materials exchange and environmentally responsible shopping. The county works with schools to promote waste reduction curriculum and sponsors Pollution Prevention Week.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are six curbside recycling programs serving 10,500 residents in the county. Three drop-off sites collect recyclables from rural residents and there is one materials recovery facility serving the county. Materials collected for recycling include corrugated cardboard, newsprint, mixed paper, office paper, aluminum and metal food and beverage containers, glass, and plastic containers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county participates in a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program and conducted one collection event in 1998. Educational materials are also provided to residents and the county conducts yearly product exchanges.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after abatement programs is land disposed of at the Spruce Ridge Landfill. There is one curbside collection program for yard waste (serving 6,100 residents) and six drop-off locations serving the remainder of the county. Meeker county provides educational material to residents about on-site yard waste management.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county funds its SCORE programs through the general tax levy, state SCORE dollars, and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency household hazardous waste grants.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county plans to increase education to the county residents on waste reduction, recycling and the HHW program. The county will also work on increasing commercial recycling opportunities and continue to promote and conduct annual HHW collections.

Meeker County Historical Summary

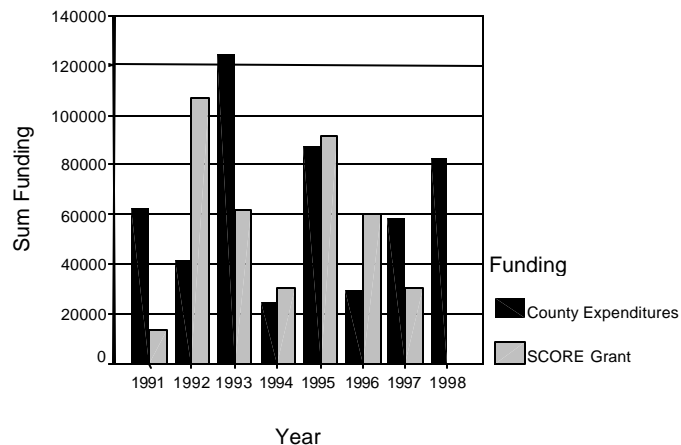
MSW Management

COUNTY: Meeker : :



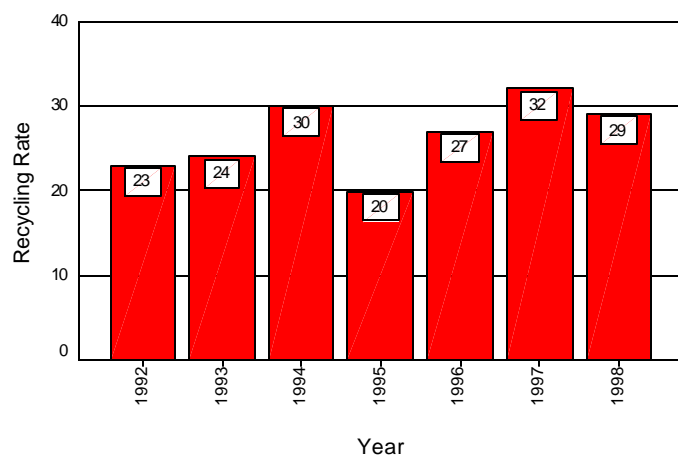
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Meeker



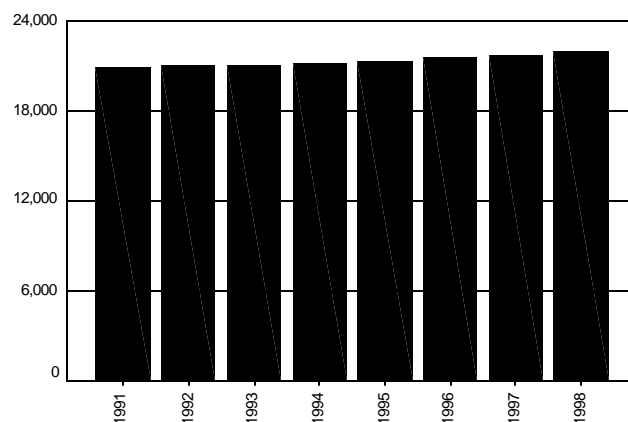
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Meeker



Population

COUNTY: Meeker



Waste Reduction Programs

Murray County has been active in promoting waste reduction through its environmental education program. The program consists of materials distributed to residents and businesses throughout the county on how to reduce waste. County staff offers waste reduction technical assistance to businesses and institutions. Murray county qualified for the three-percent source reduction credit in 1998.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Eight cities have curbside collection within the county, serving at least 5,000 citizens. There are also 11 rural recycling drop-off points located throughout the county and two main recycling stations. The county also owns and operates the Tri-County Recycling Center and a materials recovery facility (MRF) which serves Pipestone, Murray, and Cottonwood Counties. A private contractor hired by the county to collect recyclable materials services the rural drop-off points. These materials are delivered to the Tri-County Recycling Center where they are processed and marketed. The county licenses all haulers and has required that recycling occur countywide.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Murray County is active in household hazardous waste (HHW) collections and education. The county is part of the Lyon County Regional HHW program, and all HHW materials accumulated at collection events are transported by the Nobles County HHW Mobile Unit to the Lyon County HHW facility. The county conducts about three collections per year throughout the county.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Murray County uses the Cottonwood County Landfill, located near Windom. Private haulers collect all municipal solid waste (MSW) in the county, either through contract with each town or through individual customer subscription. All but one city in the county has a written contract with a private hauler for MSW collection services. Each contract specifies where the MSW is to be disposed.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Murray County SCORE programs are funded by a combination of SCORE grants and local matching dollars. An assessment against property with structures of about \$25 per year is another source of revenue to operate county environmental programs. One hundred percent of the SCORE grant and matching funds is used to fund the county recycling program alone. The Tri-County Recycling facility is funded through user fees and recyclable materials sales. All other solid waste programs have separate budgets.

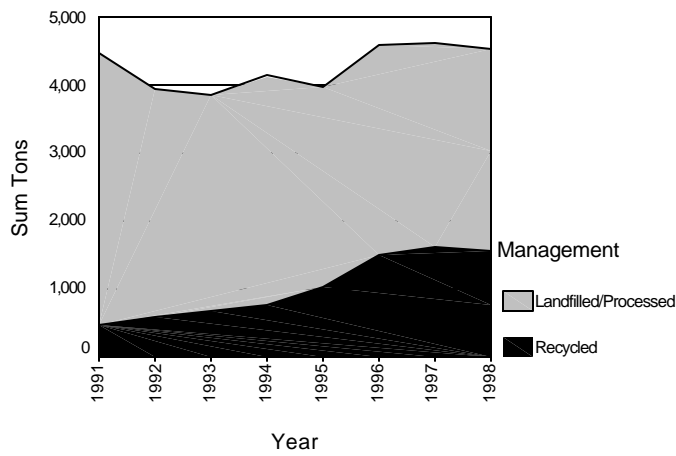
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Future programs for Murray County include enhanced and increased education programs on waste reduction. The county has recently applied for an OEA Capital Assistance Grant to construct a new materials recovery facility that will better handle the quantities of recyclables it receives, in addition to serving as a HHW permanent collection facility.

Murray County Historical Summary

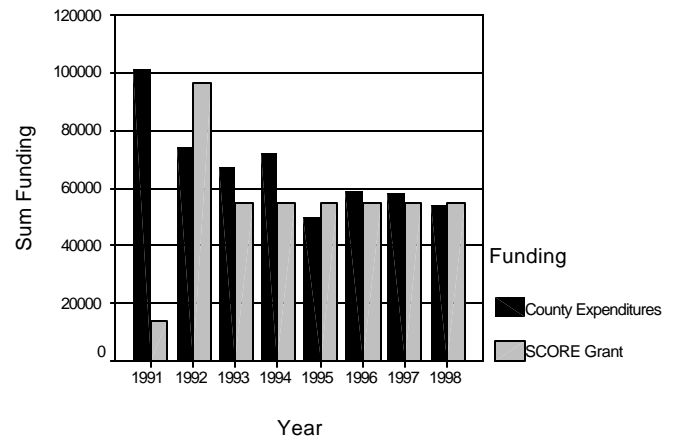
MSW Management

COUNTY: Murray



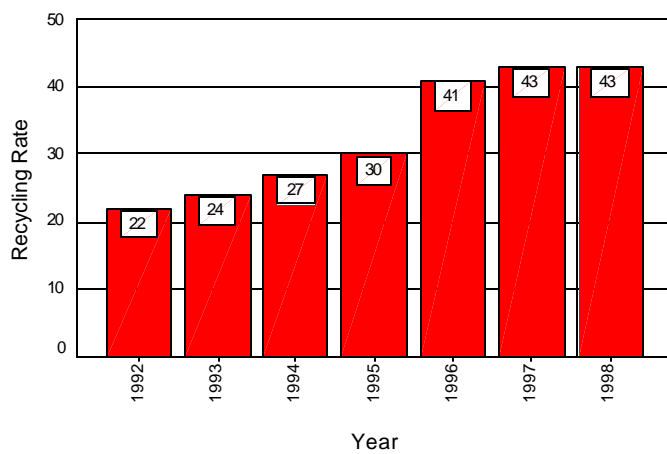
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Murray



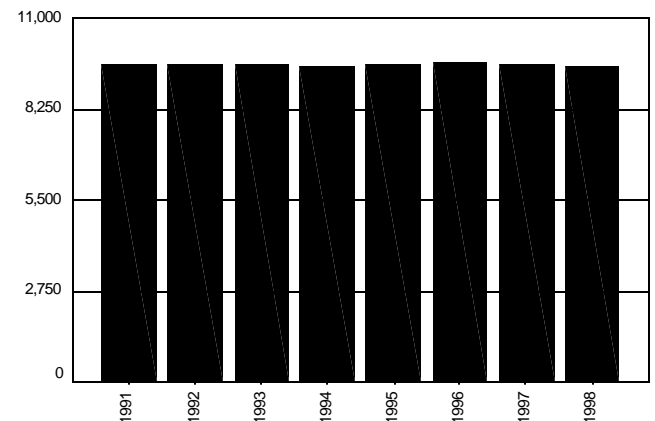
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Murray



Population

COUNTY: Murray



Waste Reduction Programs

Nobles County has a very active waste reduction program. The program consists of materials distributed to residents and businesses throughout the county on how to reduce waste. County staff also provides waste reduction technical assistance to businesses and institutions.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Nobles County contracts with a private business to provide recycling services for the county. Curbside programs in 11 cities throughout the county serve at least 13,400 citizens. There are also 13 recycling drop-off points located around the county. The main recycling center is very active in regional recycling markets; buying, processing, and selling recyclable materials throughout a wide geographical area including Minnesota, Iowa and North & South Dakota. A local scrap metal dealer also accepts recyclable metals.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Nobles County has been extremely active in household hazardous waste (HHW) collections and education. The county operates a HHW Mobile Unit trailer that serves ten counties in southwest Minnesota and routinely operates 60 collections throughout the region every year. Each participating county individually contracts with Nobles County for the mobile unit's services. After HHW materials are collected, they are taken to the Lyon County Regional HHW site where they are prepared for shipping and final disposal. The county has applied for and received several grants from the OEA that have assisted the region in collecting HHW from rural communities and helped to educate a broad spectrum of citizens on the proper disposal of HHW. Problem materials are accepted at the Nobles County Landfill or by the local haulers for a fee.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Nobles County uses a private landfill owned by their local recycling contractor. This landfill only accepts waste from within Nobles County. Demolition materials are also accepted. Rural residents and businesses individually contract with the county's only hauler for municipal solid waste (MSW) collection services. All towns have also contracted for services on behalf of their citizens.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

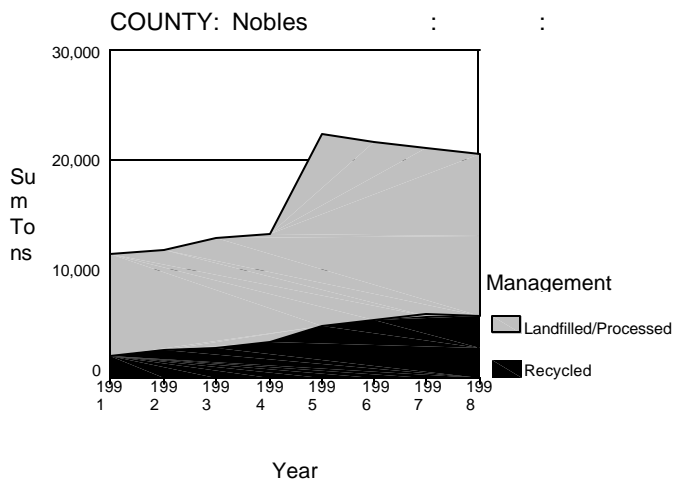
Nobles County SCORE programs are funded by a combination of SCORE grants, a surcharge on both residential and commercial real estate parcels, and a service charge on all non-curbside residential MSW collected.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

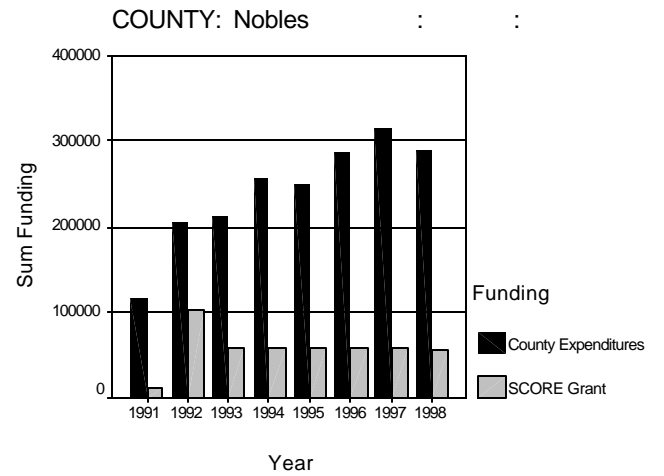
Future county programs include enhanced and increased education programs on waste reduction. The county will continue to be active in programs that work to eliminate toxins from the waste stream. The county is currently participating in an electronics recycling program, where electronic materials are collected with HHW using the HHW Mobile Unit. The county is currently seeking an OEA capital assistance program grant for a HHW facility to support its mobile unit efforts that serve southwestern Minnesota.

Nobles County Historical Summary

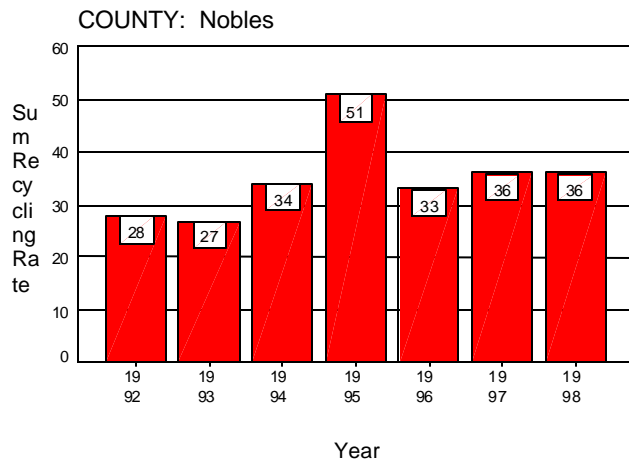
MSW Management



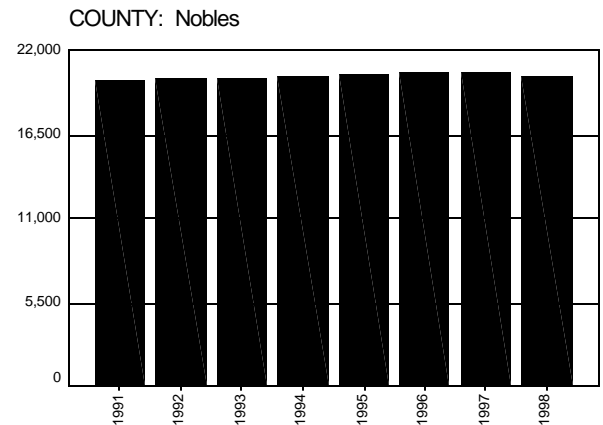
SCORE Funding Summary



Recycling Rates



Population



Waste Reduction Programs

Pipestone County promotes waste reduction through its environmental education program. The program consists of materials distributed to residents and businesses throughout the county on how to reduce waste. County staff offers waste reduction technical assistance to businesses and institutions. Pipestone county qualified for the three-percent source reduction credit in 1998.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside programs running in four cities within the county serve at least 7,000 citizens. There are also ten rural recycling drop-off points located around the county and one main recycling collection center, which is owned by the county. A contractor hired by the county to collect recyclable materials services the rural drop-off points and towns. These materials are delivered to the Tri-County Recycling Center in Slayton (Murray County), which serves Pipestone, Murray, and Cottonwood counties. The exception is within the city of Pipestone, which has a municipal collection system. Recyclables collected by the city are taken out of county to a private recycler, where they are processed and marketed. The county licenses all its haulers and has required that recycling occur countywide.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Pipestone County is active in household hazardous waste (HHW) collections and education. The county is part of the Lyon County Regional HHW program, and the Nobles County HHW Mobile Unit transports all HHW materials to the Lyon County facility. The county conducts about four collection events per year throughout the county.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Pipestone County uses the seven-county Lyon County Regional Landfill, located near Lynd. Private haulers collect all municipal solid waste (MSW) in the county, except for the city of Pipestone. Haulers contract with each town or through individual customer subscriptions. The city of Pipestone has a municipal collection system where MSW is taken to a private transfer station and then transferred to the Lyon County Regional Landfill.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Pipestone County SCORE programs are funded by a combination of SCORE grants and local matching dollars. A household assessment of \$12 per year based on appraised property values is also a source of local revenue to operate county environmental programs. About 63 percent of the county SCORE budget is funded by local dollars allocated in addition to SCORE grant and matching funds.

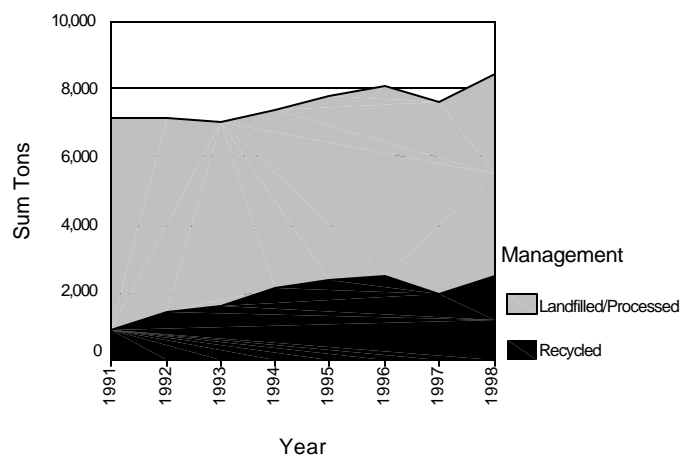
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Future Pipestone county programs include enhanced and increased education programs for waste reduction. The county will continue to be active in environmental education and work to eliminate toxins from the waste stream through its HHW program.

Pipestone County Historical Summary

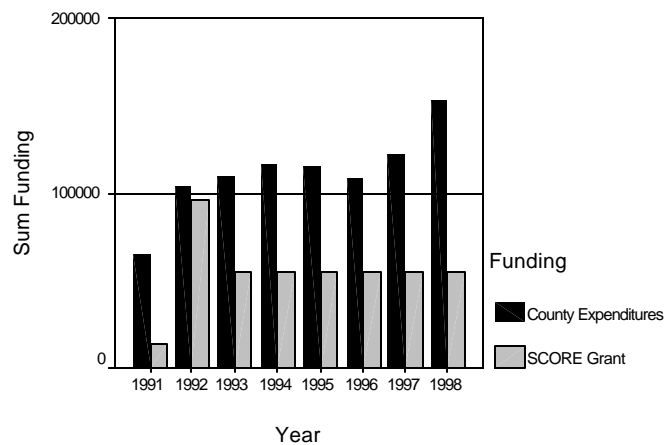
MSW Management

COUNTY: Pipestone



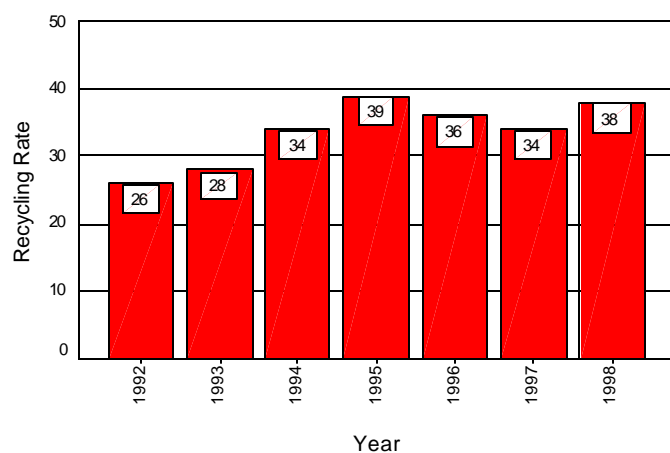
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Pipestone



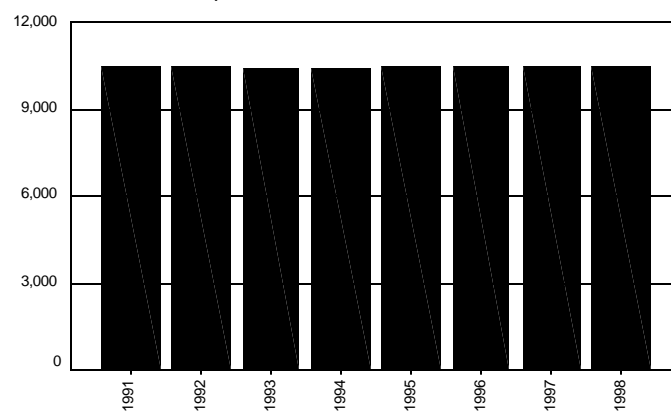
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Pipestone



Population

COUNTY: Pipestone



Waste Reduction Programs

Redwood County promotes waste reduction through its environmental education program. The program consists of materials distributed to citizens via pamphlets, periodic newspaper articles, radio spots, and other media. County staff offers waste reduction technical assistance to businesses, institutions, schools, and the general public. Redwood county qualified for the three-percent source reduction credit in 1998.

Fifteen cities have curbside collection in the county and serve at least 10,686 citizens. There are also ten rural recycling drop-off centers located in the county and one county owned materials recovery facility (MRF) that prepares recyclables for marketing. The county also operates rural recycling shed pickup throughout the county.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Redwood County is active in household hazardous waste (HHW) collection and education and is also part of the Lyon County Regional HHW program. All HHW materials accumulated within the county are taken to the permanent Lyon County HHW facility, where they are prepared for transportation and final disposal. The county conducts about two HHW collection events per year, with about 192 households participating.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Redwood County uses the Lyon County Regional Landfill for municipal solid waste (MSW) disposal. Private haulers (who directly deliver to this facility) service all rural and residential customers in the county. Nearly all cities in the county contract for collection services, while others rely on individual customer subscriptions. One township furnishes a central collection location for MSW.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Redwood County SCORE programs are funded by a combination of SCORE grants and local matching dollars. A household assessment of \$29 per year per parcel is also a source of local revenue to fund county environmental programs. About 66 percent of the county solid waste budget is funded by local dollars allocated in addition to the SCORE grant and local matching funds.

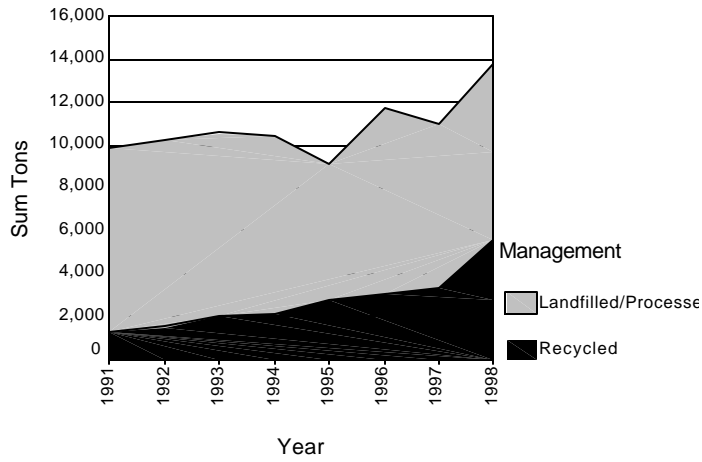
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county, along with 12 other member counties of the Southwest Regional Solid Waste Commission, is currently participating in several grants. One of these grants will establish a materials exchange network and to promote procurement of recycled content goods in the southwest region.

Redwood County Historical Summary

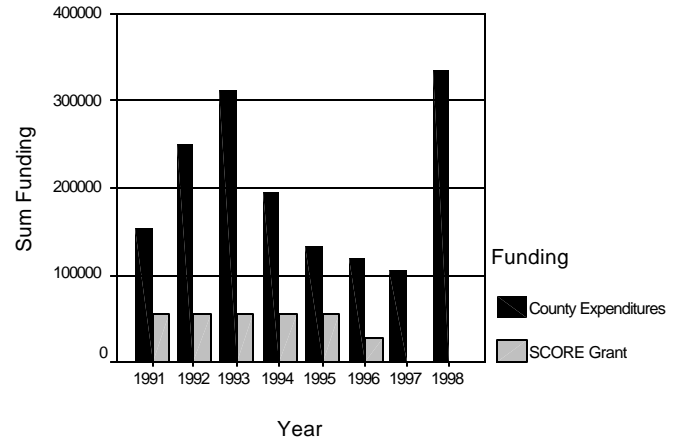
MSW Management

COUNTY: Redwood



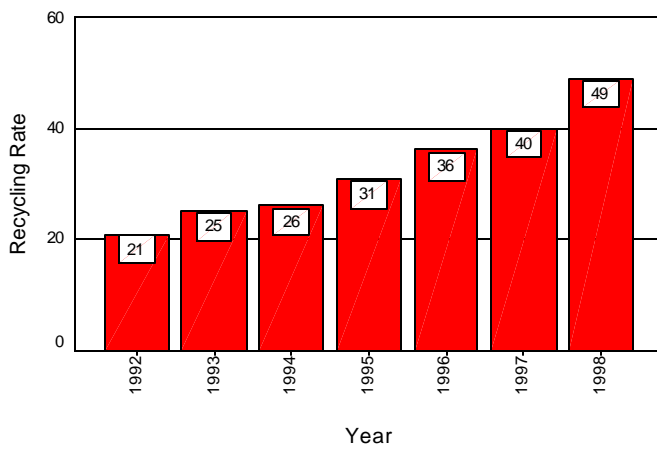
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Redwood



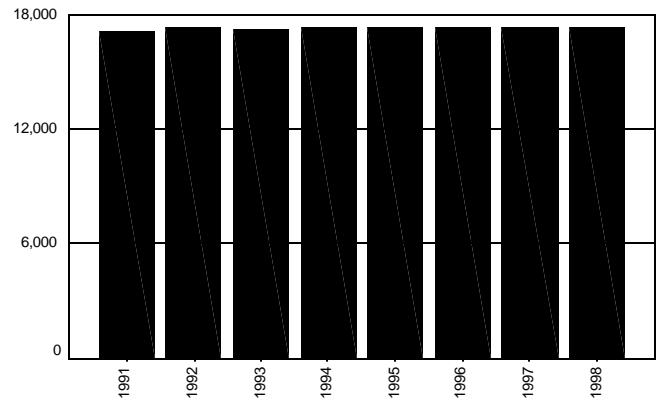
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Redwood



Population

COUNTY: Redwood



Waste Reduction Programs

The county provides technical assistance to businesses and has helped in the development of a reuse program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Ten municipalities provide curbside collection of recyclables and there are two drop-off locations within the county. Materials collected from household include newsprint magazines and catalogs, aluminum and metal food and beverage containers, all colors of glass, and mixed plastic containers. Recyclables collected from businesses include corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, metals, and mixed plastic containers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county participates in a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program and provides educational materials on the reduction and identification of hazardous materials.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after abatement programs, is disposed of at the Renville County landfill. The county has two yard waste drop-off sites and provides educational material to residents on how to reduce the amount of yard waste generated. The county contracts with private haulers for county-wide MSW and recycling services.

SCORE Financing - Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances its SCORE programs using the general levy and SCORE and HHW grants from the state.

Renville County Historical Summary

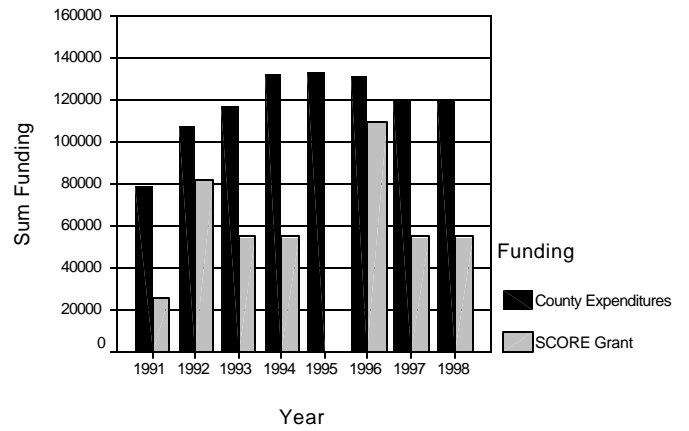
MSW Management

COUNTY: Renville



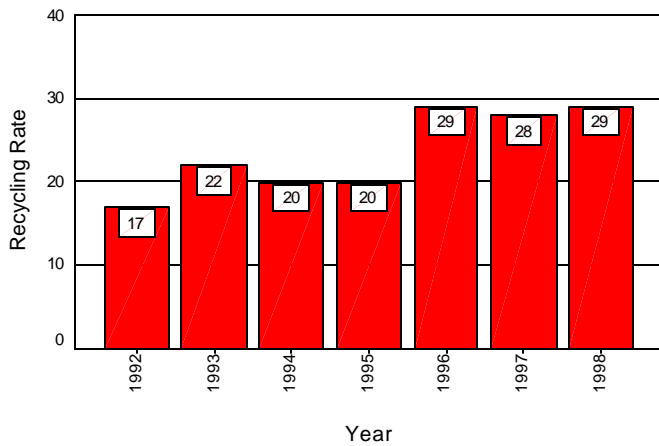
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Renville



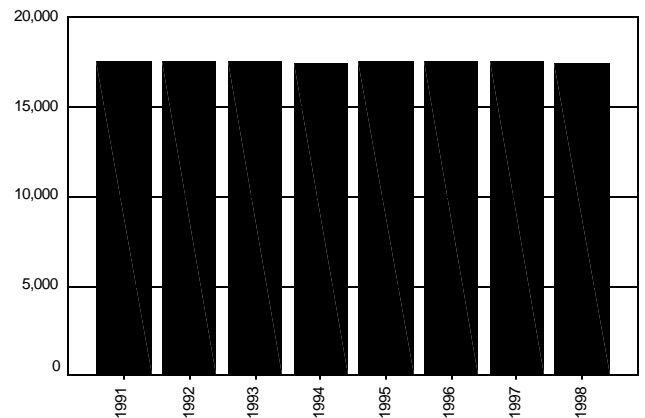
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Renville



Population

COUNTY: Renville



Waste Reduction Programs

Rock County maintains a waste reduction program in conjunction with educational programs for all Rock County citizens and businesses. County staff offers waste reduction technical assistance to businesses and residents as requested. The county qualifies for the three-percent source reduction credit.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county maintains eight rural recycling sheds located throughout the county. There are five cities in the county that arrange for curbside collection services; serving approximately 5,750 residents. All recyclables are collected using a commingled system by two private haulers and one municipal collection system. Recyclables are then delivered to a private recycling center where they are processed and marketed. In 1998, 2,446 tons of materials were collected for recycling. Local Developmental Achievement Center (DAC) personnel are utilized at the recycling facility to sort recyclable materials.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Problem materials are accepted for disposal/recycling at the county transfer station for a fee. Problem materials accepted at the facility include used oil and oil filters, appliances, fluorescent lamps, and tires. These materials are periodically collected for final disposal as needed by private contractor. Household hazardous waste (HHW) is collected during several collection events scheduled during the summer months in several cities throughout the county. The county is part of the Lyon County HHW Regional Program and also coordinates with the HHW mobile unit trailer operated out of Nobles County. The mobile unit delivers collected HHW to the Marshall HHW facility. This program continues to maintain the high participation level it has had since it began in 1991.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal:

Rock County owns and operates a transfer station east of Luverne. All municipal solid waste (MSW) collected at this facility is transferred, via private hauling contract, to the Lyon County Regional Landfill near Lynd. The primary user of the facility is the city of Luverne and self haulers. Four haulers within the county collect MSW, including one municipally operated collection program. The county also owns and operates a construction & demolition (C & D) landfill adjacent to the county transfer station, which accepts C & D waste from the region.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

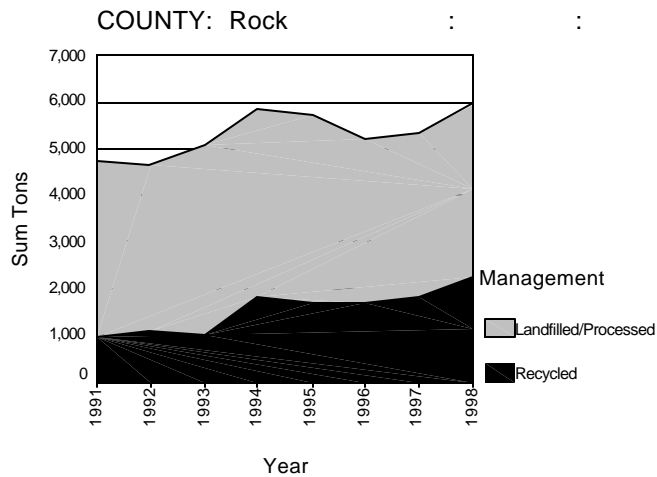
Approximately 50 percent of the county's SCORE program is financed through SCORE grant pass through funds and accompanying county match dollars. In addition, the county has imposed a \$42 per household solid waste assessment on residential and business property tax statements to supplement the solid waste budget. Businesses are charged according to a property value assessment formula. Tipping fees for solid waste materials are also collected at the county transfer station and demolition landfill. The county is charged a tipping fee for MSW disposed at the Lyon County Regional Landfill; however, a C&D waste back-haul arrangement with Lyon County helps defray a small fraction of this tipping fee cost. Rock County and other member counties have also enjoyed an annual modest "tipping fee rebate" from budget surpluses over the last few years from Lyon County, which in turn is used to supplement county solid waste abatement programs, particularly HHW programs.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

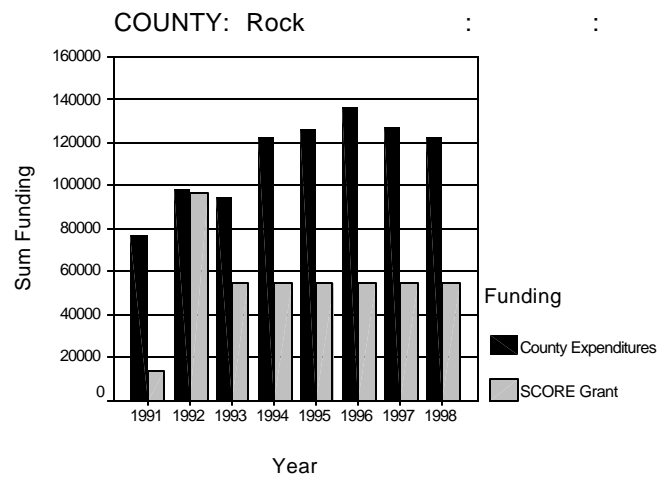
Rock County will be participating in an electronics grant to manage used electronic equipment, along with 9 other counties in the region. The county recently altered its county-wide paper recycling program to “purify” its recyclable paper waste stream into more readily marketable recyclable paper products. The county has also constructed a 90-day HHW storage facility at its transfer station for year-round acceptance of HHW, which includes a product exchange area. Future programs will include increased and enhanced educational programs for waste reduction. The county continues to be very active in the Southwest Regional Solid Waste Commission, a 12 county joint powers board which addresses regional solid waste issues, applies for OEA grant funds for waste abatement related projects, and coordinates solid waste program activities and policies throughout the region.

Rock County Historical Summary

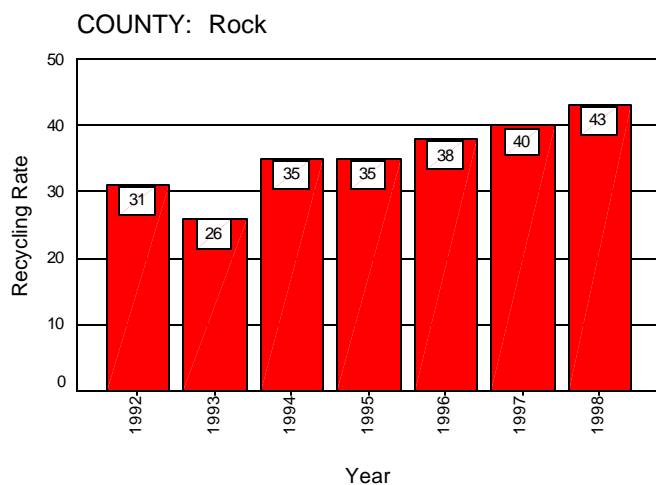
MSW Management



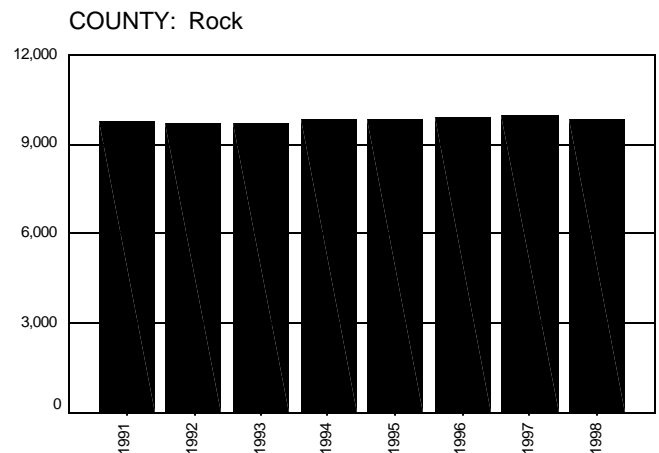
SCORE Funding Summary



Recycling Rates



Population



Waste Reduction Programs

The county has a waste reduction team that meets regularly to identify waste reduction activities. The group also conducts waste audits at county facilities. Technical assistance is provided to businesses through on-site visits and by telephone. Educational materials are provided to businesses to promote waste reduction (including advertising for a materials exchange). The county has developed written case studies of businesses that have successfully implemented waste reduction programs. Educational materials have been developed for residents, which promote environmentally responsible consumer shopping and reduction of household hazardous waste. The county has worked actively with municipalities to develop and implement waste reduction programs.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Eight municipalities provide curbside collection of recyclables and there are two drop-off locations and one materials handling facility in the county. Recyclables collected from residents and businesses include corrugated cardboard, newsprint, office paper, magazines and catalogs, computer paper, aluminum and metal food and beverage containers, other metals, all colors of glass, PET, HDPE, and mixed plastics.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county participates in a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program and provides educational materials to residents on the reduction, identification, and proper management of hazardous materials.

Waste Processing

The county owns and operates a MSW composting facility. Rejects from that facility are delivered to the Spruce Ridge landfill. The finished compost is used for agricultural purposes within the county.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county has a two-bag collection system; one for compostables and one for municipal solid waste (MSW). Recyclables are collected separately. There are three curbside collection programs and six drop-off sites for yard waste. The county provided an ongoing education program to residents on how to reduce the amount of yard waste they generate and proper on-site management methods.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county uses general revenue and SCORE and HHW grants from the state to finance its SCORE programs. Sixty-three percent of the revenue for county SCORE programs comes from county revenue sources.

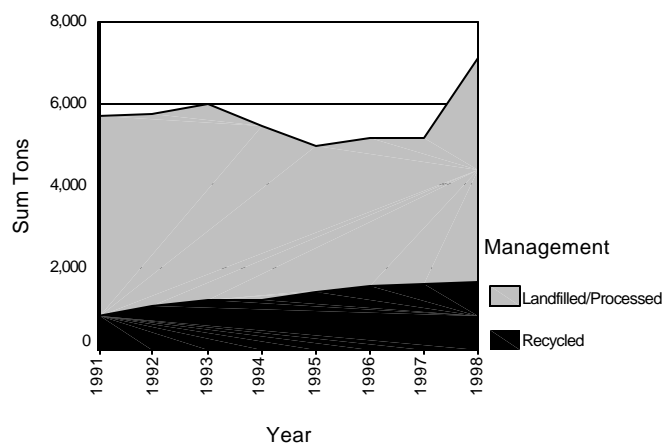
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Swift County plans to continue their existing program for managing solid waste. The county plans to upgrade portions of their materials recovery facility in the near future.

Swift County Historical Summary

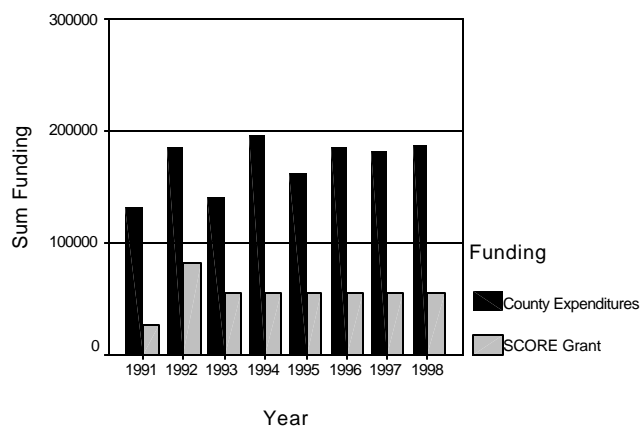
MSW Management

COUNTY: Swift



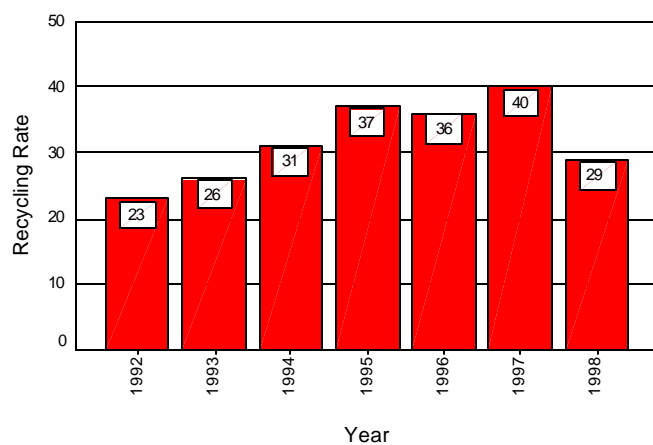
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Swift



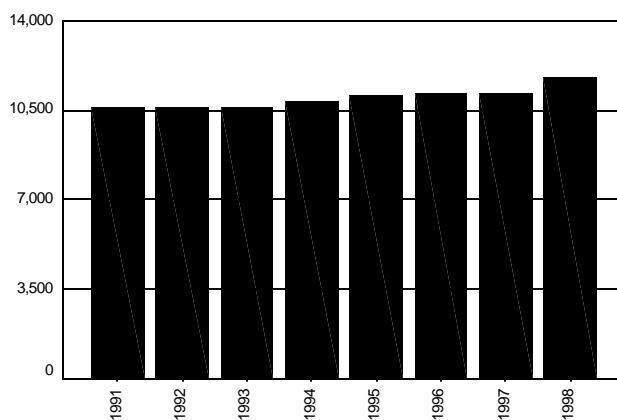
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Swift



Population

COUNTY: Swift



Waste Reduction Programs

Watonwan county has adopted a resolution emphasizing waste reduction and distributes educational materials to its employees on waste reduction activities. County staff provides technical assistance to businesses and institutions via the phone and has also distributed brochures to businesses in the county. Residents have received information on waste reduction activities including information on reducing household hazardous waste. The county purchases paper and janitorial products that contain post-consumer materials as well as many durable and repairable goods.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county has curbside collection of recyclables in every city. The county has eight recycling stations spread throughout the county for use by rural residents. The county also has a recycling center that processes all the recyclables collected in the county. Materials collected from residents are newsprint, steel/tin food and beverage containers, all colors of glass, and mixed plastics. Businesses recycle corrugated cardboard, aluminum, and metals.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county participates in the Mankato Regional household hazardous waste program (HHW) and held two HHW collection events in 1998. Residents receive educational materials to assist in identification and proper management of HHW. In addition, the county also has a HHW product exchange.

Waste Processing

Approximately nine percent of the county's municipal solid waste (MSW) goes to the Prairieland composting facility. The remaining residuals are landfilled in Iowa. The Prairieland facility is operated by Martin and Faribault counties and began operation in 1992.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The majority of the MSW generated in the county is disposed of at the Spirit Lake Landfill in Iowa with a small amount being disposed of at the Cottonwood County Landfill. There are seven drop-off sites in the county for yard waste. In addition, the county has developed and distributed information on how to reduce the amount of yard waste households generate in addition to how to manage yard wastes on-site.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county collects a service fee and general revenue funds to help cover the cost of its SCORE programs. In addition, the county receives SCORE and HHW funds from the state.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Watonwan County will continue to look at ways to manage waste on a regional basis with neighboring counties. The county is interested in adding clothing to its recycling program in the future.

Watonwan County Historical Summary

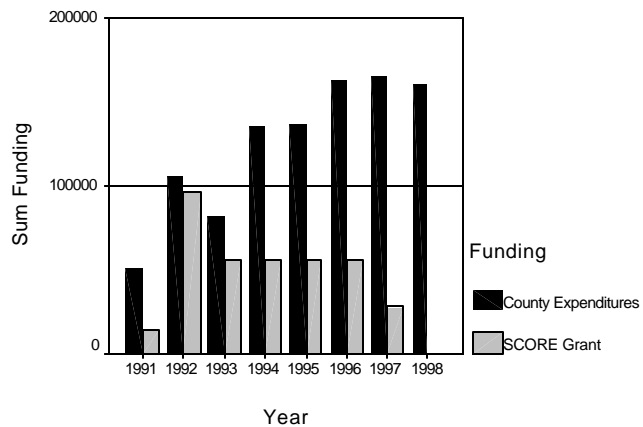
MSW Management

COUNTY: Watonwan : :



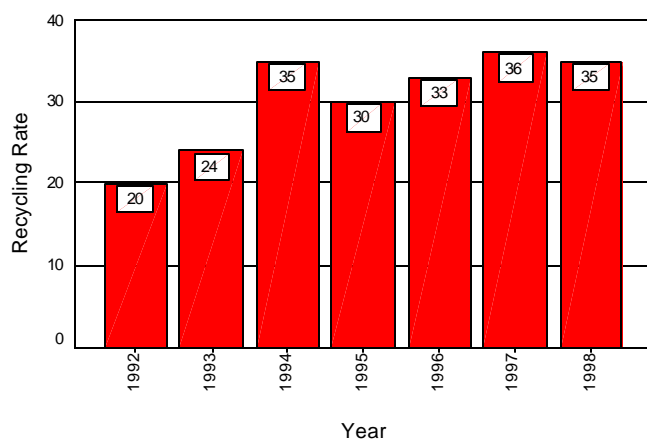
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Watonwan : :



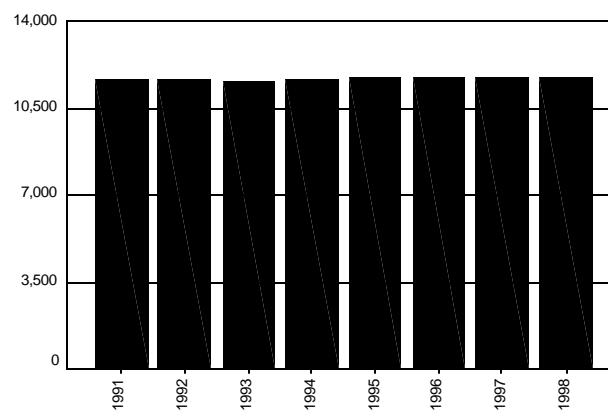
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Watonwan



Population

COUNTY: Watonwan



Waste Reduction Programs

The Lyon County Board has adopted a resolution establishing waste reduction and purchasing guidelines. Waste audits have been conducted in three county building and programs to reduce waste have been implemented. County employees are also given training on waste reduction. Businesses receive information on waste reduction programs and the county promotes material exchange programs and Minnesota Waste Wise. Technical assistance is offered to businesses in the form of on-site visits and phone assistance. Residents are provided information on waste reduction activities for their homes and schools are provided materials for classroom activities. The county promotes Pollution Prevention Week and environmentally responsible consumer shopping. The county works with its municipalities and surrounding counties to implement waste reduction programs. The county also contracts for the purchase of paper, landscaping, and janitorial products made with recycled materials.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are nine curbside recycling programs, five drop-off sites, and two materials processing facilities in the county. Recyclable materials collected in residential programs include corrugated cardboard, newsprint, magazines and catalogs, office paper, mixed grades of paper, phone books aluminum and metal food and beverage cans, all colors of glass, and mixed plastic containers. Business recyclables include corrugated cardboard, newsprint, office paper, and aluminum food and beverage containers.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county participates in a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program with the permanent HHW facility located in Marshall and operated by Lyon County. The county sponsored two HHW collection events in 1998 and provides educational materials to residents and businesses on how to identify, reduce, and properly manage HHW.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after abatement programs is disposed of at the Lyon County landfill. There are three curbside collection programs and seven drop-off sites for yard waste materials. Educational materials are provided to residents on how to reduce the generation of yard waste and manage yard waste on-site.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances its SCORE programs using general revenue and SCORE and HHW grants from the State.

Yellow Medicine County Historical Summary

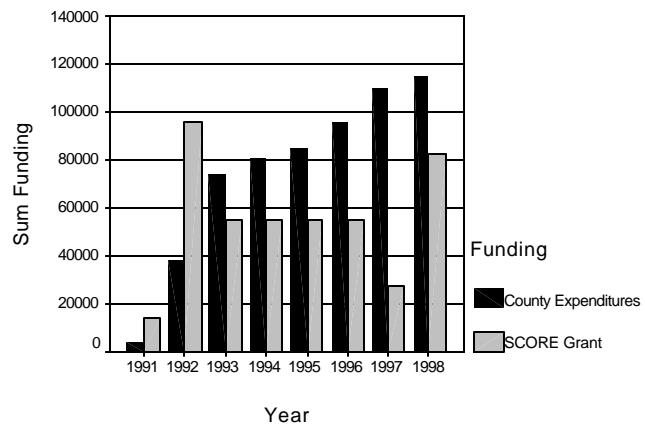
MSW Management

COUNTY: Yellow Medicine



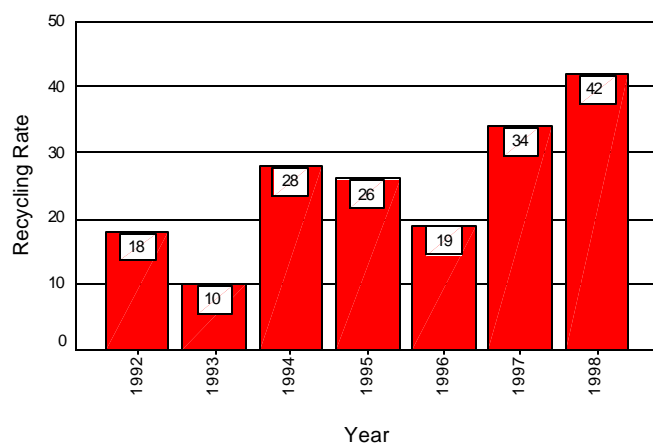
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Yellow Medicine



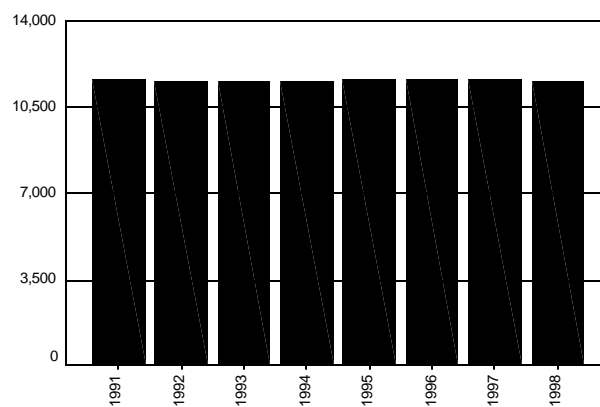
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Yellow Medicine



Population

COUNTY: Yellow Medicine



Waste Reduction Programs

Blue Earth County's waste reduction program includes the passage of a resolution that establishes a set of waste reduction policies, periodic audits of county facilities, site visits to businesses, promotion of a materials exchange program, and distribution of educational materials to residents and business.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are eight drop-off sites within the county and eleven communities with curbside collection. Recyclables from the drop-off boxes and most of the curbside programs are delivered to the county recycling center or to private materials recovery facilities. Materials collected are glass, newsprint, aluminum, cardboard, plastics and most metals. Recycling facilities also accept appliances, scrap metal, yard waste, tires, pallets, vehicle batteries, fluorescent lamps, and textiles.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Blue Earth is a sponsoring county for a regional program. The county household hazardous waste (HHW) facility was constructed by Blue Earth county and became operational in September of 1993. Residents of the regional program may drop-off hazardous materials at the facility and also use the facility's product exchange. In addition, the regional collection system includes a mobile unit that is used by all members of the regional program. Two HHW mobile collection events are held in the county each year. The facility is also used for the Very Small Quantity Generator program that Blue Earth county operates for businesses and the waste pesticide collection program. The county also maintains a list of businesses that accept used oil and used oil filters for county residents and businesses.

Waste Processing

Until 1998, approximately 39 percent of the MSW remaining after waste reduction and recycling was processed at either the Prairieland Resource Recovery Facility in Truman or the NRG Facility in Newport. The remaining MSW is disposed of in landfills in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Prairieland canceled its contract for Blue Earth County's waste in order to enter into new contracts with haulers in its own county. It is anticipated that Blue Earth County's waste will be processed at the NRG Facility in Newport.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All eleven incorporated cities in the county have organized collection. In addition, many of the townships have organized collection. Two municipal solid waste (MSW) transfer stations, one in Mankato and one near Le Sueur, serve the county.

The county contracts with Southern Minnesota Construction for yard waste services. Residents may deliver grass clippings, leaves, and brush to the facility year round, at no charge. There are five municipal sites located in the county of which, four accept brush. A brush chipper was purchased by the county and is available to manage brush at the municipal sites.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Blue Earth County's SCORE programs are funded through a combination of county revenue from its general fund and SCORE funds.

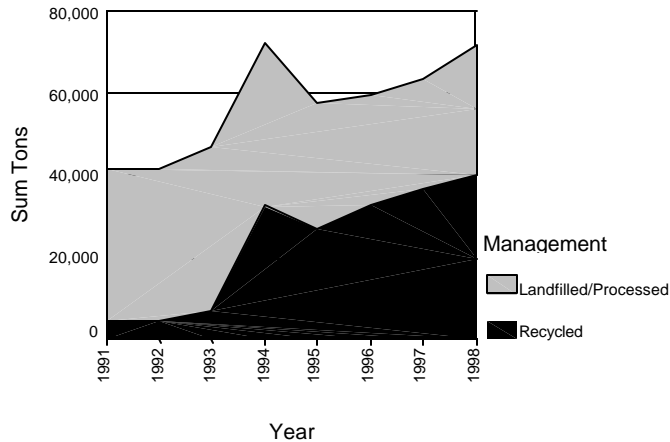
Beyond 2000 - What's Next?

The county will continue to work hard to maintain its recycling and resource recovery programs. By working with the OEA to implement the Public Entities Law for waste assurance, the county has achieved compliance with its solid waste plan. The county will continue to incorporate into its education program the concept of waste is a resource. The county will also continue to explore opportunities for recycling of demolition waste such as concrete, asphalt, shingles, and wood.

Blue Earth County Historical Summary

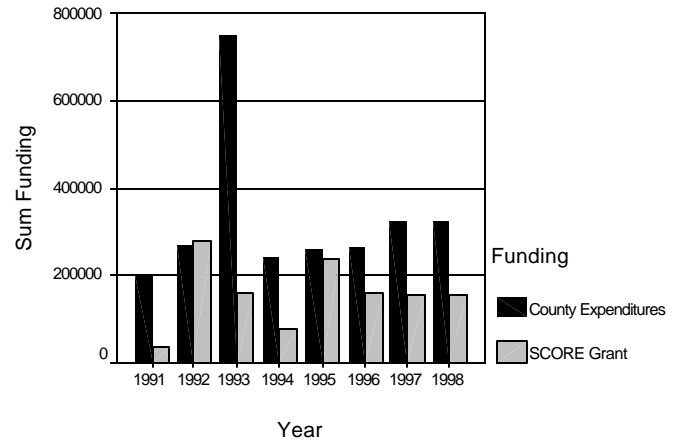
MSW Management

COUNTY: Blue Earth



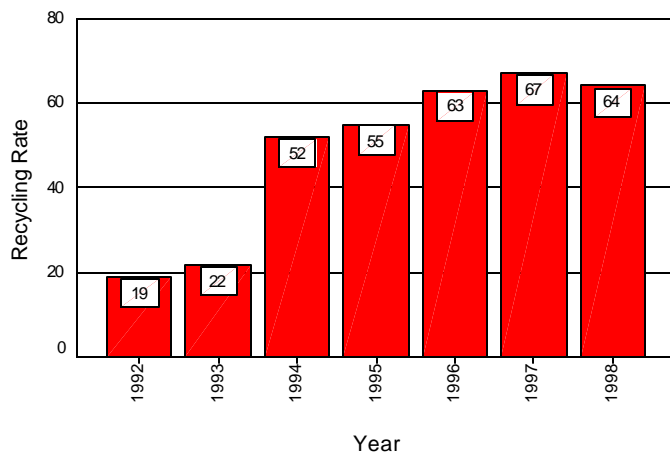
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Blue Earth



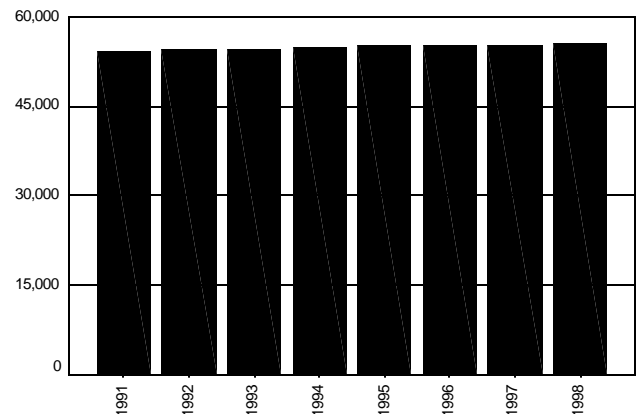
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Blue Earth



Population

COUNTY: Blue Earth



Waste Reduction Programs

The Dodge County Board of Commissioners has adopted a resolution which established a waste reduction policy that supports the purchase of goods made from secondary materials. The county performs audits in facilities to target waste reduction activities and educate county employees about waste reduction. The county is a member of the Southeast Minnesota Recyclers' Exchange (SEMREX) Joint Powers Board. Dodge County also promotes a waste exchange, conducts site visits to businesses, and has developed educational materials for businesses and residents.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are nine drop-off sites within the county and each town has curbside collection. Recyclables from the drop-off boxes and most of the curbside programs, are delivered to the county's recycling center. Materials collected are glass, newsprint, aluminum, cardboard, folding cartons, magazines, unwanted mail, plastic bottles and metal cans. Many of these materials are marketed through SEMREX's Cooperative Marketing program. The county recycling center also accepts appliances, scrap metal, yard waste tires and textiles.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county currently contracts with the Olmsted Regional Hazardous Waste facility. Dodge County residents may drop hazardous materials at the regional facility at no charge. In addition, two to three collection events are held annually around the county. The Recycling Center also accepts used oil, used oil filters, auto batteries, and fluorescent lamps.

Waste Processing

Dodge County has formed a joint powers agreement with Olmsted County to deliver MSW to their waste-to-energy facility located in the city of Rochester. MSW is delivered to the county owned and operated transfer station for delivery to the Olmsted facility. Recyclable materials are recovered from the MSW at the transfer station. In addition to recovering recyclables from the waste stream, "fines" (organics, grit, and dirt) are also removed from the MSW. The county is evaluating whether this waste stream is suitable for composting.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Three haulers serve Dodge County, delivering MSW to Olmsted County's Waste-to-Energy facility and the Olmsted County landfill. Dodge County owns and operates a demolition landfill which accepts only construction and demolition waste from the county. There are several municipalities within the county operate yard waste drop-off sites and the city of Kasson provides curbside service in the fall with a street sweeper. In addition, the county operates a drop-off site for yard waste and brush at the transfer station.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Dodge County has three sources of revenue that fund the county's SCORE programs; state grants (MPCA HHW and SCORE), tip fees at the transfer station, and a service fee. The service fee is a special assessment (a unit charge) on residential property.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

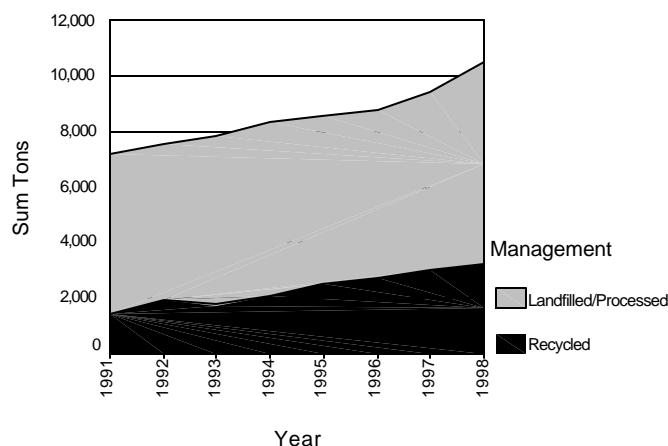
The county plans to develop a reuse center for sale of once used items, establish satellite drop-off centers for rural residents MSW, problem materials, and recyclables, and incorporate in its education program the

concept of “waste being a resource”. The county will also evaluate the possibility of composting the fines from the transfer station operation and source separated food waste and other organics. Opportunities for recycling of demolition waste such as concrete, asphalt, shingles, and wood will also be explored.

Dodge County Historical Summary

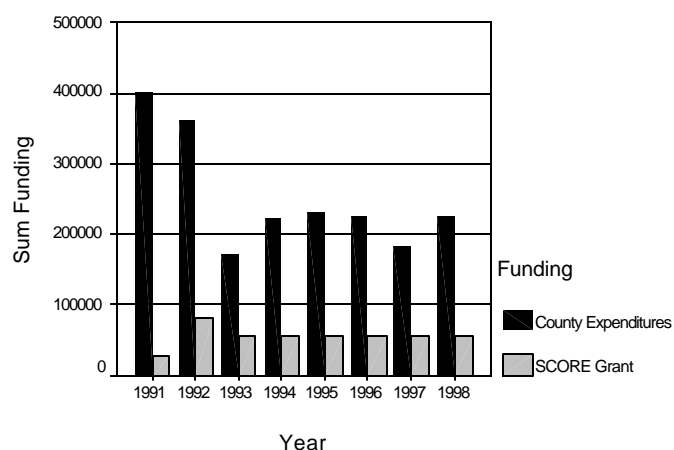
MSW Management

COUNTY: Dodge



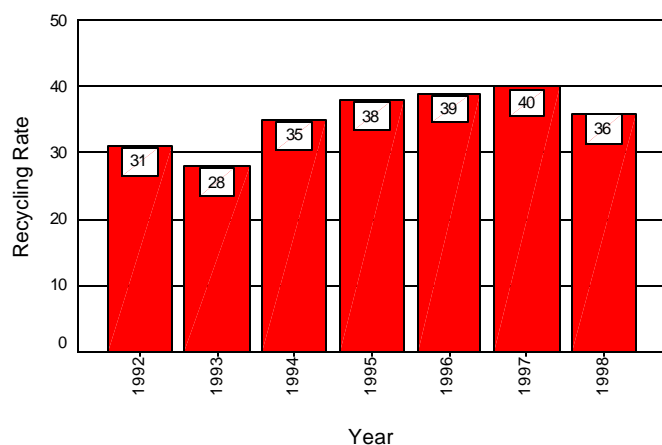
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Dodge



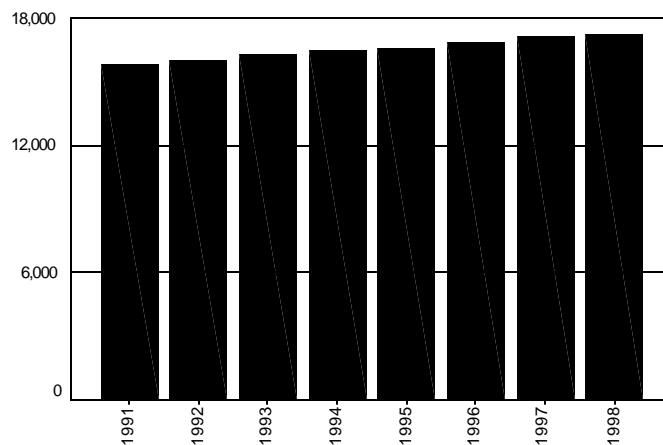
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Dodge



Population

COUNTY: Dodge



Waste Reduction Programs

Faribault County has established a source reduction and purchasing policy. Specific waste reduction activities include waste audits within county facilities and education of county employees with videos and brochures. Business activities include promotion of a materials exchange and waste reduction brochures. Residents receive educational materials that promote responsible shopping and the reduction of household hazardous waste.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are ten curbside collection programs, nine drop-off sites, and two materials recovery facilities. Materials collected include newsprint, corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, aluminum and steel cans, glass, and plastic.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

As part of the Prairieland joint powers board, Faribault County has contracted with Blue Earth County for household hazardous waste (HHW) services. Faribault County residents may deliver HHW directly to the regional facility located in Mankato, or participate in collection events. Education through radio and television advertising for the collection events makes this program successful.

Waste Processing

Faribault and Martin County formed a joint powers board on April 4, 1989, to construct and operate, a MSW compost facility. The facility was constructed in Truman and began operation in 1992. In 1998, 39 percent of the county's municipal solid waste (MSW), remaining after abatement programs, was delivered to the facility. This amount has increased to more than 90 percent in 1999. The remainder of the MSW was disposed of in Minnesota and Iowa landfills. Residuals from the facility were delivered to an Iowa landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Collection of MSW in Faribault and Martin counties is handled by the private sector. In 1999, the joint powers board signed three-year contracts with four of the five licensed of the haulers to deliver all waste generated in the two counties to the Prairieland Compost Facility through December 2001.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Faribault County's SCORE program is funded through general revenue, SCORE funds and licensing fees. A fee on the property tax supports the Prairieland Compost Facility.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county is working with Prairieland to get 100 percent of its waste delivered to the compost facility. The county will continue working to keep Prairieland open and viable, and to increase its recycling rate.

Faribault County Historical Summary

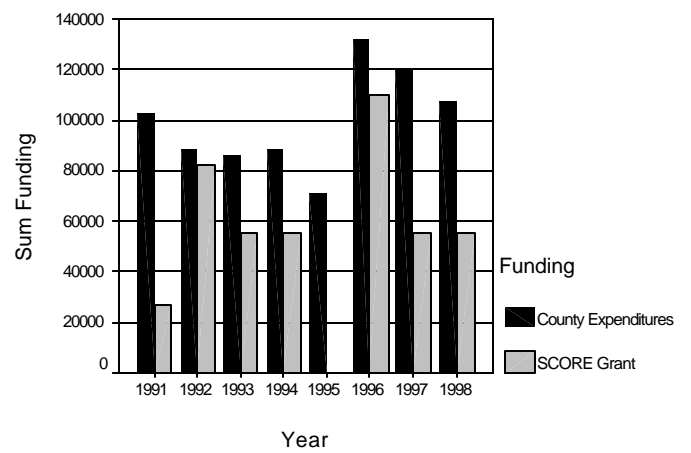
MSW Management

COUNTY: Faribault



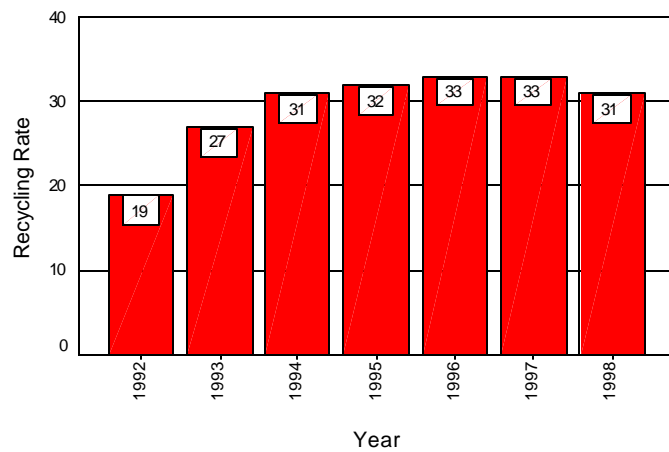
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Faribault



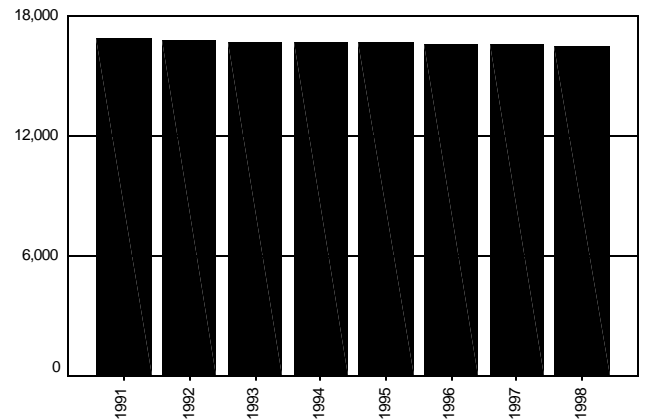
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Faribault



Population

COUNTY: Faribault



Waste Reduction Programs

Fillmore County has created educational materials about waste reduction in the office, county buildings, and yard waste composting targeting residents, businesses and county employees. In addition, fifth and sixth grade children work on county-sponsored hands-on projects involving waste reduction, recycling, household hazardous waste (HHW), and yard waste composting at the annual environmental day at the schools. Also, county staff write a bi-weekly column on solid waste in the county newspaper. Topics include waste reduction, recycling, HHW and problem materials management, yard waste composting, municipal solid waste (MSW) composting, and landfilling. Fillmore County is a member of the Southeast Minnesota Recyclers' Exchange (SEMREX) Joint Powers Board and participates in its Materials Exchange program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county-owned recycling processing facility is located in the same building as the composting facility at the Resource Recovery Center. Recyclables are sorted and baled at this site by county employees. Materials are marketed through the SEMREX Cooperative Marketing program. The county has banned aluminum, tin cans, cardboard, newspaper, HDPE and PET bottles, glass bottles, and magazines from the landfill. A county ordinance requires residents and businesses to recycle. Education is provided through newspaper columns, paid ads, and presentations to schools and groups. The county has passed a Recycled Content Procurement Resolution and a Recycled Glass in Roadbeds Resolution.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county operates a small HHW facility that stores HHW for less than 90 days. It is a non-heated facility that was open three summer months a year, two days per week. This year, the open hours changed to one month in the spring and one month in the fall. The county advertises heavily in spring and fall. Since the county has made this change, the number of residents participating has more than doubled.

Waste Processing

Fillmore County started source-separated, municipal solid waste composting in 1986. As more people became educated about composting, the composting rate increased until 1995. After 1995, a number of towns dropped out of the program when haulers began taking waste to a landfill in Iowa. As a result, by 1998, the composting facility was operating at about 55 percent capacity. Challenges include difficulties marketing the product, keeping contaminants out of the compostable material coming into the plant, and bringing non-participating towns back into the program. The end-product produced by the facility has improved over the years with the addition of a roofed composting area and de-stoning equipment. Subsequent to improvements, the county developed a use and application guide and sells material bulk for \$1 per yard. The county board has directed the highway department to use compost on road construction. The compost is also used by the Minnesota Department of Transportation at the highway shop for tree planting. The county gives composting and recycling facility tours to preschool, elementary and high school students each year and to other interested groups.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county operates a transfer station at the Resource Recovery Center (RRC). Residuals from the facility are sent to the Winnesheik Landfill in Iowa. Waste that is not delivered to the composting facility goes to a transfer station in Austin for shipment to a privately-owned landfill in Lake Mills, Iowa. Landfill volumes at the transfer station have decreased since 1995 due to competition from private, less expensive landfills.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county's SCORE programs are financed through SCORE funds, HHW funding from the MPCA, a small education grant from the Winneshiek County Landfill, and the general revenue fund. Revenue from the sale of recyclables goes toward operation of the RRC.

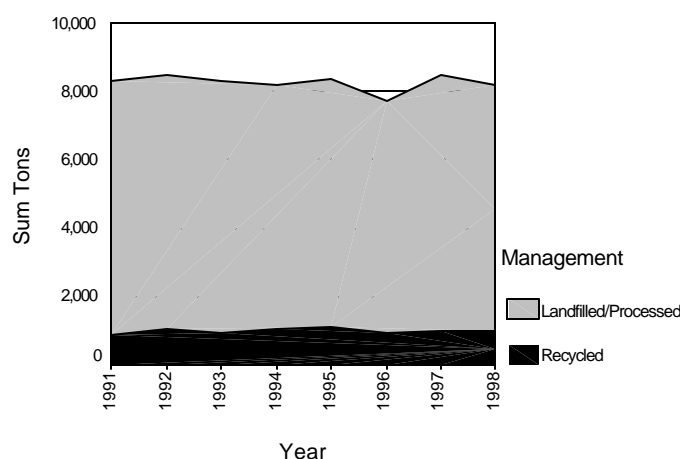
Beyond 2000 - What's Next?

The county is in the process of developing its five-year county plan, and is thoroughly re-evaluating the economics of its waste processing system. The county is considering changes that will increase the amount of waste that is composted, primarily through economic measures, such as contracts or service fees, to achieve better financial and volume consistency. In addition, the county will be placing a greater emphasis on pollution and waste prevention.

Fillmore County Historical Summary

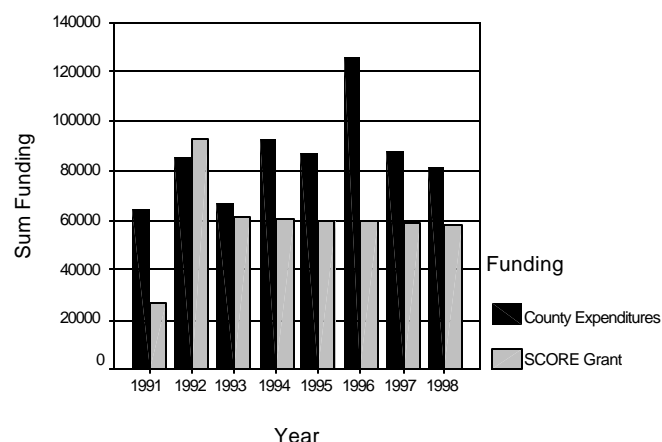
MSW Management

COUNTY: Fillmore



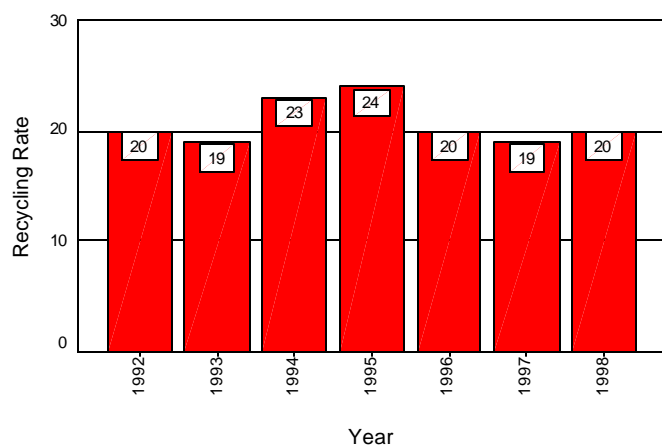
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Fillmore



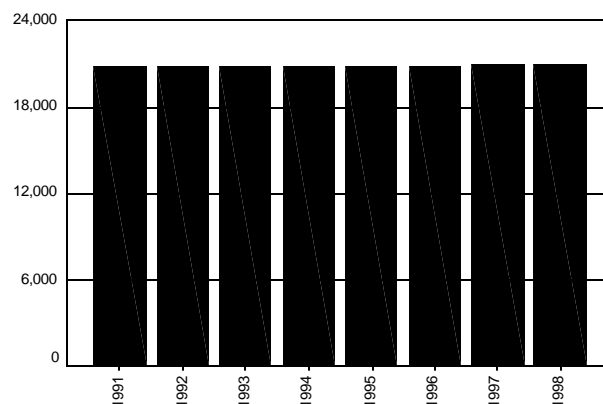
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Fillmore



Population

COUNTY: Fillmore



Waste Reduction Programs

The Freeborn County Board has established a policy outlining curbside recycling and rural collection site procedures. County activities in waste reduction include a waste reduction team, waste audits of three county facilities, and training and education of employees. Business activities include promotion of a materials exchange, site visits, ongoing technical assistance, training and workshops, and brochures. Residents receive information about environmentally responsible consumer shopping, reducing the amount of household hazardous waste (HHW), weekly newspaper ads, and ongoing radio advertising, and curriculums for schools and service clubs.

The county has an aggressive program for purchasing products made from secondary materials. In 1998, the county purchased office products such as, notepads, tissue, copier paper, stationary and letterhead, printer cartridges, and durable and repairable goods.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are 14 curbside recycling programs in the county and 22 drop sites. Some cities contract with one hauler to service the entire city. The county currently has six permitted haulers. Materials collected include glass, newsprint, corrugated cardboard, magazines, aluminum, metals, plastic, junk mail, and textiles.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Freeborn entered into a contract with Mower County for HHW services. In 1998, Freeborn County held 20 collection events throughout the county, plus two collections in Mower County, using a mobile unit. Materials collected were delivered to the Mower County HHW facility. Education is a major component of the county's HHW program and provides an opportunity to promote other reuse, recycling, and waste reduction programs.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All of the municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after abatement programs is landfilled in Lake Mills, Iowa. The private sector collects the MSW under an open hauling system. The county has municipal curbside collection programs and three drop-off sites for yard waste. County staff provide technical assistance to the municipalities as well as educational information to residents encouraging them to leave their grass clippings on their lawns and to manage yard waste in backyard composting piles.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county has implemented a service fee to support their solid waste programs. The service fee funds 73 percent of the program's cost. In addition, the county receives SCORE funds and funds from the MPCA for its HHW program.

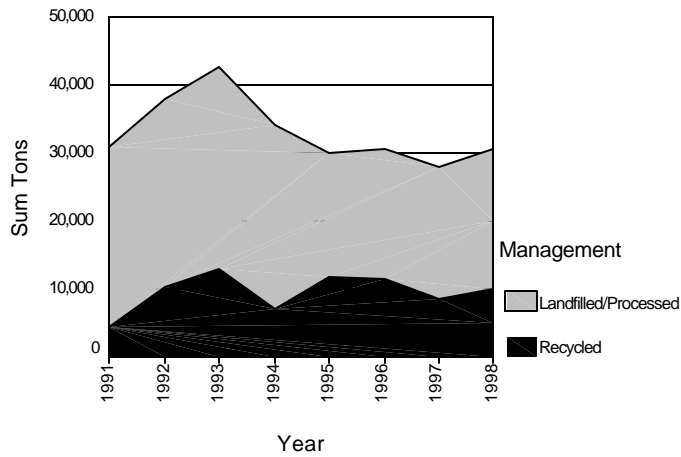
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Freeborn County is collaborating with surrounding counties through the SEMREX Joint Powers Board to do recycling and waste reduction education and promotion. By sharing HHW information and mobile collections with Freeborn's unit, the county provides more services to communities that benefit from its permanent facility.

Freeborn County Historical Summary

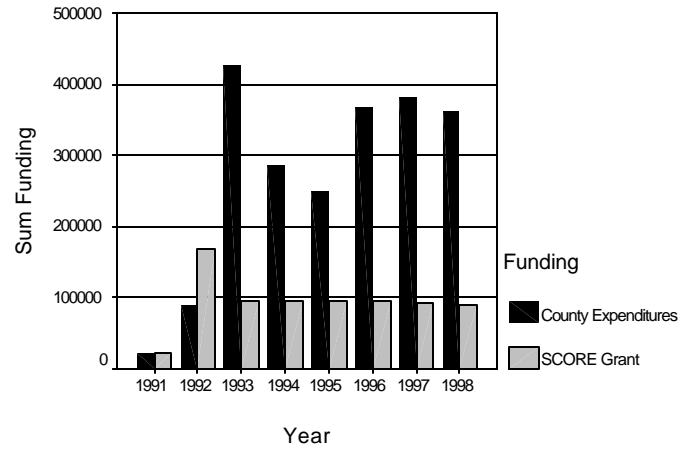
MSW Management

COUNTY: Freeborn



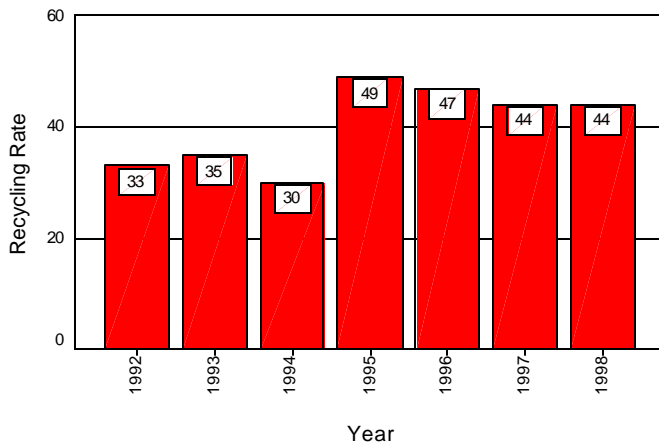
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Freeborn



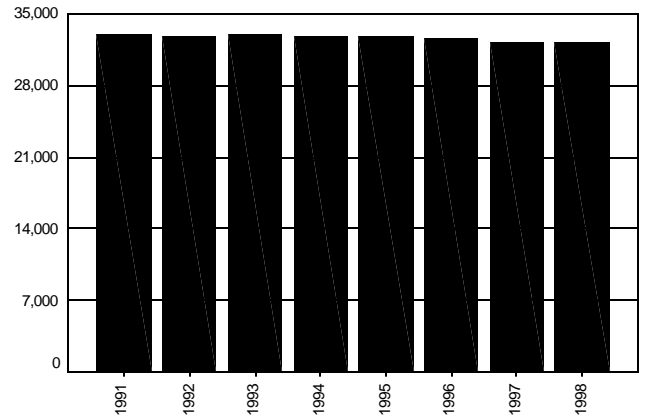
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Freeborn



Population

COUNTY: Freeborn



Waste Reduction Programs

Goodhue County has adopted a resolution making source reduction and the purchasing of products made from recycled materials a priority. The county uses paper with recycled content in its copiers and county letterhead. A source reduction team, including members from all county departments, meets regularly to identify source reduction activities that can be implemented by the county. Business activities include the promotion of materials exchange, on-site visits to businesses, host training and workshops, and survey business about their source reduction needs. In addition, the county has developed educational materials for residents, businesses, and schools.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

A full-service residential recycling program is offered by the county and local units of government. It includes eight curbside programs that promote commercial recycling. Materials collected for recycling include office paper, corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, newsprint, aluminum, metal containers, glass, and plastics (HDPE, PET and mixed plastics)

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Goodhue County has a contract with Olmsted County to provide a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) site for county residents. The county holds 15 annual collection events using a mobile HHW collection unit. Education programs have been developed for residents and businesses to promote reducing the toxicity of municipal solid waste (MSW). The county provides a collection site for problem materials at its Wanamingo demolition debris land disposal facility. Materials include tires and appliances. In addition, the private sector collects these materials, as well as used oil, oil filters and household batteries.

Waste Processing

The county currently delivers most of its MSW, which is not reduced or recycled, to the city of Red Wing waste-to-energy facility. Ash is disposed of at the county's ash land disposal facility and MSW that not able to be processed at the waste-to-energy facility is disposed of at the Pine Bend Landfill, Superior Landfill (Eau Claire, Wisc.) and Central Disposal (Iowa). Upcoming federal air quality regulation will require the waste-to-energy facility to retrofit air quality equipment in order to continue operating.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Collection of MSW and recyclables is a combination of both the private and public sector. All residents and businesses have collection available to them and an open hauling system. The city of Red Wing has municipal collection and residents pay a volume based fee on their utility bill.

Currently, there are a few yard waste sites and eight curbside collection programs within Goodhue County. The county also has developed an education program that encourages residents to manage yard waste on site by not collecting grass clippings or by establishing a backyard composting bin.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county currently finances its SCORE programs using general revenue funds (60 percent), the sale of recyclable materials (26 percent), fees from collection of fluorescent bulbs and batteries, and MPCA HHW grant funds.

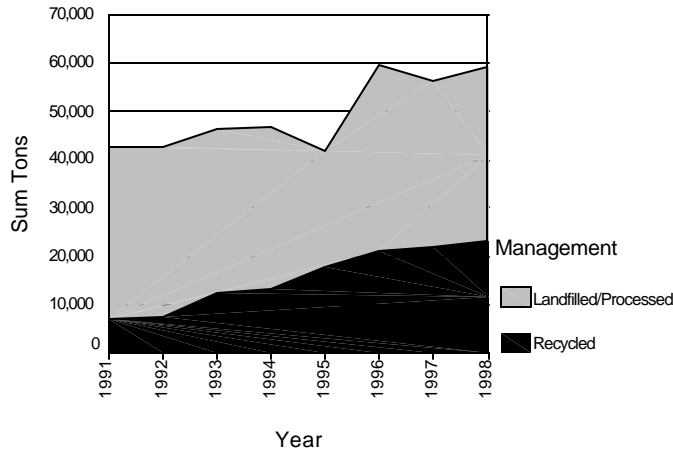
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Goodhue County is in the process of updating its five-year plan. Due to budgetary constraints the county is unable to expand into new programs, but intends to maintain all of its current programs at the existing level.

Goodhue County Historical Summary

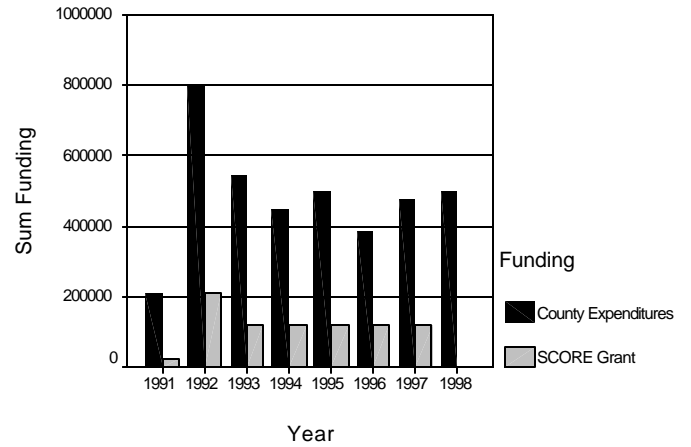
MSW Management

COUNTY: Goodhue



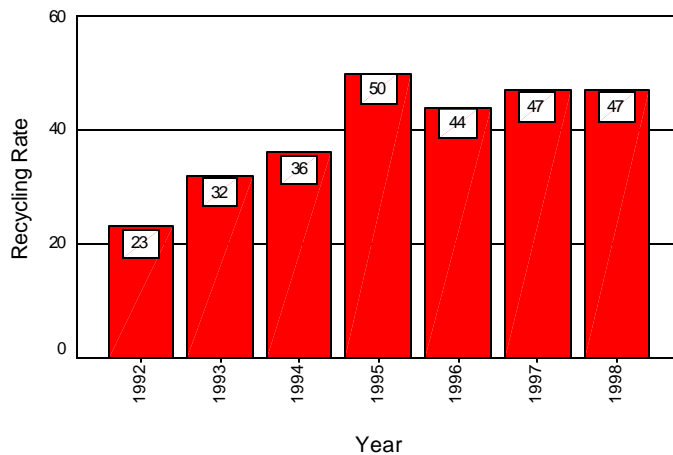
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Goodhue



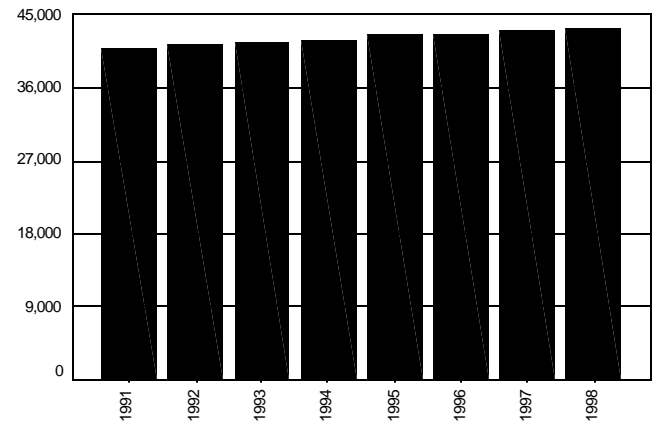
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Goodhue



Population

COUNTY: Goodhue



Waste Reduction Programs

The Houston County Board of Commissioners has adopted a source reduction and purchasing policy and established an on-going source reduction committee. County solid waste staff have conducted waste audits of county buildings and distributed educational materials to county staff on source reduction activities. The county has a business assistance program which conducts site visits and promotes materials exchange, hosts training and workshops, develops literature, gives recognition awards, and has surveyed businesses on their source reduction activities. Assistance to residents, consists of educational materials that promote responsible consumer shopping and reduction of household toxics, promote reuse programs, and speaking at the local schools.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Each city and two townships in the county, have curbside collection of recyclables. In addition, the county has five supervised sheds open from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturdays and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Mondays. Materials collected both curbside and at the sheds are newsprint, corrugated cardboard, office paper, glass, aluminum, textiles, steel cans, and plastic bottles with a neck. Some materials are marketed through the Southeast Minnesota Recyclers' Exchange (SEMREX) Cooperative Marketing Program. The recovered textiles are taken to Twice but Nice, a reuse store, where used clothing is sorted out for resale. The county contracts with Woodland Industries, a sheltered workshop, to operate the reuse store, staff an aluminum buy-back program, and provide the workers for the collection and processing of recyclables.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Houston County has an agreement with Winona County to participate in their regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program. The county also participates in the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's pesticide collection program and has an on-going education program on the proper use and management of pesticides. Finally, the county's five supervised collection sites collect appliances, car batteries, tires, and large household items such as furniture. The county holds a one-day collection for fluorescent and high intensity discharge bulbs each spring.

Waste Processing

The municipal solid waste (MSW) from the county is delivered to the NSP waste-to-energy plant located in LaCrosse, Wisconsin. Material that cannot be recycled or incinerated is disposed of at the La Crosse County landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All seven cities and three of the 17 townships have contracted with haulers to collect MSW curbside. The county has established five supervised drop-off sites that accept MSW from residents who self-haul, as well as recyclables, problem materials and demolition waste.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county charges a \$ 1.25 per household per month fee, which covers the HHW program. The county also relies on SCORE pass-through funds from the state, sale of materials, and general levy funds, for its recycling programs.

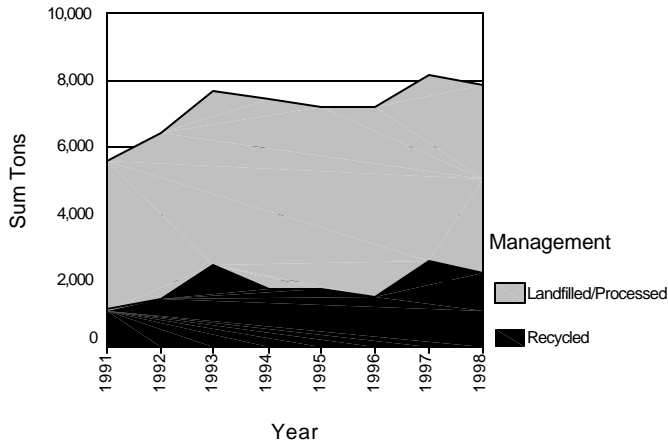
Beyond 2000 - What's Next?

Houston County is looking at ways to cut the costs of its existing recycling programs, including installing compactors at its drop sites to reduce transportation costs. Alternative uses for waste will be sought, such as, creating road bed aggregate from waste glass and porcelain. More emphasis will be placed on source reduction and reuse in the upcoming years. The county hopes to partner with Habitat for Humanity to develop a regional reuse store.

Houston County Historical Summary

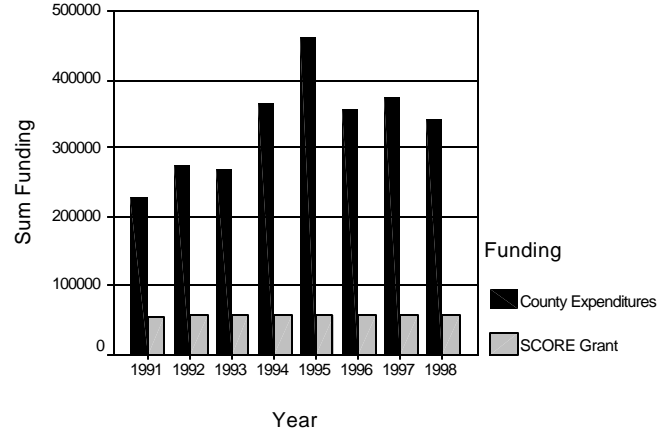
MSW Management

COUNTY: Houston



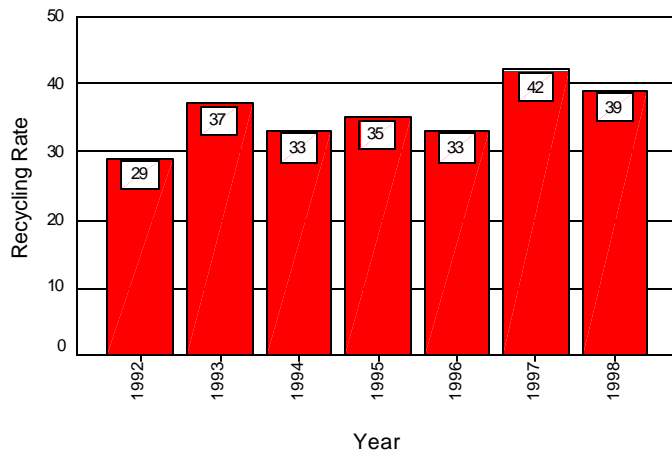
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Houston



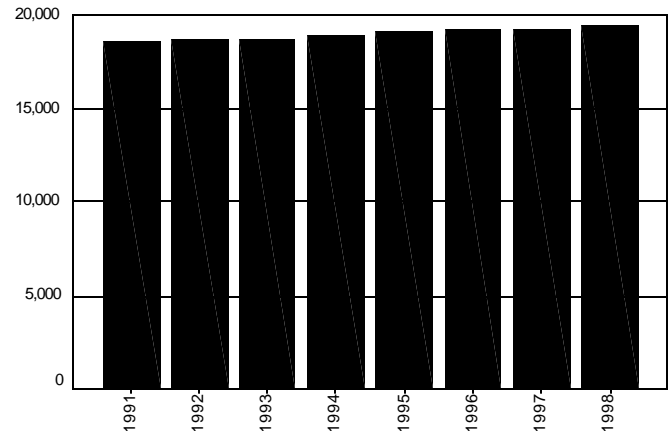
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Houston



Population

COUNTY: Houston



Waste Reduction Programs

Le Sueur County has established waste reduction policies that promote reduction in generation of waste and purchasing goods made from secondary materials. The waste reduction program includes periodic audits of county facilities, promotion of a waste exchange, site visits to businesses on request, and distribution of educational materials to businesses and residents. The program also includes participation in a Waste Reduction or Pollution Prevention Week, information on reducing household hazardous waste, and curriculum for schools that promote waste reduction. The county has a source reduction advisory group and promotes Minnesota Waste Wise and the Minnesota Technical Assistance Program. The Tri-County solid waste office also has a Web site with waste reduction information for businesses and plans to expand this site in the upcoming year to include waste reduction tips at school and home.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are three drop-off sites, two materials recovery facilities and nine communities with curbside collection. Recyclables from the drop-off boxes and curbside programs are delivered to one of the two materials recovery facilities in the Tri-Counties. Materials collected at the curb are glass, newsprint, aluminum, cardboard, plastics, and metals. In addition to these items, recycling facilities also accept textiles, magazines, and mixed paper. For a fee, the recycling facilities also accept pallets, tires, appliances, and car batteries. The Tri-County promotes recycling programs through ads, brochures, and booths at the county fairs. When requested by cities, the Tri-County prepares promotional materials specific to the community's recycling program.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The Tri-County group currently contracts with the Blue Earth Regional Hazardous Waste Facility. County residents may drop hazardous materials at this facility. In addition, the mobile collection unit was used to hold two collection events in each of the member counties in 1998. The county has been hosting an annual, one-day collection for residents, where tires and appliances are collected at subsidized rates. The management of used oil and oil filters is handled by the retail businesses that sell these materials. Residents can bring their fluorescent bulbs to the household hazardous waste (HHW) facility in Mankato or during local collection events.

Waste Processing

Approximately 21 percent of the municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after waste reduction and recycling, is taken to Prairieland Resource Recovery Facility (refuse derived fuel and compost) or to the Ramsey/Washington Resource Recovery Facility. The remaining MSW tonnage is sent to land disposal facilities in Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. The amount of MSW generated in 1998 is slightly higher as a result of the tornado that went through the St. Peter area in that year.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Le Sueur County is part of a joint powers board referred to as Tri-county South. The joint powers member counties are Le Sueur, Nicollet, and Sibley. Many of the abatement programs are operated at regional level.

Cities contract directly with waste haulers to pick up MSW and deliver it to a disposal facility. Rural residents either contract with a hauler or deliver waste directly to the local transfer station. All yard waste generated in the county is handled by the generator or the local units of government. There are six yard waste drop-off sites in the county.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county uses funds collected from their solid waste assessment fee (collected on the property tax statement) and fees collected at the tire/appliance collection, in conjunction with state grants HHW grants and SCORE funds, to finance the county's solid waste management programs.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county will continue to encourage residents, cities and businesses to send their MSW to resource recovery facilities. The county will continue to educate the residents on proper methods to dispose of MSW, including encouraging rural residents to use MSW collection services or bring their MSW to a disposal facility. Continuing education programs will emphasize the reuse of items and the purchase of goods from local thrift shops. Education programs will also emphasize the proper disposal methods for hazardous waste, demolition materials, and problem materials such as tires, appliances, and used motor oil.

Le Sueur County Historical Summary

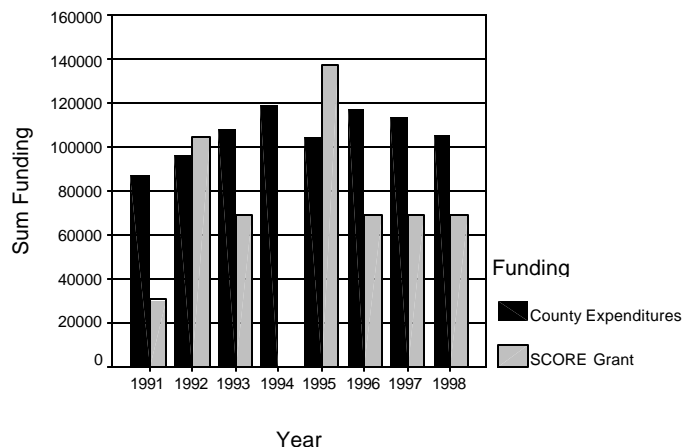
MSW Management

COUNTY: Le Sueur



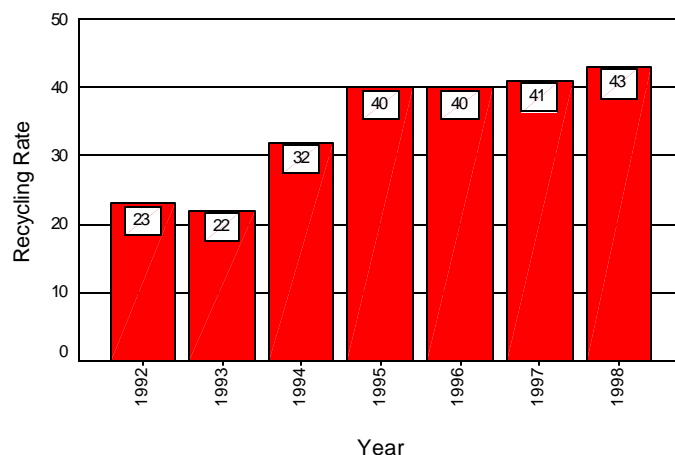
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Le Sueur



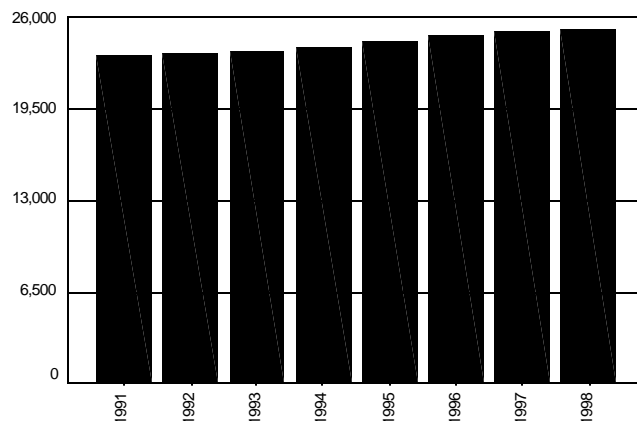
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Le Sueur



Population

COUNTY: Le Sueur



Waste Reduction Programs

The county has established a source reduction and purchasing policy. County activities include an employee recognition program, waste audits within county facilities and education of county employees with videos and written materials. Business activities include promotion of the materials exchange and Waste Wise, on-site visits, workshops and training, surveys, and brochures. Residents receive educational materials that promote responsible shopping.

Martin County hosts a Waste Reduction or Pollution Prevention Week, surveys residents, and provides brochures on reduction of household hazardous waste. Speakers, classroom activities and programs are provided to schools in the county.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are nine curbside collection programs, eight drop-off sites and two materials recovery facilities. The county has developed information to use to actively promote commercial recycling. In 1999, most businesses in the county received a personal visit and information about recycling. Materials collected include newsprint, corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, aluminum cans, glass and plastic.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

As part of the Prairieland Joint Powers Board, Martin and Faribault Counties have contracted with Blue Earth county for household hazardous waste services. Martin and Faribault Counties residents may deliver household hazardous waste (HHW) directly to the regional facility located in Mankato or participate in collection events held throughout the summer months. Education is a key component in making this program work.

Waste Processing

Faribault and Martin Counties formed a joint powers board on April 4, 1989 to construct and operate an municipal solid waste (MSW) compost facility. The facility was constructed in Truman and began operation in 1992. In 1998, 39 percent of the county's MSW, remaining after abatement programs, was delivered to the facility. This amount is expected to increase in 1999. The remainder of the MSW was disposed of in Minnesota and Iowa landfills. Residuals from the facility were delivered to an Iowa landfill.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Collection of MSW in Faribault and Martin Counties is done by the private sector. In 1998, the joint powers board signed contract with each of the haulers to deliver all waste generated in the two counties to the compost facility.

SCORE Financing - Revenues and Expenditures

Abatement programs are financed using SCORE funds and general revenue dollars. The composting facility is financed by tip fees and a service fee. Funds for the HHW program come from the service fee and an MPCA grant.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

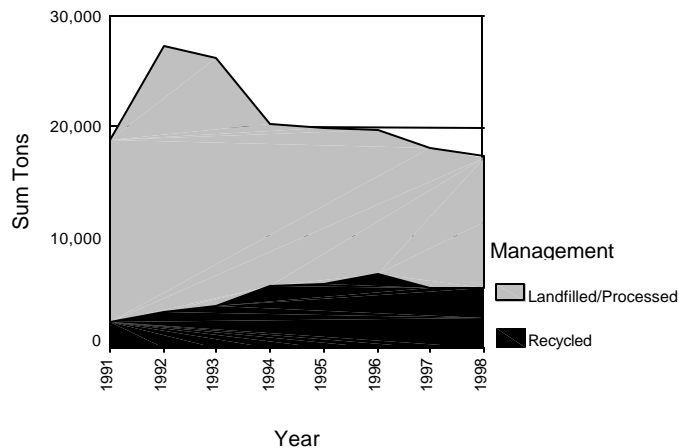
Martin County will continue to provide residents and businesses with educational materials and services to promote curbside recycling and removal of hazardous waste from the garbage stream. The county hopes to

continue to support the Prairieland municipal compost facility, which represents the ultimate recycling system.

Martin County Historical Summary

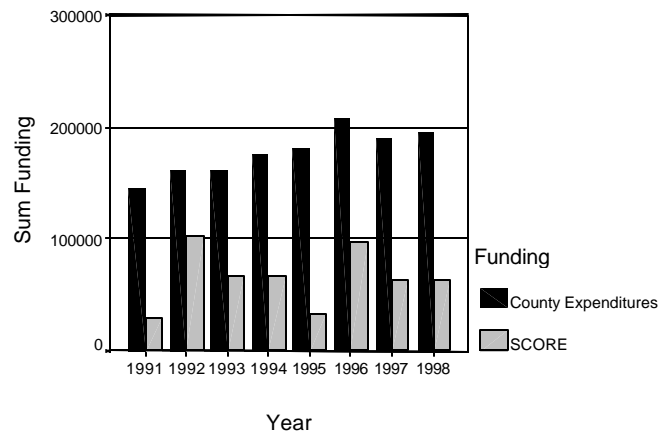
MSW Management

COUNTY: Martin



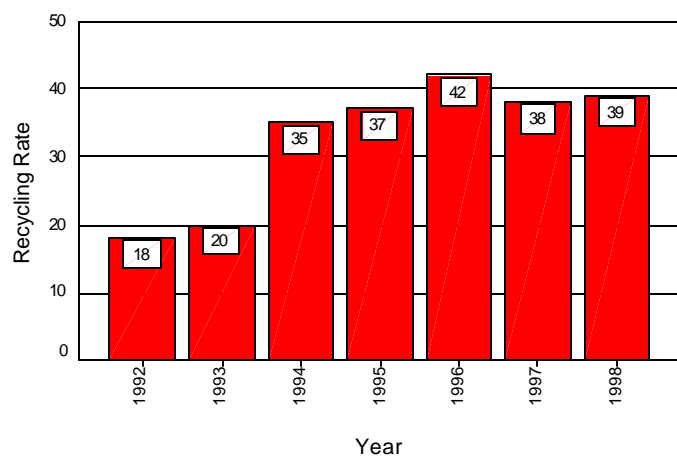
SCORE Funding

COUNTY: Martin



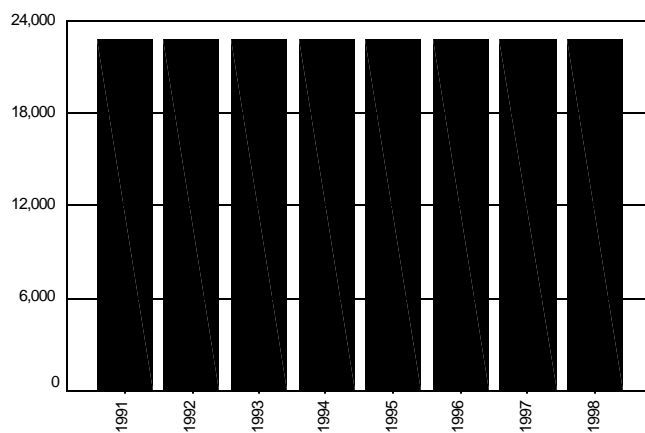
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Martin



Population

COUNTY: Martin



Waste Reduction Programs

The Mower County Board has adopted a resolution setting county policy on source reduction and purchasing and has established an ongoing source reduction advisory committee. County solid waste staff work with other county staff to educate them on source reduction activities and actively promote materials exchanges. There are staff dedicated to provide technical assistance to the county and business staff. Source reduction brochures have been mailed to all businesses and residents in the county. Mower County is a member of the Southeast Minnesota Recyclers' Exchange (SEMREX) Joint Powers Board.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Six cities have bi-monthly collection of recyclables, larger apartment complexes have a recycling shed on-site, and smaller cities and townships are also provided with recycling sheds. Households are provided with three recycling bins free of charge. Materials collected are newspaper, magazines, office paper, phone books, corrugated cardboard, metal and aerosol cans, glass, aluminum, foil, and numbers 1-3 blow molded plastic bottles and number 2 injection molded plastics. All residential recyclables are delivered to the county's recycling center. Mower County contracts with Cedar Valley Services to provide processing personnel at the recycling center. The county cooperatively markets recyclables through SEMREX.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The Mower county Recycling Center accepts household hazardous waste (HHW) from its residents on Wednesday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and the third Saturday of each month from 8 a.m. to noon, April through October. A product exchange is located on site. Mower County also accepts old tires from residents for a fee.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

All municipal solid waste (MSW) and recyclables collection from businesses is done by the private sector. Residential collection of recyclables is contracted out with private waste haulers.

Problem materials, such as appliances, used oil and filters, tires, and fluorescent tubes, are handled either by the county or the private sector. Informational brochures have been developed to tell residents where these materials may be disposed.

The MSW in the county is delivered to two transfer stations, one in the City of Austin, the second near Clarks Grove in Freeborn County. All waste delivered to those two transfer stations is delivered to landfills in Iowa.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county has five sources of revenue for its SCORE programs: service fee on residents and businesses; SCORE grant dollars; MPCA HHW grants; license fees; and sale of materials. These funds are used to cover administrative costs and costs for waste abatement and recycling programs.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

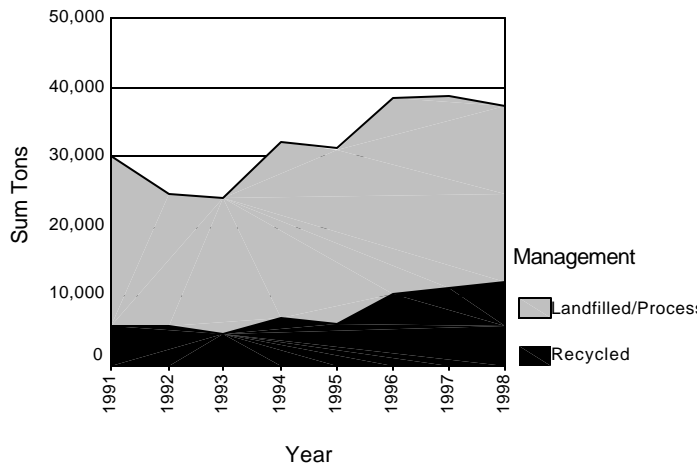
Mower County is in the process of changing the way recyclables are collected in its smaller communities. Recycling sheds will be replaced by specially designed roll-off containers. Mower County also plans to work more closely with the local business community to help them reduce or eliminate hazardous waste. Education will be provided to ensure that the hazardous waste that is created, is disposed of properly. This

will be accomplished through educational brochures, direct calls, and seminars. The county will also work to increase business recycling through the use of educational brochures and media advertising.

Mower County Historical Summary

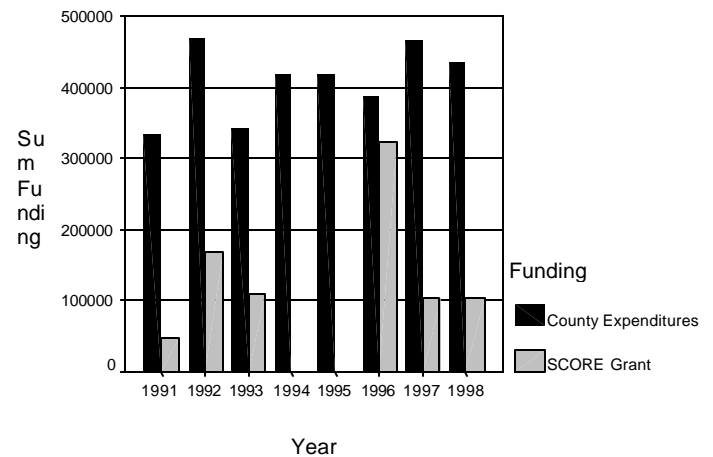
MSW Management

COUNTY: Mower



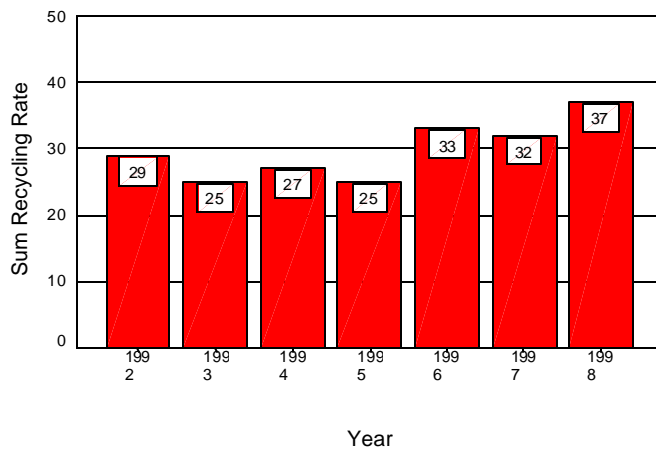
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Mower



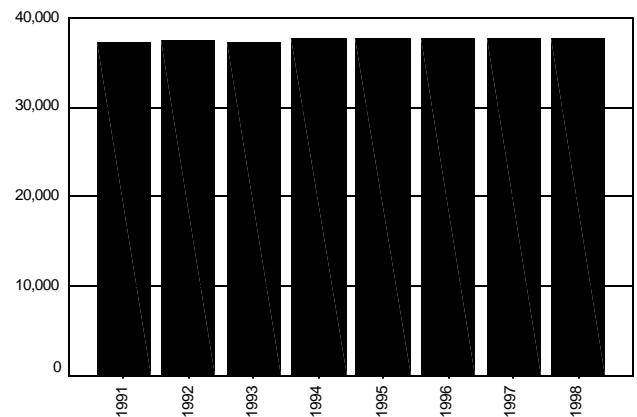
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Mower



Population

COUNTY: Mower



Waste Reduction Programs

Nicollet County has established waste reduction policies that promote reduction in generation of waste and purchasing goods made from secondary materials. The waste reduction program includes periodic audits of county facilities, promotion of a waste exchange, site visits to businesses on request, and distribution of educational materials to businesses and residents. The program also includes participation in a Waste Reduction or Pollution Prevention Week, information on reducing household hazardous waste, and curriculum for schools that promote waste reduction. The county has a source reduction advisory group and promotes Minnesota Waste Wise and the Minnesota Technical Assistance Program. The Tri-County solid waste office also has a Web site with waste reduction information for businesses and plans to expand this site to include waste tips at school and home.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are seven drop-off sites within the county and five communities with curbside collection. Recyclables from the drop-off boxes and most of the curbside programs are delivered to either a recycling center or to two materials recovery facilities in the Tri-County area. Materials collected curbside are glass, newsprint, aluminum, cardboard, plastic, and metal. The recycling facilities accept the above items in addition to textiles, magazines and mixed paper. The Tri-County promotes recycling programs through ads, brochures, and booths at the county fairs. When requested by cities the Tri-County prepares promotional materials specific to the community's recycling program.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The Tri-County group currently contracts with the Blue Earth Regional Hazardous Waste Facility. County residents may drop hazardous materials at this facility. In addition, a mobile collection unit was used to hold two collection events in each of the member counties in 1998. The county hosts an annual one-day collection, where tires and appliances are collected at subsidized rates. The management of used oil and oil filters is handled by the retail businesses that sell these materials. Residents can bring their fluorescent bulbs to the household hazardous waste facility in Mankato or to local collection events. Businesses that have bulbs to recycle, are referred to companies that are licensed to recycle fluorescent bulbs.

Waste Processing

Approximately 44 percent of the municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after waste reduction and recycling was taken to the Prairieland Resource Recovery Facility (refuse derived fuel and compost) or to the Ramsey/Washington Resource Recovery Facility via the Minnesota waste processing transfer station. The remaining MSW tonnage was sent to land disposal facilities in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. The amount of MSW generated in 1998 was slightly higher due to debris from the tornado in St. Peter and rural Nicollet County.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Nicollet County is part of a joint powers board referred to as Tri-County South. The joint powers member counties are Le Sueur, Nicollet, and Sibley. Many of the abatement programs are operated at the regional level. Cities contract directly with waste haulers to pick up MSW and deliver it to a disposal facility. Rural residents either contract with a hauler or deliver waste directly to either one of two transfer stations or a near by landfill. All yard waste generated in the county is handled either by the generator or by local units of government. There are six yard waste drop-off sites in the county.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county uses funds collected from their solid waste assessment fee (collected on the property tax statement) and fees collected at the tire/appliance collection, in conjunction with state grants HHW grants and SCORE funds to finance the county's SCORE programs.

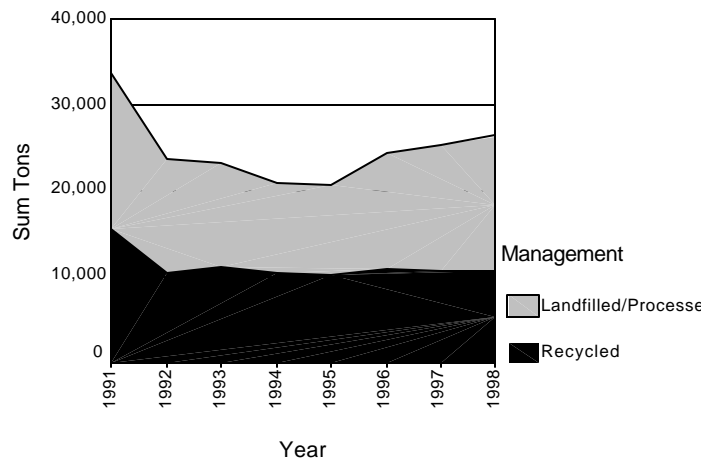
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county will continue to encourage residents, cities, and businesses to send their MSW to resource recovery facilities. The county will continue to educate their residents on proper disposal of MSW, including encouraging rural residents to use MSW collection services or bring their MSW to a disposal facility. Continuing education programs will emphasize the reuse of items and the purchase of goods from local thrift shops. Education programs will also emphasize the proper disposal methods for hazardous waste, demolition materials, and problem materials

Nicollet County Historical Summary

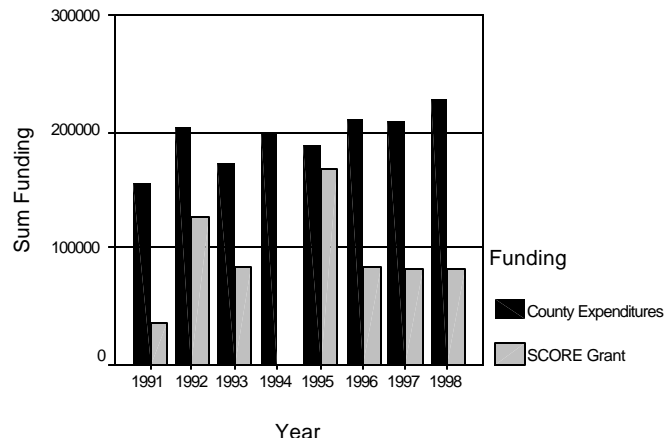
MSW Management

COUNTY: Nicollet



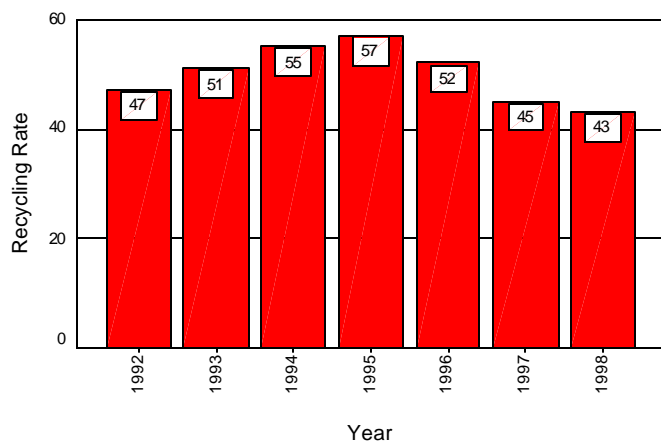
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Nicollet



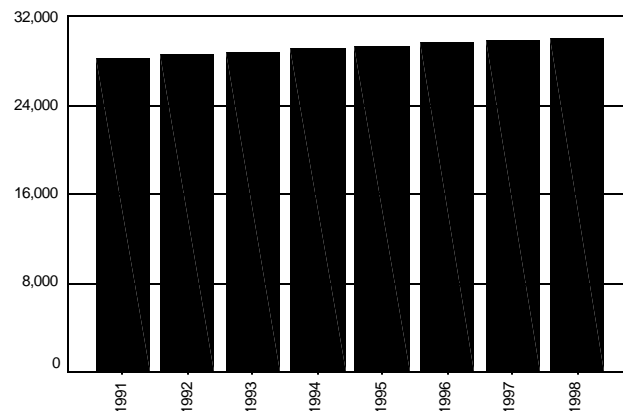
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Nicollet



Population

COUNTY: Nicollet



Waste Reduction Programs

A regional education program for Olmsted, Dodge, Goodhue, and Wabasha Counties was developed and implemented in 1995-96. In addition, the county promotes the Minnesota Waste Wise program and provides site visits to local businesses to evaluate the potential for improving waste reduction and recycling programs. The business program emphasizes toxicity reduction options in its on-site visits. In addition, county staff have been trained to implement waste reduction procedures. Purchasing in bulk, reducing toxicity, and buying products with recycled content is encouraged by highlighting them in catalogs. Olmsted County also developed a Materials Exchange Program to encourage the reuse of unwanted materials.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Seven cities have curbside recycling and there are 14 recycling sheds in the county. The county owns a recycling facility and contracts-out its operation to the private sector. Materials accepted at the facility include newspaper, corrugated cardboard, magazines, office paper, phone books, glass, aluminum cans, metal cans, empty paint and aerosol cans, milk cartons and juice boxes, and plastic bottles with a neck. The county has developed the “Adopt a Recycling Shed” program. For this program, the township provides the land, the county provides the shed and the 4-H clubs maintains the sheds. In addition, the 4-H clubs take part in an educational program focusing on recycling and solid waste management in Olmsted County.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county is the regional hub for the household hazardous waste (HHW) program that includes three other neighboring counties. In 1997 the county held four collection events located throughout the county using the mobile HHW unit. A variety of special wastes are collected by either the county or private sector, or by the private sector only. These wastes include appliances, lead-acid batteries, tires, oil and used oil filters, and fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps. In addition, the facility accepts hazardous materials from Very Small Quantity Generators (VSQGs).

Waste Processing

Olmsted County constructed a mass burn waste-to-energy facility in 1987. Since the opening of this facility, approximately 85 percent of the municipal solid waste (MSW) from Olmsted and Dodge Counties has been processed prior to disposal, resulting in savings of approximately 750,000 cubic yard of capacity at the Kalmar Landfill. Electricity is co-generated at this site as well. The facility serves as district heating and cooling plant for county offices.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Olmsted County encourages backyard composting of yard waste but provides a county site for those residents and businesses that choose not participate in the program. It is a managed site that produces finished compost in 60-90 days. The recycling center accepts MSW from self-haulers in addition to recyclable materials. The county owns the Kalmar Landfill, which receives three types of waste: MSW bypass, ash, and demolition debris.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Olmsted County has a number of sources of revenue for its SCORE programs. They include: tipping fees at the waste-to-energy facility, energy sales (steam and electricity), SCORE funds, MPCA grant for HHW, and interest and other income from the sale of recyclable materials. Those revenues cover the costs for the waste abatement programs, administration, resource recovery, and the landfill.

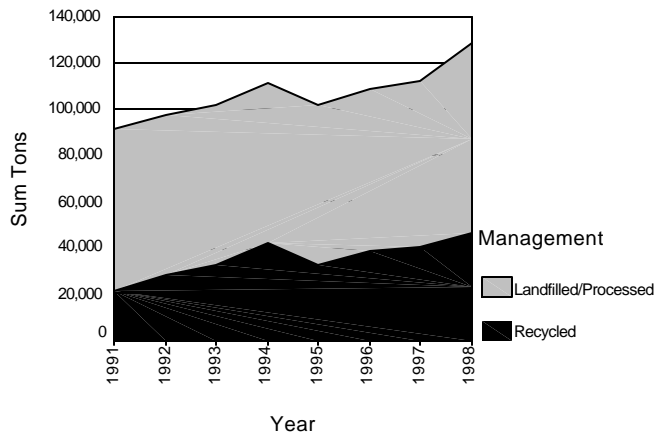
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Olmsted County will continue to update and increase integrated solid waste information through its web site for immediate access by interested persons. Olmsted County will improve its Materials Exchange by combining their materials with the Southeastern Minnesota Recyclers Exchange (SEMREX). A two-year partnership grant is planned with the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency and is designed to add VSQG customers to the existing customer base. The county will retrofit its pollution control equipment at the Olmsted Waste-to-Energy Facility (OWEF) installing a Dry Scrubber/Fabric Filter System. Also being considered is the development of a Materials Recovery/Fuel Cleaning System at the OWEF to improve the fuel for combustion, increase boiler and maintenance efficiencies/plant safety, decrease bypassing of MSW to the landfill and increase the marketing of recyclables after source-separation. The utilization of combustion ash to replace certain quantities of natural road building materials is also being considered. The county continues to manage a ten-year contract, since 1997, with the commercial haulers to dispose of MSW generated in the county at the county's waste-to-energy facility.

Olmsted County Historical Summary

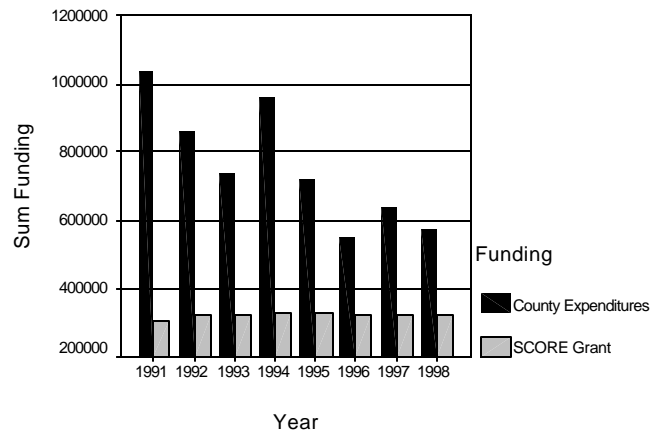
MSW Management

COUNTY: Olmsted



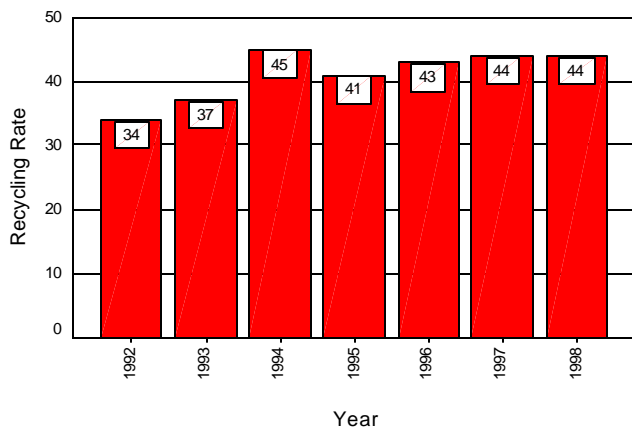
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Olmsted



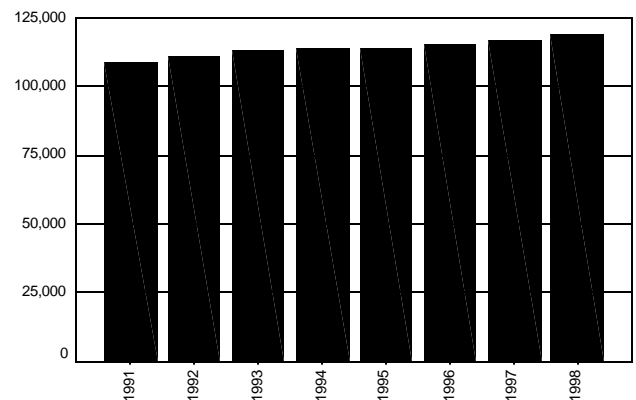
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Olmsted



Population

COUNTY: Olmsted



Waste Reduction Programs

The Rice County Board has adopted a resolution supporting waste reduction activities and purchasing products with recycled content. In addition, the county has an in-house waste reduction committee and an employee recognition program. The county provides audits of county facilities targeting waste reduction activities, and distributes education materials. The county has designated staff to provide technical assistance to businesses that includes on-site visits and brochures. The residential program consists of education that promotes reduction activities at home and as a consumer. The county contracts with the River Bend Nature Center in Faribault, to conduct an education program for local schools. The nature center conducts classroom presentations for approximately 1,800 elementary students each year. Rice county collaborates on waste reduction projects with neighboring counties through its membership in the Southeast Minnesota Recyclers' Exchange (SEMREX) joint powers board.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

County residents may bring cans, glass, newspaper, plastic bottles, corrugated cardboard and chipboard, used clothing, office paper, magazines, phone books, junk mail, both household and business hazardous waste, motor oil and used oil filters, and lead-acid batteries, to the Rice county Recycling Center. All six municipalities have weekly curbside collection and collect glass, metals, paper, and plastic. The county owns and operates a recycling center that handles materials collected by the commercial haulers and also accepts materials from rural residents. Education programs feature facility tours, a new 40-page recycling booklet, radio call-in programs, paid ads in the media, and newspaper inserts.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Rice County operates the regional household hazardous waste (HHW) and Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) facility for a three county group, Rice, Steele and Waseca. (Steele and Waseca have seasonal facilities.) The facility is available to Rice County residents every Wednesday and the second and fourth Saturday mornings of each month. A usable product exchange is located at the facility. Education materials include paid newspaper and radio ads, slide show and education displays for county fairs and schools. Tires and appliances are collected at the county's Recycling Center and by area businesses. Area retailer largely handles used motor oil, antifreeze and oil filters and lead acid batteries. The county also accepts these materials at the Recycling Center.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county has an open hauling system in which haulers providing municipal solid waste (MSW) collection must provide recycling collection to their customers. The county also owns and operates a leachate-lined landfill. At the present time most of the county's MSW is being delivered to this facility. The two largest cities in the county, Northfield and Faribault, operate yard waste composting sites. Twice a year (fall and spring), the city of Northfield contracts with a hauler to collect yard waste and deliver it to the yard waste site. The county operates a yard waste site at the landfill that is available to self-haulers county-wide. Free wood chips and compost are available at this site.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Revenue sources for the county's SCORE programs consist of tip fees from the solid waste service fee, state grants (SCORE and MPCA HHW) and from the sale of recyclable materials. County revenues are used to cover administrative and program costs for HHW, recycling and yard waste programs, as well as the operation and maintenance cost of the landfill.

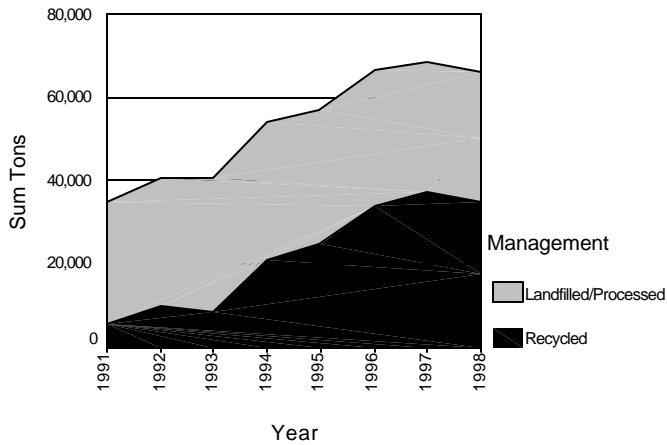
Beyond 2000 — What's Next

Rice County will move its educational focus into the area of waste reduction for both residents and businesses. This will include one-on-one communication with both consumer and businesses groups. Materials exchange and reuse centers will also be expanded and developed. The county will also expand its HHW service to local businesses.

Rice County Historical Summary

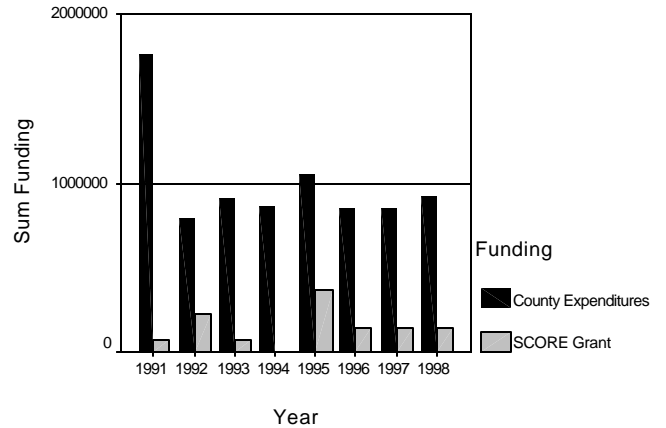
MSW Management

COUNTY: Rice



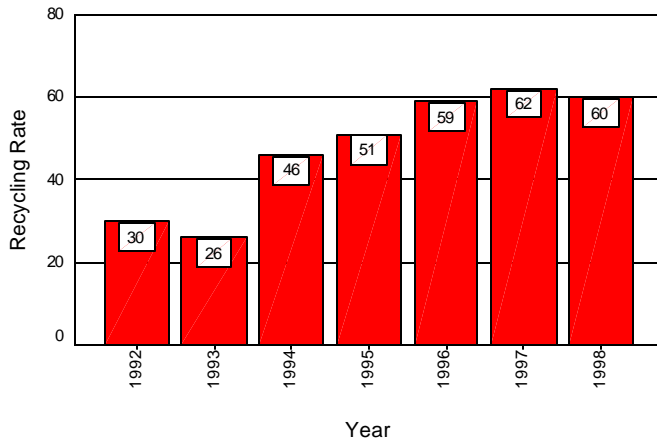
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Rice



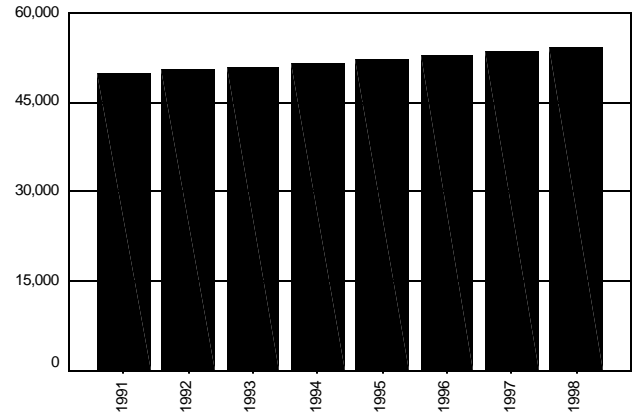
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Rice



Population

COUNTY: Rice



Waste Reduction Programs

The county has established waste reduction policies that promote reduction in generation of waste and purchasing goods made from secondary materials. The waste reduction program includes periodic audits of county facilities, promotion of a waste exchange, site visits to businesses on request, and distribution of educational materials to businesses and residents. The program also includes participation in a Waste Reduction or Pollution Prevention Week, information on reducing household hazardous waste, and curriculum for schools that promote waste reduction. The county has a source reduction advisory group and promotes Minnesota Waste Wise and the Minnesota Technical Assistance Program. The Tri-County solid waste office (Nicollet, Sibley, Le Sueur) also has a Web site with waste reduction information for businesses and plans to expand this site in the upcoming year to include waste tips at school and home.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

There are seven drop-off sites within the county and seven communities with curbside collection. Recyclables from the drop-off boxes and the curbside programs are delivered to either a recycling center or to two materials recovery facilities in the Tri-Counties. Materials collected curbside are glass, newsprint, aluminum, cardboard, plastic, and metal. In addition to the above items, recycling facilities also accept textiles, magazines, and mixed paper. For a fee, the recycling facilities also accept pallets, tires, appliances, and car batteries. Tri-county promotes recycling programs through ads, brochures, and booths at the county fairs. When requested by cities, Tri-county prepares promotional materials specific to the community's recycling program.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The Tri-County group currently contracts with the Blue Earth Regional Hazardous Waste Facility. County residents may drop hazardous materials at this facility. In addition, a mobile collection unit was used to hold two collection events in each of the member counties in 1998. The county hosts an annual one-day collection, where tires and appliances are collected at subsidized rates. The management of used oil and oil filters is handled by the retail businesses that sell these materials. Residents can bring their fluorescent bulbs to the household hazardous waste facility in Mankato or to local collection events. Businesses who have bulbs to recycle, are referred to companies that are licensed to recycle fluorescent bulbs.

Waste Processing

Approximately 16 percent of the municipal solid waste (MSW) remaining after waste reduction and recycling is taken to the Prairieland Resource Recovery Facility (refuse-derived fuel and compost) or to the Ramsey/Washington Resource Recovery Facility via the Minnesota Waste Processing transfer station. The remaining MSW tonnage is sent to land disposal facilities in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Sibley County is part of a joint powers board referred to as Tri-County South. The joint powers member counties are Le Sueur, Nicollet, and Sibley. Many of the abatement programs are operated at the regional level. Cities contract directly with waste haulers to pick up MSW and deliver it to a disposal facility. Rural residents either contract with a hauler or deliver waste directly to one of two transfer stations or a nearby landfill. These facilities are located in neighboring counties. The generator or the local units of government handle all yard waste generated in the county. There are five-yard waste drop-off sites in the county and two curbside collection programs.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county uses funds collected from their solid waste assessment fee (collected on the property tax statement) and fees collected at the tire/appliance collection, in conjunction with state grants household hazardous waste grants and SCORE funds) to finance the county's SCORE programs.

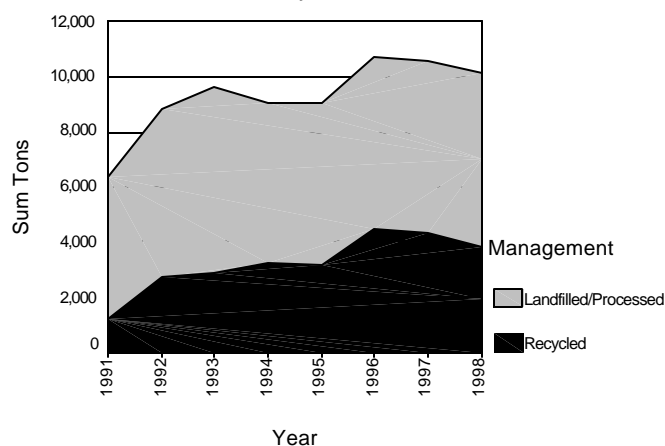
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county will continue to encourage residents, cities and businesses to send their MSW to resource recovery facilities. The county will continue to educate the residents on proper disposal of MSW, including encouraging rural residents to use MSW collection services or bring their MSW to a disposal facility. Continuing education programs will emphasize the reuse of items and the purchase of goods from local thrift shops. Education programs will also emphasize the proper disposal methods of hazardous waste, demolition materials and problem materials.

Sibley County Historical Summary

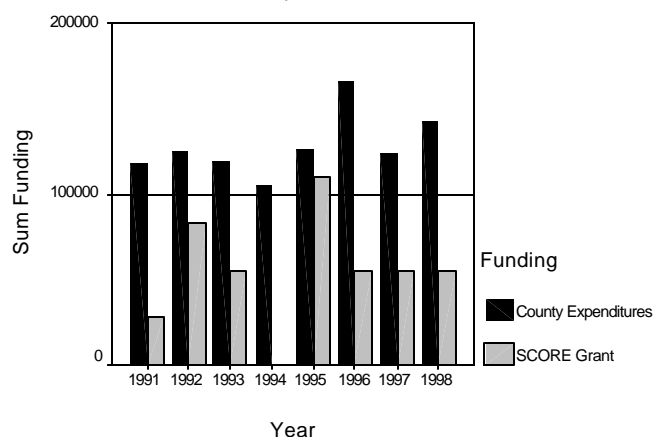
MSW Management

COUNTY: Sibley



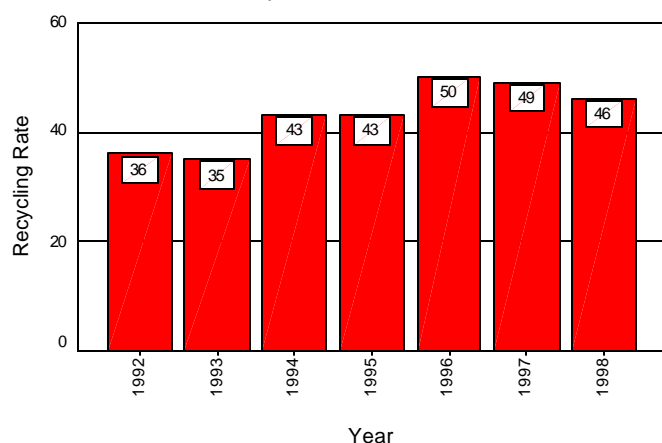
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Sibley



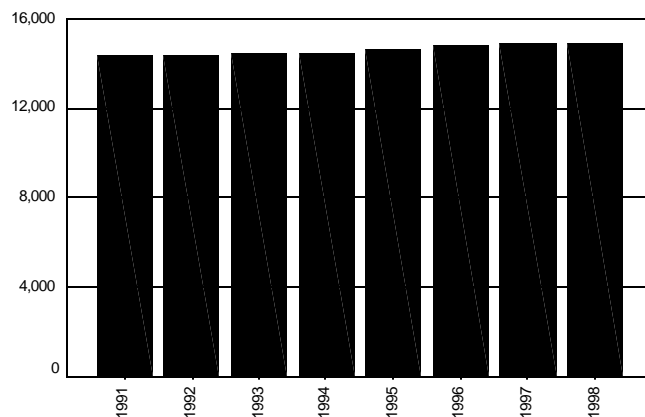
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Sibley



Population

COUNTY: Sibley



Waste Reduction Programs

The county has adopted a model program focusing heavily on business waste reduction issues. Seven workshops for businesses have been held and 47 on-site visits have been conducted at businesses and churches. The workshops and on-sites visits have promoted solid and hazardous waste reduction; reduction in energy and water use; recycling; ISO 1400 regulations; sustainable agricultural practices; sustainable building; use of less or non toxic cleaning products in commercial buildings; and the Natural Step sustainable community program.

Steele county has implemented internal activities including quarterly Employee Waste Reduction and Recycling Committee meetings; ongoing creation of notepads made from paper used on one side, an ongoing junk mail reduction program involving sending postcards to companies requesting that names be removed from mailing lists, posting of monthly waste reduction tips, along with a periodic employee contests to encourage new tips, training of new employees in recycling and waste reduction and distribution of educational materials. Steele county is an active member of the Southeast Minnesota Recyclers Exchange (SEMREX), which operates a cooperative marketing program for local governments and private businesses, assists private businesses in market development and operates a materials exchange program in cooperation with the statewide program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Steele County contracts with the private sector to provide curbside collection of recyclables every other week in the cities of Owatonna, Medford, Ellendale, and Blooming Prairie. In addition, there are six permanent non-staffed drop-sites available in Medford, Hope, Meriden, Ellendale, Blooming Prairie and at the Steele County Landfill. A staffed drop-off center in Owatonna is open six days a week. Materials collected include glass (all colors), plastic bottles, metals, aluminum, newsprint, corrugated paper, magazines, catalogs, office and computer paper, boxboard, phone books, junk mail, hard and soft cover books, and greeting cards. The Owatonna drop-off site also accepts textiles.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Steele County is one of three counties that have formed a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program, with the regional HHW facility in Rice County . Steele County has a HHW facility at the landfill, which operates May through September and includes a usable product exchange. During most summers, Steele County offers a one-day HHW collection at various sites distant from the landfill, contracting with Freeborn county to provide a mobile HHW collection vehicle. The Steele County Landfill and county Recycling Center, accept appliances, used motor oil and filters, and tires. Collection service for these materials is also provided by the private sector.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Steele County actively promotes backyard composting through the use of educational brochures. The cities of Blooming Prairie, Ellendale, Medford, and Owatonna have community compost sites for residents. The county owns and operates an municipal solid waste (MSW) landfill. At this time the majority of the county's MSW is being delivered to that facility.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Sources of revenue for the county's SCORE programs include a residential service fee, state grants (SCORE, MPCA HHW, OEA grants), and tip fees from the landfill. These funds are used to cover program costs for recycling, waste education, and land disposal.

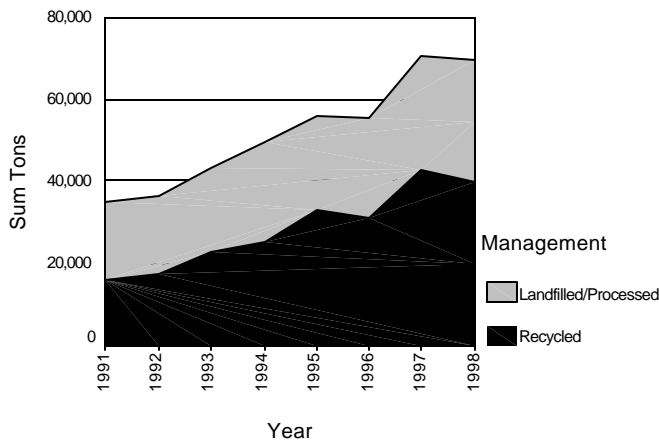
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Steele County is planning construction of a new landfill on an 80-acre site adjacent to the current landfill to be completed within the next three years. This will include construction of a new gate attendant building and may include a larger HHW facility. SEMREX is investigating implementation of a regional reuse program for discarded materials that would involve short-term cold storage of materials collected from businesses, a computerized database to track materials available and location of these items, and staff to work with businesses to complete exchanges. Public education efforts will also continue.

Steele County Historical Summary

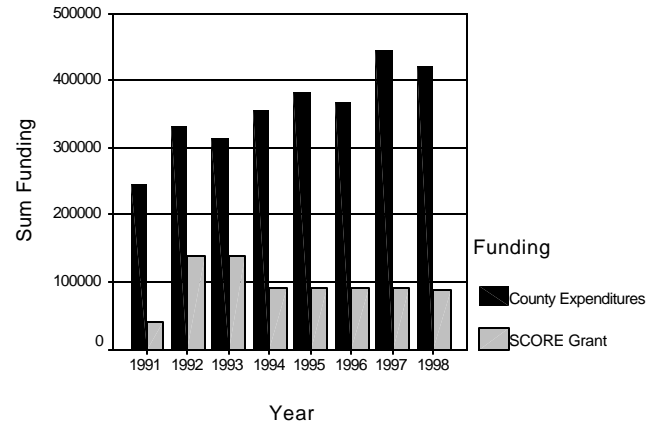
MSW Management

COUNTY: Steele



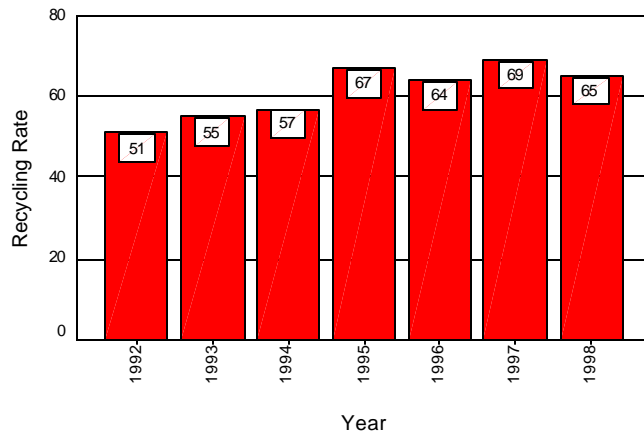
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Steele



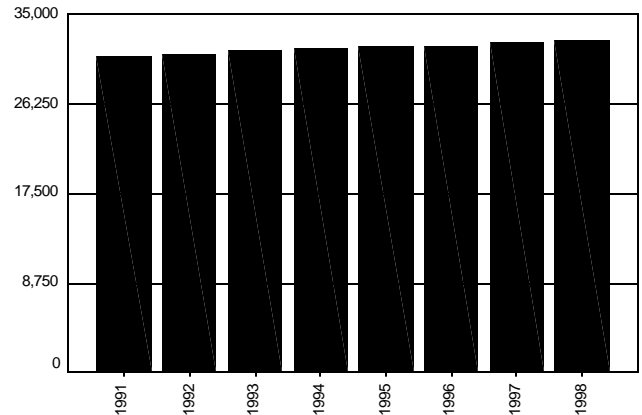
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Steele



Population

COUNTY: Steele



Waste Reduction Programs

The county has an ongoing waste reduction program that includes a board resolution supporting waste reduction and a waste reduction committee. The program also includes waste audits of county facilities and the development of educational materials. The business program includes promotion of a waste exchange, site visits, and business educational materials. The residential program is largely educational and promotes responsible purchasing, encourages reuse programs, and school curriculum on waste reduction.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside recycling is offered in eight cities and townships. The frequency varies with each hauler. There are also 14 recycling sheds located throughout the county. Materials recycled include newsprint, office paper, magazines, catalogs, corrugated, phone books, plastic, aluminum, ferrous metals, and glass.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county contracts with Olmsted County for household hazardous waste (HHW) services. A mobile unit is used in the spring and fall to provide collection of HHW around the county. Wabasha County has retrofitted a 15-passenger bus to serve as a mobile “Usable Product Exchange.” Other special materials such as appliances, furniture, scrap metal, tires, used motor oil and filters, and lead-acid batteries are handled by the private sector and by conducting spring city-wide collections. The county contracts with the private sector to conduct two annual collections for fluorescent tubes.

Waste Processing

The county has a contract with LaCrosse County to deliver municipal solid waste (MSW) to the NSP waste-to-energy facility located in LaCrosse, Wisconsin. MSW by-passed from the NSP facility is disposed of at the LaCrosse county landfill. A small fraction of the county’s MSW is delivered to the Red Wing Incinerator in Red Wing.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Yard waste compost sites are operated by five cities: Elgin, Lake City, Mazeppa, Plainview, and Wabasha. Acceptable materials are leaves, grass clippings and small brushy material. Collection of MSW is done under an open haul system. However, recently the county negotiated contracts with the haulers to deliver all MSW generated in the county to the NSP facility in LaCrosse, Wisconsin and to the Red Wing Incinerator. In addition, the county has adopted a county -wide organized collection ordinance that will be implemented should the hauler contracts be discontinued.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

There are three revenue sources for county SCORE programs. They are state grants (SCORE and MPCA HHW), license fees, and general revenue funds. Those funds cover administrative and program costs for the waste reduction, recycling, and HHW programs.

Beyond 2000 — What’s Next?

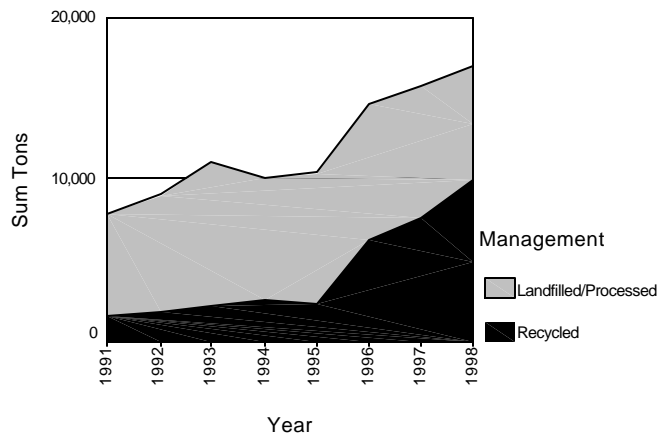
Wabasha County will continue to improve curbside recycling and commercial recycling throughout the county by creating better ordinances and educational materials. Wabasha County wants to continue to work with State and private grant and loan programs to help local businesses to use recycled materials, recyclable agricultural materials, and hazardous items such as brown goods. The county also wants to develop

sustainable networks with its businesses and surrounding counties for waste reduction and Materials Exchange Programs.

Wabasha County Historical Summary

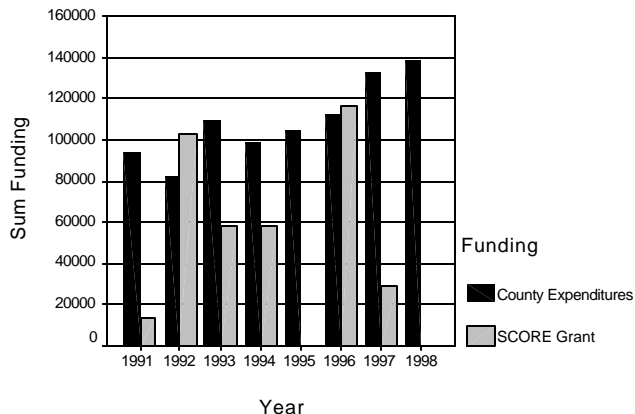
MSW Management

COUNTY: Wabasha : :



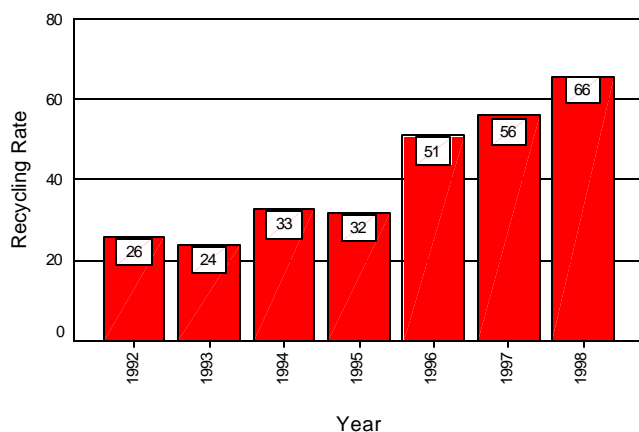
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Wabasha : :



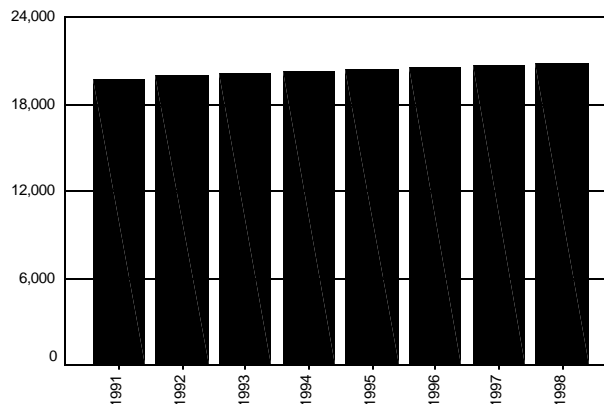
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Wabasha



Population

COUNTY: Wabasha



Waste Reduction Programs

The business waste reduction program has a dedicated staff person and promotes the use of waste exchanges, conducts site visits, and hosts workshops. The residential program focuses on education and promotes responsible consumer purchasing, reduction of household hazardous wastes, and includes a waste reduction curriculum for schools. Waseca County is also a member of the South East Minnesota Recyclers Exchange (SEMREX).

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Curbside recycling is offered in the cities of Janesville, Waseca, and New Richland. Materials collected include glass, metal, aluminum, paper, and plastic. In addition, there are three drop-off locations for recyclables. The county operates a recycling center, and the haulers deliver the recyclables to the center for processing.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Waseca County has a joint powers agreement with Rice County to provide household hazardous waste (HHW) services. The permanent facility is located near the city of Northfield in Rice County. Waseca County operates a seasonal satellite facility from May through September. A product exchange is located at the seasonal facility and brochures and educational materials are provided to residents explaining the program.

Waste Processing

In the past two years, increasing amounts of MSW have been delivered to Minnesota Waste Processing (MWP) in Mankato. In 1998, just over six percent of the county's MSW was delivered to MWP. Waste delivered to that facility is transferred to Newport where it is processed by NRG into a refuse derived fuel (RDF). The RDF is used at NSP power plants in Mankato and Red Wing.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Collection of MSW is done by the private sector under an open haul system. MSW is delivered to MWP, the Lake Mills Landfill in Iowa. Four yard waste sites are also available to all municipal residents.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Revenue sources for county SCORE programs consist of service fees and SCORE grant funds.

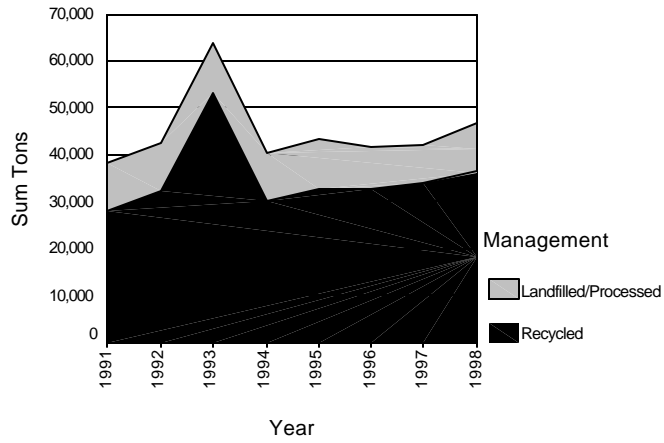
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Most county solid waste programs will continue in an operational/maintenance phase over the next few years. Education, waste reduction, and increasing resource recovery will be the focus in the new millennium.

Waseca County Historical Summary

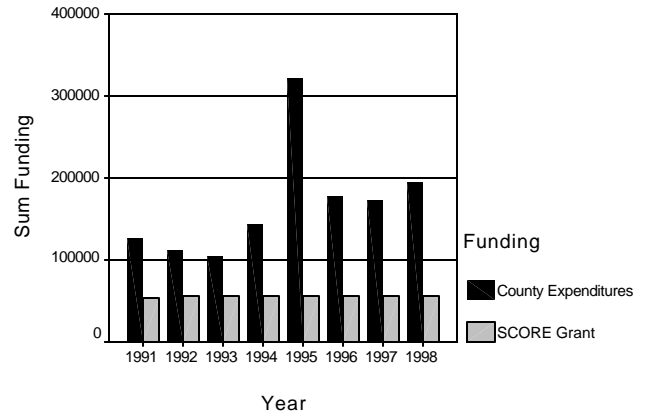
MSW Management

COUNTY: Waseca



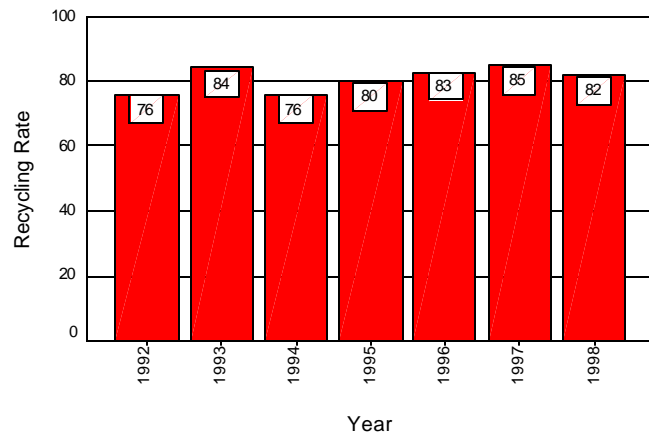
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Waseca



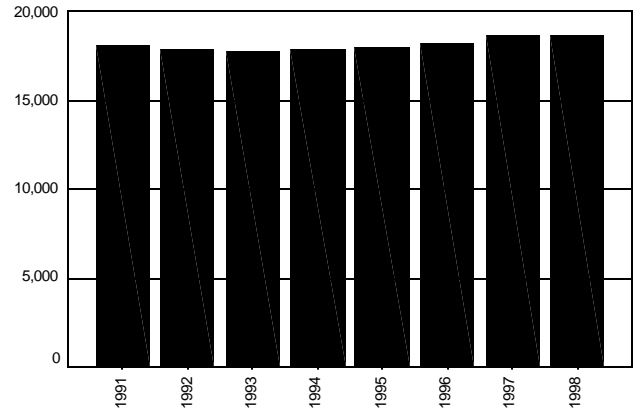
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Waseca



Population

COUNTY: Waseca



Waste Reduction Programs

Winona County has adopted a resolution establishing a policy that promotes waste reduction and procurement practices that reduce waste or encourage the purchase of products made from recycled materials. The county actively supports the Southeast Minnesota Recyclers Exchange and its regional Materials Exchange program. The county's business program promotes the reduction of waste through brochures, on-site visits, training or workshops, and a recognition award program. The residential program is geared toward educational activities and promotes reduction of household hazardous waste, organic waste, responsible consumer shopping, and reuse programs.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Lewiston, St. Charles, Goodview, and Winona have twice-a-month curbside collection of recyclables available to residents. Twenty-two drop-off locations throughout the county provide recycling opportunities for rural residents. Materials collected include corrugated cardboard, magazines, mixed paper, newsprint, office paper, aluminum, metal cans, glass, and plastic (HDPE and PET). Winona county has an extensive collection program for commercial generators with all of the above mentioned items as well. Participation is free and pickup is as needed (ranging from daily to monthly).

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Winona County operates a regional household hazardous waste (HHW) program with Fillmore and Houston Counties as regional partners. Education programs associated with the HHW program include an interactive display at the regional facility and on-going participation in an annual two-day Earth Day event. The county conducts fluorescent bulb and tire collection events in the spring and fall. Used motor oil and filters may be dropped off free of charge at the county's HHW facility.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

In November 1998, the Winona County Landfill was closed. Since that time, municipal solid waste (MSW) from the county has been going to Seven Mile Creek and Timber Trail Landfills in Wisconsin. Collection of MSW is conducted entirely by the private sector; there is no organized collection within the county. The county has developed an on-going education program encouraging residents to manage their yard waste on-site. When that is not possible, a network of five municipal sites is available for residents to drop off yard waste. Haulers offer curbside pick-up of yard waste in two municipalities.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

In addition to SCORE and MPCA HHW grants, revenue for the administrative and operational costs of the county's SCORE programs comes from a dual service fee system; a 10 percent fee collected by the hauler on the collection bill and a \$13 parcel fee on the property tax. The \$13 fee is attached to all parcels where garbage is generated, including tax-exempt properties. In addition, the county collects license fees.

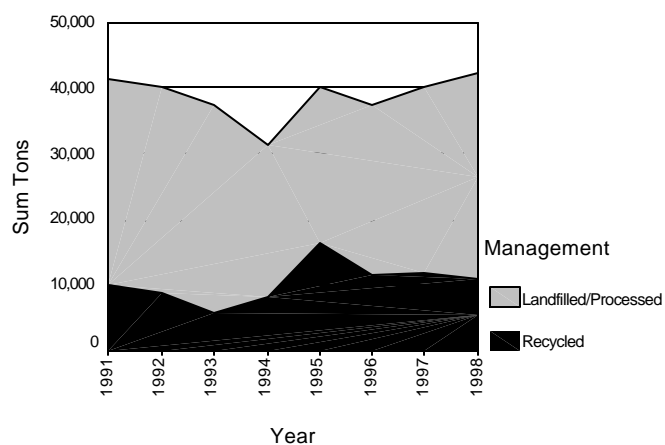
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Winona County is working hard on recovering the organic part of its waste stream, both residential and commercial, which it estimates to be 15 percent of the entire waste stream. A backyard composting education campaign will be undertaken, including distribution of composting bins. The county will continue to promote increased paper recovery. Winona is also working with the soft drink industry to enlist its support for better recovery of its containers.

Winona County Historical Summary

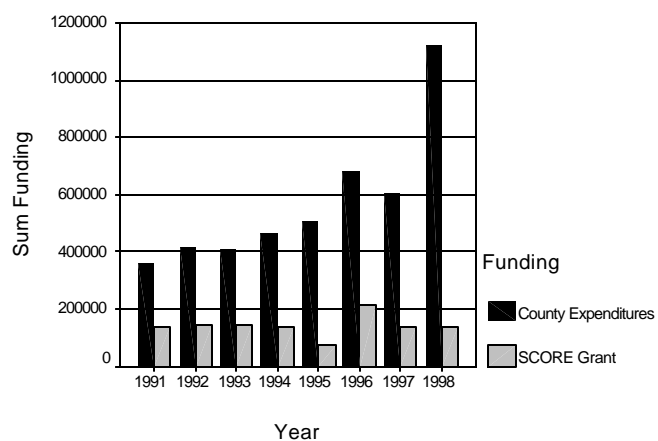
MSW Management

COUNTY: Winona



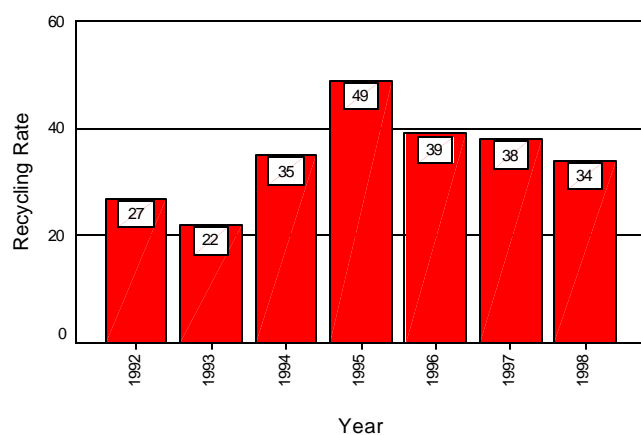
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Winona



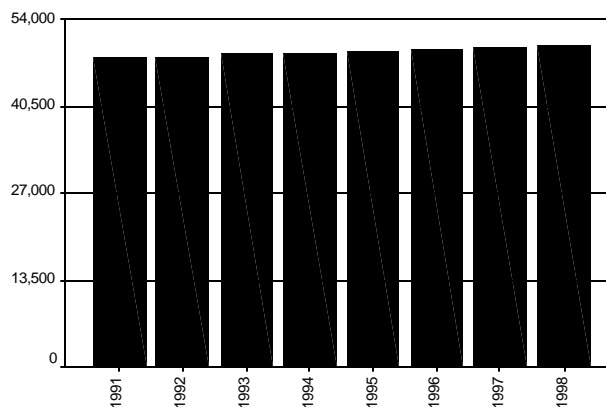
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Winona



Population

COUNTY: Winona



Waste Reduction Programs

Anoka County's current system has focused on public information and technical assistance. The focus of the public information efforts has been on the importance and benefits of reducing waste. Tools have included a variety of brochures and guides distributed to residents and businesses within the county. Anoka County promotes yard waste reduction by encouraging backyard composting, direct land application as well as the continued operation the county's two compost sites. Municipalities have developed a variety of yard waste programs ranging from backyard composting, drop-off sites, and/or curbside collection.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county began recycling in 1985 when it began disposing of confidential documents by shredding and recycling them. The county's recycling rate has steadily increased from 25 percent in 1990 to 51 percent in 1998. The county has continued to expand recycling at county buildings to include all types of paper (newspaper, corrugated cardboard, hard and soft cover books, phone books, envelopes, tablets, file folders, magazines, glossy paper, copy and fax paper), motor oil, tires, solvent ink, appliances, scrap metal, solvents, and antifreeze. Anoka County has a procurement policy that encourages the use of products made from recycled materials. The county also specifies recycled materials in bidding documents and uses state contracts that offer recycled products at the lowest prices.

Eighteen of the 21 municipalities within the county have curbside recycling. The remaining three have drop-off programs. Ten of the communities have both a curbside and drop-off program. Materials collected include various grades of paper, glass, metal, aluminum/plastic beverage and food containers. The county, through grant funds and promotional materials, encourages multi-unit recycling programs.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Toxicity reduction for counties that deliver municipal solid waste (MSW) to waste-to-energy facilities has been a priority since 1988 (Minn. Stat. § 115A.97). Anoka County has stressed toxicity reduction in its brochures and guides. Since 1992 the county has sponsored 31 household hazardous waste collections. Participation in those collections has increased from 2 percent of the population to 4 percent from 1992 to 1997. Materials collected include paints, old gasoline and pesticides. The county has a reciprocal use agreement that allows Anoka County residents to use household hazardous waste (HHW) sites in other Metropolitan counties. Other special wastes collected separately include tires, oil, filters and batteries.

Waste Processing

Anoka County has a contract with NSP to send a minimum of 500 tons per day of MSW to the Elk River Resource Recovery Facility. The contract runs through August 19, 2009. On several occasions over the past 10 years the county has had to reduce the tip fee paid by Anoka County haulers to encourage those haulers to deliver MSW to the Elk River facility. The current tip fee at the facility is \$38.75 per ton.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Eighteen of the 21 municipalities in Anoka County require generators to have MSW collection. Of those 18, five have set up organized collection. The remaining 16 cities have open hauling systems. Eighteen of the municipalities have curbside collection, 13 require the hauler to collect the recyclables, with the remaining five contracting with local haulers. Collection frequency for both MSW and recyclables varies from one municipality to the next.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Anoka County finances its SCORE programs through license fees, state revenue or grants (SCORE and local recycling development grant), tip fees, and a waste management charge on residential and commercial properties. The funds are used to cover the costs of administration, licensing, abatement programs, recycling, household hazardous waste programs, municipal programs resource recovery, and yard waste compost site costs.

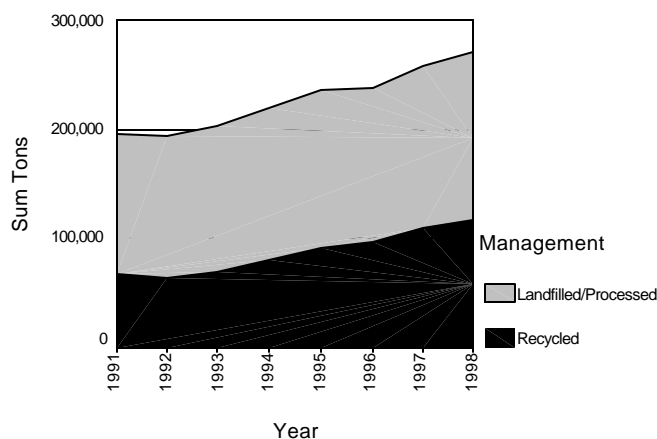
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Waste reduction is a relatively new aspect of solid waste management. In 1989, almost all staff effort was directed toward recycling. However, in the county's most recent master plan, approved June 1999, waste reduction received the highest priority for planning and program development. The county is working on a regional program that focuses on reducing generation rates through targeted programs such as commercial packaging, office paper, food waste, and a ten-percent reduction of waste at county operated and a targeted program for households. The theory behind these programs is a campaign designed to educate waste generators about their responsibilities and liabilities related to disposal of waste.

Anoka County Historical Summary

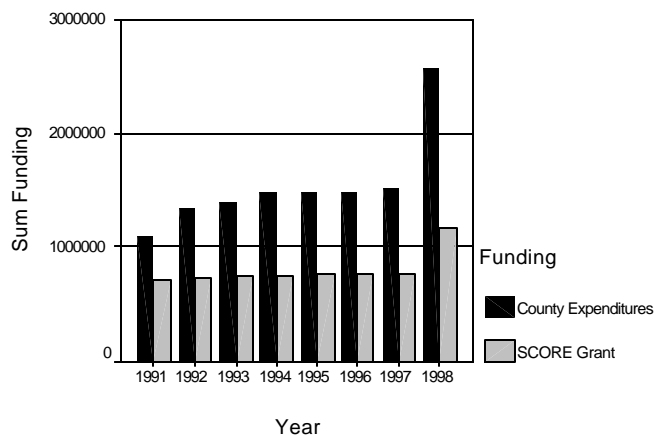
MSW Management

COUNTY: Anoka



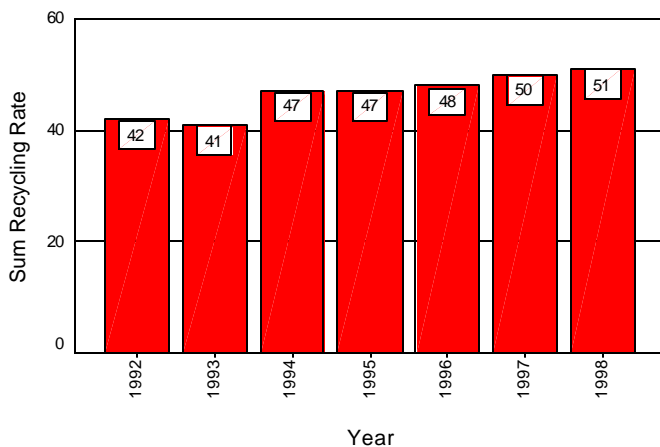
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Anoka



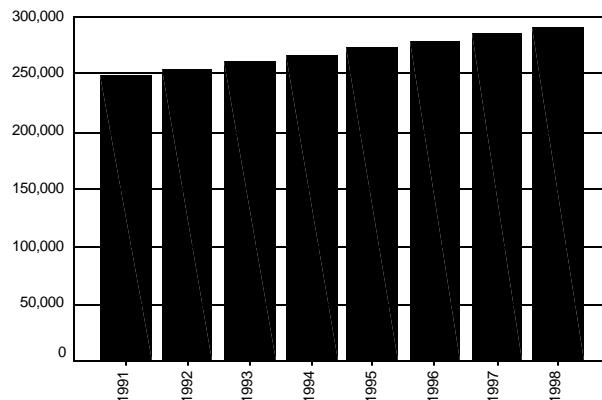
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Anoka



Population

COUNTY: Anoka



Waste Reduction Programs

Carver County implemented waste reduction strategies in 1996 in response to legislation passed in 1995. The county's program consists of a resolution by the board of commissioners setting waste reduction as a county policy, purchasing guidelines that encourage purchase of durable goods and goods made from recycled materials, direct assistance to businesses or institutions. The majority of the county's residential waste reduction efforts focus on public education encouraging residents to purchase products that will minimize the amount of waste they generate.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Approximately 80 percent of all households in Carver County have access to weekly curbside recycling collection. Haulers are required to collect glass, aluminum, tin, and newsprint within city limits. There are also two county operated drop-off sites. The county conducts workshops and attends fairs and business expositions to educate and promote recycling to businesses.

The county has ten yard waste drop-off sites in the county. Some of the yard waste drop-off sites compost the materials and others act as transfer points. Municipalities and private operators may receive grants from the county to improve operations. The compost facility operators are responsible for marketing the finished product. Municipalities and private operators are responsible for managing tree waste. Annually the county offers residents backyard composting bins at a subsidized price to promote the removal of yard waste from the waste stream.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

In 1992, the county purchased a mobile household hazardous waste (HHW) collection unit. Participation in collection events has steadily risen to nine percent of the residents in 1997. The county advertises its collection events in city newsletters, church bulletins and private business newsletters. The county also uses its own newsletter and newspaper ads. The county works with the private sector to establish collection programs for tires, used motor oil, oil filters, button and mixed household batteries, fluorescent tubes, high-intensity discharge lamps, and items with mercury.

Waste Processing

In 1994, the county initiated a haulers subsidy to encourage the delivery of municipal solid waste (MSW) to area processing facilities. The subsidy makes the tip fee at processing facilities competitive with land disposal options. To be eligible for the subsidy the hauler must have a signed contract with the county, use a processing facility approved by the county, and provide the county with proof of delivery, such as load reports and scale tickets.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county has determined that all residents have MSW collection available to them thereby banning all backyard burning and on-site disposal throughout the county. Haulers that collect in incorporated cities must also provide recycling collection for households. Four of the eight haulers in the county provide yard waste collection. All garbage collection in the county is billed on a volume-based system.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county has four sources for funding its SCORE programs: solid waste service fee, LRDG grants and SCORE funds from the state, and a processing subsidy designated fund. The programs funded include

administrative costs, local government grants, abatement programs, hauler subsidy, recycling programs, household hazardous waste and problem materials, public education, and yard waste management.

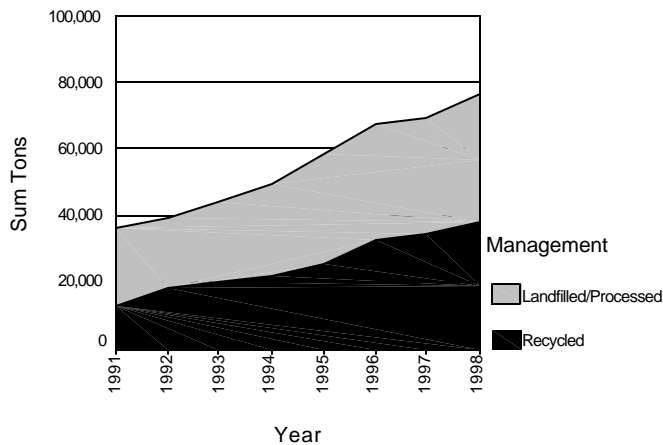
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

Carver County plans to significantly increase its current waste and toxicity reduction programs and construct a permanent household hazardous waste facility. The county is continuing to look at potential options for waste processing. The greatest future potential for the composting of organics seems to be food waste and non-recyclable paper.

Carver County Historical Summary

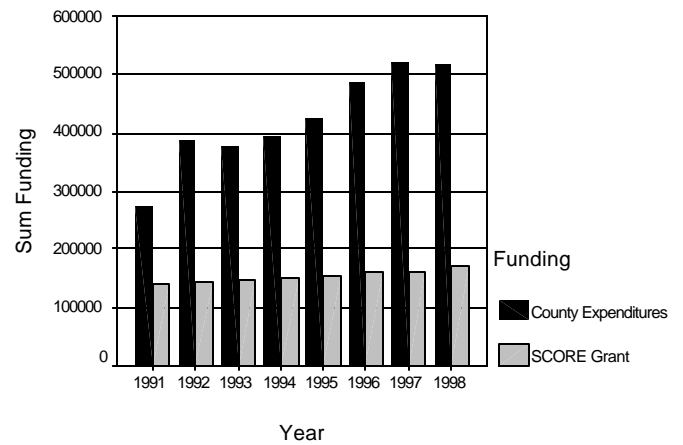
MSW Management

COUNTY: Carver



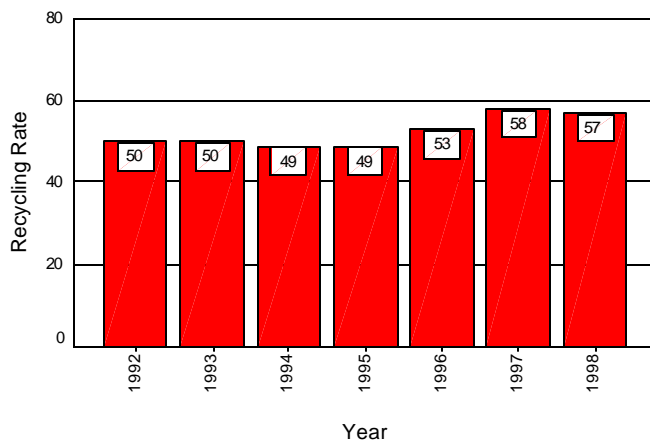
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Carver



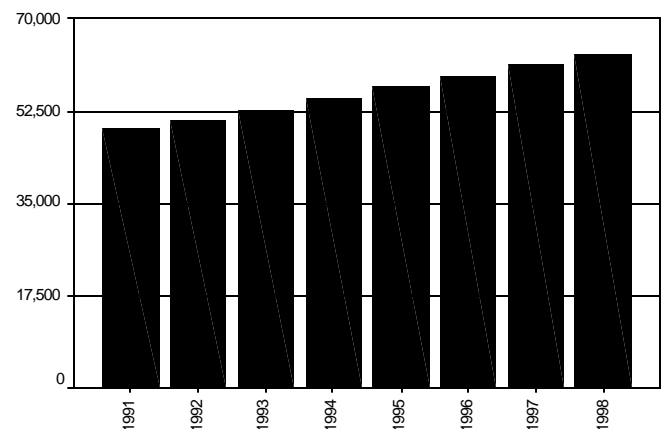
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Carver



Population

COUNTY: Carver



Waste Reduction Programs

Dakota County has received the three-percent waste reduction credit every year since its inception. County activities include a board resolution on source reduction policies and purchasing guidelines, waste audits of county facilities, printers work shops held by county staff, and support of MAX (Metro Area eXchange); a materials exchange program.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

Dakota County funds recycling programs that are administered by cities and townships. Annual community funding guidelines outline the requirements that each community must meet to receive county funding. The requirements include recycling seven countywide recyclable material categories, seven presentations, and ensuring that all MSW generated by their facilities is processed in compliance with state law.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county has licensed and regulated hazardous waste generators since 1980. The county's household hazardous waste (HHW) program began in 1985, with the first residential collection in the state. The county's privately operated "Eco-Site" has been operating since November 1997, and provides a permanent drop-off site for HHW (and recyclables). The amount of HHW dropped off at the site has steadily increased since it began operation. In 1998, Dakota County participated in a pilot cathode ray tube (CRT) collection project coordinated through the Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board (SWMCB). This project was funded by a grant from the OEA. The grant was matched by contributions from other project partners.

Waste Processing

Since 1994, the amount of MSW generated in Dakota County that is being processed has steadily increased to approximately five percent of the total waste managed in 1997. The county has implemented a financial incentive program that encourages haulers to deliver MSW to area processing facilities. The county leases land to SKB Environmental, Inc., for a source-separated organic composting facility that began operation in late 1998.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

One city in the county has organized collection of MSW, and one city provides municipal collection. The rest of the MSW in the county is collected under an open hauling system. By ordinance, the county prohibits "unlimited" collection service for MSW. All haulers have implemented volume-based pricing systems; some haulers include a separate recycling fee. All haulers collect yard waste separately in reusable or compostable containers; some charge an additional fee for that service. The haulers in the county are a part of a regional hauler licensing program implemented by the SWMCB.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The county finances all of its SCORE programs through a host fee at the landfill, license and generator fees, and state grants and appropriations. No county levy is used.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

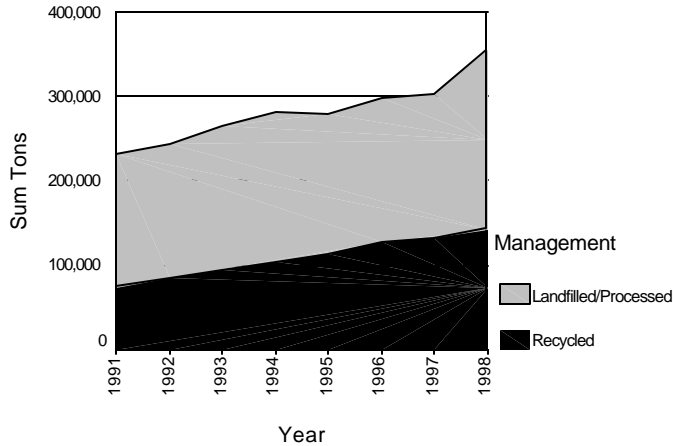
The county's most recent master plan was completed in conjunction with the SWMCB, and is a part of a regional solid waste master plan. This regional plan was approved in June 1999, and gives waste and toxicity reduction the highest priority for planning and program development. New waste reduction activities include:

establishing an environmental review team to identify changes the county could undertake to reduce the amount of MSW its facilities generate, redesigning its letterhead to maximize space available for text, and promoting food waste reduction programs such as food-to-people and food composting. The toxicity reduction program will increase business/resident awareness of their role in reducing or preventing toxic materials from entering the MSW stream. Implementation of the regional master plan will bring with it a stronger role for the SWMCB in waste management decisions made in the Metropolitan region.

Dakota County Historical Summary

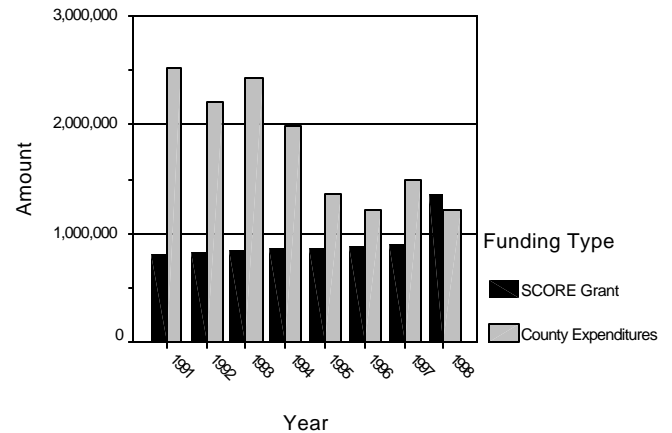
MSW Management

COUNTY: Dakota



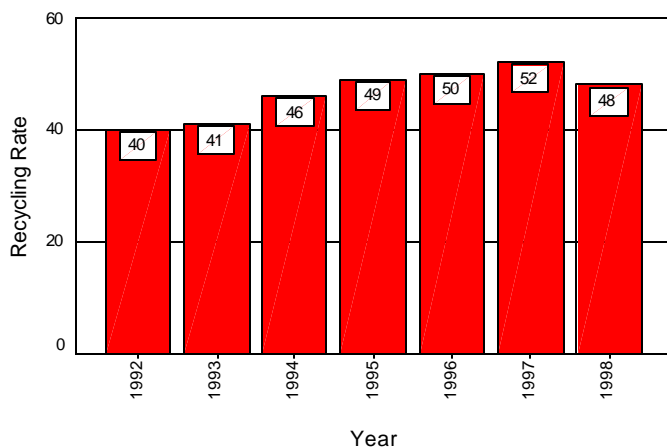
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Dakota



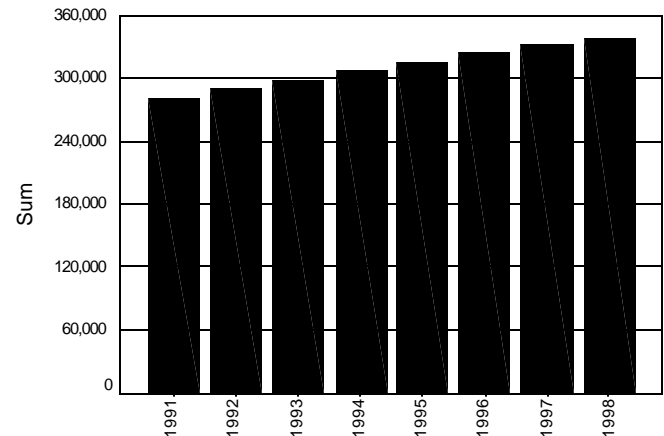
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Dakota



Population

COUNTY: Dakota



Waste Reduction Programs

Hennepin County waste reduction efforts have been focused on programs that educate businesses and residents to reuse products and materials and consider alternative products that are less toxic and produce less waste. To this end, the county has financially supported the ReUse Center, which recovers used and surplus building materials and offers them for sale to the public.

Municipalities have managed yard waste through on-site management practices, public drop-off sites, or hauler services. The county works closely with the University of Minnesota Extension Service-Hennepin County to promote and educate residents on reducing and properly managing yard wastes. Recent efforts have been directed to get homeowners and businesses to focus on landscape practices which reduce or eliminate yard waste in need of management.

Hennepin County has committed resources to develop sustainable building design practices that prevent unnecessary waste generation and reuse materials in construction projects. The Business Waste Reduction Program offers on-site waste assessments and hands-on technical assistance to businesses to reduce the amount and toxicity of the waste they generate. The county has also been a strong supporter of the MAX (Metro Area eXchange) program, which matches up businesses that generate unwanted materials with other businesses that can use those materials.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county has relied heavily on municipalities to provide recycling services to homeowners. Cities have either provided recycling services using municipal crews, contracted directly with the hauler for recycling services or have required the garbage hauler to provide those services through ordinance. All single-family and four-plex structures receive curbside recycling services either weekly or bi-weekly.

The county requires municipal programs to collect newspaper, corrugated cardboard, magazines, glass (all colors), metal containers and plastic bottles. Many municipalities also collect mixed paper, phone books, cake, cereal and chip boxes, appliances and batteries.

To help pay for curbside recycling collection, the county transfers its SCORE funds to municipalities. These SCORE funds cover about one third of the curbside recycling costs. Hennepin residents and municipalities pay the remaining costs to collect recyclables from the curb. Each municipality decides how those costs will be shared. Historically, commercial recycling programs have been limited to educational materials and presentations. However, the county's Business Waste Reduction Program includes recycling as part of its on-site waste assessments.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Hennepin County has developed programs in cooperation with private and public entities to manage certain household hazardous wastes (HHW) and problem materials through recycling, diverting, reusing, and reducing as well as proper disposal methods. The county operates two permanent drop-off facilities for use by residents to drop-off HHW and problem materials they have separated from their general household trash. In addition, the county co-sponsors neighborhood collection events in partnership with host cities. The types of problem materials and HHW received from citizens include such things as latex and oil based paints, flammable liquids, antifreeze, driveway sealer, used oil, and household and garden chemicals (mixed lab packs).

From 1987 through 1997, household garden and lawn chemicals (mixed lab packs) composed the largest category of HHW (measured by volume) shipped out for processing (32 percent). This was followed by shipments of latex paints (22 percent), used oil (21 percent), and oil-based paints (17 percent).

In 1997, the permanent drop-off facilities and neighborhood collections served over 54,000 people — a 24 percent increase over 1996 figures and 37 percent above 1995 figures. Since participant counts are based on the number of vehicles dropping off materials, it is more accurate to state that over 54,000 vehicles were served in 1997. County staff estimate that between 60-75,000 households were served in 1997. Both drop-off facilities have Free Product Centers where people can pickup, free of charge, material that other customers have discarded. metropolitan counties participate in a reciprocal agreement that allows residents to use HHW drop-off facilities in any of the seven counties.

Waste Processing

The county has long term agreements with two private firms to convert approximately 600,000 tons of trash into electricity. Two solid waste transfer stations provide economical consolidation and transfer of waste to resource recovery facilities and land disposal sites. Haulers are also able to deliver municipal solid waste (MSW) directly to each waste-to-energy facility. The Hennepin Energy Resource Company (HERC) facility can process 365,000 tons of waste per year. The Elk River Resource Recovery Facility (ERRRF) can accept 235,000 tons of MSW each year from Hennepin County. From 1990 through 1997, total annual waste deliveries from Hennepin County to HERC and ERRRF reached both facility's maximum permitted or operationally-designed processing capacities. In 1997, Hennepin County residents and businesses generated 850,000 tons of MSW after their recycling activities.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

The county has no land disposal facilities within its borders. Hennepin County landfills waste only when necessary. The county landfills the following types of waste: non-processible waste (material that cannot be recycled or burned to make electricity); excess waste (material that cannot be burned because the resource recovery plants are operating at full capacity); ash (the end product after waste is burned); and residues (the fraction of non-combustible waste resulting from the creation of refuse-derived fuel). Garbage collection firms that haul MSW are also able to deliver waste to private MSW transfer stations or directly to landfills. Haulers in the Metropolitan Area are licensed through a regional licensing system. Fourteen programs in the county provide for garbage collection either directly or through contracts with private haulers. The remaining 22 programs collect MSW under an open hauling system.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Hennepin County operates its SCORE programs as an “enterprise fund,” which is segregated from other county revenues and expenditures. Primary sources of revenue are solid waste tipping fees, a county-collected solid waste fee, a hauler-collected fee, grants, and other revenues such as interest payments on investments and sales of recycled materials.

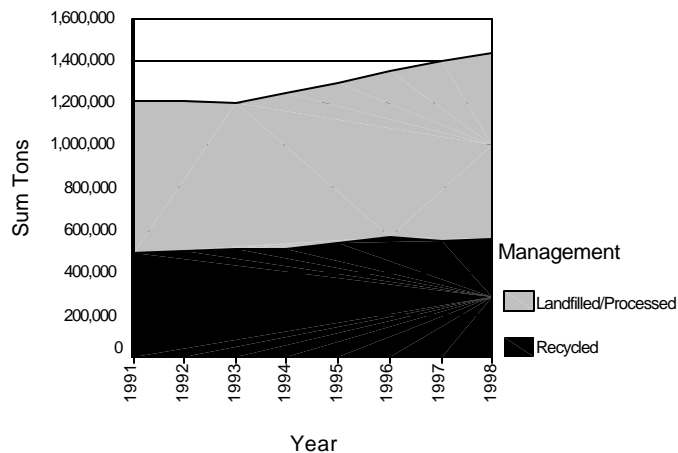
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county's most recent master plan, approved June 1999, gives waste and toxicity reduction the highest priority for planning and program development. Hennepin County will promote product stewardship both within and outside of the county. The county will work to stabilize its MSW generation rate and reduce hazardous chemicals in solid waste from both consumer products and from businesses and industry.

Hennepin County Historical Summary

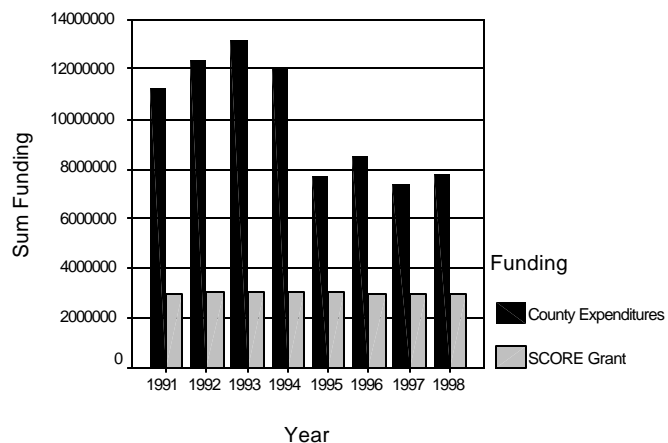
MSW Management

COUNTY: Hennepin



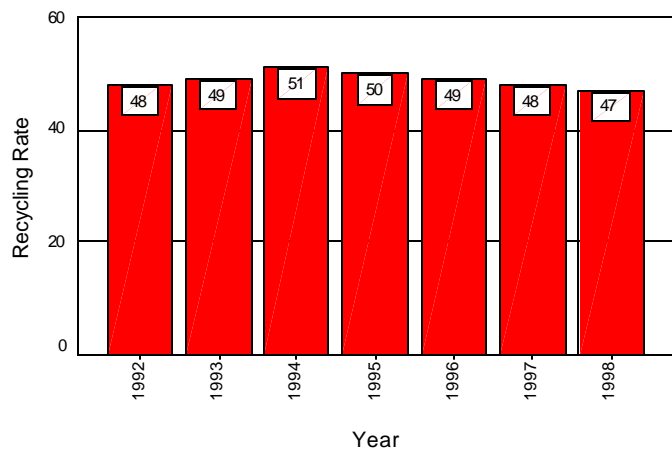
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Hennepin



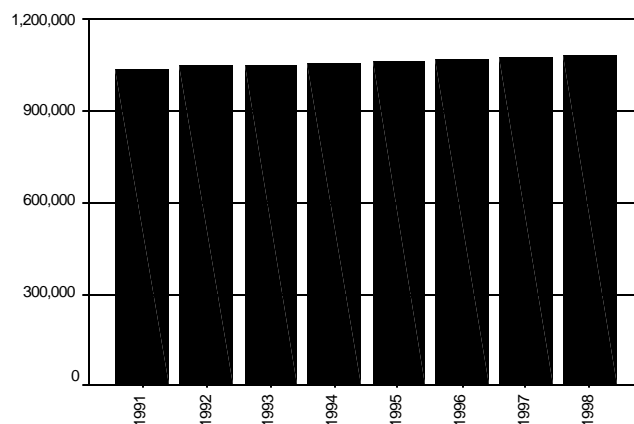
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Hennepin



Population

COUNTY: Hennepin



Waste Reduction Programs

Ramsey County has received the three-percent waste reduction credit every year since its inception. Ramsey County is involved in waste reduction efforts through a residential public education program, technical assistance to businesses and institutions, an internal staff environmental management group for county operations, and support of a materials exchange program (MAX or Metro Area eXchange).

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county supports residential recycling through SCORE grants to municipalities, providing the opportunity (used by seven municipalities) for the county to collect a recycling service charge on behalf of a municipality, and technical assistance. Nine municipalities provide for weekly collection, seven provide bi-weekly collection, and one provides for monthly collection. Fifteen municipalities contract with one or more haulers or recycling collectors, to collect residential recyclables. Two cities require trash haulers to collect recyclables as a license condition.

The county owns the Ramsey County Recycling Center, which is operated by a private vendor through a lease agreement. This facility helps ensure that recyclables, especially residential curbside recyclables, can be marketed. Almost all non-residential recycling is performed through arrangements between waste generators and haulers/recycling collectors. The county provides information and technical assistance to businesses and institutions on recycling and other waste management issues.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county places a major focus on municipal solid waste (MSW) toxicity reduction and on proper management of wastes that cannot be reduced. The county, which has regulated hazardous waste generators since 1980, also provides technical assistance to generators to assist them in proper management of hazardous waste. Since 1991 the county has had a permanent household hazardous waste (HHW) program, which now includes two year-round sites and five seasonal satellite sites. All HHW sites are operated under contract with a private vendor. The number of annual users of HHW sites and the amount of waste collected has steadily increased. In 1998, the county participated in a pilot electronics collection, which was funded by a grant from the OEA and matched by contributions from project partners.

Waste Processing

Ramsey and Washington Counties entered in to a joint powers agreement to administer a service agreement for resource recovery services with NRG, Inc. until 2007. NRG processes MSW to separate ferrous metals for recycling and to produce refuse derived fuel (RDF), which is burned to produce electricity at power plants in Red Wing and Mankato. In 1997, NRG received 293,961 tons of MSW and of that, processed 271,272 tons.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities: Collection and Disposal

Almost all MSW collected in the county is collected by the private sector, with the remaining being self-hauled. Five municipalities have organized collection while the remainder has an open hauling system. There is an open hauling system for all commercial MSW. All haulers have implemented volume-based pricing systems. In addition, haulers are regulated as part of a regional hauling licensing program implemented by the SWMCB.

The county licenses seven transfer stations (three of which accept MSW) and a medical waste facility. There are no land disposal facilities in the county. In 1998, about two-thirds of the county's MSW (not reduced or

recycled) was processed into refuse derived fuel (RDF), and one-third was landfilled. The majority of MSW landfilled was direct-hauled through transfer stations to landfills outside of Minnesota.

Ramsey County operates eight yard waste drop-off sites for leaves, grass, and garden waste (not brush/branches) from county residents only. Open five days per week from April through November and with no user charge, these sites also offer finished compost and wood chips when available.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

The major revenue sources for the county's SCORE programs include: a county waste management service charge, state funds, SCORE, and LRDG. Other revenue sources include license fees, rent for the county's recycling center, and reimbursement of cost from NSP for collecting and managing fluorescent lamps. The funds are used to cover the costs of waste reduction, recycling, yard waste and household hazardous waste programs, operation of the Ramsey County Recycling Center, administration, planning, and regulatory functions. Also, a portion of the revenue from the waste management service charge is used to reduce the tipping fee at the resource recovery facility in Newport.

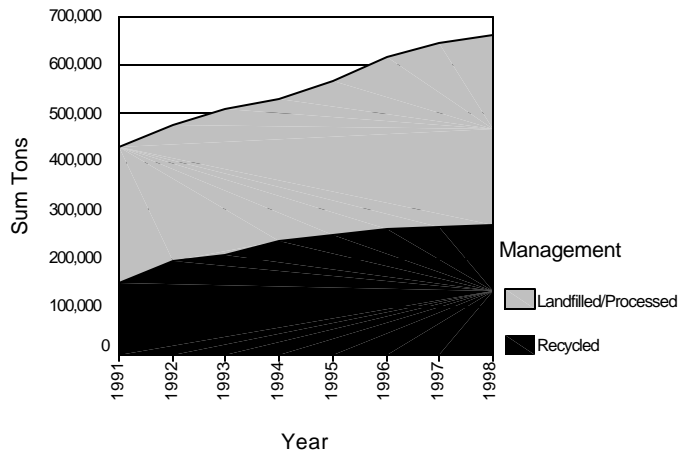
Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county's most recent master plan was completed in conjunction with the SWMCB, and is a part of the Regional/County Solid Waste Management Master Plan. This regional plan was approved by the OEA in June 1999 and gives waste and toxicity reduction the highest priority for planning and program development. An increase in the amount of recycling in the region and some increase in MSW processing capacity will also be needed to minimize the amount of MSW that is landfilled as population and employment continue to increase in the region. Implementation of the regional master plan will bring with it a stronger role for the SWMCB in waste management decisions made in the metro region. The county board during 1999 will decide what its future role will be in recycling marketing and processing, including the future of the Ramsey County Recycling Center.

Ramsey County Historical Summary

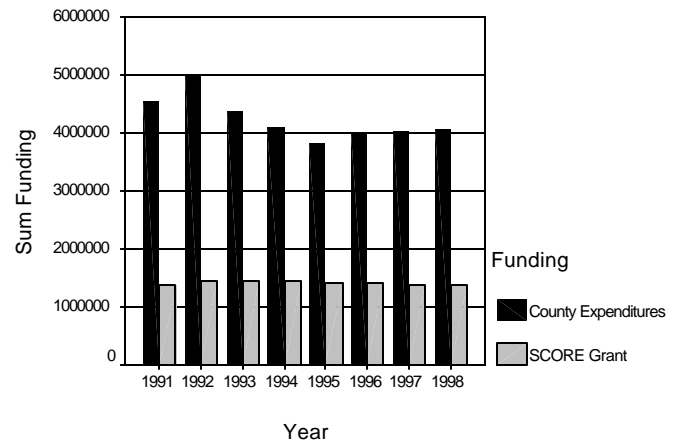
MSW Management

COUNTY: Ramsey : :



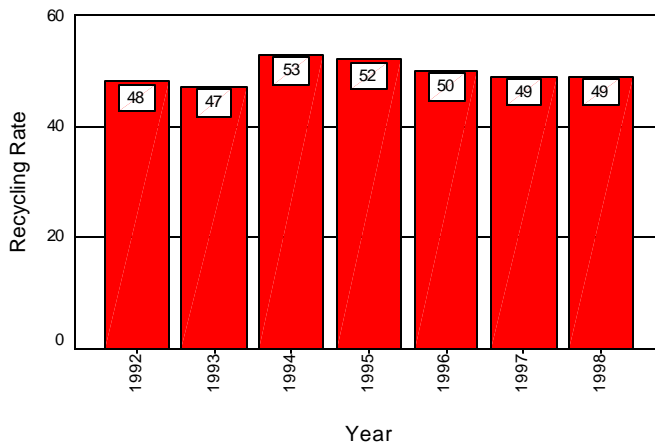
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Ramsey : :



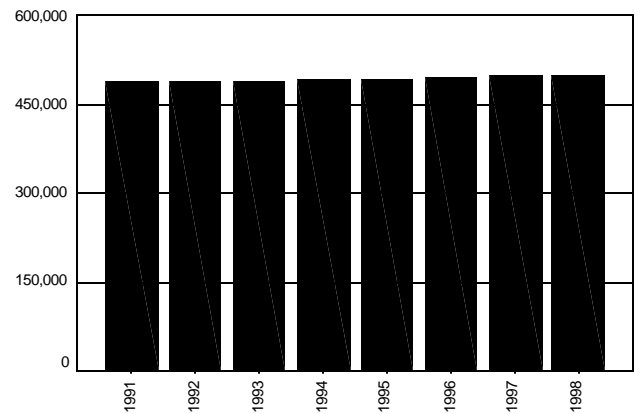
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Ramsey



Population

COUNTY: Ramsey



Waste Reduction Programs

The Scott County Board of Commissioners has adopted a source reduction resolution intended to decrease the amount and toxicity of the municipal solid waste (MSW) generated by the county. The county has also established purchasing guidelines intended to increase purchase of products made with recycled materials. In-house reduction activities include double-sided copying, digital information storage and using one-sided copies for scratch paper. The county uses its newsletter to disburse waste reduction information to residents and businesses. The county routinely inspects all of the businesses within the county that generate hazardous waste. This provides an excellent opportunity to review solid waste generation and recommend waste reduction and recycling strategies. In 1998 Scott County inspected 154 businesses and provided solid waste management assistance as appropriate.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county board adopted an ordinance licensing mixed municipal solid waste haulers and requiring them to provide recycling services to all of their customers. There are 19 curbside recycling programs, 15 drop-off sites, and two materials recovery facilities. Haulers are required by ordinance to provide recycling at multi-unit residential buildings. Materials collected include corrugated containers, newsprint, mixed paper, phone books, aluminum, metal containers, glass, and plastics (PET, HDPE, and plastic types 1-6).

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

The county has a reciprocal agreement with other metropolitan counties to allow residents to drop-off household hazardous waste (HHW) and other county's facilities. In addition, the county holds a spring and fall collection event. Education has been a cooperative effort between all seven metropolitan counties as well as the focus of the Scott County's *SCENE* newsletter, published bimonthly. Problem materials such as tires, lead-acid batteries, appliances and medical sharps have been collected by the private sector.

Waste Processing

Approximately one percent of the MSW remaining after abatement programs, is delivered to Metropolitan Area processing facilities. The county has chosen not to tax citizens for purposes of interfering with the free market system of waste collection and management as long as the waste is being managed in an environmentally safe way and in accordance with federal and state laws.

Municipal Solid Waste Facilities, Collection and Disposal

Three cities contract for collection of MSW. The remaining MSW within the county is collected under an open hauling system. There are eight curbside collection programs within the county and two drop-off sites. All of these services are provided by the private sector.

SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Funds for the county's SCORE programs come from three sources; general revenue, a land disposal facility surcharge and state grants (SCORE, MPCA HHW, and LRDG).

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

With the construction of a permanent Household Hazardous Waste facility, the county is planning to increase its efforts to remove hazardous waste from the waste stream. The county will seek contracts

with haulers to deliver county generated waste to processing facilities. In addition, greater efforts will be made to educate residents, businesses, and schools about toxicity reduction and recycling.

Scott County Historical Summary

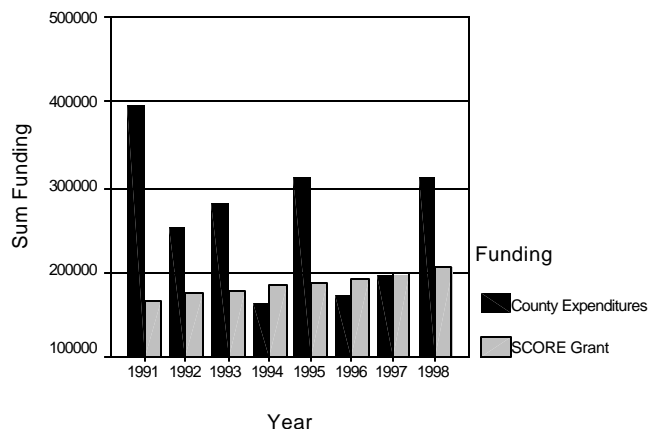
MSW Management

COUNTY: Scott



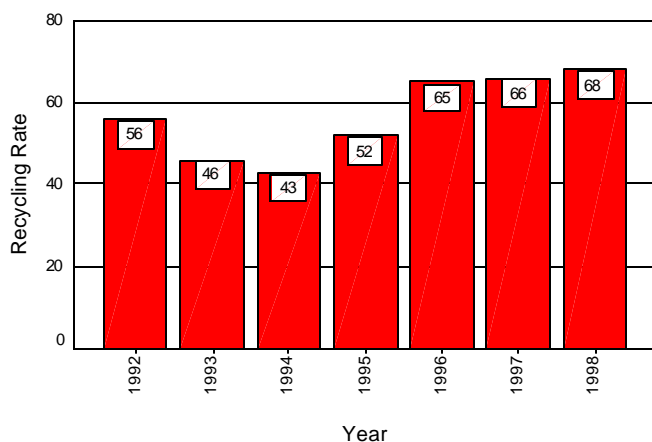
SCORE Funding Summary

COUNTY: Scott



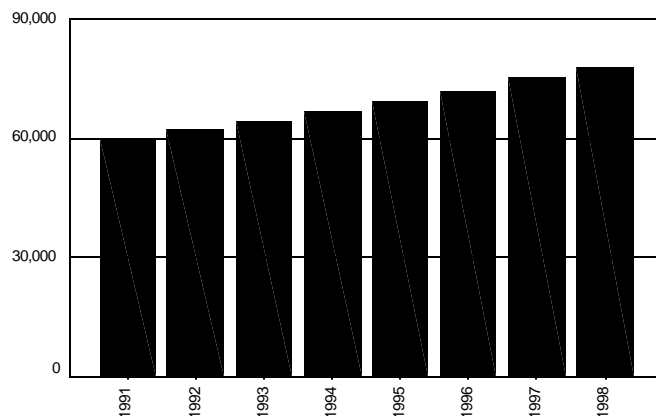
Recycling Rates

COUNTY: Scott



Population

COUNTY: Scott



Washington

Waste Reduction Programs

Public education and information are the primary tools used by the county to reduce waste. The county targets households, businesses and institutions with waste reduction messages through brochures, fact sheets, and news articles. Washington County provides financial assistance to facilitate waste reduction opportunities. The county has established in-house waste reduction practices such as double-sided coping, reusing antifreeze from county vehicles, and many other practices.

Recycling Infrastructure and Programs

The county supports residential recycling through grants and technical assistance to municipalities. Municipalities either require haulers to provide recycling services or to contract directly with haulers for service. All 32 cities and townships within the county provide curbside collection weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly. Materials collected are newspaper, metals cans, glass, corrugated cardboard, magazines, plastic bottles, junk mail and box board. Both single family and multi-family units receive collection. Commercial recycling is done by the private sector and includes corrugate cardboard, glass, metal and aluminum cans, and food waste.

Household Hazardous Waste/Problem Materials

Washington County began its HHW program in 1989, with a one-day collection in the city of Cottage Grove. In 1994, the county opened a permanent HHW facility, which provides a year-round drop-off option for residents. Education is an important tool in promoting the reduction of toxic and hazardous wastes. The county use community newspapers, handouts at community clean-up events, and the county's *Environmental Update*. The county has a permanent Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) program in which businesses that generate small quantities of toxic and hazardous waste can drop those materials at the HHW facility. Washington County also has a Hazardous Waste Compliance program that requires permits or licenses for generation, collection, processing, and disposal of hazardous waste.

Waste Processing

Washington and Ramsey Counties entered in to a joint powers agreement to administer a service agreement with NRG, Inc. The service agreement commits NRG to process MSW over the twenty year period of the agreement. In 1997, NRG processed 81,030 tons of MSW from Washington County.

MSW Facilities — Collection and Disposal

There are no operating landfills in Washington County. MSW from Washington County is delivered to landfills in Wisconsin and Iowa. Pine Bend landfill, Dakota County, received process residuals and Spruce Ridge landfill, McLeod County, received the non-processible and excess waste.

All commercial waste haulers operating in the county must be licensed. The current mechanism for licensing is the regional hauler licensing program. This program allows haulers to submit a license application in their home county and receive a license for the entire Metropolitan Area.

Yard waste in Washington County is managed in the following ways; reduction or elimination of yard waste, backyard composting, community compost sites, or private sector compost facilities. The county does not operate any yard waste sites.

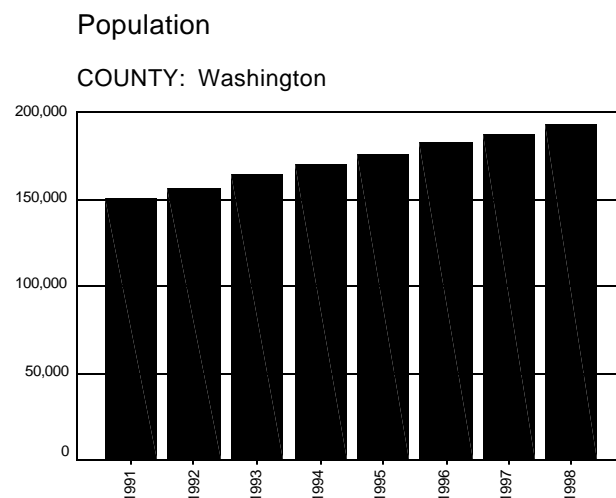
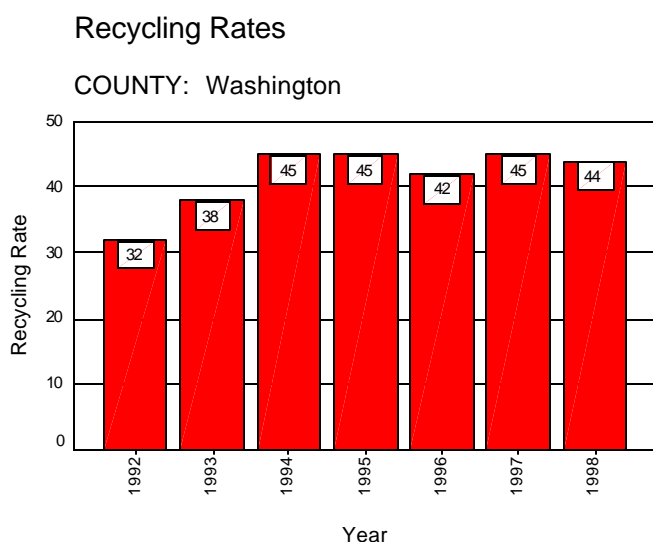
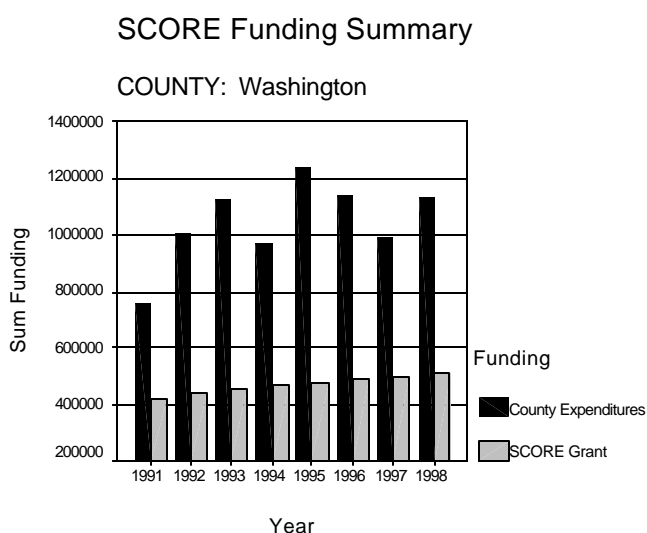
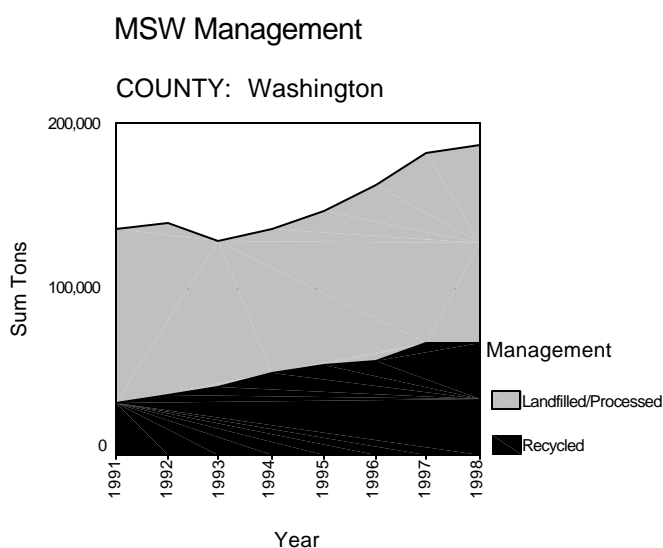
SCORE Financing — Revenues and Expenditures

Washington county relies on three primary sources to fund SCORE programs: grants from the state (SCORE and LRDG), license fees and a waste management service charge. Two smaller sources of funding are reimbursement from NSP for expenses in managing fluorescent lamps and fees from VSQG that deliver hazardous waste to the HHW facility. The county uses these funds to provide grants to municipalities, and fund administrative, education and HHW programs.

Beyond 2000 — What's Next?

The county's most recent master plan, approved June 1999, gives waste and toxicity reduction the highest priority for planning and program development. The county will continue its existing programs and support regional activities. County leadership in all areas of waste management is also a strong component of the new plan.

Washington County Historical Summary





County Summaries: Alphabetical Index

Aitkin.....	4	Martin	144
Anoka.....	164	McLeod.....	106
Becker.....	20	Meeker.....	108
Beltrami	22	Mille Lacs.....	72
Benton	60	Morrison	74
Big Stone.....	88	Mower	146
Blue Earth	128	Murray.....	110
Brown.....	90	Nicollet.....	148
Carlton	6	Nobles.....	112
Carver	166	Norman.....	40
Cass.....	62	Olmsted	150
Chippewa	92	Otter Tail.....	42
Chisago	64	Pennington.....	44
Clay.....	24	Pine.....	76
Clearwater.....	26	Pipestone	114
Cook.....	8	Polk	46
Cottonwood.....	94	Pope/Douglas.....	48
Crow Wing	66	Ramsey.....	173
Dakota	168	Red Lake.....	50
Dodge	130	Redwood.....	116
Douglas (See Pope/Douglas).....	48	Renville.....	118
Faribault.....	132	Rice.....	152
Fillmore.....	134	Rock.....	120
Freeborn.....	136	Roseau	52
Goodhue	138	Scott.....	176
Grant.....	28	Sherburne	78
Hennepin.....	170	Sibley.....	154
Houston.....	140	St. Louis.....	16
Hubbard.....	30	Stearns	80
Isanti.....	68	Steele.....	156
Itasca.....	10	Stevens.....	54
Jackson	96	Swift.....	122
Kanabec	70	Todd	82
Kandiyohi	98	Traverse	56
Kittson.....	32	Wabasha	158
Koochiching.....	12	Wadena	84
Lac Qui Parle.....	100	Waseca.....	160
Lake of the Woods.....	34	Washington.....	178
Lake	14	Watsonwan.....	124
Le Sueur.....	142	Western Lake Superior Sanitary District.....	18
Lincoln	102	Wilkin	58
Lyon.....	104	Winona	162
Mahnomen	36	Wright.....	86
Marshall	38	Yellow Medicine	126

County Survey Responses**1. Program Survey: County solid waste collection system**

1. Are all solid waste generators, including farmers, prohibited by county ordinance or county board resolution from:
 - 1a. burying or dumping household wastes on-site?
 - 1b. burning household wastes on-site?
2. Solid waste hauler licensing (Minn. Stat. 115A.93):
 - 2a. Are all haulers who operate in the county licensed by the county?
 - 2b. Are all haulers who are not licensed by the county licensed by cities or towns?
 - 2c. Do licenses require a variable rate pricing structure?
3. Does the county apply a surcharge (in addition to the tip fee) to waste disposed in the county?
 - 3a. What is the surcharge for county waste per ton or cubic yard?
 - 3b. What is the surcharge for out-of-county waste per ton or cubic yard?
4. How many sites in the county are available for self-hauling of MSW?

County	1a	1b	2a	2b	2c	3a/ton	3a/Yard	3b/Ton	3b/Yard	4
Aitkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	4
Anoka	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	1
Becker	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	\$15.00	0	10
Beltrami	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	\$100.00	0	2
Benton	No	No	Yes	N/A	No	0	0	0	0	2
Big Stone	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Earth	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	10
Brown	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Carlton	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Carver	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Cass	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	\$90.00	0	7
Chippewa	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Chisago	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	0	0	0	0	1
Clay	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	\$2.00	0	0	6
Clearwater	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	15
Cook	No	No	Yes	N/A	No	0	0	0	0	3
Cottonwood	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	\$13.67	0	\$10.00	0	0
Crow Wing	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	0	0	0	0	5
Dakota	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$11.09	\$3.33	\$11.09	\$3.33	2
Dodge	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Faribault	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Fillmore	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Freeborn	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Goodhue	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	3
Grant	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Hennepin	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	3
Houston	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	0	0	0	0	7
Hubbard	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Isanti	No	No	Yes	N/A	No	0	0	0	0	1
Itasca	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	\$6.50	15
Jackson	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	3
Kanabec	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$3.33	0	\$3.33	0	2
Kandiyohi	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	\$7.50	1
Kittson	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	23
Koochiching	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	8
Lac Qui Parle	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2

County	1a	1b	2a	2b	2c	3a/ton	3a/Yard	3b/Ton	3b/Yard	4
Le Sueur	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Lincoln	No	No	Yes	N/A	No	0	0	0	0	1
Lyon	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	\$0.35	0	0	0	1
Mahnomen	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	\$25.00	\$7.50	1
Marshall	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	30
Martin	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
McLeod	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	\$3.00	0	\$3.00	0	1
Meeker	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	\$6.00	0	1
Mille Lacs	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Morrison	No	No	Yes	N/A	No	0	0	0	0	11
Mower	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Murray	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	\$10.00	0	1
Nicollet	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Nobles	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	\$2.00	0	\$2.00	1
Norman	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	19
Olmsted	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Otter Tail	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	6
Pennington	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Pine	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Pipestone	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Polk	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Pope/Douglas	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No	0	0	0	0	4
Ramsey	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	3
Red Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	17
Redwood	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	\$9.00	2
Renville	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Rice	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Rock	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Roseau	No	No	No	No	No	0	0	0	0	1
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	23
Scott	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Sherburne	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$0.60	\$0.18	\$0.60	\$0.18	2
Sibley	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Stearns	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Steele	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Stevens	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Swift	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Todd	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Traverse	No	No	No	Yes	No	0	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Wadena	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Waseca	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	Yes	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Watonwan	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	1
Western LSSD	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	\$0.89	\$12.50	0	1
Wilkin	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Winona	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	2
Wright	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	\$2.20	0	\$2.20	1
Yellow Medicine	No	No	Yes	N/A	Yes	0	0	0	0	0
Metro Area										13
Greater Minn.										289
Minnesota Total										302

County Survey Responses
1. Program survey: solid waste SCORE staffing

How many full-time equivalent (FTE) staff worked on the following activities:

- 5. Source Reduction
- 6. Recycling:
 - 6a. Collection and Processing
 - 6b. Administration/Support Staff
- 7. Yard Waste
- 8. Waste Education
- 9. HHW & problem materials
- 10. Other SCORE program planning and administration
- 11. Total county SCORE staff
- 12. How many city and township staff worked on SCORE-related activities

County	5	6a	6b	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aitkin	0.05	0.65	0.35	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.15	1.65	0.00
Anoka	1.16	0.00	2.02	0.53	1.23	1.23	1.35	7.52	4.77
Becker	0.38	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.85	1.75	0.75	4.33	35.00
Beltrami	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.00	0.50	3.00	1.00
Benton	0.15	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.40	1.00	1.10
Big Stone	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.25	2.00
Blue Earth	0.10	0.00	0.40	0.15	0.50	0.50	0.50	2.15	0.20
Brown	0.05	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.18	0.05	0.00	0.50	0.00
Carlton	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.02	0.20	0.40	0.15	1.42	1.50
Carver	0.50	0.20	1.30	0.25	0.75	1.75	1.00	5.75	0.50
Cass	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.40	0.45	0.10	1.70	0.00
Chippewa	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.20	0.00
Chisago	0.10	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.10	0.25
Clay	0.13	0.05	0.25	0.05	0.47	1.39	0.34	2.68	6.60
Clearwater	0.15	0.15	0.25	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.15	1.00	0.00
Cook	0.02	3.40	0.18	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	3.70	0.00
Cottonwood	0.10	2.75	0.25	0.00	0.15	0.25	0.25	3.75	0.00
Crow Wing	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.50	2.25	0.00
Dakota	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.50	2.00	0.52	1.15	5.42	2.90
Dodge	0.00	2.15	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.15	1.00	4.05	0.00
Faribault	0.15	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.15	0.10	0.25	0.90	0.10
Fillmore	0.01	5.00	1.19	0.02	0.20	0.01	0.20	6.63	0.00
Freeborn	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.20	0.75	0.30	1.50	42.00
Goodhue	0.00	6.00	0.50	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.25	8.00	10.00
Grant	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.30	0.00
Hennepin	0.45	0.00	2.85	0.40	1.70	4.65	1.45	11.50	41.00
Houston	0.10	0.10	0.45	0.00	0.25	0.10	0.00	1.00	2.00
Hubbard	0.10	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.05	0.15	0.20	0.75	0.00
Isanti	0.05	0.05	0.37	0.02	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.72	0.00
Itasca	0.20	3.00	0.30	0.15	0.30	0.30	0.00	4.25	0.20
Jackson	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.25	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.00
Kanabec	0.10	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.55	0.00
Kandiyohi	0.00	3.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.70	0.25	4.70	4.00
Kittson	0.05	0.82	0.25	0.05	0.25	0.40	0.80	2.62	2.68
Koochiching	0.20	1.20	0.45	0.40	0.15	0.30	0.00	2.70	0.00
Lac Qui Parle	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.50	0.05	0.80	0.00
Lake	0.06	0.00	0.20	0.02	0.18	0.10	0.15	0.71	0.01
Lake of the Woods	0.25	2.50	0.50	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.25	4.25	0.80
LeSueur	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.24	0.13	0.09	0.57	0.10

County	5	6a	6b	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lincoln	0.05	0.10	0.20	0.03	0.20	0.15	0.02	0.75	0.00
Lyon	0.90	0.00	0.50	0.10	0.30	1.00	0.30	3.10	2.00
Mahnomen	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.15	0.05	0.60	0.00
Marshall	0.05	1.05	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.15	0.25	1.95	2.50
Martin	0.75	0.00	0.45	0.05	0.50	0.75	0.50	3.00	4.50
McLeod	0.10	0.00	0.15	0.05	0.43	1.24	0.15	2.12	3.00
Meeker	0.05	0.00	0.10	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.18	0.50	1.00
Mille Lacs	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.25	0.90	0.75
Morrison	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.10	0.25	0.30	0.20	1.30	0.25
Mower	0.10	0.30	0.80	0.10	0.30	0.80	0.10	2.50	0.00
Murray	0.05	0.34	0.28	0.00	0.08	0.20	0.08	1.03	1.00
Nicollet	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.32	0.15	0.16	0.73	0.10
Nobles	0.25	0.00	0.35	0.05	0.35	0.50	0.25	1.75	0.00
Norman	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.60	0.00
Olmsted	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	3.50	2.00	9.00	0.00
Otter Tail	0.25	13.80	1.25	0.25	1.00	1.25	0.65	18.45	9.00
Pennington	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.25	0.20	0.10	0.85	0.00
Pine	0.05	0.00	0.20	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.13	0.60	0.00
Pipestone	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.33	0.00
Polk	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.25	2.00	2.00
Pope/Douglas	0.30	1.15	0.75	0.20	0.40	2.00	0.50	5.30	0.00
Ramsey	0.88	0.00	0.63	7.75	1.75	1.25	3.00	15.25	6.50
Red Lake	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.03	0.12	0.20	0.00	0.65	0.00
Redwood	0.25	1.75	1.25	0.25	1.00	0.25	1.13	5.88	0.00
Renville	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.06	0.51	0.00
Rice	0.25	7.00	2.00	0.00	0.25	0.75	0.00	10.25	0.00
Rock	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.40	1.50	3.00
Roseau	0.05	1.25	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.05	2.00	2.00
Saint Louis-partial	0.50	1.00	0.80	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.05	2.80	6.20
Scott	0.05	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.34	0.40	1.86	2.74	0.00
Sherburne	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.10	0.50	0.20	0.30	1.50	2.50
Sibley	0.04	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.19	0.12	0.08	0.50	0.10
Stearns	0.30	0.00	0.60	0.30	0.40	1.00	0.90	3.50	0.00
Steele	1.02	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.26	0.37	0.10	2.00	0.00
Stevens	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.25	0.50	0.00
Swift	0.45	0.45	0.65	0.10	0.55	0.45	0.85	3.50	0.00
Todd	0.10	4.00	0.50	0.10	0.20	0.30	0.30	5.50	0.00
Traverse	0.05	0.02	0.89	0.05	0.07	0.20	0.20	1.48	1.25
Wabasha	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.02	0.10	0.30	0.08	1.00	40.00
Wadena	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.20	0.57	0.50
Waseca	0.00	1.77	0.20	0.05	0.01	0.46	0.39	2.88	0.10
Washington	0.25	0.00	1.25	0.10	0.65	0.75	1.00	4.00	5.25
Watsonwan	0.10	0.15	0.10	0.15	0.35	0.05	1.50	2.40	0.00
Western LSSD	0.47	0.10	1.76	0.30	0.95	5.12	0.70	9.40	3.90
Wilkin	0.05	0.80	0.35	0.15	0.25	0.10	0.00	1.70	0.00
Winona	0.00	1.00	1.85	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	4.10	0.20
Wright	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.60	0.40	2.00	2.75
Yellow Medicine	0.10	0.00	0.20	0.05	0.20	0.05	0.10	0.70	0.00
<hr/>									
Metro Area	3	0	9	2	7	9	8	37	54
Greater Minn.	13	70	30	14	22	41	25	216	205
Minnesota Total	16	70	39	16	29	51	33	253	259

County Survey Responses
1. Program Survey: Recycling

13. How many cities and townships offer curbside recycling at least once monthly?
14. Estimate the population served by residential curbside recycling programs.
15. Do all cities in your county with a population greater than 20,000 (cities greater than 5,000 in metropolitan counties) provide curbside recycling to residents?
16. Do all cities in your county with a population greater than 5,000 provide curbside recycling and/or a recycling center to residents?
17. Does the county have a specific program to promote commercial/industrial recycling?
18. How many recycling centers are there in the county?
19. How many recycling stations are there in the county?
20. How many material recovery facilities (MRFs) are there in the county?

County	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Aitkin	2	1,600	N/A	N/A	Yes	16	2	1
Anoka	18	277,855	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	5	2
Becker	2	7,700	N/A	Yes	Yes	45	2	1
Beltrami	1	12,000	N/A	Yes	Yes	1	0	0
Benton	7	21,500	Yes	Yes	No	4	1	4
Big Stone	5	4,750	N/A	N/A	No	1	7	0
Blue Earth	11	29,484	Yes	Yes	No	3	9	0
Brown	9	19,800	N/A	Yes	Yes	6	0	2
Carlton	12	18,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	13	0
Carver	22	64,674	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	2	0
Cass	0	0	N/A	N/A	Yes	27	1	1
Chippewa	6	9,300	N/A	Yes	Yes	5	0	1
Chisago	21	38,937	N/A	Yes	Yes	2	2	6
Clay	2	33,320	Yes	N/A	Yes	7	35	0
Clearwater	3	2,265	N/A	N/A	Yes	1	11	0
Cook	0	0	N/A	N/A	No	3	5	1
Cottonwood	6	9,415	N/A	N/A	Yes	11	0	0
Crow Wing	2	17,084	N/A	Yes	Yes	1	14	0
Dakota	33	332,657	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	3	3
Dodge	6	9,400	N/A	N/A	Yes	10	0	1
Faribault	10	8,372	N/A	N/A	No	0	9	2
Fillmore	14	11,925	N/A	N/A	Yes	8	1	1
Freeborn	14	22,000	N/A	Yes	Yes	4	18	2
Goodhue	8	27,964	N/A	Yes	Yes	0	9	1
Grant	0	0	N/A	N/A	No	1	7	0
Hennepin	45	900,000	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	19	2
Houston	10	13,214	N/A	N/A	Yes	1	11	1
Hubbard	4	3,700	N/A	N/A	Yes	12	0	1
Isanti	3	8,000	N/A	Yes	Yes	3	1	4
Itasca	8	13,391	N/A	Yes	No	17	3	3
Jackson	6	8,399	N/A	N/A	Yes	1	3	0
Kanabec	1	3,400	N/A	N/A	Yes	1	3	0
Kandiyohi	0	22,000	Yes	Yes	No	14	0	1
Kittson	0	0	N/A	N/A	Yes	17	2	1
Koochiching	3	10,000	Yes	Yes	No	10	4	1
Lac Qui Parle	7	4,411	N/A	N/A	No	1	11	1
Lake	9	9,800	N/A	N/A	Yes	0	9	1
Lake of the Woods	2	4,000	N/A	N/A	Yes	2	2	1
Le Sueur	9	21,373	N/A	N/A	Yes	1	2	2

County	13	14 15	16	17	18	19	20
Lincoln	5	3,400 N/A	N/A	Yes	13	0	0
Lyon	10	18,500 N/A	Yes	Yes	16	1	3
Mahnomen	2	1,600 N/A	N/A	Yes	7	0	0
Marshall	0	30 N/A	N/A	No	10	3	0
Martin	9	16,650 N/A	Yes	Yes	0	8	2
McLeod	13	27,175 N/A	Yes	Yes	9	0	0
Meeker	6	10,500 Yes	Yes	Yes	1	2	1
Mille Lacs	5	8,000 N/A	N/A	No	2	3	0
Morrison	15	13,150 N/A	Yes	Yes	1	10	0
Mower	5	25,000 Yes	Yes	Yes	14	0	1
Murray	8	5,000 N/A	N/A	Yes	11	2	1
Nicollet	5	17,500 N/A	Yes	Yes	1	7	2
Nobles	33	18,775 Yes	Yes	Yes	13	1	0
Norman	6	3,806 N/A	N/A	Yes	1	11	1
Olmsted	7	110,000 Yes	Yes	Yes	14	0	2
Otter Tail	2	15,000 N/A	Yes	Yes	4	30	1
Pennington	0	0 N/A	Yes	Yes	1	4	1
Pine	1	2,500 N/A	N/A	No	26	2	0
Pipestone	4	7,000 N/A	N/A	Yes	1	10	0
Polk	8	19,000 N/A	Yes	Yes	2	12	3
Pope/Douglas	25	33,000 N/A	Yes	Yes	6	9	5
Ramsey	17	490,000 Yes	Yes	Yes	4	265	3
Red Lake	5	2,549 N/A	N/A	Yes	13	5	1
Redwood	15	10,686 N/A	Yes	Yes	10	0	1
Renville	10	10,500 N/A	N/A	Yes	2	0	0
Rice	6	40,659 N/A	Yes	Yes	1	0	1
Rock	5	5,750 N/A	Yes	Yes	1	8	1
Roseau	0	0 N/A	N/A	Yes	6	4	0
Saint Louis-partial	6	42,000 N/A	Yes	No	39	15	4
Scott	19	75,009 Yes	Yes	Yes	2	13	2
Sherburne	15	40,000 Yes	Yes	Yes	3	7	2
Sibley	7	7,100 N/A	N/A	Yes	1	6	0
Stearns	28	83,000 Yes	Yes	No	3	2	3
Steele	4	23,500 Yes	Yes	No	4	3	1
Stevens	5	7,724 N/A	Yes	Yes	1	7	1
Swift	8	8,112 N/A	N/A	Yes	1	1	1
Todd	7	11,000 N/A	N/A	No	17	0	2
Traverse	0	0 N/A	N/A	Yes	4	0	0
Wabasha	8	11,592 N/A	Yes	Yes	14	0	0
Wadena	5	5,893 N/A	N/A	Yes	1	14	3
Waseca	2	10,354 N/A	Yes	Yes	1	3	1
Washington	33	187,475 Yes	Yes	Yes	2	1	0
Watonwan	0	7,880 N/A	N/A	No	1	8	1
Western LSSD	3	95,600 Yes	Yes	Yes	6	12	1
Wilkin	0	0 N/A	N/A	Yes	12	0	1
Winona	4	32,000 Yes	Yes	Yes	29	3	2
Wright	31	71,000 Yes	Yes	No	3	0	1
Yellow Medicine	9	5,500 N/A	N/A	Yes	5	0	2
Metro Area	170	1,837,670			29	43	9
Greater Minn.	572	1,804,489			573	675	97
Minnesota Total	742	3,642,159			602	718	106

County Survey Responses
1. Program Survey: Recycling

21. Has the county banned recyclable materials from landfills or the disposal system?
22. Has the county enacted an ordinance requiring:
- 22a. Residents to recycle?
- 22b. Businesses to recycle?
- 22c. Haulers to provide collection services?
23. If not countywide, how many cities in the county have enacted ordinances requiring:
- 23a. Residents to recycle?
- 23b. Businesses to recycle?
- 23c. Haulers to provide collections services?

County	21	22a	22b	22c	23a	23b	23c
Aitkin	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Anoka	No	No	No	No	0	0	9
Becker	No	No	No	No	0	0	2
Beltrami	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Benton	No	No	No	No	2	0	0
Big Stone	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Blue Earth	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Brown	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Carlton	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3	3	0
Carver	No	Yes	No	Yes	0	0	0
Cass	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Chippewa	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Chisago	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	11
Clay	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	11
Clearwater	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Cook	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Cottonwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0
Crow Wing	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Dakota	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	14
Dodge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Faribault	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Fillmore	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	14	14
Freeborn	Yes	Yes	No	No	0	0	0
Goodhue	No	No	No	No	6	2	2
Grant	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Hennepin	No	No	No	No	11	6	10
Houston	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	7	7
Hubbard	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Isanti	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Itasca	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Kanabec	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	1
Kandiyohi	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Kittson	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Koochiching	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Lac Qui Parle	No	Yes	No	Yes	7	0	7
Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Le Sueur	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	0

County	21	22a	22b	22c	23a	23b	23c
Lincoln	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0
Lyon	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Mahnomen	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Marshall	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Martin	No	No	No	No	2	0	6
McLeod	No	No	No	No	1	0	0
Meeker	No	No	No	No	2	0	2
Mille Lacs	No	No	No	No	0	0	2
Morrison	No	No	No	No	15	0	15
Mower	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Murray	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	8	8
Nicollet	No	No	No	No	1	1	1
Nobles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	3	3
Norman	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Olmsted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Otter Tail	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Pennington	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Pine	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Pipestone	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	2	6
Polk	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Pope/Douglas	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	0
Ramsey	No	No	Yes	No	1	1	5
Red Lake	Yes	No	No	No	0	0	0
Redwood	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Renville	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Rice	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Rock	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1	1	1
Roseau	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Saint Louis-partial	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Scott	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	0
Sherburne	No	No	No	No	1	0	7
Sibley	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Stearns	No	No	No	No	3	0	5
Steele	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Stevens	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Swift	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Todd	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Traverse	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Wabasha	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Wadena	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	0
Waseca	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Washington	No	No	No	No	8	0	7
Watsonwan	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Western LSSD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3	3	3
Wilkin	No	No	No	No	0	0	0
Winona	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	0	0	0
Wright	No	No	No	No	3	1	10
Yellow Medicine	No	No	No	Yes	0	0	0
Metro Area					19	6	40
Greater Minn.					87	46	129
Minnesota Total					106	52	169

County Survey Responses
1. Program Survey: Recycling

24. Does the county license recycling collectors?
 25. Does the county require recycling collectors to submit tonnage reports?
 26. Does the county, or do any municipalities, use the following labor resources for SCORE programs?
 26a. Volunteer
 26b. Non-profit
 26c. Private sector
 26d. Sentence-to-serve

County	24	25	26a	26b	26c	26d
Aitkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Anoka	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Becker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beltrami	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Benton	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Big Stone	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Blue Earth	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brown	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Carlton	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carver	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cass	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Chippewa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chisago	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Clay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clearwater	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cook	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cottonwood	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Crow Wing	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dakota	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dodge	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Faribault	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fillmore	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Freeborn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goodhue	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Grant	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hennepin	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Houston	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Hubbard	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Isanti	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Itasca	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kanabec	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kandiyohi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kittson	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Koochiching	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lac Qui Parle	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lake	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Le Sueur	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

County	24	25	26a	26b	26c	26d
Lincoln	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Lyon	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Mahnomen	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marshall	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Martin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McLeod	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Meeker	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mille Lacs	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Morrison	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Mower	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Murray	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nicollet	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Nobles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norman	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Olmsted	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Otter Tail	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennington	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pine	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pipestone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Polk	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Pope/Douglas	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Ramsey	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Redwood	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Renville	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Rice	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rock	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roseau	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Saint Louis-partial	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Scott	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sherburne	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sibley	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Stearns	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Steele	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Stevens	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Swift	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Todd	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Traverse	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Wabasha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wadena	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waseca	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Washington	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Watsonwan	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Western LSSD	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wilkin	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Winona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wright	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yellow Medicine	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No

County Survey Responses**1. Program Survey: Yard Waste Management**

27. How many yard waste drop-off sites are there in the county?
28. How many yard waste curbside collection programs are there in the county?
29. Estimate the population served by yard waste curbside collection programs?
30. Does the county have an ongoing education program to inform residents how to minimize yard waste generation through on-site composting, mulching, and/or low-maintenance or naturalized landscaping?
31. Does the county have an ongoing education program to inform residents how to manage yard wastes through drop-off sites or curbside collection?
32. Has the county notified residents of the prohibition on land disposal of yard waste?

County	27	28	29	30	31	32
Aitkin	3	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Anoka	6	11	130,714	Yes	Yes	Yes
Becker	5	1	500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beltrami	1	1	12,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benton	6	0	15,500	Yes	Yes	No
Big Stone	0	1	2,500	No	No	No
Blue Earth	7	3	17,831	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brown	5	3	18,900	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carlton	3	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carver	7	11	51,674	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cass	3	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chippewa	5	5	9,300	Yes	Yes	Yes
Chisago	5	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clay	5	3	34,547	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clearwater	1	2	1,705	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cook	2	0	0	Yes	Yes	No
Cottonwood	6	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Crow Wing	3	3	19,218	No	Yes	Yes
Dakota	6	15	315,991	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dodge	5	1	3,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Faribault	10	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fillmore	6	6	7,580	Yes	Yes	Yes
Freeborn	3	3	18,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Goodhue	6	4	22,200	Yes	Yes	Yes
Grant	7	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hennepin	11	21	820,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Houston	4	1	2,983	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hubbard	3	1	1,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Isanti	3	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Itasca	4	3	12,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Jackson	5	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kanabec	1	1	3,400	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kandiyohi	3	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kittson	7	1	881	Yes	Yes	Yes
Koochiching	2	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lac Qui Parle	7	2	3,600	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lake	1	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lake of the Woods	2	2	2,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Le Sueur	6	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes

County	27	28	29	30	31	32
Lincoln	4	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lyon	8	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mahnomen	3	1	1,300	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marshall	7	1	1,900	Yes	Yes	Yes
Martin	8	1	1,100	Yes	Yes	Yes
McLeod	9	1	12,710	Yes	Yes	Yes
Meeker	6	1	6,100	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mille Lacs	2	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Morrison	5	1	7,650	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mower	10	13	23,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Murray	5	2	3,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nicollet	4	2	16,000	Yes	No	Yes
Nobles	13	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norman	3	1	750	Yes	Yes	Yes
Olmsted	1	2	75,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Otter Tail	7	2	15,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennington	3	1	8,200	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pine	2	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pipestone	4	0	4,800	Yes	Yes	Yes
Polk	9	3	17,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pope/Douglas	7	13	33,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ramsey	9	17	400,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	4	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Redwood	15	14	9,915	Yes	Yes	Yes
Renville	2	0	0	No	Yes	Yes
Rice	6	1	16,250	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rock	2	1	4,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Roseau	4	3	6,100	Yes	Yes	Yes
Saint Louis-partial	8	9	44,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Scott	2	8	75,009	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sherburne	6	3	19,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sibley	5	2	2,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stearns	12	9	67,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Steele	4	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stevens	3	1	5,615	Yes	Yes	Yes
Swift	6	3	985	Yes	Yes	Yes
Todd	7	2	3,400	Yes	Yes	Yes
Traverse	2	2	2,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wabasha	5	1	4,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wadena	3	5	5,893	Yes	Yes	Yes
Waseca	4	3	11,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	8	15	155,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Watsonwan	7	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Western LSSD	1	0	90,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wilkin	1	0	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Winona	5	2	32,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wright	12	5	18,000	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yellow Medicine	7	3	5,500	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metro Area	40	81	1,548,388			
Greater Minn.	405	178	1,185,313			
Minnesota Total	445	259	2,733,701			

County Survey Responses**1. Program Survey: Household Hazardous Waste and Problem Materials**

33. Has the county provided residents with educational materials on the reduction, identification and proper management of HHW?
34. Did the county conduct any HHW product exchanges?
35. Does the county operate or cooperate in a permanent HHW facility?
36. How many households delivered HHW directly to a permanent HHW facility?
37. How many HHW collection events were held in the county?
38. How many households participated in HHW collection events?

County	33	34	35	36	37	38
Aitkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	1	153
Anoka	Yes	Yes	Yes	586	5	3,818
Becker	Yes	Yes	Yes	577	1	37
Beltrami	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1	65
Benton	Yes	Yes	Yes	396	3	167
Big Stone	Yes	Yes	No	22	2	58
Blue Earth	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,618	2	114
Brown	Yes	No	Yes	0	3	237
Carlton	Yes	Yes	Yes	964	0	0
Carver	Yes	Yes	No	0	24	1,297
Cass	Yes	Yes	Yes	275	6	218
Chippewa	Yes	No	Yes	68	0	0
Chisago	Yes	Yes	Yes	37	1	239
Clay	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,329	0	0
Clearwater	Yes	Yes	Yes	171	0	0
Cook	Yes	Yes	No	1	2	121
Cottonwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	6	230
Crow Wing	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,081	1,292	13
Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	15,324	3	1,942
Dodge	Yes	Yes	Yes	116	3	197
Faribault	Yes	Yes	Yes	9	6	420
Fillmore	Yes	No	Yes	253	0	0
Freeborn	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	20	709
Goodhue	Yes	Yes	Yes	43	15	2,003
Grant	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	7	180
Hennepin	Yes	Yes	Yes	66,223	6	6,683
Houston	Yes	No	Yes	4	2	304
Hubbard	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	4	330
Isanti	Yes	No	No	0	1	196
Itasca	Yes	Yes	Yes	250	1	4
Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	103	11	29
Kanabec	Yes	Yes	No	0	1	73
Kandiyohi	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,167	0	0
Kittson	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	18	331
Koochiching	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	8	393
Lac Qui Parle	Yes	Yes	Yes	48	0	0
Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	0
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	0	396
Le Sueur	Yes	Yes	Yes	133	2	374
Lincoln	Yes	Yes	Yes	24	1	400
Lyon	Yes	Yes	Yes	585	4	102

County	33	34	35	36	37	38
Mahnomen	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	4	151
Marshall	Yes	Yes	Yes	37	8	76
Martin	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	11	1,179
McLeod	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,234	1	197
Meeker	Yes	Yes	Yes	48	1	211
Mille Lacs	Yes	No	No	0	0	0
Morrison	Yes	Yes	Yes	364	3	180
Mower	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,028	2	48
Murray	Yes	Yes	Yes	68	3	85
Nicollet	Yes	Yes	Yes	691	2	2,026
Nobles	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	8	298
Norman	Yes	Yes	No	0	1	250
Olmsted	Yes	Yes	Yes	7,179	4	303
Otter Tail	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,459	45	897
Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	1	523
Pine	Yes	No	No	0	1	180
Pipestone	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	4	243
Polk	Yes	Yes	Yes	300	4	330
Pope/Douglas	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,130	0	0
Ramsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	4,975	113	10,616
Red Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	84	1	84
Redwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	35	2	192
Renville	Yes	No	Yes	30	0	0
Rice	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,537	0	0
Rock	Yes	Yes	Yes	6	3	258
Roseau	Yes	Yes	Yes	10	3	248
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	150	41	1,110
Scott	Yes	Yes	Yes	305	2	1,833
Sherburne	Yes	Yes	Yes	252	1	173
Sibley	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	2	373
Stearns	Yes	Yes	Yes	2,066	9	860
Steele	Yes	Yes	Yes	451	0	0
Stevens	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	6	345
Swift	Yes	Yes	Yes	168	0	0
Todd	Yes	Yes	Yes	159	0	0
Traverse	Yes	Yes	Yes	0	1	71
Wabasha	Yes	Yes	Yes	119	8	495
Wadena	Yes	Yes	Yes	124	7	195
Waseca	Yes	Yes	Yes	312	0	0
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	9,205	7	1,534
Watsonwan	Yes	Yes	No	0	2	189
Western LSSD	Yes	Yes	Yes	7,778	0	0
Wilkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	13	6	199
Winona	Yes	Yes	Yes	1,529	2	44
Wright	Yes	No	Yes	155	2	372
Yellow Medicine	Yes	Yes	Yes	29	2	209
Minnesota				134,534	1,785	48,410

County Survey Responses
1. Program Survey: Procurement

39 Procurement

39a. How frequently in the past year did the county purchase recycled materials when the bid exceeded that of nonrecycled materials?

39b. How often did the county explicitly specify recycled materials when putting out a bid?

40. How many county offices use post-consumer recycled-content copier paper?

41. How many county offices use post-consumer recycled-content letterhead/stationery?

42. Does your county procure the following materials?

42a. Other post-consumer recycled-content paper products.

42b. Recycled-content building or landscaping products.

42c. Other recycled-content office/janitorial products.

42d. Paving materials from old glass.

County	39a	39b	40	41	42a	42b	42c	42d
Aitkin	Sometimes	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Anoka	Often	Often	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Becker	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Beltrami	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	No	No	No	No
Benton	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	No	No
Big Stone	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Blue Earth	Sometimes	Sometimes	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Brown	Never	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Carlton	Sometimes	Sometimes	None	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Carver	Often	Sometimes	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cass	Sometimes	Never	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Chippewa	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Chisago	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Clay	Often	Often	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clearwater	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Cook	Sometimes	Never	None	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cottonwood	Sometimes	Never	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Crow Wing	Never	Sometimes	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dakota	Sometimes	Often	All	All	Yes	No	Yes	No
Dodge	Sometimes	Sometimes	All	All	Yes	No	Yes	No
Faribault	Never	Never	All	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Fillmore	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Freeborn	Often	Often	All	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Goodhue	Sometimes	Sometimes	All	All	Yes	No	Yes	No
Grant	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Hennepin	Often	Often	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Houston	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Hubbard	Sometimes	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Isanti	Sometimes	Never	None	None	No	No	Yes	No
Itasca	Never	Often	All	All	Yes	No	No	No
Jackson	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kanabec	Never	Sometimes	None	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kandiyohi	Never	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Kittson	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Koochiching	Sometimes	Sometimes	None	Some	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Lac Qui Parle	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lake	Sometimes	Never	All	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No

County	39a	39b	40	41	42a	42b	42c	42d
Lake of the Woods	Never	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Le Sueur	Sometimes	Sometimes	All	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lincoln	Sometimes	Often	All	All	Yes	No	Yes	No
Lyon	Sometimes	Sometimes	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mahnomen	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Marshall	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Martin	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McLeod	Sometimes	Sometimes	All	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Meeker	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mille Lacs	Sometimes	Often	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Morrison	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Mower	Never	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Murray	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nicollet	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nobles	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Norman	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Olmsted	Never	Often	None	None	No	No	Yes	No
Otter Tail	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennington	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	No	No
Pine	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pipestone	Sometimes	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Polk	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Pope/Douglas	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Ramsey	Never	Sometimes	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Redwood	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Renville	Never	Sometimes	None	Some	No	No	No	No
Rice	Often	Often	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rock	Sometimes	Never	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Roseau	Never	Never	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Saint Louis-partial	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Scott	Often	Often	All	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sherburne	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Sibley	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	All	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Stearns	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	None	Yes	Yes	No	No
Steele	Never	Never	All	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Stevens	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Swift	Sometimes	Never	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Todd	Sometimes	Never	Some	Some	Yes	No	No	No
Traverse	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wabasha	Sometimes	Sometimes	All	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Wadena	Never	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Waseca	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Sometimes	Often	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Watsonwan	Never	Never	None	None	Yes	No	Yes	No
Western LSSD	Sometimes	Sometimes	All	All	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Wilkin	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	No	Yes	No
Winona	Sometimes	Sometimes	Some	Some	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

County Survey Responses
1. Program Survey: Procurement

42. Does your county procure the following materials? -- continued --

42e. Paving materials from used tires.

42f. Paving materials from shingle scrap.

42g. Re-refined oil.

42h. Yard waste compost.

42i. Durable and repairable goods.

42j. MSW Compost.

42l. Recycled antifreeze.

County	42e	42f	42g	42h	42i	42j	42l
Aitkin	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Anoka	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Becker	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Beltrami	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Benton	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Big Stone	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Blue Earth	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Brown	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Carlton	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Carver	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Cass	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Chippewa	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Chisago	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Clay	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Clearwater	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Cook	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Cottonwood	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Crow Wing	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Dakota	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
Dodge	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Faribault	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Fillmore	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Freeborn	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Goodhue	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Grant	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hennepin	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Houston	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Hubbard	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Isanti	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Itasca	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Jackson	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Kanabec	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Kandiyohi	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Kittson	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Koochiching	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Lac Qui Parle	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lake	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lake of the Woods	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Le Sueur	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Lincoln	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lyon	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No

County	42e	42f	42g	42h	42i	42j	42l
Mahnomen	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Marshall	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Martin	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
McLeod	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Meeker	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Mille Lacs	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Morrison	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mower	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Murray	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Nicollet	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Nobles	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Norman	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Olmsted	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Otter Tail	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Pennington	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pipestone	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Polk	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Pope/Douglas	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ramsey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Red Lake	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Redwood	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Renville	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Rice	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Rock	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Roseau	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Scott	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Sherburne	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sibley	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Stearns	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Steele	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Stevens	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Swift	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Todd	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Traverse	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Wabasha	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Wadena	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Waseca	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Watonwan	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Western LSSD	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Wilkin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Winona	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Wright	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Yellow Medicine	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No

County Survey Responses
1. Program Survey: Procurement

43. What are the significant barriers to your county purchasing more recycled-content products?
- 43a. Lack of information.
- 43b. Cost.
- 43c. Decentralized purchasing.
- 43d. Availability.
- 43e. Lack of commitment to buying recycled.
- 43f. Quality concerns.
44. How many recycled-content products did the county purchase in 1997 compared with previous years?

County	43a	43b	43c	43d	43e	43f	44
Aitkin	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Same
Anoka	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	More
Becker	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Beltrami	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Benton	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Big Stone	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	More
Blue Earth	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Same
Brown	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	More
Carlton	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Carver	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Cass	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Chippewa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Same
Chisago	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Clay	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	More
Clearwater	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Same
Cook	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Cottonwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Crow Wing	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Dakota	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	More
Dodge	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Faribault	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same
Fillmore	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	More
Freeborn	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	More
Goodhue	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Grant	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Same
Hennepin	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Same
Houston	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	More
Hubbard	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Isanti	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Same
Itasca	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same
Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Kanabec	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Kandiyohi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Same
Kittson	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Same
Koochiching	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Lac Qui Parle	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Same
Lake	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Same
Lake of the Woods	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Le Sueur	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Lincoln	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Same

County	43a	43b	43c	43d	43e	43f	44
Lyon	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Same
Mahnomen	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	More
Marshall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Martin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
McLeod	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same
Meeker	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	More
Mille Lacs	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Same
Morrison	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Mower	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Murray	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Same
Nicollet	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Same
Nobles	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	More
Norman	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	More
Olmsted	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Otter Tail	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	More
Pennington	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Pine	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Same
Pipestone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Polk	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	More
Pope/Douglas	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	More
Ramsey	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Red Lake	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	More
Redwood	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	More
Renville	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Rice	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Rock	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	More
Roseau	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	More
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	More
Scott	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Sherburne	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	More
Sibley	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same
Stearns	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Steele	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Stevens	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Same
Swift	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Todd	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Same
Traverse	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Wabasha	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Same
Wadena	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	More
Waseca	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	More
Washington	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	More
Watonwan	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Same
Western LSSD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Wilkin	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Same
Winona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Wright	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Same
Yellow Medicine	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Same

County Survey Responses**1. Program Survey: Electronic appliances**

-
45. Did the county, or did any municipalities within the county, collect waste electronic appliances from residents as part of any recycling or HHW services?
46. Did the county, or did any municipalities within the county, have a contract for use and/or repair of electronic appliances where the county or municipality is responsible for disposal of the electronic appliance at the end of its useful life?
47. Did the county, or did any municipalities within the county, have a contract for use and/or repair of electronic appliances where the contractor (usually a vendor or manufacturer) will take back the electronic appliance at the end of its useful life?
-

County	45	46	47
Aitkin	Yes	No	No
Anoka	Yes	No	Yes
Becker	No	No	No
Beltrami	Yes	No	No
Benton	No	No	Yes
Big Stone	No	No	No
Blue Earth	No	No	No
Brown	No	No	No
Carlton	No	No	No
Carver	Yes	No	No
Cass	Yes	No	No
Chippewa	No	No	No
Chisago	No	No	No
Clay	No	No	No
Clearwater	Yes	No	No
Cook	No	No	No
Cottonwood	No	No	No
Crow Wing	No	No	No
Dakota	Yes	No	No
Dodge	No	No	No
Faribault	No	No	No
Fillmore	No	No	No
Freeborn	No	No	No
Goodhue	Yes	No	No
Grant	No	No	No
Hennepin	Yes	Yes	Yes
Houston	No	No	No
Hubbard	No	No	No
Isanti	Yes	Yes	No
Itasca	No	No	No
Jackson	Yes	No	No
Kanabec	Yes	No	No
Kandiyohi	Yes	No	No
Kittson	No	No	No
Koochiching	No	No	No
Lac Qui Parle	Yes	No	No
Lake	No	No	No
Lake of the Woods	Yes	No	No
Le Sueur	No	No	No

County	45	46	47
Lincoln	Yes	No	No
Lyon	No	No	No
Mahnomen	Yes	No	No
Marshall	Yes	No	No
Martin	Yes	No	No
McLeod	No	No	Yes
Meeker	No	No	No
Mille Lacs	Yes	No	No
Morrison	No	No	No
Mower	No	No	No
Murray	No	No	No
Nicollet	No	No	No
Nobles	No	No	No
Norman	Yes	No	No
Olmsted	No	No	No
Otter Tail	Yes	No	No
Pennington	Yes	No	No
Pine	Yes	No	No
Pipestone	No	Yes	No
Polk	No	No	No
Pope/Douglas	No	No	No
Ramsey	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	No	No	No
Redwood	Yes	No	No
Renville	No	No	No
Rice	Yes	No	No
Rock	No	No	No
Roseau	Yes	No	No
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	Yes	No
Scott	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sherburne	Yes	No	No
Sibley	No	No	No
Stearns	No	No	No
Steele	No	Yes	Yes
Stevens	No	No	No
Swift	No	No	No
Todd	Yes	No	No
Traverse	No	No	No
Wabasha	Yes	No	No
Wadena	Yes	No	No
Waseca	No	No	No
Washington	No	Yes	Yes
Watonwan	No	No	No
Western LSSD	Yes	No	Yes
Wilkin	No	No	No
Winona	No	No	No
Wright	Yes	Yes	No
Yellow Medicine	No	No	No

County Survey Responses**1. Program Survey: Source reduction credit**

1. Has the county implemented the following internal county source reduction (SR) activities?
- Resolution passed by county board on SR policies or purchasing guidelines for county facilities?
 - A SR team that meets regularly including rep's from major county departments?
 - Ongoing employee SR award or recognition program?
 - Waste audit or survey of at least three county facilities within past three years to target SR opportunities?
 - Distributed educational materials on SR to county staff and showed OEA's "Source Reduction Now" video to new employees and appropriate existing staff within last 5 years.

County	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e
Aitkin	No	No	No	No	Yes
Anoka	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Becker	No	No	No	Yes	No
Beltrami	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benton	No	No	No	No	No
Big Stone	No	No	No	No	No
Blue Earth	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Brown	No	No	No	Yes	No
Carlton	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Carver	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Cass	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Chippewa	No	No	No	No	No
Chisago	No	No	No	No	No
Clay	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Clearwater	No	No	No	No	Yes
Cook	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Cottonwood	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Crow Wing	No	No	No	No	No
Dakota	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Dodge	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Faribault	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Fillmore	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Freeborn	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Goodhue	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Grant	No	No	No	No	No
Hennepin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Houston	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Hubbard	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Isanti	No	No	No	Yes	No
Itasca	No	No	No	No	Yes
Jackson	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kanabec	No	No	No	No	No
Kandiyohi	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Kittson	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Koochiching	No	No	No	No	No
Lac Qui Parle	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lake	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes

County	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e
Le Sueur	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Lincoln	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Lyon	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mahnomen	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Marshall	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Martin	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
McLeod	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Meeker	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Mille Lacs	No	No	No	No	Yes
Morrison	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Mower	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Murray	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Nicollet	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Nobles	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Norman	No	No	No	No	Yes
Olmsted	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Otter Tail	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Pennington	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Pine	No	No	No	No	No
Pipestone	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Polk	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Pope/Douglas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Ramsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Redwood	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Renville	No	No	No	No	No
Rice	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rock	No	No	No	No	Yes
Roseau	No	No	No	No	No
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Scott	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sherburne	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sibley	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Stearns	No	No	No	No	No
Steele	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stevens	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Swift	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Todd	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Traverse	No	No	No	No	Yes
Wabasha	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Wadena	No	No	No	No	No
Waseca	No	No	No	No	No
Washington	No	No	No	Yes	No
Watonwan	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Western LSSD	No	No	No	Yes	No
Wilkin	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Winona	Yes	No	No	No	No
Wright	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Yellow Medicine	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes

County Survey Responses
1. Program Survey: Source reduction credit

- Q2. Has the county provided the following kinds of direct assistance to businesses or institutions to help identify or implement source reduction (SR) activities?
- a. Actively promoted materials exchange and/or participated in the Materials Exchange Alliance.
 - b. Visited sites to deliver specific SR technical assistance.
 - c. Designated staff to deliver ongoing SR technical assistance (i.e. telephone assistance).
 - d. Hosted training and/or workshops.
 - e. Distributed SR brochures, flyers, or posters to at least 1% of county businesses.
 - f. SR award or recognition program
 - g. Surveyed businesses regarding SR within past 3 years.
 - h. Produced at least 3 written success stories of business SR results within past 2 yrs.

County	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2h
Aitkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Anoka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Becker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Beltrami	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benton	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Big Stone	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Blue Earth	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Brown	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Carlton	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Carver	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cass	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Chippewa	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Chisago	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Clay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clearwater	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Cook	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Cottonwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Crow Wing	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dodge	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Faribault	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Fillmore	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Freeborn	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Goodhue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Grant	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hennepin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Houston	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hubbard	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Isanti	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Itasca	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Jackson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Kanabec	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Kandiyohi	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Kittson	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Koochiching	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Lac Qui Parle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

County	2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g	2h
Le Sueur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Lincoln	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Lyon	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mahnomen	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Marshall	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Martin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McLeod	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Meeker	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Mille Lacs	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Morrison	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mower	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Murray	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Nicollet	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Nobles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norman	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Olmsted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Otter Tail	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pine	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Pipestone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Polk	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pope/Douglas	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Ramsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Redwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Renville	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Rice	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Rock	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Roseau	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Scott	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Sherburne	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Sibley	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Stearns	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Steele	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Stevens	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Swift	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Todd	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Traverse	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Wabasha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Wadena	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Waseca	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Watsonwan	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Western LSSD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Wilkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Winona	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wright	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

County Survey Responses**1. Program Survey: Source reduction credit**

Q3. Has the county conducted the following activities to promote SR to county residents?

- a. Distributed educational materials, flyers, or posters to residents.
- b. Promoted environmentally responsible consumer shopping.
- c. Hosted events for Waste Reduction Week or Pollution Prevention Week.
- d. Developed, helped finance or advertised reuse programs (i.e., second hand stores, household materials exchanges, flea markets).
- e. Developed or advertised source reduction actions to reduce household hazardous waste.
- f. Surveyed residents on solid waste source reduction within past three years.
- g. Promoted OEA's What-A-Waste curriculum or other SR curriculum or SR activities in schools.

County	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3g
Aitkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Anoka	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Becker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Beltrami	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benton	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Big Stone	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Blue Earth	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Brown	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Carlton	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Carver	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cass	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Chippewa	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
Chisago	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Clay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clearwater	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Cook	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Cottonwood	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Crow Wing	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dodge	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Faribault	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Fillmore	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Freeborn	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Goodhue	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Grant	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Hennepin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Houston	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hubbard	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Isanti	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Itasca	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Jackson	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Kanabec	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Kandiyohi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Kittson	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Koochiching	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Lac Qui Parle	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lake	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes

County	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3g
Le Sueur	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Lincoln	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Lyon	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mahnomen	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Marshall	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Martin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
McLeod	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Meeker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mille Lacs	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Morrison	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mower	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Murray	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Nicollet	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Nobles	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Norman	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Olmsted	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Otter Tail	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Pine	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Pipestone	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Polk	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Pope/Douglas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ramsey	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Redwood	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Renville	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Rice	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Rock	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Roseau	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Scott	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Sherburne	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sibley	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Stearns	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Steele	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Stevens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Swift	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Todd	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Traverse	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Wabasha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wadena	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Waseca	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Watonwan	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No
Western LSSD	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Wilkin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Winona	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wright	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Yellow Medicine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

County Survey Responses**1. Program Survey: Source reduction credit**

4. Has the county participated with other entities in the following activities?
- a. Cooperated with other counties to promote SR.
 - b. Actively worked with at least two cities to develop city source reduction programs or involved them as partners in county activities.
 - c. Ongoing source reduction advisory group or business focus group.
 - d. Actively promoted and provided technical assistance for Minnesota Waste Wise program.
 - e. Regularly attend or communicate activities to Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling group (CISRR).

County	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e
Aitkin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Anoka	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Becker	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Beltrami	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Benton	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Big Stone	No	No	No	No	No
Blue Earth	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Brown	No	No	No	Yes	No
Carlton	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Carver	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Cass	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Chippewa	No	No	No	No	No
Chisago	No	No	No	No	No
Clay	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Clearwater	Yes	No	No	No	No
Cook	No	No	No	Yes	No
Cottonwood	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Crow Wing	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Dodge	Yes	No	No	No	No
Faribault	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Fillmore	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Freeborn	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Goodhue	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Grant	No	No	No	No	No
Hennepin	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Houston	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Hubbard	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Isanti	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Itasca	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Jackson	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Kanabec	Yes	No	No	No	No
Kandiyohi	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Kittson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Koochiching	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Lac Qui Parle	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Lake	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Lake of the Woods	Yes	Yes	No	No	No

County	4a	4b	4c	4d	4e
Le Sueur	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Lincoln	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Lyon	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mahnomen	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Marshall	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Martin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
McLeod	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Meeker	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Mille Lacs	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Morrison	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Mower	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Murray	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Nicollet	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Nobles	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Norman	No	No	No	No	No
Olmsted	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Otter Tail	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Pennington	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Pine	No	No	No	No	No
Pipestone	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Polk	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Pope/Douglas	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Ramsey	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Red Lake	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Redwood	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Renville	No	No	No	No	No
Rice	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Rock	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Roseau	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Saint Louis-partial	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Scott	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Sherburne	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Sibley	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
Stearns	Yes	No	No	No	No
Steele	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Stevens	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Swift	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Todd	Yes	No	No	No	No
Traverse	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Wabasha	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Wadena	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
Waseca	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Watsonwan	No	No	No	No	No
Western LSSD	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Wilkin	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
Winona	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
Wright	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Yellow Medicine	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

County Survey Responses:
2. Finances: Revenues part 1

County	CY1997 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Aitkin	\$0	0	\$203,328	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anoka	\$375,414	0	\$37,432	\$9,078	\$0	\$0
Becker	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Beltrami	(\$126,093)	0	\$0	\$44,899	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$84,611	4,010	\$6,858	\$17,203	\$0	\$0
Big Stone	\$6,498	0	\$13,867	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$3,385	0	\$128,409	\$38,332	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$88,614	0	\$0	\$273,735	\$0	\$19,370
Carlton	\$47,252	1,694	\$0	\$0	\$16,002	\$0
Carver	\$0	0	\$0	\$191,771	\$0	\$0
Cass	\$0	0	\$0	\$430,774	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$323	0	\$84,600	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$80,347	0	\$0	\$26,403	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$34,958	0	\$0	\$180,855	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$0	0	\$47,735	\$14,025	\$224	\$0
Cook	\$0	0	\$51,882	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$162,919	0	\$13,750	\$91,009	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$114,783	0	\$492,296	\$0	\$28,000	\$0
Dakota	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$249,387	\$1,369,881
Dodge	\$0	0	\$123,736	\$0	\$0	\$0
Faribault	\$11,179	0	\$13,750	\$31,818	\$0	\$0
Fillmore	(\$778)	0	\$20,073	\$0	\$0	\$0
Freeborn	(\$9,401)	9,401	\$0	\$265,863	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$0	0	\$304,044	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$7,082	0	\$0	\$81,360	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$0	0	\$0	\$4,012,159	\$0	\$0
Houston	\$0	0	\$116,446	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	(\$209,011)	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$149,718	0	\$20,344	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$0	0	\$24,207	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$75,825	0	\$21,278	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$119,522	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	0	\$119,379	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$56,881	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Koochiching	\$0	0	\$20,000	\$84,645	\$0	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	(\$3,563)	3,563	\$34,896	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake	\$0	0	\$53,434	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$0	0	\$37,043	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$0	0	\$23,951	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$5,195	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$0	0	\$0	\$83,505	\$0	\$25,976
Mahnomen	\$47,028	0	\$0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$21,011	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martin	\$115,692	0	\$0	\$115,609	\$0	\$0
McLeod	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$301,432
Meeker	\$111,054	0	\$15,500	\$0	\$0	\$0

County Survey Responses:
2. Finances: Revenues part 1

County	CY1997 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Mille Lacs	\$36,360	0	\$34,800	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$12,327	0	\$116,851	\$83,007	\$0	\$0
Mower	\$0	0	\$0	\$219,958	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$96,707	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$41,444	0	\$124,714	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$115,497	0	\$14,396	\$149,293	\$0	\$92,365
Norman	\$17,083	0	\$8,993	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	\$96,436	0	\$0	\$0	\$80,275	\$0
Otter Tail	\$17,700	0	\$0	\$181,829	\$0	\$0
Pennington	\$39,786	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$0	0	\$100,893	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$0	0	\$60,998	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$0	0	\$0	\$182,308	\$0	\$0
Pope/Douglas	\$140,519	0	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$3,243	0	\$0	\$2,417,822	\$0	\$0
Red Lake	(\$13,741)	0	\$7,277	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$0	0	\$0	\$227,932	\$0	\$0
Renville	\$89,254	0	\$84,851	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rice	(\$333,548)	0	\$0	\$343,419	\$0	\$0
Rock	(\$10,212)	0	\$56,419	\$0	\$3,780	\$0
Roseau	(\$3,317)	3,317	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Saint Louis-partial	\$0	0	\$0	\$586,002	\$0	\$0
Scott	\$366,351	0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$42,271
Sherburne	\$120,331	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$38,496
Sibley	\$0	0	\$105,777	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stearns	\$465,911	0	\$31,305	\$96,274	\$0	\$0
Steele	\$0	0	\$0	\$262,358	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$120,058	0	\$13,750	\$807	\$0	\$0
Swift	(\$12,091)	12,091	\$32,375	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$0	0	\$0	\$366,316	\$0	\$0
Traverse	(\$13,165)	13,165	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wabasha	(\$126,286)	0	\$14,273	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	\$15,179	0	\$27,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$0	0	\$0	\$60,652	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	0	\$0	\$440,480	\$0	\$0
Watsonwan	\$106,359	0	\$13,815	\$116,800	\$0	\$0
Western LSSD	\$112,518	12,082	\$0	\$627,000	\$0	\$0
Wilkin	\$0	0	\$0	\$15,748	\$0	\$0
Winona	\$0	0	\$0	\$538,087	\$0	\$0
Wright	\$648,439	0	\$0	\$1,589	\$0	\$85,880
Yellow Medicine	\$0	0	\$26,245	\$0	\$0	\$0
<hr/>						
Metro Area	\$745,008	\$0	\$187,432	\$7,071,310	\$249,387	\$1,412,152
Greater Minn.	\$2,774,579	\$59,322	\$3,048,788	\$5,853,166	\$128,281	\$563,519
Minnesota	\$3,519,587	\$59,322	\$3,236,221	\$12,924,476	\$377,668	\$1,975,671

County Survey Responses:
2. Finances: Revenues part 2

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$55,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$263,328
Anoka	\$1,174,410	\$191,360	\$0	\$0	\$188,034	\$1,975,728
Becker	\$80,990	\$0	\$22,313	\$0	\$184,326	\$287,629
Beltrami	\$103,376	\$0	\$7,321	\$0	\$750	\$30,253
Benton	\$93,839	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$206,521
Big Stone	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$77,765
Blue Earth	\$153,326	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$323,452
Brown	\$77,166	\$0	\$3,205	\$40	\$7,661	\$469,791
Carlton	\$0	\$5,334	\$7,004	\$0	\$35	\$77,321
Carver	\$169,114	\$129,428	\$0	\$0	\$26,663	\$516,976
Cass	\$67,411	\$0	\$6,459	\$0	\$8,249	\$512,893
Chippewa	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$142,323
Chisago	\$105,612	\$14,286	\$10,632	\$0	\$17,539	\$254,820
Clay	\$146,016	\$0	\$12,846	\$0	\$5,672	\$380,347
Clearwater	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,693	\$20,898	\$0	\$142,575
Cook	\$55,000	\$0	\$3,742	\$59,863	\$0	\$170,487
Cottonwood	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,058	\$8,575	\$333,311
Crow Wing	\$138,788	\$0	\$7,798	\$0	\$547	\$782,212
Dakota	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,522	\$0	\$1,673,790
Dodge	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,857	\$44,647	\$2,075	\$227,315
Faribault	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,404	\$115,151
Fillmore	\$58,055	\$1,025	\$3,198	\$0	\$0	\$81,573
Freeborn	\$90,272	\$0	\$8,177	\$0	\$1,390	\$365,702
Goodhue	\$0	\$0	\$13,212	\$132,212	\$52,508	\$501,975
Grant	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,277	\$144,719
Hennepin	\$2,964,487	\$499,954	\$45,002	\$128,169	\$154,199	\$7,803,970
Houston	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$164,805	\$2,356	\$341,006
Hubbard	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$140,261)
Isanti	\$81,375	\$0	\$6,142	\$0	\$0	\$257,579
Itasca	\$119,408	\$0	\$4,952	\$0	\$178,189	\$326,756
Jackson	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$5,717	\$158,821
Kanabec	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,743	\$0	\$1,011	\$192,026
Kandiyohi	\$173,126	\$22,250	\$39,115	\$323,395	\$90,321	\$767,586
Kittson	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,364	\$14,630	\$2,731	\$133,606
Koochiching	\$55,000	\$0	\$5,049	\$9,233	\$0	\$173,927
Lac Qui Parle	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$92,296
Lake	\$82,500	\$0	\$4,093	\$19,591	\$0	\$159,618
Lake of the Woods	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$48,951	\$0	\$140,994
Le Sueur	\$68,855	\$0	\$3,894	\$6,112	\$2,899	\$105,711
Lincoln	\$165,000	\$0	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$184,695
Lyon	\$141,155	\$6,800	\$68,034	\$310	\$12,605	\$338,386
Mahnomen	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$115,778
Marshall	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,200	\$13,111	\$5,265	\$112,337
Martin	\$62,957	\$0	\$6,202	\$0	\$200	\$300,660
McLeod	\$95,040	\$0	\$6,467	\$73	\$0	\$403,013
Meeker	\$0	\$89,897	\$0	\$2,400	\$429	\$219,280

County Survey Responses:
2. Finances: Revenues part 2

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Mille Lacs	\$56,892	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$128,052
Morrison	\$86,060	\$0	\$5,319	\$1,935	\$0	\$305,499
Mower	\$104,300	\$0	\$13,461	\$97,945	\$175	\$435,839
Murray	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,783	\$171,240
Nicollet	\$82,726	\$0	\$6,323	\$11,523	\$2,388	\$269,118
Nobles	\$56,677	\$500	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,112	\$430,840
Norman	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,777	\$0	\$0	\$85,853
Olmsted	\$321,099	\$3,000	\$126,301	\$0	\$11,402	\$638,513
Otter Tail	\$149,290	\$440	\$32,422	\$516,210	\$37,375	\$935,266
Pennington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,786
Pine	\$65,011	\$0	\$3,586	\$0	\$0	\$169,490
Pipestone	\$55,000	\$0	\$640	\$0	\$41,667	\$158,305
Polk	\$45,857	\$0	\$3,900	\$0	\$0	\$232,064
Pope/Douglas	\$141,210	\$0	\$9,118	\$0	\$150	\$390,997
Ramsey	\$1,370,568	\$127,885	\$0	\$7,008	\$151,477	\$4,078,003
Red Lake	\$55,000	\$0	\$3,920	\$8,528	\$0	\$60,984
Redwood	\$0	\$55,000	\$1,000	\$50,654	\$0	\$334,587
Renville	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$231,505
Rice	\$147,449	\$4,254	\$25,806	\$195,116	\$16,405	\$398,901
Rock	\$55,000	\$7,364	\$1,180	\$0	\$2,040	\$115,571
Roseau	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,474	\$15,540	\$4,313	\$79,327
Saint Louis-partial	\$267,248	\$35,675	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$888,925
Scott	\$206,675	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$765,297
Sherburne	\$156,178	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,600	\$316,605
Sibley	\$55,000	\$0	\$3,784	\$4,035	\$2,088	\$170,685
Stearns	\$359,103	\$0	\$5,683	\$4,438	\$11,375	\$974,089
Steele	\$89,053	\$15,210	\$5,246	\$0	\$647	\$372,514
Stevens	\$55,000	\$150	\$0	\$0	\$65	\$189,830
Swift	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$58,702	\$0	\$148,477
Todd	\$66,167	\$0	\$1,887	\$36,554	\$0	\$470,924
Traverse	\$55,000	\$8,000	\$0	\$53	\$0	\$76,803
Wabasha	\$0	\$3,613	\$3,444	\$0	\$3,113	(\$101,843)
Wadena	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$342	\$3,656	\$101,927
Waseca	\$55,000	\$1,715	\$2,965	\$74,422	\$844	\$195,598
Washington	\$516,557	\$164,283	\$0	\$0	\$12,230	\$1,133,550
Watonwan	\$0	\$0	\$2,473	\$0	\$851	\$240,298
Western LSSD	\$286,806	\$9,960	\$207,606	\$21,181	\$71,549	\$1,348,702
Wilkin	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$18,881	\$160	\$89,789
Winona	\$136,812	\$0	\$19,258	\$0	\$0	\$694,157
Wright	\$227,296	\$0	\$1,359	\$0	\$29,356	\$993,918
Yellow Medicine	\$82,500	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$5,427	\$115,172
<hr/>						
Metro Area	\$6,401,811	\$1,112,910	\$45,002	\$189,699	\$532,603	\$17,947,314
Greater Minn.	\$6,847,001	\$284,474	\$787,795	\$1,977,388	\$849,270	\$23,173,582
Minnesota	\$13,248,812	\$1,397,383	\$832,797	\$2,167,087	\$1,381,873	\$41,120,896

County Survey Responses:
2. Finances: Revenue summary

County	Adjusted CY1997 Revenue (carried over)	CY1998 Revenue	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$0	\$263,328	\$263,328
Anoka	\$375,414	\$1,600,314	\$1,975,728
Becker	\$0	\$287,629	\$287,629
Beltrami	(\$126,093)	\$156,346	\$30,253
Benton	\$88,621	\$117,900	\$206,521
Big Stone	\$6,498	\$71,267	\$77,765
Blue Earth	\$3,385	\$320,067	\$323,452
Brown	\$88,614	\$381,177	\$469,791
Carlton	\$48,945	\$28,375	\$77,321
Carver	\$0	\$516,976	\$516,976
Cass	\$0	\$512,893	\$512,893
Chippewa	\$323	\$142,000	\$142,323
Chisago	\$80,347	\$174,472	\$254,820
Clay	\$34,958	\$345,389	\$380,347
Clearwater	\$0	\$142,575	\$142,575
Cook	\$0	\$170,487	\$170,487
Cottonwood	\$162,919	\$170,392	\$333,311
Crow Wing	\$114,783	\$667,429	\$782,212
Dakota	\$0	\$1,673,790	\$1,673,790
Dodge	\$0	\$227,315	\$227,315
Faribault	\$11,179	\$103,972	\$115,151
Fillmore	(\$778)	\$82,351	\$81,573
Freeborn	\$0	\$365,702	\$365,702
Goodhue	\$0	\$501,975	\$501,975
Grant	\$7,082	\$137,637	\$144,719
Hennepin	\$0	\$7,803,970	\$7,803,970
Houston	\$0	\$341,006	\$341,006
Hubbard	(\$209,011)	\$68,750	(\$140,261)
Isanti	\$149,718	\$107,861	\$257,579
Itasca	\$0	\$326,756	\$326,756
Jackson	\$75,825	\$82,995	\$158,821
Kanabec	\$119,522	\$72,504	\$192,026
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$767,586	\$767,586
Kittson	\$56,881	\$76,725	\$133,606
Koochiching	\$0	\$173,927	\$173,927
Lac Qui Parle	\$0	\$92,296	\$92,296
Lake	\$0	\$159,618	\$159,618
Lake of the Woods	\$0	\$140,994	\$140,994
Le Sueur	\$0	\$105,711	\$105,711
Lincoln	\$5,195	\$179,500	\$184,695
Lyon	\$0	\$338,386	\$338,386
Mahnomen	\$47,028	\$68,750	\$115,778
Marshall	\$21,011	\$91,326	\$112,337
Martin	\$115,692	\$184,968	\$300,660
McLeod	\$0	\$403,013	\$403,013
Meeker	\$111,054	\$108,226	\$219,280

County Survey Responses:
2. Finances: Revenue summary

County	Adjusted CY1997 Revenue (carried over)	CY1998 Revenue	Total Revenue
Mille Lacs	\$36,360	\$91,692	\$128,052
Morrison	\$12,327	\$293,172	\$305,499
Mower	\$0	\$435,839	\$435,839
Murray	\$96,707	\$74,533	\$171,240
Nicollet	\$41,444	\$227,674	\$269,118
Nobles	\$115,497	\$315,343	\$430,840
Norman	\$17,083	\$68,770	\$85,853
Olmsted	\$96,436	\$542,077	\$638,513
Otter Tail	\$17,700	\$917,566	\$935,266
Pennington	\$39,786	\$0	\$39,786
Pine	\$0	\$169,490	\$169,490
Pipestone	\$0	\$158,305	\$158,305
Polk	\$0	\$232,064	\$232,064
Pope/Douglas	\$140,519	\$250,478	\$390,997
Ramsey	\$3,243	\$4,074,760	\$4,078,003
Red Lake	(\$13,741)	\$74,725	\$60,984
Redwood	\$0	\$334,587	\$334,587
Renville	\$89,254	\$142,251	\$231,505
Rice	(\$333,548)	\$732,449	\$398,901
Rock	(\$10,212)	\$125,783	\$115,571
Roseau	\$0	\$79,327	\$79,327
Saint Louis-partial	\$0	\$888,925	\$888,925
Scott	\$366,351	\$398,946	\$765,297
Sherburne	\$120,331	\$196,274	\$316,605
Sibley	\$0	\$170,685	\$170,685
Stearns	\$465,911	\$508,178	\$974,089
Steele	\$0	\$372,514	\$372,514
Stevens	\$120,058	\$69,772	\$189,830
Swift	\$0	\$148,477	\$148,477
Todd	\$0	\$470,924	\$470,924
Traverse	\$0	\$76,803	\$76,803
Wabasha	(\$126,286)	\$24,443	(\$101,843)
Wadena	\$15,179	\$86,748	\$101,927
Waseca	\$0	\$195,598	\$195,598
Washington	\$0	\$1,133,550	\$1,133,550
Watsonwan	\$106,359	\$133,940	\$240,298
Western LSSD	\$124,600	\$1,224,102	\$1,348,702
Wilkin	\$0	\$89,789	\$89,789
Winona	\$0	\$694,157	\$694,157
Wright	\$648,439	\$345,479	\$993,918
Yellow Medicine	\$0	\$115,172	\$115,172
<hr/>			
Metro Area	\$745,008	\$17,202,306	\$17,947,314
Greater Minn.	\$2,833,901	\$20,339,682	\$23,173,582
Minnesota	\$3,578,909	\$37,541,988	\$41,120,896

County Survey Responses
2. Finances: Expenditures by program area, part 1

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Aitkin	\$69,432	\$174,389	\$0	\$13,516	\$550
Anoka	\$393,328	\$20,058	\$85,461	\$189,047	\$22,588
Becker	\$59,614	\$128,321	\$6,500	\$33,924	\$0
Beltrami	\$0	\$221,194	\$15,000	\$26,618	\$0
Benton	\$37,424	\$40	\$0	\$58,373	\$7,371
Big Stone	\$12,582	\$60,576	\$0	\$1,500	\$0
Blue Earth	\$3,255	\$220,878	\$90,000	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$31,919	\$338,679	\$0	\$27,579	\$0
Carlton	\$52,265	\$89,472	\$0	\$9,489	\$0
Carver	\$197,544	\$113,264	\$29,465	\$101,800	\$0
Cass	\$54,730	\$399,070	\$0	\$59,093	\$0
Chippewa	\$14,845	\$124,444	\$0	\$2,266	\$0
Chisago	\$48,320	\$93,145	\$0	\$33,705	\$754
Clay	\$94,343	\$182,723	\$33,346	\$51,752	\$0
Clearwater	\$38,126	\$84,891	\$480	\$12,604	\$0
Cook	\$9,000	\$157,174	\$0	\$4,313	\$0
Cottonwood	\$116,823	\$57,736	\$0	\$5,404	\$0
Crow Wing	\$113,477	\$2,775	\$2,640	\$42,787	\$0
Dakota	\$402,267	\$55,004	\$0	\$473,871	\$0
Dodge	\$17,376	\$150,893	\$0	\$14,927	\$0
Faribault	\$7,000	\$33,160	\$0	\$11,638	\$0
Fillmore	\$65,435	\$565	\$0	\$5,921	\$99
Freeborn	\$67,611	\$273,985	\$6,471	\$6,499	\$0
Goodhue	\$53,581	\$335,904	\$0	\$107,113	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$106,444	\$0	\$26,956	\$0
Hennepin	\$799,035	\$796,902	\$25,410	\$2,856,560	\$11,945
Houston	\$36,188	\$299,560	\$0	\$2,048	\$0
Hubbard	\$36,288	\$175,224	\$2,175	\$35,003	\$0
Isanti	\$37,451	\$49,617	\$0	\$14,381	\$0
Itasca	\$138,000	\$158,970	\$47	\$22,557	\$0
Jackson	\$21,686	\$21,029	\$0	\$20,957	\$0
Kanabec	\$25,178	\$48,868	\$0	\$5,785	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$177,448	\$319,962	\$0	\$270,176	\$0
Kittson	\$34,552	\$19,689	\$0	\$9,938	\$0
Koochiching	\$104,036	\$46,629	\$0	\$17,019	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$29,000	\$92,796	\$0	\$1,136	\$0
Lake	\$12,073	\$121,143	\$540	\$12,389	\$2,180
Lake of the Woods	\$19,113	\$104,632	\$0	\$17,108	\$0
Le Sueur	\$7,558	\$64,413	\$0	\$23,727	\$0
Lincoln	\$24,995	\$43,218	\$0	\$197	\$0
Lyon	\$85,608	\$183,302	\$0	\$46,686	\$1,789
Mahnomen	\$8,792	\$18,473	\$0	\$2,970	\$0
Marshall	\$18,211	\$0	\$0	\$10,678	\$0
Martin	\$13,200	\$152,000	\$3,300	\$12,847	\$0
McLeod	\$91,749	\$29,028	\$25,850	\$45,786	\$0
Meeker	\$8,986	\$46,493	\$0	\$11,862	\$0

County Survey Responses
2. Finances: Expenditures by program area, part 1

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Mille Lacs	\$37,000	\$82,800	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$41,929	\$116,680	\$17,509	\$79,531	\$0
Mower	\$95,174	\$313,796	\$0	\$17,145	\$434
Murray	\$31,983	\$13,873	\$0	\$2,738	\$0
Nicollet	\$14,111	\$171,265	\$0	\$28,338	\$0
Nobles	\$75,277	\$172,728	\$0	\$34,166	\$0
Norman	\$26,098	\$60,621	\$0	\$5,041	\$0
Olmsted	\$26,831	\$155,265	\$60,675	\$251,495	\$34,862
Otter Tail	\$537,226	\$309,676	\$6,888	\$45,871	\$3,754
Pennington	\$6,002	\$91,219	\$0	\$7,896	\$0
Pine	\$14,566	\$143,164	\$0	\$7,687	\$0
Pipestone	\$12,776	\$134,079	\$0	\$4,869	\$0
Polk	\$14,417	\$216,666	\$250	\$29,943	\$0
Pope/Douglas	\$154,847	\$149,977	\$16,861	\$5,860	\$0
Ramsey	\$1,078,918	\$276,242	\$842,326	\$772,666	\$0
Red Lake	\$15,071	\$77,304	\$100	\$5,592	\$0
Redwood	\$93,329	\$198,264	\$1,384	\$7,444	\$2,000
Renville	\$5,097	\$112,590	\$0	\$1,774	\$0
Rice	\$291,400	\$470,037	\$40,525	\$103,341	\$350
Rock	\$43,945	\$56,115	\$4,635	\$11,887	\$801
Roseau	\$17,015	\$0	\$0	\$12,283	\$0
Saint Louis-partial	\$71,597	\$500,094	\$0	\$191,547	\$2,300
Scott	\$172,654	\$0	\$0	\$81,539	\$0
Sherburne	\$10,508	\$61,669	\$1,649	\$36,129	\$0
Sibley	\$9,099	\$51,848	\$0	\$21,640	\$0
Stearns	\$134,996	\$81,498	\$18,485	\$96,921	\$12,676
Steele	\$90,775	\$303,196	\$0	\$4,788	\$0
Stevens	\$29,921	\$20,744	\$5,250	\$7,039	\$0
Swift	\$146,150	\$30,540	\$2,500	\$4,800	\$1,600
Todd	\$18,352	\$420,854	\$0	\$31,719	\$0
Traverse	\$49,356	\$27,841	\$0	\$3,292	\$0
Wabasha	\$34,710	\$81,778	\$0	\$13,965	\$8,432
Wadena	\$10,118	\$88,446	\$3,000	\$18,286	\$0
Waseca	\$67,571	\$93,571	\$1,603	\$31,048	\$0
Washington	\$209,218	\$661	\$0	\$323,795	\$5,663
Watonwan	\$6,530	\$138,889	\$5,041	\$6,844	\$0
Western LSSD	\$320,124	\$37,843	\$95,163	\$256,377	\$5,000
Wilkin	\$21,097	\$33,891	\$8,187	\$21,913	\$2,594
Winona	\$138,838	\$379,998	\$0	\$582,420	\$0
Wright	\$53,855	\$52,877	\$0	\$23,413	\$0
Yellow Medicine	\$22,112	\$82,678	\$0	\$4,140	\$0
<hr/>					
Metro Area	\$3,252,964	\$1,262,131	\$982,662	\$4,799,277	\$40,196
Greater Minn.	\$4,687,071	\$10,765,876	\$476,054	\$3,158,409	\$87,546
Minnesota	\$7,940,035	\$12,028,006	\$1,458,716	\$7,957,687	\$127,742

County Survey Responses

2. Finances: Expenditures by program area, part 2

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Aitkin	\$4,870	\$0	\$571	\$0
Anoka	\$93,778	\$0	\$0	\$783,037
Becker	\$12,270	\$0	\$0	\$47,000
Beltrami	\$2,036	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$12,187	\$0	\$0	\$55,417
Big Stone	\$3,107	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$7,312	\$0	\$0	\$2,007
Brown	\$5,283	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carlton	\$7,491	\$0	\$0	\$17,761
Carver	\$16,904	\$0	\$5,657	\$52,343
Cass	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$547	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$6,568	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$9,878	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$3,974	\$0	\$2,500	\$0
Cook	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$3,444	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$5,900	\$0	\$1,234	\$167,705
Dakota	\$191,822	\$0	\$0	\$101,285
Dodge	\$43,318	\$800	\$0	\$0
Faribault	\$2,719	\$0	\$0	\$53,191
Fillmore	\$8,523	\$0	\$1,029	\$0
Freeborn	\$8,683	\$0	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$2,627	\$2,750	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$802	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$260,203	\$67,859	\$0	\$2,986,056
Houston	\$3,210	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	\$13,521	\$0	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$6,586	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$2,182	\$5,000	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$5,004	\$0	\$0	\$1,287
Kanabec	\$125	\$0	\$0	\$200
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$1,404	\$0	\$0	\$43,043
Koochiching	\$6,243	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$8,290	\$0	\$0	\$1,564
Lake	\$6,542	\$0	\$4,751	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$141	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$10,013	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$1,715	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$21,001	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mahnomen	\$2,328	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,439
Martin	\$4,200	\$0	\$0	\$10,128
McLeod	\$13,092	\$0	\$0	\$197,509
Meeker	\$15,103	\$0	\$0	\$0

County Survey Responses

2. Finances: Expenditures by program area, part 2

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Mille Lacs	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$3,390	\$0	\$0	\$29,435
Mower	\$9,290	\$0	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$6,180	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$14,123	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$5,386	\$0	\$0	\$0
Norman	\$2,407	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	\$50,286	\$0	\$0	\$0
Otter Tail	\$12,396	\$0	\$1,756	\$0
Pennington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$4,073	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$7,568	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Pope/Douglas	\$14,400	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$108,431	\$0	\$0	\$999,420
Red Lake	\$558	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$8,412	\$0	\$0	\$23,754
Renville	\$1,044	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rice	\$18,000	\$1,750	\$125	\$0
Rock	\$4,900	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$60,872
Saint Louis-partial	\$27,200	\$0	\$0	\$96,187
Scott	\$16,747	\$0	\$0	\$41,733
Sherburne	\$27,355	\$21,436	\$31,313	\$36,965
Sibley	\$10,680	\$0	\$0	\$49,471
Stearns	\$27,313	\$13,840	\$0	\$200,821
Steele	\$22,865	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$4,421	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	\$2,675	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Traverse	\$183	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wabasha	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	\$146	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$1,805	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$44,186	\$0	\$0	\$550,027
Watsonwan	\$2,292	\$0	\$0	\$0
Western LSSD	\$107,431	\$0	\$0	\$110,665
Wilkin	\$2,107	\$0	\$0	\$0
Winona	\$13,643	\$2,486	\$0	\$4,800
Wright	\$18,720	\$0	\$0	\$198,001
Yellow Medicine	\$6,242	\$0	\$0	\$0
Metro Area	\$732,071	\$67,859	\$5,657	\$5,513,900
Greater Minn.	\$710,477	\$48,062	\$43,277	\$1,488,223
Minnesota	\$1,442,548	\$115,921	\$48,934	\$7,002,123

County Survey Responses
2. Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	CY 1998 Balance
Aitkin	\$263,328	\$263,328	\$0
Anoka	\$1,975,728	\$1,587,296	\$388,432
Becker	\$287,629	\$287,629	\$0
Beltrami	\$30,253	\$264,848	(\$234,595)
Benton	\$206,521	\$170,812	\$35,709
Big Stone	\$77,765	\$77,765	\$0
Blue Earth	\$323,452	\$323,452	\$0
Brown	\$469,791	\$403,460	\$66,331
Carlton	\$77,321	\$176,478	(\$99,157)
Carver	\$516,976	\$516,976	\$0
Cass	\$512,893	\$512,893	\$0
Chippewa	\$142,323	\$142,102	\$221
Chisago	\$254,820	\$182,492	\$72,328
Clay	\$380,347	\$372,042	\$8,305
Clearwater	\$142,575	\$142,575	\$0
Cook	\$170,487	\$170,487	\$0
Cottonwood	\$333,311	\$183,408	\$149,903
Crow Wing	\$782,212	\$336,516	\$445,695
Dakota	\$1,673,790	\$1,224,249	\$449,541
Dodge	\$227,315	\$227,315	(\$0)
Faribault	\$115,151	\$107,708	\$7,443
Fillmore	\$81,573	\$81,573	(\$0)
Freeborn	\$365,702	\$363,249	\$2,453
Goodhue	\$501,975	\$501,975	\$0
Grant	\$144,719	\$134,202	\$10,517
Hennepin	\$7,803,970	\$7,803,970	\$0
Houston	\$341,006	\$341,006	(\$0)
Hubbard	(\$140,261)	\$262,210	(\$402,471)
Isanti	\$257,579	\$108,036	\$149,543
Itasca	\$326,756	\$326,756	\$0
Jackson	\$158,821	\$69,962	\$88,858
Kanabec	\$192,026	\$80,156	\$111,870
Kandiyohi	\$767,586	\$767,586	\$0
Kittson	\$133,606	\$108,626	\$24,980
Koochiching	\$173,927	\$173,927	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$92,296	\$132,786	(\$40,490)
Lake	\$159,618	\$159,618	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$140,994	\$140,994	\$0
Le Sueur	\$105,711	\$105,711	\$0
Lincoln	\$184,695	\$70,124	\$114,571
Lyon	\$338,386	\$338,386	\$0
Mahnomen	\$115,778	\$32,563	\$83,215
Marshall	\$112,337	\$89,328	\$23,009
Martin	\$300,660	\$195,675	\$104,985
McLeod	\$403,013	\$403,013	\$0
Meeker	\$219,280	\$82,444	\$136,836

County Survey Responses
2. Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	CY 1998 Balance
Mille Lacs	\$128,052	\$119,800	\$8,252
Morrison	\$305,499	\$288,474	\$17,025
Mower	\$435,839	\$435,839	\$0
Murray	\$171,240	\$54,774	\$116,466
Nicollet	\$269,118	\$227,836	\$41,282
Nobles	\$430,840	\$287,557	\$143,283
Norman	\$85,853	\$94,167	(\$8,314)
Olmsted	\$638,513	\$579,414	\$59,099
Otter Tail	\$935,266	\$917,566	\$17,700
Pennington	\$39,786	\$105,117	(\$65,331)
Pine	\$169,490	\$169,490	\$0
Pipestone	\$158,305	\$152,474	\$5,831
Polk	\$232,064	\$288,844	(\$56,779)
Pope/Douglas	\$390,997	\$341,945	\$49,052
Ramsey	\$4,078,003	\$4,078,003	\$0
Red Lake	\$60,984	\$98,625	(\$37,640)
Redwood	\$334,587	\$334,587	\$0
Renville	\$231,505	\$120,505	\$111,000
Rice	\$398,901	\$925,528	(\$526,627)
Rock	\$115,571	\$122,283	(\$6,712)
Roseau	\$79,327	\$90,170	(\$10,843)
Saint Louis-partial	\$888,925	\$888,925	\$0
Scott	\$765,297	\$312,673	\$452,624
Sherburne	\$316,605	\$227,022	\$89,583
Sibley	\$170,685	\$142,738	\$27,947
Stearns	\$974,089	\$586,550	\$387,539
Steele	\$372,514	\$421,624	(\$49,110)
Stevens	\$189,830	\$67,375	\$122,455
Swift	\$148,477	\$188,265	(\$39,788)
Todd	\$470,924	\$470,924	\$0
Traverse	\$76,803	\$80,672	(\$3,869)
Wabasha	(\$101,843)	\$138,885	(\$240,728)
Wadena	\$101,927	\$119,996	(\$18,069)
Waseca	\$195,598	\$195,598	\$0
Washington	\$1,133,550	\$1,133,550	\$0
Watonwan	\$240,298	\$159,596	\$80,702
Western LSSD	\$1,348,702	\$932,603	\$416,099
Wilkin	\$89,789	\$89,789	\$0
Winona	\$694,157	\$1,122,185	(\$428,028)
Wright	\$993,918	\$346,866	\$647,052
Yellow Medicine	\$115,172	\$115,172	\$0
<hr/>			
Metro Area	\$17,947,314	\$16,656,717	\$1,290,597
Greater Minn.	\$23,173,582	\$21,464,994	\$1,708,589
Minnesota	\$41,120,896	\$38,121,711	\$2,999,186

County Survey Responses:
3. Paper collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Computer paper	Corrugated	Magazine /catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Aitkin	0	756	94	0	305	35	0	10	1,200
Anoka	93	37,937	521	19,742	12,690	1,139	159	456	72,738
Becker	2	1,424	81	105	823	101	0	6	2,542
Beltrami	21	2,042	143	0	588	241	11	0	3,046
Benton	0	2,332	69	11,052	1,502	302	958	36	16,253
Big Stone	0	162	23	0	99	8	0	0	292
Blue Earth	0	8,191	1,600	4,771	198	228	0	45	15,032
Brown	0	3,633	0	1,597	1,040	5	64	0	6,339
Carlton	0	1,226	54	371	1,137	144	0	0	2,932
Carver	0	5,067	46	3,410	3,833	5,115	0	0	17,471
Cass	0	1,371	0	0	789	0	111	0	2,271
Chippewa	0	1,023	58	27	405	0	0	0	1,512
Chisago	0	2,257	0	50	1,979	91	0	0	4,376
Clay	0	2,275	132	119	1,268	130	0	28	3,952
Clearwater	0	195	7	0	47	4	0	0	254
Cook	0	423	72	0	148	39	0	0	682
Cottonwood	0	1,417	16	0	270	8	0	0	1,711
Crow Wing	0	3,580	4,771	676	1,049	2,074	0	44	12,194
Dakota	0	9,507	1,288	21,344	18,738	1,932	1	334	53,145
Dodge	0	551	61	641	0	20	6	0	1,279
Faribault	20	1,027	39	171	227	36	133	0	1,653
Fillmore	0	184	9	4	297	20	0	1	514
Freeborn	0	3,919	283	94	386	0	0	0	4,682
Goodhue	153	12,081	329	334	2,081	1,146	0	0	16,123
Grant	0	165	0	0	130	19	0	0	314
Hennepin	0	35,099	3,493	31,144	53,194	9,293	88	1,459	133,770
Houston	0	263	87	0	345	0	0	0	695
Hubbard	0	1,715	0	94	328	0	0	4	2,142
Isanti	6	1,465	102	0	663	181	0	8	2,424
Itasca	25	2,812	143	1,202	1,471	145	0	9	5,807
Jackson	0	741	261	12	176	35	0	0	1,224
Kanabec	0	319	17	3,050	225	6	0	2	3,619
Kandiyohi	0	4,019	287	273	818	246	163	0	5,807
Kittson	0	55	5	0	129	0	0	1	190
Koochiching	0	1,793	24	699	0	0	0	0	2,516
Lac Qui Parle	0	430	65	0	202	42	0	11	750
Lake	0	751	87	100	395	0	2	6	1,340
Lake of the Woods	0	235	7	0	7	8	0	3	261
Le Sueur	0	877	0	647	290	0	0	0	1,815
Lincoln	0	260	0	0	123	0	0	0	383
Lyon	0	4,860	27	262	417	213	0	0	5,779
Mahnomen	0	52	3	0	51	0	0	0	106
Marshall	0	71	3	49	148	1	0	1	273
Martin	0	1,900	0	0	321	140	0	0	2,361
McLeod	0	1,594	94	0	1,213	289	0	0	3,190
Meeker	0	654	6	71	379	75	0	0	1,185

County Survey Responses:
3. Paper collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Computer paper	Corrugated	Magazine /catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Mille Lacs	0	3,556	57	4	343	43	0	1	4,002
Morrison	0	2,488	53	0	621	477	104	0	3,743
Mower	0	9,477	158	0	876	339	0	11	10,860
Murray	0	691	45	0	347	14	0	0	1,099
Nicollet	0	2,048	0	5,577	479	7	0	0	8,111
Nobles	0	3,032	159	0	741	368	0	0	4,300
Norman	1	128	4	0	92	2	0	0	227
Olmsted	0	11,685	490	644	5,019	1,435	2,077	24	21,375
Otter Tail	0	5,753	57	0	1,813	0	477	0	8,100
Pennington	0	578	11	787	788	0	0	0	2,164
Pine	0	743	13	214	413	37	23	1	1,444
Pipestone	0	739	0	0	413	0	0	0	1,152
Polk	0	1,098	74	0	435	86	0	18	1,710
Pope/Douglas	0	9,055	159	447	1,087	0	0	4	10,751
Ramsey	0	2,366	3,993	21,586	22,657	187	3	150	50,942
Red Lake	0	136	18	0	100	11	0	0	264
Redwood	0	835	117	99	338	0	0	2	1,392
Renville	0	622	39	0	433	32	0	8	1,134
Rice	10	6,014	10	5	2,405	25	20	22	8,511
Rock	0	415	0	24	211	23	41	0	715
Roseau	0	1,767	3	5	177	68	0	1	2,021
Saint Louis	0	3,396	0	3,765	333	71	0	0	7,565
Scott	0	8,825	245	5,635	3,211	10	0	29	17,955
Sherburne	8	1,836	89	618	1,659	37	9	60	4,316
Sibley	0	1,312	0	290	216	1	0	0	1,819
Stearns	11,436	6,358	112	4,582	2,970	665	32	151	26,307
Steele	0	1,902	55	1,364	819	311	0	0	4,450
Stevens	9	403	11	26	216	17	0	2	684
Swift	28	550	42	0	334	80	0	0	1,034
Todd	0	287	20	0	171	0	11,986	0	12,464
Traverse	0	163	17	0	75	4	0	0	260
Wabasha	0	1,803	17	0	815	34	0	0	2,669
Wadena	0	424	0	0	3	206	5	0	638
Waseca	0	2,274	122	31,288	305	293	42	4	34,328
Washington	1	13,738	352	12,354	15,303	11,871	27	248	53,893
Watsonwan	0	1,497	0	0	972	0	0	0	2,469
Western LSSD	0	8,631	788	2,236	4,760	2,431	629	382	19,857
Wilkin	0	156	20	27	152	0	0	0	354
Winona	0	4,926	197	803	2,003	122	0	0	8,051
Wright	0	2,153	72	0	3,035	31	0	0	5,292
Yellow Medicine	0	461	49	3	136	0	0	4	653
<hr/>									
Metro Area	94	112,540	9,939	115,215	129,626	29,547	278	2,676	399,913
Greater Minn.	11,720	174,496	12,138	79,276	58,574	13,302	16,892	908	367,305
Minnesota	11,814	287,036	22,077	194,491	188,199	42,848	17,170	3,584	767,219

County Survey Responses:
3. Metal collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Aluminum	Co-mingled alum/steel/t	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Aitkin	35	0	217	61	313
Anoka	532	445	23,126	589	24,693
Becker	164	0	8	106	278
Beltrami	157	0	309	90	556
Benton	209	50	294	210	762
Big Stone	29	0	0	25	55
Blue Earth	6,113	3,468	992	1,061	11,634
Brown	321	616	1,270	376	2,584
Carlton	182	0	152	157	491
Carver	1,065	222	3,121	194	4,602
Cass	113	0	0	132	245
Chippewa	29	63	0	0	92
Chisago	287	0	257	331	875
Clay	81	0	250	188	519
Clearwater	40	0	657	13	710
Cook	24	0	115	29	168
Cottonwood	3	233	35	50	321
Crow Wing	710	0	1,464	388	2,562
Dakota	533	9,479	7,274	164	17,450
Dodge	28	0	991	66	1,085
Faribault	28	10	639	131	808
Fillmore	22	38	94	92	246
Freeborn	104	0	100	3,491	3,695
Goodhue	1,201	90	3,202	1,239	5,732
Grant	10	0	79	25	114
Hennepin	4,920	1,495	50,078	2,804	59,297
Houston	171	0	370	74	615
Hubbard	84	0	1,688	46	1,818
Isanti	220	0	942	424	1,586
Itasca	211	40	275	321	847
Jackson	40	0	325	54	419
Kanabec	54	0	89	19	162
Kandiyohi	214	0	0	116	330
Kittson	3	70	6	0	79
Koochiching	57	0	73	20	150
Lac Qui Parle	24	36	28	101	189
Lake	37	110	378	65	590
Lake of the Woods	49	0	184	40	273
Le Sueur	687	5	1,936	153	2,782
Lincoln	8	0	0	26	35
Lyon	182	0	93	192	467
Mahnomen	10	0	43	12	65
Marshall	1	75	174	2	252
Martin	64	805	312	558	1,739
McLeod	62	97	200	112	471
Meeker	110	0	165	294	569

County Survey Responses:
3. Metal collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Aluminum	Co-mingled alum/steel/t	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Mille Lacs	363	0	30	181	575
Morrison	0	1,895	205	0	2,100
Mower	276	0	50	95	421
Murray	57	0	12	41	110
Nicollet	847	86	600	207	1,741
Nobles	154	26	0	97	276
Norman	28	0	597	112	737
Olmsted	148	1,309	14,828	734	17,019
Otter Tail	415	0	2,145	367	2,927
Pennington	34	0	857	0	891
Pine	116	4,519	263	100	4,998
Pipestone	29	0	62	63	154
Polk	122	1,882	0	62	2,066
Pope/Douglas	100	10	622	247	979
Ramsey	500	1,415	39,670	511	42,096
Red Lake	11	14	220	14	258
Redwood	104	1,103	1,059	58	2,324
Renville	131	0	569	77	777
Rice	190	0	1,110	719	2,019
Rock	64	0	1,203	87	1,355
Roseau	15	81	350	0	446
Saint Louis	168	0	31,827	860	32,855
Scott	478	843	6,674	3,847	11,841
Sherburne	608	41	3,946	277	4,872
Sibley	362	12	217	76	667
Stearns	814	5,170	5,061	512	11,557
Steele	167	0	1,836	1,988	3,990
Stevens	102	0	464	95	661
Swift	82	11	33	60	186
Todd	0	0	209	20	229
Traverse	14	0	100	19	133
Wabasha	88	0	10	450	548
Wadena	230	0	259	67	556
Waseca	140	0	1,595	41	1,776
Washington	895	109	5,008	708	6,720
Watsonwan	28	0	416	60	504
Western LSSD	612	8	5,100	1,746	7,466
Wilkin	25	0	58	23	106
Winona	289	0	0	573	862
Wright	175	0	275	133	584
Yellow Medicine	84	0	1,567	94	1,744
<hr/>					
Metro Area	8,922	14,008	134,950	8,818	166,698
Greater Minn.	19,373	21,972	96,162	21,244	158,751
Minnesota	28,295	35,981	231,112	30,062	325,449

County Survey Responses
3. Glass collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Aitkin	207	0	207
Anoka	5,577	231	5,809
Becker	285	0	285
Beltrami	316	0	316
Benton	604	0	604
Big Stone	68	0	68
Blue Earth	514	53	567
Brown	342	0	342
Carlton	573	0	573
Carver	1,173	0	1,173
Cass	493	0	493
Chippewa	125	0	125
Chisago	480	0	480
Clay	253	0	253
Clearwater	20	0	20
Cook	173	0	173
Cottonwood	88	0	88
Crow Wing	305	0	305
Dakota	5,952	0	5,952
Dodge	174	293	467
Faribault	80	22	102
Fillmore	165	0	165
Freeborn	152	0	152
Goodhue	1,032	0	1,032
Grant	60	0	60
Hennepin	18,465	46	18,511
Houston	340	0	340
Hubbard	743	0	743
Isanti	353	0	353
Itasca	265	12	277
Jackson	128	0	128
Kanabec	50	0	50
Kandiyohi	311	0	311
Kittson	123	0	123
Koochiching	80	0	80
Lac Qui Parle	131	0	131
Lake	483	0	483
Lake of the Woods	0	550	550
Le Sueur	295	0	295
Lincoln	59	0	59
Lyon	411	0	411
Mahnomen	23	0	23
Marshall	134	0	134
Martin	200	224	424
McLeod	742	0	742
Meeker	186	0	186

County Survey Responses
3. Glass collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Mille Lacs	111	0	111
Morrison	453	0	453
Mower	208	0	208
Murray	90	0	90
Nicollet	374	0	374
Nobles	19	0	19
Norman	49	0	49
Olmsted	1,296	0	1,296
Otter Tail	396	0	396
Pennington	0	1,252	1,252
Pine	250	0	250
Pipestone	100	3	103
Polk	157	0	157
Pope/Douglas	759	0	759
Ramsey	6,283	0	6,283
Red Lake	36	0	36
Redwood	220	0	220
Renville	209	0	209
Rice	757	900	1,657
Rock	102	6	108
Roseau	158	5,400	5,558
Saint Louis	1,000	0	1,000
Scott	1,037	0	1,037
Sherburne	469	0	469
Sibley	208	0	208
Stearns	1,497	0	1,497
Steele	237	26,990	27,227
Stevens	110	0	110
Swift	220	0	220
Todd	63	0	63
Traverse	34	0	34
Wabasha	411	0	411
Wadena	90	4	94
Waseca	149	0	149
Washington	3,125	0	3,125
Watsonwan	122	0	122
Western LSSD	2,721	0	2,721
Wilkin	40	0	40
Winona	1,145	0	1,145
Wright	1,012	0	1,012
Yellow Medicine	106	0	106
<hr/>			
Metro Area	41,612	277	41,889
Greater Minn.	26,942	35,710	62,652
Minnesota	68,554	35,987	104,541

County Survey Responses
3. Plastic collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene	Total Plastics
Aitkin	0	0	56	0	0	0	56
Anoka	204	15	736	1,379	10	3	2,346
Becker	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
Beltrami	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Benton	34	0	160	35	0	0	229
Big Stone	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Blue Earth	7	185	743	817	0	101	1,853
Brown	10	0	718	3	0	0	731
Carlton	0	1	164	0	0	0	165
Carver	0	0	329	0	0	117	446
Cass	0	0	105	0	0	0	105
Chippewa	1	0	34	63	0	291	388
Chisago	2	100	0	0	0	0	102
Clay	0	0	96	0	0	0	96
Clearwater	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Cook	0	0	21	0	0	0	21
Cottonwood	0	0	8	47	0	0	55
Crow Wing	10	0	181	0	0	0	190
Dakota	31	1	2,850	0	0	0	2,882
Dodge	0	1	46	44	0	0	91
Faribault	10	0	13	136	0	0	159
Fillmore	0	0	53	0	0	0	53
Freeborn	0	0	495	0	0	0	495
Goodhue	0	90	236	0	64	0	391
Grant	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
Hennepin	0	0	13,353	23	43	0	13,419
Houston	0	26	0	2	24	0	53
Hubbard	0	8	36	0	5	0	49
Isanti	0	0	144	0	0	0	144
Itasca	0	5	0	0	13	20	38
Jackson	0	2	38	5	0	0	45
Kanabec	0	0	99	0	10	0	109
Kandiyohi	0	67	0	0	36	0	103
Kittson	0	2	18	0	0	0	20
Koochiching	0	5	0	0	4	0	10
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	70	3	0	0	73
Lake	0	0	39	0	0	0	39
Lake of the Woods	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Le Sueur	0	60	48	0	0	0	108
Lincoln	0	0	30	0	0	0	30
Lyon	0	3	246	0	0	0	249
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Marshall	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
Martin	0	0	83	4	0	0	87
McLeod	3,995	7	2,360	135	0	0	6,498
Meeker	0	0	65	0	0	0	65

County Survey Responses
3. Plastic collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene	Total Plastics
Mille Lacs	0	0	63	0	0	0	63
Morrison	31	167	250	109	0	3	560
Mower	42	66	0	0	25	0	133
Murray	0	1	40	0	0	0	42
Nicollet	0	23	159	33	55	0	270
Nobles	0	765	0	0	36	0	802
Norman	0	30	0	0	0	0	30
Olmsted	24	370	173	33	1	0	601
Otter Tail	0	5	264	0	0	0	269
Pennington	0	21	0	0	11	0	32
Pine	3	14	68	2	6	0	93
Pipestone	0	0	509	0	0	0	509
Polk	0	0	0	0	43	0	43
Pope/Douglas	7	288	70	0	93	0	458
Ramsey	0	0	684	6	0	0	689
Red Lake	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Redwood	10	3	62	17	0	0	92
Renville	0	0	67	0	0	0	67
Rice	0	30	298	103	5	0	436
Rock	0	34	0	2	41	0	76
Roseau	0	0	26	159	0	0	185
Saint Louis	0	106	0	0	106	0	212
Scott	52	45	112	0	84	0	294
Sherburne	5	18	158	48	1	0	230
Sibley	0	0	22	0	0	0	22
Stearns	154	0	414	1	0	269	837
Steele	31	44	90	85	0	0	249
Stevens	0	31	0	0	12	0	43
Swift	0	40	4	0	24	0	68
Todd	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
Traverse	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Wabasha	0	3	84	8	2	0	97
Wadena	0	1	4	0	0	0	5
Waseca	0	21	68	0	22	0	111
Washington	0	54	282	94	92	0	523
Watsonwan	0	0	51	0	0	0	51
Western LSSD	0	0	350	0	7	0	357
Wilkin	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Winona	0	253	0	20	207	0	480
Wright	0	0	293	0	0	0	293
Yellow Medicine	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
<hr/>							
Metro Area	287	116	18,345	1,502	230	120	20,600
Greater Minn.	4,374	2,898	10,236	1,912	863	684	20,966
Minnesota	4,661	3,014	28,580	3,414	1,092	804	41,566

County Survey Responses
3. Organics, textiles, and other materials collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Food waste	Carpet	Textiles	Total Textiles	Unspecified or other
Aitkin	0	0	0	0	0
Anoka	7,270	236	1,309	1,545	1,851
Becker	0	0	12	12	849
Beltrami	36	0	0	0	0
Benton	0	0	0	0	118
Big Stone	0	0	10	10	1
Blue Earth	0	0	404	404	10,600
Brown	576	0	0	0	1,853
Carlton	20	0	4	4	0
Carver	14,147	0	9	9	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	1,800
Chippewa	0	0	0	0	885
Chisago	36	0	60	60	0
Clay	6,250	0	367	367	0
Clearwater	0	0	15	15	0
Cook	0	0	29	29	0
Cottonwood	0	0	65	65	2,250
Crow Wing	0	0	317	317	15,392
Dakota	11,758	940	5,014	5,954	45,945
Dodge	0	0	3	3	292
Faribault	375	0	5	5	69
Fillmore	0	0	9	9	2
Freeborn	384	0	3	3	598
Goodhue	16	0	35	35	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0
Hennepin	39,651	0	0	0	293,390
Houston	436	0	93	93	0
Hubbard	0	0	45	45	7
Isanti	174	12	15	27	9
Itasca	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	0	0	322
Kanabec	0	0	0	0	162
Kandiyohi	156	0	0	0	0
Kittson	11	0	0	0	3
Koochiching	0	0	0	0	0
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	1,860	1,860	0
Lake	0	0	20	20	176
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	1,877	0	2	2	230
Lincoln	0	0	11	11	0
Lyon	0	0	344	344	3,326
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	600	0	10	10	0
McLeod	0	0	0	0	2,101
Meeker	0	0	4	4	0

County Survey Responses
3. Organics, textiles, and other materials collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Food waste	Carpet	Textiles	Total Textiles	Unspecified or other
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0	0
Morrison	0	2	0	2	448
Mower	0	0	310	310	0
Murray	0	0	107	107	98
Nicollet	0	0	11	11	120
Nobles	0	0	254	254	0
Norman	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	1,944	0	456	456	3,752
Otter Tail	39,149	0	468	468	24
Pennington	0	0	0	0	0
Pine	418	24	8	32	2
Pipestone	0	0	0	0	546
Polk	2,308	0	26	26	3,316
Pope/Douglas	0	120	80	200	10
Ramsey	15,516	0	1,727	1,727	151,778
Red Lake	0	0	7	7	0
Redwood	10	15	233	248	1,254
Renville	0	0	80	80	0
Rice	21,909	0	35	35	0
Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Roseau	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Louis	0	0	0	0	7
Scott	0	0	0	0	39,535
Sherburne	27	50	11	61	3,345
Sibley	1,162	0	0	0	0
Stearns	1,200	0	0	0	20
Steele	0	0	9	9	11
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0
Swift	0	0	0	0	0
Todd	0	0	98	98	0
Traverse	11	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	4,100	0	0	0	2,150
Wadena	0	0	0	0	186
Waseca	0	0	98	98	0
Washington	436	0	303	303	1,700
Watsonwan	205	0	0	0	0
Western LSSD	957	4	880	884	22
Wilkin	0	0	0	0	0
Winona	0	0	210	210	0
Wright	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Medicine	0	0	23	23	0
<hr/>					
Metro Area	88,778	1,176	8,361	9,537	534,200
Greater Minn.	84,345	227	7,147	7,374	56,357
Minnesota	173,123	1,403	15,509	16,912	590,556

County Survey Responses

3. Banned materials collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Antifreeze	Electronic appliances	Fluorescent & HID lamps	HHW	Major appliances	Used oil filters	Used oil	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total problem mats
Aitkin	1	0	0	0	84	11	7	86	28	215
Anoka	0	64	56	67	1,712	228	269	1,751	571	4,717
Becker	0	0	1	18	176	24	14	180	59	472
Beltrami	0	0	0	0	300	160	18	400	220	1,098
Benton	0	1	2	3	204	27	20	209	68	534
Big Stone	0	0	0	0	35	5	3	36	12	91
Blue Earth	0	0	22	22	332	44	26	398	493	1,337
Brown	0	0	4	0	168	32	13	172	56	445
Carlton	1	0	0	9	186	81	14	190	62	544
Carver	4	18	3	36	388	52	30	397	129	1,057
Cass	0	0	1	3	236	20	11	151	272	693
Chippewa	0	0	1	0	79	11	6	81	26	204
Chisago	0	0	1	0	234	31	18	239	78	601
Clay	9	0	25	28	510	344	25	325	183	1,449
Clearwater	0	0	0	1	51	17	4	52	17	142
Cook	0	0	0	0	27	8	2	27	9	73
Cottonwood	0	0	5	0	78	10	6	79	26	204
Crow Wing	0	0	20	39	982	41	24	310	101	1,518
Dakota	4	0	6	198	1,996	266	155	2,042	665	5,332
Dodge	0	0	1	2	103	24	8	105	34	277
Faribault	2	0	4	0	99	13	8	102	33	260
Fillmore	0	0	2	0	126	17	10	129	42	325
Freeborn	2	0	5	18	250	528	17	203	344	1,367
Goodhue	1	14	5	52	258	34	20	264	86	734
Grant	0	0	3	4	37	5	3	38	12	102
Hennepin	32	560	28	2	9,144	860	502	6,598	2,150	19,876
Houston	0	0	1	6	189	15	9	119	116	456
Hubbard	1	0	5	16	100	23	9	109	164	427
Isanti	3	4	8	2	263	37	21	258	89	687
Itasca	1	0	3	0	260	35	20	266	87	672
Jackson	2	0	178	0	71	9	5	72	24	361
Kanabec	0	0	1	3	84	11	7	86	86	278
Kandiyohi	0	0	0	26	250	33	20	256	83	668
Kittson	0	1	1	1	33	4	3	34	11	87
Koochiching	0	0	0	0	95	13	7	97	32	244
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	0	1	52	28	4	53	17	156
Lake	0	0	2	1	64	9	5	66	21	168
Lake of the Woods	0	0	2	5	27	4	4	28	348	417
Le Sueur	0	0	2	4	150	20	12	153	50	390
Lincoln	0	0	0	1	41	5	3	42	13	105
Lyon	0	0	5	0	153	20	12	156	51	397
Mahnomen	0	0	0	2	31	4	2	32	10	82
Marshall	0	0	2	1	64	9	5	66	21	167
Martin	1	0	4	8	137	18	11	140	46	366
McLeod	0	0	2	7	207	28	16	212	69	541
Meeker	0	0	8	46	130	17	10	133	43	388
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0	124	17	10	127	41	318
Morrison	2	9	5	4	187	25	15	192	62	501

County Survey Responses

3. Banned materials collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Antifreeze	Electronic appliances	Fluorescent & HID lamps	HHW	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total problem mats
Mower	7	0	4	19	226	30	18	231	75	609
Murray	0	0	2	4	58	8	5	59	19	154
Nicollet	0	0	0	6	180	24	14	184	60	468
Nobles	0	0	7	6	123	16	10	126	41	330
Norman	0	0	0	6	47	6	4	48	16	127
Olmsted	2	66	29	1	699	93	54	715	233	1,893
Otter Tail	0	0	9	0	325	43	25	332	108	844
Pennington	0	0	0	2	82	18	6	84	121	313
Pine	0	0	6	1	141	19	11	145	47	370
Pipestone	0	0	0	5	63	8	5	64	21	165
Polk	0	0	0	1	197	26	15	201	66	507
Pope/Douglas	0	3	49	4	261	36	20	273	84	730
Ramsey	11	2	20	0	2,985	398	235	3,053	995	7,699
Red Lake	0	0	1	1	27	9	2	27	9	75
Redwood	10	0	6	5	104	14	29	239	125	532
Renville	0	0	3	0	105	14	8	108	35	273
Rice	16	15	0	32	321	43	25	328	107	888
Rock	0	0	2	3	60	8	5	61	54	192
Roseau	0	10	4	1	98	13	8	100	33	267
Saint Louis	138	2	17	0	2,369	526	40	524	426	4,041
Scott	2	1	2	6	450	60	35	460	150	1,166
Sherburne	3	1	4	5	340	45	26	348	113	886
Sibley	0	0	2	2	89	12	7	92	30	234
Stearns	0	1	2	0	783	227	61	801	261	2,136
Steele	0	0	11	3,908	194	26	15	198	65	4,416
Stevens	0	0	2	0	64	9	5	66	21	167
Swift	0	0	1	143	67	9	5	68	22	316
Todd	0	0	2	0	144	19	11	147	48	372
Traverse	0	0	1	2	26	3	2	27	9	69
Wabasha	0	0	0	9	124	17	10	127	41	328
Wadena	0	0	0	2	399	216	7	175	166	965
Waseca	0	1	1	3	112	15	9	114	37	293
Washington	0	0	6	191	1,125	150	88	1,151	375	3,085
Watsonwan	0	0	1	0	71	9	5	72	24	182
Western LSSD	20	0	4	34	685	91	124	701	416	2,075
Wilkin	0	0	2	2	44	14	8	45	42	158
Winona	0	0	0	0	297	40	23	304	99	762
Wright	0	0	1	4	495	66	39	506	165	1,276
Yellow Medicine	0	0	0	0	70	9	5	71	23	179
Metro Area	53	645	120	500	17,800	2,014	1,315	15,452	5,035	42,933
Greater Minn.	223	126	503	4,543	16,757	3,655	1,152	14,185	7,011	48,155
Minnesota	275	772	623	5,042	34,557	5,669	2,468	29,637	12,046	91,088

County Survey Responses
4. Wastes generated

County	Estimated tons of MSW not collected	Problem matls not collected for recycling	Tons to MSW disposal/processing facilities	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Aitkin	329	352	3,729	1,991	6,401
Anoka	0	7,178	153,384	120,969	281,531
Becker	723	741	13,283	4,489	19,236
Beltrami	0	600	17,444	5,067	23,111
Benton	2,258	857	16,516	18,500	38,131
Big Stone	690	149	2,094	536	3,469
Blue Earth	1,318	986	30,510	41,427	74,241
Brown	1,774	697	12,712	12,870	28,053
Carlton	1,731	725	9,084	4,729	16,269
Carver	213	1,497	38,220	38,905	78,834
Cass	164	386	13,342	5,607	19,499
Chippewa	1,347	332	8,188	3,206	13,073
Chisago	1,060	982	18,550	6,530	27,123
Clay	652	878	23,299	12,886	37,715
Clearwater	0	203	3,642	1,145	4,990
Cook	23	107	3,197	1,146	4,474
Cottonwood	850	326	5,369	4,694	11,238
Crow Wing	480	1,199	34,610	32,478	68,767
Dakota	0	8,390	210,771	148,419	367,579
Dodge	729	421	6,508	3,494	11,152
Faribault	1,445	417	7,848	3,432	13,143
Fillmore	1,478	529	5,700	1,314	9,021
Freeborn	486	11	19,916	11,375	31,789
Goodhue	1,734	1,084	34,047	24,063	60,928
Grant	623	156	2,192	640	3,611
Hennepin	0	25,496	885,288	577,914	1,488,698
Houston	394	381	5,228	2,688	8,693
Hubbard	49	274	10,645	5,231	16,199
Isanti	2,333	644	12,152	5,403	20,531
Itasca	365	1,092	19,702	7,641	28,801
Jackson	744	296	3,800	2,499	7,339
Kanabec	1,183	296	7,398	4,380	13,256
Kandiyohi	682	1,050	25,128	7,375	34,235
Kittson	99	139	2,017	514	2,768
Koochiching	986	400	7,749	3,000	12,135
Lac Qui Parle	1,314	196	2,850	3,158	7,519
Lake	164	270	4,653	2,816	7,903
Lake of the Woods	33	77	1,698	1,509	3,317
Le Sueur	1,084	629	12,108	7,498	21,319
Lincoln	723	168	1,778	623	3,292
Lyon	1,215	641	16,926	10,974	29,757
Mahnomen	333	132	1,511	284	2,261
Marshall	318	269	4,322	847	5,756
Martin	1,624	576	10,404	5,586	18,190
McLeod	1,798	870	31,668	13,543	47,879
Meeker	920	548	6,036	2,398	9,901

County Survey Responses**4. Wastes generated**

County	Estimated tons of MSW not collected	Problem matls not collected for recycling	Tons to MSW disposal/processing facilities	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Mille Lacs	1,314	521	9,174	5,069	16,078
Morrison	618	788	15,796	7,806	25,008
Mower	1,851	947	23,500	12,540	38,839
Murray	795	243	2,173	1,699	4,910
Nicollet	997	756	14,751	11,096	27,600
Nobles	963	519	13,839	5,981	21,302
Norman	20	198	3,511	1,170	4,898
Olmsted	329	2,939	82,039	48,336	133,642
Otter Tail	769	1,366	28,584	52,177	82,896
Pennington	690	243	11,402	4,652	16,987
Pine	2,936	595	12,963	7,607	24,101
Pipestone	1,018	263	4,994	2,629	8,904
Polk	164	827	15,733	10,133	26,858
Pope/Douglas	388	1,042	22,089	13,886	37,405
Ramsey	0	12,542	393,708	276,730	682,980
Red Lake	30	107	1,360	651	2,148
Redwood	1,969	337	6,331	6,073	14,709
Renville	1,938	442	4,950	2,540	9,870
Rice	1,895	1,349	29,740	35,455	68,439
Rock	591	217	3,107	2,446	6,361
Roseau	536	411	9,870	8,477	19,294
Saint Louis-partial	249	1,304	45,719	45,680	92,952
Scott	57	1,892	46,756	71,828	120,534
Sherburne	503	1,430	33,918	14,206	50,056
Sibley	1,905	376	4,302	4,111	10,694
Stearns	4,894	3,171	67,613	43,555	119,233
Steele	821	815	28,675	40,352	70,664
Stevens	524	270	4,434	1,665	6,893
Swift	892	281	4,553	1,824	7,551
Todd	1,971	606	8,915	13,240	24,731
Traverse	591	109	1,349	518	2,568
Wabasha	480	523	6,561	10,303	17,867
Wadena	493	0	6,175	2,443	9,111
Waseca	367	469	9,904	36,755	47,495
Washington	0	4,728	120,507	69,784	195,019
Watsonwan	615	296	7,297	3,533	11,741
Western LSSD	2,859	2,690	58,454	34,341	98,344
Wilkin	657	150	3,287	672	4,766
Winona	1,321	1,248	30,143	11,510	44,222
Wright	986	2,080	28,077	8,456	39,599
Yellow Medicine	985	293	3,979	2,735	7,992
<hr/>					
Metro Area	270	61,722	1,848,635	1,304,549	3,215,176
Greater Minn.	77,176	51,309	1,148,815	805,908	2,083,208
Minnesota	77,447	113,031	2,997,450	2,110,457	5,298,384

County Survey Responses

4. Materials collected for recycling: 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	1,991	6,401	31.1%	3%	5%	39.1%
Anoka	120,969	281,531	43.0%	3%	5%	51.0%
Becker	4,489	19,236	23.3%	3%	5%	31.3%
Beltrami	5,067	23,111	21.9%	3%	5%	29.9%
Benton	18,500	38,131	48.5%	0%	0%	48.5%
Big Stone	536	3,469	15.5%	0%	0%	15.5%
Blue Earth	41,427	74,241	55.8%	3%	5%	63.8%
Brown	12,870	28,053	45.9%	0%	5%	50.9%
Carlton	4,729	16,269	29.1%	3%	5%	37.1%
Carver	38,905	78,834	49.3%	3%	5%	57.3%
Cass	5,607	19,499	28.8%	0%	5%	33.8%
Chippewa	3,206	13,073	24.5%	0%	5%	29.5%
Chisago	6,530	27,123	24.1%	0%	5%	29.1%
Clay	12,886	37,715	34.2%	3%	5%	42.2%
Clearwater	1,145	4,990	22.9%	0%	5%	27.9%
Cook	1,146	4,474	25.6%	0%	0%	25.6%
Cottonwood	4,694	11,238	41.8%	0%	5%	46.8%
Crow Wing	32,478	68,767	47.2%	6%	3%	56.2%
Dakota	148,419	367,579	40.4%	3%	5%	48.4%
Dodge	3,494	11,152	31.3%	0%	5%	36.3%
Faribault	3,432	13,143	26.1%	0%	5%	31.1%
Fillmore	1,314	9,021	14.6%	0%	5%	19.6%
Freeborn	11,375	31,789	35.8%	3%	5%	43.8%
Goodhue	24,063	60,928	39.5%	3%	5%	47.5%
Grant	640	3,611	17.7%	0%	5%	22.7%
Hennepin	577,914	1,488,698	38.8%	3%	5%	46.8%
Houston	2,688	8,693	30.9%	3%	5%	38.9%
Hubbard	5,231	16,199	32.3%	3%	5%	40.3%
Isanti	5,403	20,531	26.3%	0%	5%	31.3%
Itasca	7,641	28,801	26.5%	0%	5%	31.5%
Jackson	2,499	7,339	34.1%	3%	5%	42.1%
Kanabec	4,380	13,256	33.0%	0%	5%	38.0%
Kandiyohi	7,375	34,235	21.5%	3%	5%	29.5%
Kittson	514	2,768	18.6%	3%	5%	26.6%
Koochiching	3,000	12,135	24.7%	0%	5%	29.7%
Lac Qui Parle	3,158	7,519	42.0%	3%	5%	50.0%
Lake	2,816	7,903	35.6%	0%	5%	40.6%
Lake of the Woods	1,509	3,317	45.5%	3%	5%	53.5%
Le Sueur	7,498	21,319	35.2%	3%	5%	43.2%
Lincoln	623	3,292	18.9%	0%	5%	23.9%
Lyon	10,974	29,757	36.9%	3%	5%	44.9%
Mahnomen	284	2,261	12.6%	3%	5%	20.6%
Marshall	847	5,756	14.7%	0%	5%	19.7%
Martin	5,586	18,190	30.7%	3%	5%	38.7%
McLeod	13,543	47,879	28.3%	3%	5%	36.3%
Meeker	2,398	9,901	24.2%	0%	5%	29.2%

County Survey Responses

4. Materials collected for recycling: 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
Mille Lacs	5,069	16,078	31.5%	0%	5%	36.5%
Morrison	7,806	25,008	31.2%	3%	5%	39.2%
Mower	12,540	38,839	32.3%	0%	5%	37.3%
Murray	1,699	4,910	34.6%	3%	5%	42.6%
Nicollet	11,096	27,600	40.2%	3%	0%	43.2%
Nobles	5,981	21,302	28.1%	3%	5%	36.1%
Norman	1,170	4,898	23.9%	0%	5%	28.9%
Olmsted	48,336	133,642	36.2%	3%	5%	44.2%
Otter Tail	52,177	82,896	62.9%	3%	5%	70.9%
Pennington	4,652	16,987	27.4%	3%	5%	35.4%
Pine	7,607	24,101	31.6%	0%	5%	36.6%
Pipestone	2,629	8,904	29.5%	3%	5%	37.5%
Polk	10,133	26,858	37.7%	0%	5%	42.7%
Pope/Douglas	13,886	37,405	37.1%	3%	5%	45.1%
Ramsey	276,730	682,980	40.5%	3%	5%	48.5%
Red Lake	651	2,148	30.3%	3%	5%	38.3%
Redwood	6,073	14,709	41.3%	3%	5%	49.3%
Renville	2,540	9,870	25.7%	0%	3%	28.7%
Rice	35,455	68,439	51.8%	3%	5%	59.8%
Rock	2,446	6,361	38.5%	0%	5%	43.5%
Roseau	8,477	19,294	43.9%	0%	5%	48.9%
Saint Louis-partial	45,680	92,952	49.1%	3%	5%	57.1%
Scott	71,828	120,534	59.6%	3%	5%	67.6%
Sherburne	14,206	50,056	28.4%	3%	5%	36.4%
Sibley	4,111	10,694	38.4%	3%	5%	46.4%
Stearns	43,555	119,233	36.5%	0%	5%	41.5%
Steele	40,352	70,664	57.1%	3%	5%	65.1%
Stevens	1,665	6,893	24.2%	3%	5%	32.2%
Swift	1,824	7,551	24.2%	0%	5%	29.2%
Todd	13,240	24,731	53.5%	0%	5%	58.5%
Traverse	518	2,568	20.2%	0%	5%	25.2%
Wabasha	10,303	17,867	57.7%	3%	5%	65.7%
Wadena	2,443	9,111	26.8%	0%	5%	31.8%
Waseca	36,755	47,495	77.4%	0%	5%	82.4%
Washington	69,784	195,019	35.8%	3%	5%	43.8%
Watonwan	3,533	11,741	30.1%	0%	5%	35.1%
Western LSSD	34,341	98,344	34.9%	3%	5%	42.9%
Wilkin	672	4,766	14.1%	3%	5%	22.1%
Winona	11,510	44,222	26.0%	3%	5%	34.0%
Wright	8,456	39,599	21.4%	3%	5%	29.4%
Yellow Medicine	2,735	7,992	34.2%	3%	5%	42.2%
Metro Area	1,304,549	3,215,176	40.6%	3.0%	5.0%	48.6%
Greater Minn.	805,908	2,083,208	38.7%	1.7%	4.7%	45.1%
Minnesota	2,110,457	5,298,384	39.8%	1.8%	4.7%	46.3%