



REPORT

on

1999 SCORE Programs

A summary of waste management in Minnesota

JANUARY 2001

Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance



Authors and Contributors

Principal Author/Data Analysis: Mark Rust

Database Administrator: Ann Bernstein

Database Administrator: David Fawcett

Data Entry: Jeanne Giernet

Editing and Graphics

Editor: Glenn Meyer

Graphic Design: Scott Andre

For additional information

For additional information on recycling, waste prevention and waste management, check out the OEA's Web site: www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/score.cfm.

The total cost of preparing the Report on 1999 SCORE Programs, including staff time for the collection and evaluation of data, writing, editing and printing, was \$44,000.

This report was printed by a Minnesota Great Printer on 100% post-consumer recycled paper manufactured without chlorine or chlorine derivatives (PCF).

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
Development of statewide programs	1
The SCORE Report	2
2. Waste Generation.....	4
Statewide totals and trends.....	4
Per capita MSW generation	5
3. Recycling	7
Recycling rates	7
Materials collected for recycling: Tons and trends	10
Minnesota's recycling programs.....	10
4. Waste Disposal	13
Waste processing	13
Land disposal: Landfills.....	13
On-site disposal.....	13
Trends in waste disposal	14
5. Efforts to Reduce Waste.....	15
Source reduction checklist	15
Statewide waste reduction media campaign.....	15
OEA grants	16
6. Finance and Administration of SCORE Programs	17
Funding of SCORE programs.....	17
County expenditures for SCORE.....	18
7. Evaluation and Improvement of SCORE Programs	19
Solid Waste Policy Report	19
Regional SCORE meetings	19

Appendices

- Appendix A: County SCORE Survey Responses
- Appendix B: SCORE Regional Meetings
- Appendix C: Source Reduction Checklist

Figures and tables

Figure/Table 2-1: Minnesota MSW generation, 1993-1999 (millions of tons)	4
Table 2-2: Minnesota per capita MSW generation, 1993-1999 (in tons)	5
Figure 3-1: Recycling rates by county, 1999	6
Figure 3-2: Minnesota's recycling progress, 1990-1999	7
Figure 3-3: Minnesota's formula for calculating county recycling rates.....	9
Table 3-1: Materials collected for recycling by grade, 1999.....	10
Figure 3-4: Sources of materials collected for recycling, 1999.....	12
Figure 4-1: Minnesota's integrated waste system, 1999	13
Figure 4-2: Trends in Minnesota waste disposal, 1992-1999	14
Table 6-1: SCORE expenditures, 1993-1999 (millions of dollars)	17

1 Introduction

Minnesota has invested many resources to develop an effective management system for municipal solid waste (MSW). Planning in the state has focused particular attention on building recycling programs and disposal options that increase the recovery of resources from waste, reducing the state's reliance on landfills. These investments, coupled with the enthusiastic support of Minnesotans, have helped raise the state's recycling rate to over 47 percent in 1999.

This *Report on 1999 SCORE Programs* details the efforts around Minnesota — state, county and municipal — that have put the state among the nation's leaders in effective waste management.

Development of statewide programs

Minnesota's efforts to develop an integrated municipal solid waste management system go back over 20 years.

The Waste Management Act (WMA)

Early efforts to develop an integrated solid waste management system began with the passage of the Waste Management Act (WMA) in 1980. This legislation set in place a vision for improving waste management in Minnesota so that it would better protect the state's environment and public health. The WMA laid the groundwork for developing programs for reducing the volume and toxicity of waste, funding facilities, increasing the separation and recovery of materials and energy from waste, and coordinating the statewide management of waste.

Minnesota's Waste Management Act is Chapter 115A (Minn. Stat. § 115A). Full versions of state statutes, session laws and rules can be found online on the Minnesota State Legislature Web site: www.leg.state.mn.us/leg/statutes.htm

The Waste Management Hierarchy

The WMA established Minnesota's waste management hierarchy, which ranks waste management practices in order of preference. It was created to prioritize efforts to responsibly manage and reduce municipal solid waste (MSW) in the state. It helps guide state and local spending on programs and activities that are most appropriate for different types of waste that are collected around Minnesota. (Minn. Stat. § 115A.02)

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

The SCORE Program

Minnesota's statewide recycling efforts began in earnest in 1989, when the Legislature adopted comprehensive 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, initiated state funding for programs for recycling, as well as waste reduction and the improved management of household hazardous wastes and problem materials. The legislation provided the basis for programs that are long-term and flexible.

SCORE's fundamental elements

The SCORE law includes these essential components:

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

County programs eligible for SCORE funding

Counties manage extensive local programs for solid and hazardous wastes. Through their solid waste plans, which are updated every five years, counties lay out short- and long-term policies and programs for managing MSW.

Funding from the SCORE program can be used for a wide range of activities at the local level, including recycling, efforts to reduce waste (source reduction), management of yard wastes and composting, education programs, proper handling of problem materials and household hazardous wastes, and litter abatement.

Each county is free to use the tools that they feel are appropriate for their population and the challenges of the local waste stream.

Funding

Funding for state programs comes from the Legislature and local sources.

- **State funding.** State tax revenue was dedicated to providing a stable funding source for recycling and waste reduction programs.
- **Local contributions.** County programs must provide at least a 25-percent match of state funds. In 1999, counties exceeded the required match by nearly 7 times.

Details on SCORE funding are found in Chapter 6.

The SCORE Report

Report on 1999 SCORE Programs

A full report to the Legislature is required in December of odd-numbered years (Minn. Stat. §115A.551 sub. 4). Because data is collected annually, the OEA provides a partial report for even-numbered years.

This *Report on 1999 SCORE Programs* highlights the main components of SCORE — source reduction, recycling, waste management and waste generation — and reports on efforts to modify SCORE in the future, including details on six regional meetings held in June 2000.

Sources of data

Data for this *Report on 1999 SCORE Programs* was collected from all 87 counties in Minnesota and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD)¹ using the annual SCORE survey.

This detailed form is completed by county solid waste staff, providing details on local programs for solid waste and recycling:

- 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.
- A general survey section covering county efforts toward recycling, household hazardous wastes, yard wastes and source reduction.
- County revenues and expenditures relating to SCORE programs.

In addition to the data collected through the SCORE survey, counties in the Twin Cities Metropolitan Area — Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington — also submit annual Waste Certification Reports to the OEA, which provide added detail on waste processing in the region.

Analyzing the data

The OEA uses the data and information from these county reports to determine the state's recycling rates and detail trends in waste generation and disposal.

The OEA's analysis of county progress in recycling and waste reduction is restricted to wastes aggregated for collection as MSW; recyclable materials are limited to those 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 hulks, most scrap metal, and mill scraps.

The OEA has developed a formula for calculating recycling rates for the counties and the state, which is explained in Chapter Three.

¹ WLSSD is a special-purpose subdivision of the state that is charged with addressing water pollution, solid waste collection and disposal of sewage. WLSSD, established in 1971, covers nearly 500 square miles in St. Louis County, and includes the cities of Duluth, Cloquet, Carlton, Scanlon, Wrenshall, Hermantown, Proctor and Thompson. It coordinates programs for nearly 115,000 people in the region — nearly 60 percent of the county's population.

② Waste Generation in Minnesota

Total generation of the state's municipal solid waste (MSW) includes wastes discarded and recycled, including tons sent to disposal and resource recovery facilities, all materials collected for recycling, and tons disposed on-site (burn barrels or farm dumps).

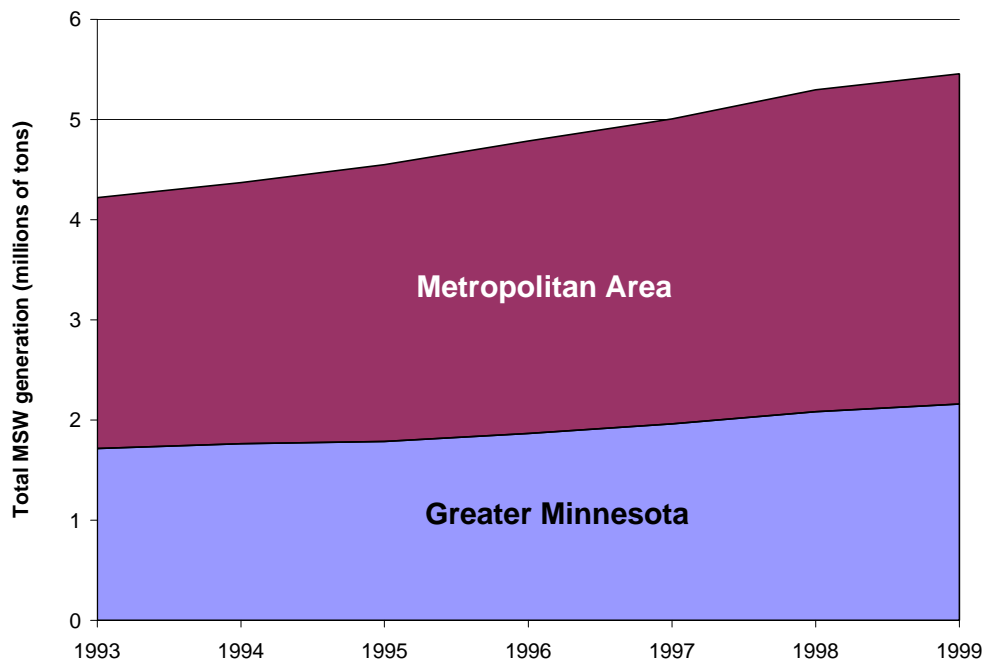
Mixed MSW is defined by statute as "garbage, refuse, and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection." MSW does not include auto hulks, street sweepings, ash, construction debris, mining waste, sludges, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, lead acid batteries, motor and vehicle fluids and filters, and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams, but *does* include source-separated compostable materials. (Minn. Stat. § 115A.03, subd. 20)

Statewide totals and trends

Since the state first collected SCORE data in 1989, Minnesota has shown a steady growth in MSW, reflected in both total MSW generation and per capita figures.

In 1999, over 5.4 million tons of mixed MSW were generated in Minnesota. Statewide, this represents a nearly three-percent increase over 1998, and a 29-percent increase since 1993.

Figure/Table 2-1: Minnesota total MSW generation, 1993-1999 (millions of tons)



For 1993-1999, statewide generation of MSW has grown at a significantly higher rate than Minnesota's population.

The average Minnesotan creates over 2200 pounds of waste and recyclable materials each year.

Figures are shown in millions of tons.

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Changes 1993-1999	
								MSW	Population
Greater Minnesota	1.72	1.76	1.79	1.87	1.96	2.08	2.16	+26%	+6%
Metropolitan Area	2.50	2.61	2.76	2.92	3.05	3.22	3.30	+32%	+8%
Minnesota	4.22	4.37	4.55	4.79	5.01	5.30	5.46	+29%	+7%

Waste generation figures include OEA estimates of problem materials not collected for recycling

Waste generation by region

- **Metropolitan Area.** In 1999, the Metropolitan Area — Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott and Washington Counties — generated about 61 percent of the state's MSW — nearly 3.3 million tons of MSW. This is nearly a 2.5-percent increase from 1998. Hennepin County reported the largest percentage of the region's total MSW at 46 percent. Carver County reported the lowest share at less than two percent.

From 1993 to 1999, MSW generation in the Metro increased by 32 percent, while population grew by 8 percent in that same time period.

- **Greater Minnesota.** In 1999, Greater Minnesota counties generated about 39 percent of the state's MSW — nearly 2.2 million tons of MSW. This is a 3.6-percent increase from 1998 tonnages.

From 1993 to 1999, MSW generation in Greater Minnesota has increased by 26 percent, while population has grown by just 6 percent.

See the Appendix A for county-by-county details.

Per capita MSW generation

In 1999, Minnesota's per capita figure for waste generation grew to 1.13 tons/person. This figure is calculated by dividing the state's total generation of waste (including materials recycled) by the state's population.

From 1993 to 1999, Minnesota's population grew by 7 percent. Logically, additional people in the state would generate additional garbage. However, in that same period, the total generation of MSW grew by nearly 29 percent.

The rise in waste generation per capita shows that the average Minnesotan is discarding more — almost 400 pounds more waste per person since 1993.

What's in Minnesota's Garbage?

The Statewide MSW Composition Study (March 2000) is a detailed examination of what Minnesotans throw away as garbage.

By sorting samples at eight locations around the state, the study offers a comprehensive look at materials that are going to landfills, MSW composting operations and incinerators.

The data and analysis are especially useful for identifying materials in waste that offer opportunities for increased recycling or targets for waste reduction.

The full report is online at www.moea.state.mn.us/policy/wastesort.cfm, or contact the OEA for a printed copy, 651-296-3417 or 800-657-3843.

Table 2-2: Minnesota per capita MSW generation, 1993-1999 (in tons)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Per capita change 1993-99
Greater Minnesota	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.93	0.96	+20%
Metropolitan Area	1.05	1.08	1.13	1.18	1.21	1.26	1.28	+22%
Minnesota	0.93	0.96	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.11	1.13	+21.5%

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

The ten-percent reduction goal

In 1993, the Legislature set 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. (Minn. Stat. § 115A.55, subd. 4)

While this goal has not been met, the OEA and Minnesota counties continue to search for the right combination of techniques that will successfully reduce waste in the state.

See Chapter 5 for details on source reduction efforts in Minnesota.

Figure 3-1: Recycling rates by county, 1999

1999 Recycling Rates

Statewide average: 47.2%
Metropolitan Area: 48.2%
Greater Minnesota: 46.7%

Legend:

- 15 % - 30 %
- 30 % - 40 %
- 40 % - 50 %
- 50 % - 85 %

3 Recycling in Minnesota

The heart of SCORE is Minnesota's recycling efforts, and programs around the state are among the nation's most successful. The statewide recycling rate rose to 47.2% in 1999, collecting nearly 2.2 million tons of recyclable materials — paper, metals, glass, plastic and more.

Recycling rates

For 1999, the OEA calculates a statewide recycling rate of 47.2 percent.

- The state's base recycling rate — tons recycled divided by tons of MSW generated — is 39.9 percent.
- Counties are eligible for credits of up to 8 percent for local programs dedicated to yard waste (5 percent) and source reduction (3 percent). Statewide, these credits averaged 7.3 percent for the 87 counties and WLSSD.

While the 1999 recycling rate is nearly one percent higher than 1998, part of this increase can be attributed to revisions to the formula the OEA uses to calculate the recycling rate. A new method was used to calculate the source reduction credit which increased the average credit per county from 1.8 percent in 1998 to 2.6 percent in 1999. Read "Calculating Minnesota's Recycling Rate" for more information on the revised source reduction checklist and credit formula.

- **Greater Minnesota.** As a region, Greater Minnesota recycled 46.7 percent of its MSW, up 1.6 percent from 1998. While part of this significant increase can be attributed to the revised source reduction credit formula, the base recycling rate for Greater Minnesota counties increased one percent to 39.7 percent in 1999.
- **Metropolitan Area.** The Metropolitan Area's 1999 recycling rate was 48.2 percent, dropping 0.4 percent from 1998. Although overall tons collected for recycling increased in 1999, they were exceeded by the increase in MSW generation in these seven counties.

The geographic distribution of 1999 county recycling rates is shown in Figure 3-1 (facing page). Recycling rates and tonnages for individual counties are also listed in Appendix A.

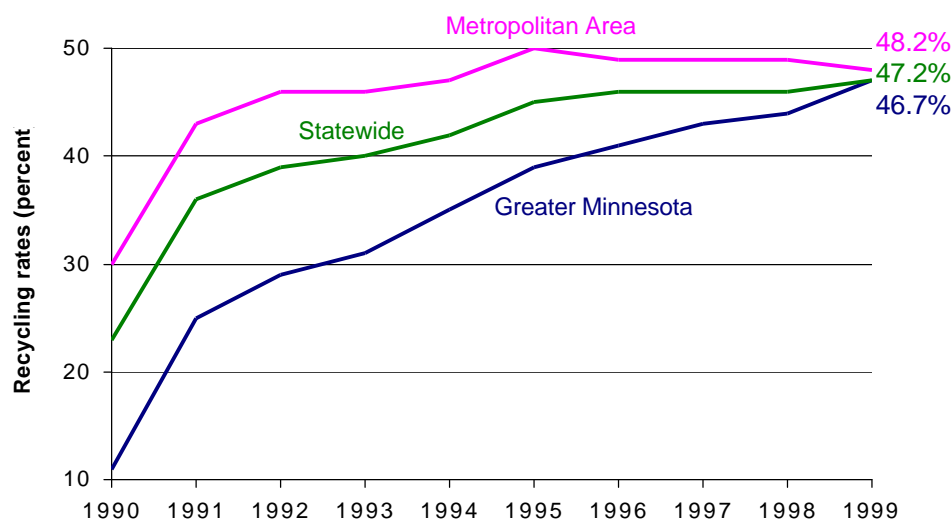
1999 Recycling Rates

	1999	Change 1998-99
Statewide	47.2%	+0.9%
Metro Area	48.2%	(0.4%)
Greater Minnesota	46.7%	+1.6%

Recyclables collected (tons)

	1999	Change 1998-99
Paper	803,320	+36,101
Metal	335,724	+10,275
Glass	112,383	+7,842
Plastic	42,288	+732
Food Waste	169,402	(3,721)
Problem Materials	101,025	+9,937
Textiles & Carpet	19,700	+2,788
Other	593,483	+2,927
Total	2,177,324	+66,867

Figure 3-2: Minnesota's recycling progress, 1990-1999



Since the SCORE legislation was enacted in 1989, Minnesota's statewide recycling rate has climbed by 24 percent. After aggressive growth in the early 1990s, recent increases in the recycling rate have been much smaller, although the tons collected for recycling continue to rise.

Minnesota's recycling rate: Smaller rates of increase

The statewide recycling rate has more than doubled since SCORE programs began, increasing by 24 percentage points between 1990 and 1999. As Figure 3-2 shows, much of that increase came in the early 1990s, followed by slower growth and smaller rates of increase. This trend has several explanations.

- **Maturity of collection programs.** Recycling systems in the state have become established, funded for nearly ten years. Collection programs in the Metropolitan Area grew rapidly, thanks in part to a more densely populated region and early funding from the 1985 Metropolitan Landfill Abatement Account. Counties in Greater Minnesota have gradually caught up with the Metro, building comprehensive collection programs that fit local needs. Statewide, collection programs have been able to grow by adding additional recyclable materials; after ten years, much of the “low-hanging fruit” is gone. Additional tons can be added — for example, an estimated 78,000 tons of wooden pallets are discarded in the state annually — but improved targeting of generators takes time.

Recycling programs continue to increase the number of Minnesotans served by recycling programs, but the rates of increase have slowed. For example, curbside recycling programs now include nearly 76 percent of the population. Counties are challenged to find ways to serve additional customers in a cost-effective manner.

- **Increase in waste generation.** The annual tons of recyclables collected by cities and counties continue to grow. However, as shown in Chapter 2, the amount of waste generated in the state also continues to grow. The rate of increase in MSW is outpacing the collection of recyclables.
- **Market issues.** Traditional recyclables such as glass may require new applications as traditional markets disappear or become too expensive due to transportation or processing costs. Non-traditional materials may have limited markets, require longer storage time, require greater processing and result in lower per-ton revenue.
- **Material shift.** Many products that were once packaged in glass are now in plastic. Such changes in consumer packaging have reduced the total weight of the recyclable materials collected, even as the number of recycled containers has increased.
- **Financial challenges.** While volumes of waste and recyclables have significantly increased, state funding has remained the same since the early years of the SCORE program. Counties must shoulder the cost of program changes and additions. Adding additional materials to collection programs can be expensive. Often, new materials add significant incremental cost while adding little or no revenue.

The OEA will continue to work with county programs to improve and expand collection efforts, highlighting opportunities as well as providing leadership to expand the markets for recyclable materials.

Calculating Minnesota's recycling rate

Minnesota's formula for calculating county, regional and statewide recycling rates (Figure 3-3) was developed in 1989. It has evolved over the years, with refinements that are meant to better reflect local efforts to collect, recycle and prevent waste.

Base recycling rate. This is calculated by dividing the tons of material collected for recycling by the tons of total materials disposed. This uses actual weights of collected recyclables and solid waste, as well as tonnage estimates of wastes that are not recorded — on-site disposal of waste and problem materials that are improperly disposed.

Credits. Counties can earn credits, in the form of percentage points added to their base recycling rate, by including activities for waste reduction and yard waste in their solid waste programs. The state places great emphasis on such programs, but measuring their impact on the disposal of MSW is a serious challenge. To reward counties that put effort into these

programs, and to simplify the year-end calculations, the annual SCORE survey includes sections (checklists) dedicated to waste reduction and yard waste composting efforts

- **Source reduction credit.** In 1993, the Minnesota Legislature adopted a three-percent source reduction credit to reward counties that make an effort to reduce overall waste volumes — waste prevention or “source reduction.” This “all-or-nothing” credit of three percent was awarded to counties that conducted at least 16 of the specific activities in the Source Reduction Checklist portion of the annual SCORE survey.

Beginning with 1999 data, the credit was changed to credit of one, two or three percent based on responses to a new, expanded checklist. In 1999, the average credit rose from 1.8 percent to 2.6 percent, as counties with smaller waste reduction programs received some reward for their efforts; all but two counties received some credit.

- **Yard waste credit.** In Minnesota, yard waste was officially banned from disposal in MSW by 1992. However, such wastes do require some type of disposal, and most counties operate one or more yard waste composting sites.

Due to a statutory change, 1994 was the last year that counties reported actual tons of yard waste recycled. Beginning in calendar year 1995, counties answered a series of questions on yard waste programs in the annual SCORE survey instead of providing tonnage data.

Under the yard waste credit, qualifying counties receive a credit of up to five percent.

Impact of the credits

Without credits, Minnesota’s base recycling rate for 1999 is 39.9 percent. The U.S. EPA reports that the average national recycling rate was 28.2 percent in 1998.

The credits for source reduction and yard waste activities increase Minnesota’s reported recycling rate by 7.5 percent. The OEA feels that this adjustment is justified, and better reflects the impacts of efforts to reduce and recycle waste in Minnesota.

- **Reducing the reporting burden placed on counties.** Both waste reduction and yard waste recycling are difficult for county offices to measure in terms of tons. Questions about programs help the OEA and counties make reasonable estimates of tons diverted or prevented without complicated new record-keeping procedures.

Some counties do have data for the impacts of waste reduction. For example, Crow Wing County received a 6.5-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.

- **Accounting for yard waste.** Thanks to education efforts at the local level, many residents have begun home composting and changed their landscaping efforts to reduce yard waste. Although yard waste is banned from disposal as garbage, waste sorts have shown that it makes up about 2 percent of Minnesota’s MSW.

The revised Source Reduction Checklist is Appendix C.

The complete 1999 SCORE Survey can be downloaded from the OEA’s Web site, or call the OEA at 651-296-3417 or 800-657-3843 toll free to request a printed copy.

www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/score.cfm

Minnesota’s 1999 Recycling Rate

Minnesota’s reported recycling rate rises to 47.2% using the credits, adding 7.5% to the statewide average.

Base recycling rate	39.9%
Average Yard Waste credit	4.7%
Average Source Reduction credit	2.6%

Figure 3-3: 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)

Table 3-1: Materials collected for recycling by grade, 1999

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

Material/Grade	Tons	Change 1998-99
Corrugated (OCC)	292,095	3%
Mixed paper	213,157	11%
Newsprint	198,365	6%
Office paper	41,519	(3%)
Magazine/catalog	27,687	26%
Other paper	27,209	61%
Phone book	3,039	(15%)
Computer paper	248	(98%)
Ferrous & non-ferrous	224,872	(3%)
Commingled metals	45,476	26%
Steel/tin cans	37,729	26%
Aluminum	27,648	(2%)
Mixed plastic	31,618	11%
Film plastic	3,152	(32%)
HDPE	2,822	(6%)
Other plastic	2,147	(37%)
PET	1,327	21%
Polystyrene	1,222	52%
Container glass	71,629	4%
Other glass	40,754	13%
Food waste	169,402	(2%)
Textiles	16,380	6%
Carpet	3,320	137%
Major appliances	36,610	6%
Vehicle batteries	30,636	3%
Waste tires	15,402	28%
HHW	6,699	33%
Used oil	6,160	9%
Used oil filters	2,416	(2%)
Electronic appliances	1,550	101%
Fluorescent/HID lamps	1,090	75%
Antifreeze	462	68%
Unspecified or Other	593,483	0%
TOTAL	2,177,324	+3%

Materials collected for recycling: Tons and trends

Nearly 2.2 million tons of recyclable materials were collected in 1999, a statewide increase of 3 percent from the previous year. Counties in Greater Minnesota showed the greatest growth, rising more than six percent, while Metropolitan Area counties collected 1.5 percent more material.

Highlights

For 1999, counties reported the largest increases in electronics, carpet, HID/fluorescent lights, and various grades of paper.

- Total tons of textiles and carpet collected for recycling increased to nearly 20,000 tons in 1999, a 3000-ton increase from 1998.
- Significant increases were seen in the tons collected of the categories banned materials (+10 percent) and glass (+8 percent) from 1998 figures.
- Collection of electronics doubled (+101 percent), with 1,550 tons collected in 1999. The OEA included electronics recycling as part of the SCORE survey for the first time in 1998. Part of this significant increase can be attributed to an electronics recycling pilot project conducted in 32 counties in Minnesota by Sony, Panasonic, Waste Management–Asset Recovery Group, the American Plastics Council and the Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance. The OEA is publishing a final report on this project.

Minnesota's recycling programs

When the Minnesota Legislature adopted the SCORE legislation, it provided counties with broad discretion in developing programs for recycling and the effective management of solid waste, household hazardous wastes and problem materials.

Minnesota has implemented a goal-driven recycling system, where each individual county is expected to develop appropriate programs that will help its residents meet mandated recycling goals set by the Legislature. Counties determine which materials will be collected for recycling, and are given much freedom in targeting waste generators in order to achieve the greatest collection of recyclable materials.

Such flexibility has allowed many counties and cities in the state to develop nationally recognized programs that provide unique opportunities to recycle and achieve high rates of local participation.

Minnesota's recycling goals

The original 1989 SCORE legislation established recycling goals of 25 percent in Greater Minnesota and 35 percent in the Metropolitan Area, which counties were expected to meet or exceed by December 31, 1993. Amendments to SCORE raised these goals to 35 percent for Greater Minnesota counties and 50 percent for the Metropolitan Area by December 31, 1996.

In measuring county progress toward the recycling goals, the OEA focuses on wastes aggregated for collection as MSW, restricting recyclable materials to those 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 hulks, most scrap metal, and mill scraps.

The recycling goals do include credits for yard waste programs (up to three to five percent) and source reduction (up to three percent), which are awarded based on county program activities (Minn. Stat. § 115A.551, subd. 2a. (2)).

In 1999, 56 counties met the revised recycling goals, two more counties than 1998.

- **Metropolitan Area.** Three of the seven Metro counties met the current 50-percent recycling goal.
- **Greater Minnesota.** Fifty-three (53) counties in Greater Minnesota met their 35-percent recycling goal.

No new recycling goals have been established by the Legislature; the OEA will use the 1996 goals until they are attained statewide or are revised in statute.

The OEA will continue to work with county solid waste officers — in particular, the 32 counties that did not meet their recycling goals in 1999 — to achieve the best recovery rates possible.

For the purposes of SCORE reporting, there are 88 "counties," which includes the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD).

Recycling program requirements

While county recycling program coordinators are given great flexibility in developing local programs that will achieve the state's recycling goals, the Legislature did establish some minimum requirements that all counties must meet. These conditions ensure some consistent access to recycling opportunities around the state.

Residential recycling

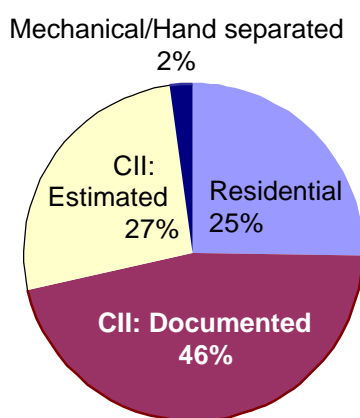
In 1999, roughly 25 percent of the materials collected for recycling in Minnesota came from residential sources, an increase of nearly 60,000 tons from 1998.

By law, Minnesota counties must promote recycling and ensure that all residents, including those in multi-family dwellings, have the following opportunities to recycle (Minn. Stat. § 115A.552).

- At least one recycling center in each county that is convenient for residents to use. This includes being open to the public year-round (at least 12 hours per week), accepting at least four broad types of materials, with posted highway signs identifying the center's location. In 1999, there were 103 material recovery facilities (MRFs) in the state.
- Convenient sites for collecting recyclable materials, with at least one recycling opportunity (drop-off or curbside collection) in cities with populations of more than 5,000. In 1999, Minnesota counties sponsored 597 recycling drop-off centers and 711 recycling stations.
- Curbside collection of recyclables in Greater Minnesota cities with populations of more than 20,000 and Metropolitan Area cities with populations of more than 5,000. In Minnesota, 758 residential curbside recycling collection programs currently provide service to more than 3.6 million people, nearly 76 percent of the state's population.

Many local programs have additional local recycling requirements or laws. In 1999, 21 counties required residents to participate in recycling programs and 20 counties required haulers to provide recycling collection services. In addition, 104 cities required residents to recycle and 150 cities required haulers to provide recycling collection services.

Figure 3-4: Sources of materials collected for recycling, 1999



Residential recyclables are collected through curbside recycling programs, as well as recycling stations and drop-offs.

Materials from the commercial/industrial/ institutional sector — **CII: Documented and Estimated** — are those recyclables that are generated by businesses and other large generators.

Mechanical/hand-separated recyclables are typically pulled out of solid waste at a materials recovery facility (MRF), an incinerator, or a composting facility.

Commercial recycling

The commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) sector was the source of 75 percent of the recyclable materials collected in Minnesota in 1999 — 1,629,347 tons. This is an increase of just over 8,000 tons from 1998.

State law requires that public buildings that have waste collection must also have collection programs for at least three recyclable materials. This applies to schools and other publicly owned buildings. (Minn. Stat. § 115A.151)

County programs are also expected to target the private sector — owners and managers of private businesses and buildings, as well as collectors of commercial MSW — by encouraging them to provide appropriate services and opportunities to recycle for commercial, industrial and institutional generators of solid waste. (Minn. Stat. § 115A.552, subd. 4)

In 1999 counties offered the following:

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

The number of counties that have specific commercial, industrial and institutional (CII) recycling programs stayed the same from 1998 to 1999.

4 Waste Disposal in Minnesota

Minnesota's recycling rates have been among the highest in the U.S., but achieving ever-higher rates is getting more difficult. Waste that is not recycled or prevented/reduced must be disposed of in an environmentally responsible manner. In Minnesota, waste is primarily managed in three ways:

- **Waste processing facilities.** Waste-to-energy incinerators and refuse-derived fuel (RDF) facilities process MSW to create energy; MSW composting facilities turn the organic portion of the wastestream into a useable amendment for soil.
- **Landfills** bury unprocessed and unprocessable MSW, rejects and residuals from waste processing facilities. Waste from Minnesota goes to landfills in Minnesota and neighboring states — Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.
- **On-site disposal** is MSW that is burned or buried on a resident's property. This typically includes burn barrels or farm dumps, which are still used in many parts of the state.

Waste processing

Waste processing means the treatment of waste after collection and before disposal, increasing the recovery of resources and reducing the volume of materials discarded as waste.

Minnesota's waste processing system (including one out-of-state facility in La Crosse, Wisconsin) managed nearly 1.3 million tons of MSW in 1999, which is 24 percent of the total MSW generated in the state.

In 1999, Minnesota-generated waste went to 16 MSW processing facilities — waste-to-energy incinerators, refuse-derived fuel (RDF) facilities and mixed MSW composting facilities.

Land disposal: Landfills

In 1999, landfilled MSW included unprocessed MSW, unprocessable MSW, and rejects and residuals from MSW processing facilities.

Landfilled MSW generated in Minnesota — nearly 1.8 million tons — goes to facilities in the state and landfills outside of Minnesota.

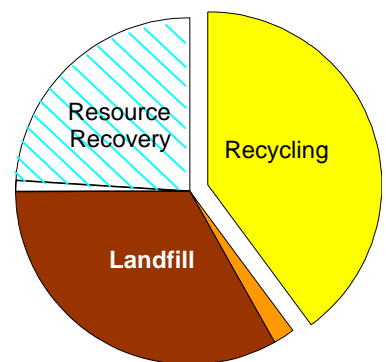
- 1.2 million tons of MSW generated in the state went to 24 landfills in Minnesota. Counties in the seven-county Metropolitan Area generated 55 percent of this waste, while 45 percent came from counties in Greater Minnesota.
- In addition, approximately 570,000 tons of MSW from Minnesota were sent to 10 out-of-state landfills in Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota.






On-site disposal

On-site disposal generally refers to waste disposed in burn barrels, fire pits, home incinerators or on-site dumps. Counties in Minnesota estimate that residents disposed of 80,000 tons of MSW using on-site disposal methods in 1999. County solid waste officers calculate these estimates using population data, the number of residents who utilize hauling services, and the number of people who "self-haul" waste to local facilities or transfer stations.

By applying national trends to local waste generation rates, the actual tonnage of MSW burned or buried in Minnesota range as high as 250,000 tons/year.

Figure 4-1: Minnesota's integrated waste system, 1999



	Resource Recovery	24.1%
	On-site Disposal	1.5%
	MSW Compost	0.4%
	Landfill	33.2%
	Recycled	40.7%

Calculations exclude OEA estimates of problem materials not collected for recycling in 1999 (112,436 tons).

The U.S. EPA estimates that one burn barrel produces as much dioxin as a full-scale municipal waste incinerator burning 200 tons/day.

A recent study by the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NACEC) estimates that burn barrels account for 24 percent of all dioxins produced.

Whether 80,000 or 250,000 tons/year, on-site disposal is still an important figure to calculate when reporting on waste disposal in Minnesota. A recent study conducted by WLSSD confirmed that many people still burn or bury their household wastes on-site.

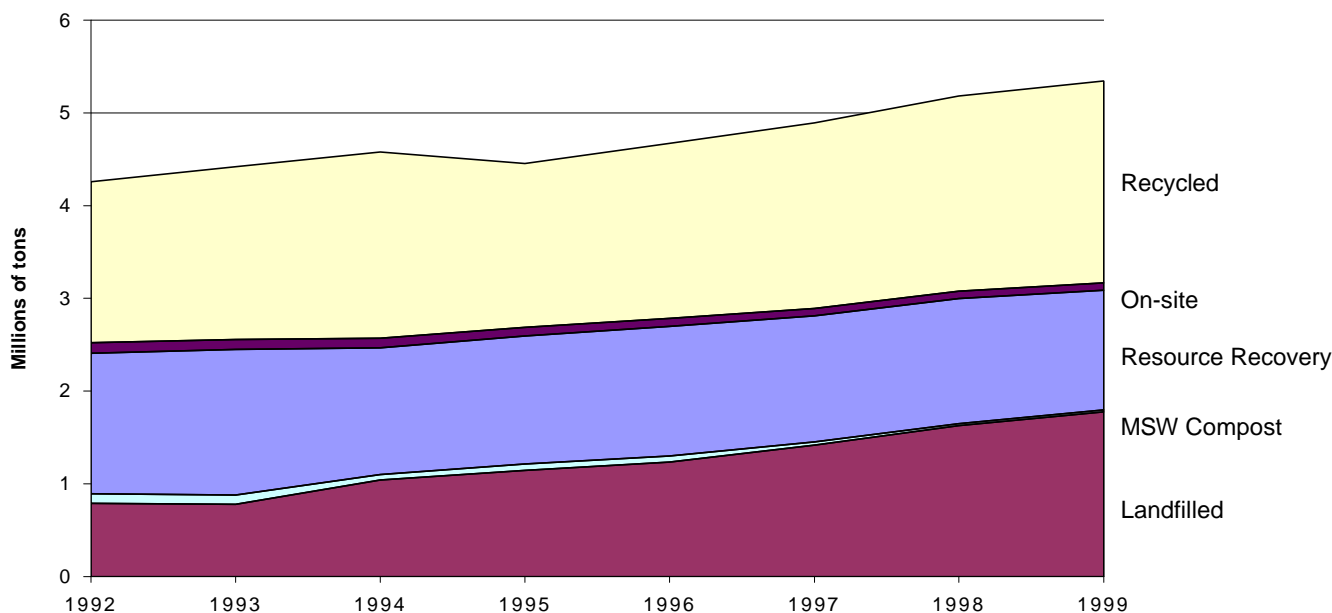
On-site disposal is a significant source of pollution, including heavy metals and the production of VOCs and dioxin. The OEA is particularly concerned about the impact of dioxin from burn barrels, as it is a very potent carcinogen that can have dramatic impacts on human immune, developmental and reproductive systems. Dioxin is formed when materials such as PVC plastic are burned at low temperatures.

The OEA is working with counties and local units of government to develop backyard burning reduction programs, has awarded numerous grants, and has compiled a number of resources to help counties reduce backyard burning and on-site disposal. The OEA is also participating in a dioxin sub-group of the joint Canada-U.S. Binational Toxics Strategy, discussing strategies for reducing the dioxin impact from burn barrels. The OEA will continue to work to reduce the threat dioxin poses from residential garbage burning in Minnesota.

Trends in waste disposal

In 1999, waste processing facilities received approximately 5 percent less Minnesota-generated MSW than in 1998. Using Minnesota's solid waste management hierarchy, landfilling MSW is the least-preferred method for waste disposal, yet, more waste is being landfilled each year. Based on current trends, the volume landfilled is expected to double by the year 2014.

Figure 4-2: Trends in Minnesota waste disposal, 1992-1999



Figures in millions of tons

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1998-99
Resource Recovery	1.52	1.57	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.36	1.35	1.29	(4.5%)
Landfill	0.79	0.78	1.04	1.15	1.24	1.42	1.63	1.78	+9.0%
MSW Compost	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	+9.7%
On-site Disposal	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	+2.7%
Unknown	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a
Recycled	1.74	1.86	2.01	1.77	1.89	2.00	2.11	2.18	+3.4%
Total	4.33	4.49	4.66	4.45	4.67	4.89	5.18	5.34	+3.1%

Does not include OEA estimates of problem materials not collected for recycling

Improved data collection at the county level has helped eliminate the category "Unknown"

5 Efforts to Reduce Waste in Minnesota

Minnesota's efforts are not restricted to managing waste. The state's steady increase in waste generation has environmental impacts, and is a burden on Minnesota's integrated waste system. As a result, state and local efforts are also focused on reducing waste. Preventing waste at its source is at the top of the waste management hierarchy because it is the most beneficial waste management strategy, both economically and environmentally.

Waste that is prevented at its source need not be managed or recycled, which means fewer costs and less pollution from transporting, recycling, processing or landfilling wastes. Waste reduction helps sustain the longevity and economic viability of the state's waste management systems.

Source reduction checklist

The annual SCORE survey includes the source reduction checklist, which helps the OEA assess county efforts to reduce waste at the local level. County programs can earn a credit of up to three percentage points which is added onto their recycling rate; this helps counties meet the Legislature's recycling goals.

The checklist has grown to include 42 questions, divided into five categories:

- Promotion
- General education/information
- Outreach to county departments and local governments
- Technical assistance
- Policy initiatives

Counties across the state are making an effort to bring the message of waste reduction to Minnesota residents and businesses. Some counties have been able to collect data on specific waste reduction efforts in their area. These efforts, coupled with the new checklist, have increased the average source reduction credit in 1999 to 2.6 percent.

The updated Source Reduction Checklist is Appendix C.

The complete SCORE Survey can be downloaded from the OEA Web site: www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/score.cfm

Statewide waste reduction media campaign

In 1999, the OEA launched an ambitious statewide education campaign focused on waste reduction. *Reduce Waste: If not you, who?* focuses on the opportunities that people have to reduce their everyday production of waste and recyclables. The target audience is Minnesota families with children.

As demonstrated in this report, Minnesotans have embraced the ethic of recycling and proper disposal of waste. The underlying goal of *If not you, who?* is to make the ideas of reducing and reusing social "norms," changing individual behaviors and attitudes about producing and disposing of waste.



Reduce Waste
If not you, who?

Scope

If not you, who? is a multi-level education effort consisting of mass media, public relations, and grassroots education.

- Television and radio commercials
- Newspaper advertising
- Billboards
- A campaign Web site: www.reduce.org

- Brochures/Fact sheets on specific ways to reduce waste throughout your daily routine — at home, work, school, and at the store
- Sample articles for local newspapers and newsletters
- Kits for peer educators to use in local schools and communities

The campaign is a priority for the OEA, and the message of waste reduction will be a cornerstone for other communication efforts. New materials will be added as the campaign's themes develop further.

OEA grants

The OEA has an online database summarizing funded grants projects:
www.moea.state.mn.us/grants/awarded.cfm

The OEA uses its Environmental Assistance Grants program to spur efforts to reduce waste throughout Minnesota. Eligible projects in the grants RFP for fiscal year 1999 included those which minimize toxicity, reduce materials used, or encourage the reuse of materials. Five materials exchange projects around the state were funded in this grant round.

Materials exchanges are networks that help businesses find uses for items that would otherwise be thrown away. Businesses save money by not having to pay for disposal, plus they can get materials they need inexpensively. The materials exchange projects will also explore the links to issues of environmental purchasing, education and information, and reducing specific waste streams such as construction and demolition waste. These grants help extend the statewide reach of the Minnesota Materials Exchange Alliance.

- Becker, Clay and Wilkin Counties
- Cass, Crow Wing and Hubbard Counties
- Chisago County
- Otter Tail County
- Southwest Regional Solid Waste Commission



The statewide materials exchange program went online in 1999, with a database and interactive Web site (www.mnexchange.org) that are used to conduct exchanges, track and measure results, and print the statewide materials exchange catalog.

6 Finance and Administration of SCORE Programs

In addition to enthusiastic support and participation by state residents and businesses, Minnesota's recycling and solid waste programs have succeeded thanks to long-term funding commitments from the Legislature and local governments. In 1999, Minnesota counties spent over \$41 million in state and local funds for SCORE-related programs, an increase of over \$2 million from 1998.

Such support demonstrates a strong dedication to the waste management hierarchy and the commitment of counties to solid waste abatement and management in Minnesota.

Details on county SCORE finances are found in Appendix A.

Funding of SCORE Programs

SCORE programs are funded by money from local government and the state.

SCORE block grants

From the inception of SCORE, state tax revenue has been dedicated to providing a stable funding source for recycling and waste reduction programs. Originally, the state's sales tax was extended to solid waste collection and disposal services. In 1997, this tax was replaced with a Solid Waste Management Tax, which is applied to charges for garbage service for residential, commercial and other wastes. Money from the state is passed on to the county level in the form of annual block grants.

In 1999, the OEA disbursed about \$14 million in SCORE block grants to counties that met the following eligibility 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.

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.

State funding has remained the same since the early years of the SCORE program, while volumes of waste and recyclables have significantly increased. As programs have changed, counties have shouldered the additional costs.

Table 6-1: SCORE expenditures, 1993-1999 (millions of dollars)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Change 1993-1999
Greater Minnesota	18.1	18.5	18.6	19.8	20.4	21.5	23.0	+27%
Metropolitan Area	23.1	21.1	16.4	17.1	16.1	16.7	18.4	-21%
Minnesota	41.2	39.7	34.9	36.8	36.6	38.1	41.4	+0.4%

Local contributions

Each county is required to match SCORE block grants with a local contribution of at least 25 percent. In 1999, counties exceeded this match by 7 times, contributing over \$29 million toward SCORE-related activities.

Counties use a variety of sources to pay for SCORE-eligible programs.

- **Tip fees** are fees charged at solid waste processing facilities.
- **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.
- **General revenue** is derived from county general funds.

Counties continue to shift their methods for financing solid waste programs, seeking to provide both waste assurance and reliable funding sources for programs.

County expenditures for SCORE

Within certain guidelines, counties have broad discretion in determining how to spend SCORE block grants and local matching funds. This flexibility allows counties to develop programs that best meet local needs.

The OEA monitors the county use of SCORE grants to ensure they are used to fund SCORE-eligible programs. Minn. Stat. § 115A.55 authorizes counties to spend SCORE block grants and matching funds on programs in the following areas:

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

Since 1993, SCORE program expenditures by counties in the Metropolitan Area have decreased by about 21 percent. Counties in Greater Minnesota have increased spending by 27 percent in that same period. As programs in Greater Minnesota mature, spending on infrastructure and programs is likely to slow in a similar fashion.

Table 6-1 shows SCORE expenditures by counties in Greater Minnesota and the Metropolitan Area for 1993-1999.

7 Evaluation and Improvement of SCORE Programs

Minnesota's solid waste and recycling programs receive periodic review to ensure that they fit the needs of the state. The Office of Environmental Assistance draws upon the experience of its staff in its policy initiatives, as well as input from stakeholders at the local government level and members of the private sector.

Solid Waste Policy Report

The Office of Environmental Assistance submits a *Solid Waste Policy Report* to the Legislature every two years. This report analyzes the status of the state's solid waste system, and makes recommendations regarding state waste management policies, system improvements and research.

In the January 2000 *Solid Waste Policy Report: Waste Management in Minnesota, A Transition to the 21st Century*, one of the OEA's proposed policy initiatives focused on revising the SCORE program. Among the specific recommendations:

- Revise the current recycling goals into more of a resource conservation-based system, placing increased emphasis on waste reduction, reuse, pollution prevention, toxicity reduction and organics composting.
- Revise the annual SCORE reporting form.
- Improve documentation of commercially generated waste.
- Obtain input from counties, local units of government, and businesses about the most effective ways to update the SCORE goals and reporting process.

The full Solid Waste Policy Report is available on the OEA's Web site:
www.moea.state.mn.us/policy/99policy.cfm

Regional SCORE meetings

In June 2000, the OEA held six regional meetings throughout Minnesota to obtain input from county staff on the positive and negative aspects of the SCORE program. Discussion centered around five basic questions:

- What is the hardest part about filling out the annual SCORE survey?
- What are the objectives of the current SCORE program as outlined in statute?
- What does the current SCORE program do well?
- Where does the current SCORE program fall short?
- What could be changed to improve the efficiency of the SCORE program?

Highlights

The feedback from these regional meetings was largely constructive. Here are some of the common themes offered up by county stakeholders for the future of SCORE.

- **Increase state funding.** In each meeting, there was one common request — increase SCORE funding. From household hazardous waste to extensive recycling programs, counties continue to use local funds to pay the majority of costs associated with managing solid waste. Since SCORE legislation was enacted in 1989, the relative amount of funding provided by the state has remained flat, although the size of programs and the volumes of waste and recyclables have increased dramatically. Counties voiced the concern that limited financial support may stall or even cause the termination of certain SCORE programs.
- **Reporting.** Meeting participants also agreed that the SCORE reporting process should be simplified. Suggestions ranged from eliminating portions of SCORE that mirror other state-

Comments from the regional meetings are summarized in Appendix B.

mandated reports (such as the Auditor's Report) to removing out-dated questions. Some of the proposed changes were already being worked on by OEA staff but others had not been considered as of yet and will help the OEA as this process continues.

OEA announcements

The OEA used the meetings to announce several upgrades to SCORE, including a revised *SCORE Guidebook* (used to answer frequently asked questions about the SCORE reporting process), the elimination of various survey questions, and a new, electronic version of the SCORE survey form to be distributed on-line and on diskette.

Next steps

Many of the recommendations and comments from the counties tie closely into the upcoming discussions of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, which will be appointed by the Governor's Appointments Committee in mid-2001. This group will identify barriers to the implementation of a totally integrated solid waste system as articulated in the OEA's *Solid Waste Policy Report* and work to identify solutions.

The OEA will pass policy- and statute-related items to these work groups for their consideration. In this way, the OEA hopes to avoid proposals that may later conflict with recommendations or actions from either the Solid Waste Technical Advisory Workgroup or the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. The OEA will re-evaluate these issues and any recommendations after these meetings have concluded.

The OEA will continue its work to evaluate and improve SCORE in the hopes of meeting future solid waste management challenges and ensuring environmental protection for Minnesotans in the years to come.

Appendices

A. 1999 SCORE Survey Responses

Finances

Revenues	A1-4
Revenue Summary	A5-6
Expenditures by Program Area	A7-10
Balance Sheet	A11-12

Recyclables Collected

Paper	A13-14
Metal.....	A15-16
Glass	A17-18
Plastic	A19-20
Organics, Textiles and Other Materials.....	A21-22
Banned Materials	A23-24

Wastes Generated.....	A25-26
-----------------------	--------

Recycling Rates.....	A27-28
----------------------	--------

B. SCORE Regional Meetings

C. Source Reduction Checklist

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Revenues (part 1)

County	CY1998 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Aitkin	\$0	0	\$200,161	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anoka	\$388,433	0	\$58,428	\$41,000	\$0	\$0
Becker	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Beltrami	(\$234,595)	0	\$0	\$54,565	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$35,709	0	\$1,135	\$23,503	\$0	\$0
Big Stone	\$0	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$0	0	\$0	\$176,896	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$66,331	0	\$0	\$295,349	\$0	\$0
Carlton	(\$99,157)	122	\$0	\$0	\$16,002	\$0
Carver	\$0	0	\$0	\$286,781	\$0	\$0
Cass	\$0	0	\$0	\$470,975	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$221	0	\$82,926	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$72,328	0	\$0	\$122,200	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$8,305	0	\$0	\$229,706	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$0	0	\$0	\$67,853	\$0	\$0
Cook	\$0	0	\$129,918	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$149,903	0	\$27,500	\$91,802	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$445,695	0	\$132,634	\$0	\$27,359	\$0
Dakota	\$449,541	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$171,824
Dodge	\$0	0	\$61,044	\$0	\$0	\$0
Faribault	\$7,443	0	\$13,750	\$30,379	\$1,288	\$0
Fillmore	\$0	0	\$48,972	\$0	\$0	\$0
Freeborn	\$0	2,453	\$0	\$255,821	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$0	0	\$315,270	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$10,517	0	\$0	\$73,542	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$0	0	\$0	\$4,827,296	\$19,080	\$0
Houston	\$0	0	\$81,249	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	(\$402,471)	0	\$13,750	\$320,235	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$149,543	0	\$10,196	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$0	0	\$129,647	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$88,858	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$111,870	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	0	\$0	\$168,768	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$24,980	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Koochiching	\$0	0	\$20,000	\$136,048	\$0	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	(\$40,490)	0	\$48,222	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake	\$0	0	\$145,048	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$0	0	\$36,950	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$0	0	\$38,675	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$110,479	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$0	0	\$12,567	\$140,599	\$0	\$32,070
Mahnomen	\$83,215	0	\$0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$23,009	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martin	\$104,985	0	\$124,862	\$0	\$0	\$0
McLeod	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$434,876
Meeker	\$136,836	0	\$15,500	\$0	\$0	\$0

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Revenues (part 1)

County	CY1998 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Mille Lacs	\$8,252	0	\$85,242	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$17,025	0	\$64,281	\$72,795	\$0	\$0
Mower	\$0	0	\$0	\$212,788	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$116,466	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$41,282	0	\$160,926	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$143,283	0	\$13,520	\$167,437	\$0	\$92,217
Norman	(\$8,314)	0	\$8,234	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	\$59,099	0	\$0	\$0	\$180,475	\$0
Otter Tail	\$17,700	0	\$0	\$243,672	\$0	\$0
Pennington	(\$65,331)	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$0	0	\$128,384	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$0	0	\$61,140	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	(\$56,779)	40,996	\$0	\$138,915	\$0	\$0
Pope/Douglas	\$49,053	0	\$175,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$0	0	\$0	\$2,662,789	\$0	\$0
Red Lake	(\$37,641)	0	\$5,566	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$0	0	\$0	\$237,473	\$0	\$0
Renville	\$110,999	0	\$83,796	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rice	(\$526,627)	0	\$0	\$355,487	\$0	\$0
Rock	(\$6,712)	0	\$54,403	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	(\$10,843)	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Saint Louis-partial	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$704,346	\$0
Scott	\$452,624	0	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$41,650
Sherburne	\$89,583	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$39,945
Sibley	\$27,947	0	\$58,915	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stearns	\$387,539	0	\$23,919	\$100,068	\$0	\$0
Steele	(\$49,110)	49,110	\$0	\$291,259	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$122,455	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	(\$39,788)	0	\$36,120	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$0	0	\$0	\$77,259	\$0	\$0
Traverse	(\$3,869)	3,869	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wabasha	(\$240,728)	0	\$14,257	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	(\$18,069)	0	\$21,488	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$0	0	\$71,463	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	0	\$0	\$717,348	\$0	\$0
Watsonwan	\$80,702	0	\$13,774	\$129,751	\$0	\$0
Western LSSD	\$416,099	0	\$0	\$378,000	\$0	\$0
Wilkin	\$0	0	\$0	\$61,699	\$0	\$0
Winona	(\$428,028)	428,028	\$0	\$597,843	\$0	\$0
Wright	\$647,052	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$363,815
Yellow Medicine	\$0	0	\$34,817	\$0	\$0	\$55,000
Metro Area	\$1,290,598	\$0	\$208,428	\$8,535,214	\$19,080	\$213,474
Greater Minn.	\$1,696,211	\$524,578	\$2,915,221	\$5,736,435	\$929,470	\$1,017,923
Minnesota	\$2,986,809	\$524,578	\$3,123,649	\$14,271,650	\$948,550	\$1,231,397

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Revenues (part 2)

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$55,000	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$260,161
Anoka	\$792,776	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$303,769	\$1,584,405
Becker	\$80,809	\$0	\$35,318	\$0	\$225,146	\$341,272
Beltrami	\$103,469	\$0	\$4,102	\$0	\$25	(\$72,434)
Benton	\$93,841	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$154,188
Big Stone	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$71,150
Blue Earth	\$151,951	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$328,847
Brown	\$0	\$0	\$2,859	\$40	\$7,097	\$371,676
Carlton	\$0	\$5,334	\$9,596	\$0	\$0	(\$68,103)
Carver	\$172,684	\$113,933	\$0	\$0	\$33,254	\$606,652
Cass	\$67,860	\$26,050	\$6,681	\$0	\$0	\$571,566
Chippewa	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$140,547
Chisago	\$53,642	\$21,436	\$7,891	\$0	\$0	\$277,497
Clay	\$145,484	\$26,000	\$11,339	\$0	\$6,482	\$427,315
Clearwater	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,737	\$21,119	\$1,112	\$149,820
Cook	\$0	\$0	\$2,400	\$56,176	\$0	\$188,494
Cottonwood	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$1,333	\$5,811	\$332,349
Crow Wing	\$140,005	\$842	\$9,428	\$0	\$372	\$756,335
Dakota	\$924,651	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,339	\$1,605,355
Dodge	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,783	\$53,034	\$500	\$171,361
Faribault	\$55,000	\$0	\$3,614	\$0	\$0	\$111,474
Fillmore	\$0	\$1,038	\$3,872	\$0	\$336	\$54,218
Freeborn	\$88,726	\$0	\$4,126	\$7,000	\$7,441	\$365,567
Goodhue	\$0	\$0	\$12,941	\$136,401	\$43,487	\$0
Grant	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$139,259
Hennepin	\$2,948,678	\$439,019	\$35,970	\$268,515	\$45,659	\$8,584,217
Houston	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,169	\$154,133	\$10,579	\$305,130
Hubbard	\$55,000	\$800	\$0	\$2,270	\$0	(\$10,417)
Isanti	\$40,783	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$119,297	\$0	\$5,046	\$0	\$82,889	\$336,878
Jackson	\$55,000	\$650	\$1,000	\$0	\$3,704	\$162,962
Kanabec	\$27,500	\$0	\$2,152	\$0	\$1,939	\$157,211
Kandiyohi	\$114,321	\$0	\$44,471	\$289,578	\$311,142	\$928,280
Kittson	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,737	\$13,485	\$6,244	\$104,445
Koochiching	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,685	\$16,243	\$0	\$231,976
Lac Qui Parle	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$65,132
Lake	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,723	\$20,387	\$0	\$222,158
Lake of the Woods	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$48,251	\$62	\$140,263
Le Sueur	\$68,673	\$0	\$3,718	\$8,632	\$3,098	\$122,796
Lincoln	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$184,321
Lyon	\$69,764	\$6,575	\$80,590	\$4,217	\$11,600	\$357,982
Mahnomen	\$55,000	\$0	\$3,192	\$0	\$0	\$155,157
Marshall	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,402	\$13,534	\$4,461	\$114,156
Martin	\$62,525	\$7,893	\$0	\$0	\$150	\$300,415
McLeod	\$95,055	\$0	\$10,305	\$174	\$0	\$540,410
Meeker	\$59,770	\$0	\$3,628	\$0	\$1,131	\$216,865

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Revenues (part 2)

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Mille Lacs	\$28,446	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$121,940
Morrison	\$85,952	\$0	\$3,168	\$0	\$87,010	\$330,231
Mower	\$102,982	\$0	\$10,735	\$109,507	\$150	\$436,162
Murray	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,922	\$193,138
Nicollet	\$82,327	\$0	\$5,593	\$9,540	\$1,718	\$301,386
Nobles	\$55,970	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$1,272	\$474,699
Norman	\$55,000	\$0	\$3,477	\$1,385	\$654	\$60,436
Olmsted	\$322,770	\$2,094	\$103,047	\$0	\$37,660	\$705,145
Otter Tail	\$148,754	\$0	\$37,104	\$459,720	\$37,189	\$944,138
Pennington	\$137,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$32,488	\$0	\$5,022	\$0	\$0	\$165,894
Pipestone	\$55,000	\$500	\$1,000	\$692	\$0	\$118,332
Polk	\$0	\$0	\$3,264	\$35,409	\$2,516	\$164,320
Pope/Douglas	\$140,986	\$0	\$9,576	\$0	\$4,680	\$379,295
Ramsey	\$1,357,557	\$145,148	\$0	\$63,262	\$162,907	\$4,391,663
Red Lake	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,235	\$10,542	\$0	\$37,702
Redwood	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,000	\$66,415	\$0	\$359,888
Renville	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$252,195
Rice	\$147,451	\$0	\$26,024	\$242,470	\$32,356	\$277,161
Rock	\$55,000	\$20,022	\$1,000	\$0	\$6,720	\$130,433
Roseau	\$55,000	\$0	\$5,181	\$16,042	\$5,173	\$70,553
Saint Louis-partial	\$265,033	\$1,207,132	\$7,401	\$0	\$0	\$2,183,912
Scott	\$209,529	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$853,803
Sherburne	\$159,780	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,007	\$290,315
Sibley	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,987	\$6,963	\$1,820	\$153,632
Stearns	\$359,746	\$0	\$5,429	\$5,617	\$2,199	\$884,517
Steele	\$88,899	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$560	\$380,718
Stevens	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50	\$191,255
Swift	\$27,500	\$0	\$2,400	\$50,515	\$0	\$76,747
Todd	\$65,781	\$0	\$2,197	\$50,953	\$0	\$196,190
Traverse	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$92	\$0	\$68,842
Wabasha	\$142,974	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,604	(\$81,893)
Wadena	\$55,000	\$110,064	\$3,658	\$661	\$6	\$172,807
Waseca	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$87,459	\$1,736	\$215,658
Washington	\$525,969	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,819	\$1,281,136
Watsonwan	\$0	\$0	\$2,293	\$0	\$331	\$0
Western LSSD	\$281,638	\$2,000	\$181,566	\$6,683	\$108,604	\$1,374,590
Wilkin	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,329	\$390	\$131,418
Winona	\$135,867	\$0	\$12,403	\$0	\$0	\$746,113
Wright	\$113,648	\$0	\$1,400	\$0	\$32,203	\$1,158,119
Yellow Medicine	\$0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0	\$8,055	\$98,872
<hr/>						
Metro Area	\$6,931,844	\$698,100	\$35,970	\$331,777	\$642,746	\$18,907,232
Greater Minn.	\$6,324,967	\$1,438,430	\$754,264	\$2,020,999	\$1,118,592	\$23,473,543
Minnesota	\$13,256,811	\$2,136,530	\$790,234	\$2,352,776	\$1,761,338	\$42,380,774

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Revenue summary

County	Adjusted CY1998 Revenue (carried over)	CY1999 Revenue	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$0	\$260,161	\$260,161
Anoka	\$388,433	\$1,195,972	\$1,584,405
Becker	\$0	\$341,272	\$341,272
Beltrami	(\$234,595)	\$162,161	(\$72,434)
Benton	\$35,709	\$118,479	\$154,188
Big Stone	\$0	\$71,150	\$71,150
Blue Earth	\$0	\$328,847	\$328,847
Brown	\$66,331	\$305,345	\$371,676
Carlton	(\$99,036)	\$30,932	(\$68,103)
Carver	\$0	\$606,652	\$606,652
Cass	\$0	\$571,566	\$571,566
Chippewa	\$221	\$140,326	\$140,547
Chisago	\$72,328	\$205,169	\$277,497
Clay	\$8,305	\$419,010	\$427,315
Clearwater	\$0	\$149,820	\$149,820
Cook	\$0	\$188,494	\$188,494
Cottonwood	\$149,903	\$182,446	\$332,349
Crow Wing	\$445,695	\$310,640	\$756,335
Dakota	\$449,541	\$1,155,814	\$1,605,355
Dodge	\$0	\$171,361	\$171,361
Faribault	\$7,443	\$104,031	\$111,474
Fillmore	\$0	\$54,218	\$54,218
Freeborn	\$2,453	\$363,114	\$365,567
Goodhue	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$10,517	\$128,742	\$139,259
Hennepin	\$0	\$8,584,217	\$8,584,217
Houston	\$0	\$305,130	\$305,130
Hubbard	(\$402,471)	\$392,055	(\$10,417)
Isanti	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$0	\$336,878	\$336,878
Jackson	\$88,858	\$74,104	\$162,962
Kanabec	\$111,870	\$45,341	\$157,211
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$928,280	\$928,280
Kittson	\$24,980	\$79,465	\$104,445
Koochiching	\$0	\$231,976	\$231,976
Lac Qui Parle	(\$40,490)	\$105,622	\$65,132
Lake	\$0	\$222,158	\$222,158
Lake of the Woods	\$0	\$140,263	\$140,263
Le Sueur	\$0	\$122,796	\$122,796
Lincoln	\$114,571	\$69,750	\$184,321
Lyon	\$0	\$357,982	\$357,982
Mahnomen	\$83,215	\$71,942	\$155,157
Marshall	\$23,009	\$91,147	\$114,156
Martin	\$104,985	\$195,430	\$300,415
McLeod	\$0	\$540,410	\$540,410
Meeker	\$136,836	\$80,029	\$216,865

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Revenue summary

County	Adjusted CY1998 Revenue (carried over)	CY1999 Revenue	Total Revenue
Mille Lacs	\$8,252	\$113,688	\$121,940
Morrison	\$17,025	\$313,206	\$330,231
Mower	\$0	\$436,162	\$436,162
Murray	\$116,466	\$76,672	\$193,138
Nicollet	\$41,282	\$260,104	\$301,386
Nobles	\$143,283	\$331,416	\$474,699
Norman	(\$8,314)	\$68,750	\$60,436
Olmsted	\$59,099	\$646,046	\$705,145
Otter Tail	\$17,700	\$926,438	\$944,138
Pennington	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$0	\$165,894	\$165,894
Pipestone	\$0	\$118,332	\$118,332
Polk	(\$15,783)	\$180,103	\$164,320
Pope/Douglas	\$49,053	\$330,242	\$379,295
Ramsey	\$0	\$4,391,663	\$4,391,663
Red Lake	(\$37,641)	\$75,343	\$37,702
Redwood	\$0	\$359,888	\$359,888
Renville	\$110,999	\$141,196	\$252,195
Rice	(\$526,627)	\$803,788	\$277,161
Rock	(\$6,712)	\$137,145	\$130,433
Roseau	(\$10,843)	\$81,396	\$70,553
Saint Louis-partial	\$0	\$2,183,912	\$2,183,912
Scott	\$452,624	\$401,179	\$853,803
Sherburne	\$89,583	\$200,732	\$290,315
Sibley	\$27,947	\$125,685	\$153,632
Stearns	\$387,539	\$496,978	\$884,517
Steele	\$0	\$380,718	\$380,718
Stevens	\$122,455	\$68,800	\$191,255
Swift	(\$39,788)	\$116,535	\$76,747
Todd	\$0	\$196,190	\$196,190
Traverse	\$0	\$68,842	\$68,842
Wabasha	(\$240,728)	\$158,835	(\$81,893)
Wadena	(\$18,069)	\$190,876	\$172,807
Waseca	\$0	\$215,658	\$215,658
Washington	\$0	\$1,281,136	\$1,281,136
Watonwan	\$0	\$0	\$0
Western LSSD	\$416,099	\$958,491	\$1,374,590
Wilkin	\$0	\$131,418	\$131,418
Winona	\$0	\$746,113	\$746,113
Wright	\$647,052	\$511,066	\$1,158,119
Yellow Medicine	\$0	\$98,872	\$98,872
<hr/>			
Metro Area	\$1,290,598	\$17,616,634	\$18,907,232
Greater Minn.	\$2,059,967	\$21,413,576	\$23,473,543
Minnesota	\$3,350,565	\$39,030,209	\$42,380,774

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 1)

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Aitkin	\$67,830	\$174,389	\$0	\$11,692	\$500
Anoka	\$405,089	\$20,351	\$95,571	\$181,804	\$30,697
Becker	\$80,792	\$129,038	\$6,837	\$47,477	\$0
Beltrami	\$0	\$226,294	\$15,000	\$30,709	\$0
Benton	\$26,459	\$10,956	\$0	\$22,511	\$5,712
Big Stone	\$11,512	\$60,621	\$0	\$5,872	\$0
Blue Earth	\$2,660	\$230,333	\$90,000	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$27,666	\$339,711	\$0	\$30,679	\$0
Carlton	\$54,921	\$84,524	\$0	\$3,438	\$0
Carver	\$206,931	\$112,792	\$29,999	\$150,493	\$271
Cass	\$95,185	\$380,029	\$5,018	\$91,334	\$0
Chippewa	\$14,185	\$123,320	\$0	\$2,783	\$0
Chisago	\$99,218	\$89,659	\$0	\$53,522	\$516
Clay	\$101,961	\$205,261	\$17,312	\$67,918	\$0
Clearwater	\$29,372	\$95,754	\$480	\$14,860	\$0
Cook	\$9,125	\$174,517	\$0	\$4,852	\$0
Cottonwood	\$120,529	\$59,825	\$0	\$7,330	\$0
Crow Wing	\$104,582	\$1,000	\$2,640	\$65,373	\$0
Dakota	\$584,133	\$25,701	\$0	\$512,010	\$0
Dodge	\$23,903	\$150,978	\$0	\$11,438	\$0
Faribault	\$8,283	\$33,156	\$0	\$12,416	\$0
Fillmore	\$39,691	\$0	\$0	\$5,802	\$1,060
Freeborn	\$73,249	\$276,272	\$4,294	\$4,970	\$0
Goodhue	\$51,608	\$356,651	\$0	\$97,467	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$97,896	\$0	\$23,910	\$0
Hennepin	\$884,759	\$1,124,909	\$40,080	\$3,349,719	\$11,739
Houston	\$36,569	\$256,982	\$0	\$9,757	\$0
Hubbard	\$35,395	\$201,031	\$1,806	\$40,105	\$2,006
Isanti	\$40,250	\$46,740	\$0	\$22,209	\$0
Itasca	\$97,482	\$210,606	\$996	\$24,346	\$0
Jackson	\$28,564	\$8,575	\$0	\$8,915	\$0
Kanabec	\$5,187	\$57,292	\$0	\$12,636	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$192,799	\$392,822	\$0	\$342,658	\$0
Kittson	\$33,791	\$1,377	\$0	\$7,208	\$0
Koochiching	\$117,763	\$76,341	\$15,500	\$13,247	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$38,000	\$64,344	\$0	\$5,910	\$0
Lake	\$21,302	\$174,774	\$540	\$18,967	\$500
Lake of the Woods	\$19,890	\$106,434	\$0	\$13,711	\$0
Le Sueur	\$15,059	\$64,912	\$0	\$26,013	\$0
Lincoln	\$19,969	\$43,218	\$0	\$1,188	\$0
Lyon	\$78,828	\$175,747	\$0	\$65,626	\$18,037
Mahnomen	\$27,313	\$28,802	\$0	\$19,775	\$0
Marshall	\$19,314	\$3,565	\$0	\$8,753	\$0
Martin	\$19,250	\$175,248	\$1,968	\$17,777	\$1,102
McLeod	\$132,838	\$41,306	\$21,835	\$54,700	\$0
Meeker	\$9,118	\$55,958	\$0	\$23,717	\$0

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 1)

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Mille Lacs	\$37,540	\$83,800	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$35,070	\$121,945	\$15,493	\$73,214	\$1,782
Mower	\$103,415	\$318,179	\$0	\$6,007	\$954
Murray	\$40,939	\$15,006	\$0	\$3,893	\$0
Nicollet	\$33,034	\$179,363	\$0	\$28,933	\$0
Nobles	\$69,728	\$174,256	\$0	\$15,295	\$0
Norman	\$15,349	\$38,419	\$0	\$4,162	\$0
Olmsted	\$26,640	\$228,558	\$66,939	\$285,445	\$36,949
Otter Tail	\$531,055	\$219,908	\$6,870	\$107,543	\$8,150
Pennington	\$19,895	\$24,327	\$0	\$9,198	\$0
Pine	\$10,079	\$145,280	\$0	\$8,460	\$0
Pipestone	\$14,884	\$130,273	\$0	\$10,080	\$0
Polk	\$23,182	\$213,656	\$400	\$45,287	\$1,977
Pope/Douglas	\$146,318	\$122,936	\$30,716	\$8,556	\$0
Ramsey	\$1,157,426	\$324,925	\$742,144	\$797,943	\$87,517
Red Lake	\$14,514	\$77,981	\$100	\$7,914	\$0
Redwood	\$111,672	\$125,816	\$0	\$10,439	\$8,000
Renville	\$5,800	\$151,551	\$0	\$1,067	\$0
Rice	\$251,989	\$463,768	\$41,500	\$107,252	\$500
Rock	\$42,341	\$55,944	\$2,735	\$27,856	\$923
Roseau	\$11,905	\$0	\$0	\$15,156	\$0
Saint Louis-partial	\$107,779	\$1,702,321	\$0	\$334,620	\$1,651
Scott	\$191,963	\$0	\$0	\$113,019	\$0
Sherburne	\$6,950	\$25,819	\$1,400	\$30,216	\$0
Sibley	\$17,871	\$52,142	\$0	\$20,643	\$0
Stearns	\$114,832	\$159,081	\$49,085	\$81,397	\$17,134
Steele	\$67,507	\$284,943	\$0	\$7,704	\$200
Stevens	\$29,681	\$35,618	\$2,800	\$8,614	\$0
Swift	\$150,959	\$33,540	\$2,900	\$6,630	\$2,100
Todd	\$44,270	\$102,626	\$624	\$29,639	\$0
Traverse	\$42,925	\$27,245	\$0	\$3,066	\$0
Wabasha	\$34,417	\$90,353	\$0	\$8,281	\$0
Wadena	\$24,723	\$155,932	\$3,000	\$20,779	\$0
Waseca	\$49,442	\$124,758	\$843	\$39,108	\$0
Washington	\$183,217	\$24,995	\$0	\$383,537	\$39,947
Watonwan	\$6,721	\$154,752	\$6,793	\$8,772	\$0
Western LSSD	\$364,951	\$52,354	\$101,103	\$219,582	\$5,000
Wilkin	\$23,975	\$55,192	\$8,815	\$40,014	\$1,558
Winona	\$140,411	\$441,625	\$0	\$145,780	\$0
Wright	\$59,746	\$12,791	\$36,000	\$28,408	\$0
Yellow Medicine	\$7,802	\$86,138	\$0	\$346	\$0
<hr/>					
Metro Area	\$3,613,518	\$1,633,673	\$907,794	\$5,488,524	\$170,171
Greater Minn.	\$4,871,722	\$11,974,452	\$562,342	\$3,162,926	\$116,311
Minnesota	\$8,485,240	\$13,608,125	\$1,470,136	\$8,651,450	\$286,482

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 2)

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Aitkin	\$5,200	\$0	\$550	\$0
Anoka	\$93,475	\$0	\$0	\$757,418
Becker	\$10,957	\$0	\$0	\$66,171
Beltrami	\$20,457	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$11,379	\$10,000	\$0	\$5,283
Big Stone	\$1,288	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$5,854	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$7,143	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carlton	\$5,042	\$0	\$0	\$9,194
Carver	\$30,573	\$0	\$8,424	\$67,169
Cass	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$165	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$14,439	\$0	\$0	\$1,000
Clay	\$13,337	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$5,760	\$0	\$3,594	\$0
Cook	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$3,313	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$13,824	\$0	\$1,736	\$167,905
Dakota	\$263,069	\$0	\$0	\$223,733
Dodge	\$25,536	\$800	\$0	\$0
Faribault	\$2,223	\$0	\$0	\$53,456
Fillmore	\$7,665	\$0	\$0	\$0
Freeborn	\$6,782	\$0	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$2,374	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$1,412	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$182,114	\$42,219	\$0	\$2,948,678
Houston	\$1,823	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	\$11,712	\$0	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$2,034	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$3,418	\$0	\$30	\$0
Jackson	\$4,489	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$577	\$0	\$0	\$45,703
Koochiching	\$9,125	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$5,432	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
Lake	\$6,075	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$228	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$16,812	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$19,744	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mahnomen	\$524	\$0	\$112	\$0
Marshall	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$54,987
Martin	\$11,575	\$0	\$0	\$20,256
McLeod	\$42,445	\$0	\$0	\$247,286
Meeker	\$15,262	\$0	\$0	\$24,997

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 2)

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Mille Lacs	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$8,769	\$0	\$0	\$29,435
Mower	\$7,607	\$0	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$5,605	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$19,011	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$5,330	\$0	\$0	\$0
Norman	\$1,026	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	\$77,367	\$0	\$0	\$0
Otter Tail	\$50,841	\$0	\$2,071	\$0
Pennington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$2,075	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$1,204	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$7,165	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pope/Douglas	\$14,488	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$281,709	\$0	\$0	\$999,999
Red Lake	\$1,206	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$7,572	\$0	\$0	\$22,446
Renville	\$1,093	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rice	\$17,850	\$1,500	\$100	\$0
Rock	\$4,007	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$58,742
Saint Louis-partial	\$36,787	\$0	\$0	\$754
Scott	\$19,741	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sherburne	\$50,316	\$37,054	\$35,628	\$87,669
Sibley	\$13,504	\$0	\$0	\$49,472
Stearns	\$40,050	\$8,485	\$8,485	\$106,697
Steele	\$20,364	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$3,196	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	\$3,455	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$1,871	\$0	\$17,160	\$0
Traverse	\$473	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wabasha	\$2,134	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	\$60	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$1,508	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$109,003	\$0	\$0	\$540,438
Watonwan	\$1,967	\$0	\$325	\$0
Western LSSD	\$107,882	\$0	\$2,569	\$89,462
Wilkin	\$1,864	\$0	\$0	\$0
Winona	\$13,834	\$1,222	\$0	\$3,241
Wright	\$8,734	\$0	\$0	\$155,949
Yellow Medicine	\$4,586	\$0	\$0	\$0
<hr/>				
Metro Area	\$979,684	\$42,219	\$8,424	\$5,537,435
Greater Minn.	\$860,922	\$59,061	\$72,360	\$1,301,605
Minnesota	\$1,840,606	\$101,280	\$80,784	\$6,839,040

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	CY 1999 Balance
Aitkin	\$260,161	\$260,161	\$0
Anoka	\$1,584,405	\$1,584,405	(\$0)
Becker	\$341,272	\$341,272	\$0
Beltrami	(\$72,434)	\$292,460	(\$364,894)
Benton	\$154,188	\$92,300	\$61,888
Big Stone	\$71,150	\$79,292	(\$8,142)
Blue Earth	\$328,847	\$328,847	\$0
Brown	\$371,676	\$405,199	(\$33,523)
Carlton	(\$68,103)	\$157,119	(\$225,222)
Carver	\$606,652	\$606,652	\$0
Cass	\$571,566	\$571,566	\$0
Chippewa	\$140,547	\$140,452	\$95
Chisago	\$277,497	\$258,353	\$19,144
Clay	\$427,315	\$405,789	\$21,526
Clearwater	\$149,820	\$149,820	\$0
Cook	\$188,494	\$188,494	\$0
Cottonwood	\$332,349	\$190,997	\$141,352
Crow Wing	\$756,335	\$357,060	\$399,275
Dakota	\$1,605,355	\$1,608,646	(\$3,291)
Dodge	\$171,361	\$212,654	(\$41,293)
Faribault	\$111,474	\$109,534	\$1,940
Fillmore	\$54,218	\$54,218	\$0
Freeborn	\$365,567	\$365,567	\$0
Goodhue	\$0	\$508,099	\$0
Grant	\$139,259	\$123,218	\$16,041
Hennepin	\$8,584,217	\$8,584,217	\$0
Houston	\$305,130	\$305,130	\$0
Hubbard	(\$10,417)	\$292,054	(\$302,471)
Isanti	\$0	\$111,232	\$0
Itasca	\$336,878	\$336,878	\$0
Jackson	\$162,962	\$50,542	\$112,420
Kanabec	\$157,211	\$75,215	\$81,996
Kandiyohi	\$928,280	\$928,280	\$0
Kittson	\$104,445	\$88,655	\$15,790
Koochiching	\$231,976	\$231,976	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$65,132	\$115,186	(\$50,054)
Lake	\$222,158	\$222,158	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$140,263	\$140,263	\$0
Le Sueur	\$122,796	\$122,796	\$0
Lincoln	\$184,321	\$64,375	\$119,946
Lyon	\$357,982	\$357,982	\$0
Mahnomen	\$155,157	\$76,525	\$78,631
Marshall	\$114,156	\$86,619	\$27,537
Martin	\$300,415	\$247,176	\$53,239
McLeod	\$540,410	\$540,410	(\$0)
Meeker	\$216,865	\$129,053	\$87,812

County SCORE Survey Responses

Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	CY 1999 Balance
Mille Lacs	\$121,940	\$121,940	\$0
Morrison	\$330,231	\$285,708	\$44,523
Mower	\$436,162	\$436,162	\$0
Murray	\$193,138	\$65,442	\$127,696
Nicollet	\$301,386	\$260,341	\$41,045
Nobles	\$474,699	\$264,609	\$210,090
Norman	\$60,436	\$58,956	\$1,480
Olmsted	\$705,145	\$721,898	(\$16,753)
Otter Tail	\$944,138	\$926,438	\$17,700
Pennington	\$0	\$53,420	\$0
Pine	\$165,894	\$165,894	\$0
Pipestone	\$118,332	\$156,442	(\$38,109)
Polk	\$164,320	\$291,666	(\$127,347)
Pope/Douglas	\$379,295	\$323,013	\$56,282
Ramsey	\$4,391,663	\$4,391,663	\$0
Red Lake	\$37,702	\$101,716	(\$64,014)
Redwood	\$359,888	\$285,944	\$73,944
Renville	\$252,195	\$159,511	\$92,684
Rice	\$277,161	\$884,459	(\$607,298)
Rock	\$130,433	\$133,806	(\$3,373)
Roseau	\$70,553	\$85,803	(\$15,250)
Saint Louis-partial	\$2,183,912	\$2,183,912	\$0
Scott	\$853,803	\$324,724	\$529,079
Sherburne	\$290,315	\$275,051	\$15,264
Sibley	\$153,632	\$153,632	\$0
Stearns	\$884,517	\$585,246	\$299,271
Steele	\$380,718	\$380,718	\$0
Stevens	\$191,255	\$79,909	\$111,346
Swift	\$76,747	\$199,584	(\$122,837)
Todd	\$196,190	\$196,190	\$0
Traverse	\$68,842	\$73,709	(\$4,867)
Wabasha	(\$81,893)	\$135,185	(\$217,078)
Wadena	\$172,807	\$204,495	(\$31,687)
Waseca	\$215,658	\$215,658	\$0
Washington	\$1,281,136	\$1,281,136	\$0
Watonwan	\$0	\$179,330	\$0
Western LSSD	\$1,374,590	\$942,903	\$431,687
Wilkin	\$131,418	\$131,418	\$0
Winona	\$746,113	\$746,113	\$0
Wright	\$1,158,119	\$301,629	\$856,490
Yellow Medicine	\$98,872	\$98,872	\$0
<hr/>			
Metro Area	\$18,907,232	\$18,381,443	\$525,788
Greater Minn.	\$23,473,543	\$22,981,702	\$1,343,922
Minnesota	\$42,380,774	\$41,363,145	\$1,869,711

County SCORE Survey Responses

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	702	78	0	208	23	0	8	1,019
Anoka	93	35,332	751	18,417	13,488	1,440	140	328	69,989
Becker	0	2,108	154	131	687	156	0	20	3,256
Beltrami	0	2,546	0	0	93	135	706	0	3,481
Benton	0	2,025	45	12,205	1,352	324	971	27	16,949
Big Stone	0	186	36	0	96	6	0	0	324
Blue Earth	0	9,365	2,004	5,996	6,372	33	632	56	24,457
Brown	0	3,606	9	1,623	994	121	83	0	6,437
Carlton	0	1,712	26	402	1,400	59	0	0	3,600
Carver	0	6,124	5	3,425	3,444	4,629	0	0	17,628
Cass	0	2,006	47	0	1,290	17	0	0	3,360
Chippewa	0	974	60	24	440	5	0	0	1,503
Chisago	0	2,401	0	52	2,305	362	0	50	5,170
Clay	0	2,245	129	218	1,692	115	0	26	4,426
Clearwater	0	233	12	0	52	5	0	0	302
Cook	0	457	88	0	154	40	0	0	739
Cottonwood	0	1,580	17	0	260	8	0	0	1,865
Crow Wing	0	4,017	4,785	2,480	944	24	0	7	12,257
Dakota	0	9,340	1,232	22,519	19,488	2,075	0	606	55,260
Dodge	0	632	42	503	2	65	4	0	1,248
Faribault	20	979	0	500	0	30	243	0	1,773
Fillmore	0	175	43	42	244	0	0	1	504
Freeborn	0	4,797	891	0	515	0	0	0	6,203
Goodhue	0	1,821	175	0	866	62	228	0	3,151
Grant	0	160	0	0	117	27	0	0	303
Hennepin	12	35,476	3,534	35,315	52,442	10,519	75	688	138,061
Houston	0	351	88	0	412	0	0	0	851
Hubbard	0	1,824	0	101	346	0	0	7	2,278
Isanti	7	1,633	116	0	745	204	0	9	2,714
Itasca	30	4,283	161	1,194	1,659	161	0	9	7,497
Jackson	0	835	257	0	170	50	0	0	1,313
Kanabec	0	289	24	2,960	159	7	0	1	3,441
Kandiyohi	0	3,817	315	253	904	284	152	0	5,726
Kittson	0	60	4	0	135	4	0	1	203
Koochiching	0	730	43	2,192	0	0	0	0	2,965
Lac Qui Parle	0	394	108	67	246	42	0	2	860
Lake	41	730	66	50	263	41	0	4	1,195
Lake of the Wooc	0	229	12	0	10	8	0	6	265
Le Sueur	0	713	0	646	184	0	0	0	1,543
Lincoln	0	293	0	0	88	0	0	0	381
Lyon	0	4,913	20	496	489	0	0	0	5,917
Mahnomen	0	100	8	0	53	0	0	0	161
Marshall	0	65	1	49	152	3	0	1	271
Martin	0	3,164	235	0	675	365	0	0	4,439
McLeod	0	921	99	728	1,714	201	0	1	3,665
Meeker	0	693	7	79	377	66	0	0	1,222

County SCORE Survey Responses

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	2,955	50	0	416	52	0	0	3,472
Morrison	0	1,873	879	0	1,297	956	0	0	5,005
Mower	0	9,309	160	0	958	368	0	6	10,801
Murray	0	810	44	0	367	18	0	0	1,239
Nicollet	0	2,338	0	5,065	625	10	0	0	8,038
Nobles	0	3,260	151	0	812	386	0	0	4,609
Norman	0	236	0	0	67	1	0	0	304
Olmsted	0	11,962	649	387	5,334	1,373	5,894	53	25,652
Otter Tail	0	2,714	23	0	918	0	200	0	3,854
Pennington	0	1,281	0	0	43	0	0	0	1,324
Pine	0	696	4	193	414	32	20	0	1,359
Pipestone	0	733	0	0	408	0	0	0	1,141
Polk	0	1,955	144	0	421	110	0	0	2,630
Pope/Douglas	0	8,175	163	455	1,391	0	0	5	10,189
Ramsey	0	2,452	339	21,760	24,854	135	4,668	131	54,339
Red Lake	0	146	10	0	113	0	0	2	271
Redwood	0	1,663	158	3	322	123	15	4	2,288
Renville	0	582	64	43	495	0	0	6	1,190
Rice	0	6,341	62	0	2,416	0	0	24	8,843
Rock	0	728	0	26	253	29	146	0	1,181
Roseau	0	1,747	2	0	191	78	0	1	2,019
Saint Louis	0	3,442	0	3,993	485	105	0	0	8,025
Scott	0	8,458	4	6,272	3,394	3	0	24	18,156
Sherburne	9	1,958	187	1,136	1,439	258	55	23	5,065
Sibley	0	1,439	0	225	148	0	0	0	1,811
Stearns	1	12,843	6,707	6,246	5,027	1,390	557	61	32,832
Steele	0	1,637	72	2,640	8	302	0	2	4,660
Stevens	0	385	12	26	198	18	0	2	641
Swift	35	558	57	0	377	99	0	0	1,126
Todd	0	1,382	0	71	223	0	11,248	0	12,925
Traverse	0	119	17	0	65	4	0	0	205
Wabasha	0	2,379	17	0	890	40	0	0	3,326
Wadena	0	427	0	220	0	0	6	0	653
Waseca	0	2,999	123	33,157	181	356	413	7	37,236
Washington	0	15,185	451	12,541	15,830	11,930	0	329	56,266
Watsonwan	0	1,715	0	0	984	0	0	0	2,699
Western LSSD	0	10,525	1,176	4,904	3,889	1,523	746	502	23,265
Wilkin	0	168	19	24	153	0	0	0	363
Winona	0	5,107	126	1,101	1,862	50	0	0	8,246
Wright	0	1,914	15	3	3,154	33	0	0	5,118
Yellow Medicine	0	464	76	0	215	22	6	0	783
<hr/>									
Metro Area	105	112,368	6,315	#####	132,942	30,731	4,883	2,106	409,698
Greater Minn.	142	179,727	21,373	92,909	65,424	10,788	22,326	934	393,622
Minnesota	248	292,095	27,687	#####	198,365	41,519	27,209	3,039	803,320

County SCORE Survey Responses

Metal collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Aluminum	Co-mingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Aitkin	35	0	237	61	333
Anoka	461	339	23,656	713	25,169
Becker	205	0	0	90	295
Beltrami	119	0	353	85	557
Benton	976	1,728	478	126	3,308
Big Stone	25	0	0	23	49
Blue Earth	6,611	3,149	1,000	794	11,554
Brown	427	0	1,287	918	2,631
Carlton	212	0	111	173	496
Carver	103	157	7,080	223	7,563
Cass	155	0	0	24	179
Chippewa	39	64	0	12	115
Chisago	348	0	714	161	1,223
Clay	83	0	243	187	513
Clearwater	36	0	252	12	300
Cook	18	0	153	28	199
Cottonwood	17	0	456	44	517
Crow Wing	160	0	4,175	370	4,705
Dakota	533	9,362	6,579	164	16,639
Dodge	31	22	1,183	35	1,271
Faribault	25	10	618	50	703
Fillmore	13	18	31	63	124
Freeborn	63	0	0	5,078	5,141
Goodhue	25	0	7,064	44	7,133
Grant	9	0	120	23	153
Hennepin	4,899	1,045	49,282	2,960	58,186
Houston	174	0	518	67	760
Hubbard	107	0	2,326	47	2,480
Isanti	248	0	1,055	479	1,782
Itasca	267	40	972	361	1,640
Jackson	72	0	339	50	461
Kanabec	65	21	100	27	212
Kandiyohi	223	2	0	150	376
Kittson	3	68	6	0	77
Koochiching	59	0	123	27	209
Lac Qui Parle	35	36	45	51	167
Lake	6	535	76	17	634
Lake of the Woods	41	0	236	23	300
Le Sueur	702	6	2,018	138	2,864
Lincoln	6	0	0	25	31
Lyon	182	0	100	213	495
Mahnomen	10	0	47	13	70
Marshall	0	65	175	0	240
Martin	106	1,055	890	721	2,772
McLeod	64	142	727	208	1,141
Meeker	143	0	175	327	644

County SCORE Survey Responses

Metal collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Aluminum	Co-mingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Mille Lacs	265	0	40	242	548
Morrison	77	2,005	266	0	2,348
Mower	242	0	142	121	505
Murray	58	0	12	39	109
Nicollet	867	162	666	127	1,823
Nobles	154	27	0	96	277
Norman	17	33	644	0	694
Olmsted	220	136	3,063	273	3,692
Otter Tail	213	0	1,500	143	1,855
Pennington	38	0	1,650	533	2,221
Pine	58	4,067	126	83	4,333
Pipestone	21	0	158	67	245
Polk	103	384	0	2,039	2,526
Pope/Douglas	114	10	967	243	1,334
Ramsey	319	1,829	37,098	423	39,670
Red Lake	15	39	220	13	287
Redwood	529	109	4,933	62	5,633
Renville	130	0	575	113	818
Rice	317	0	1,110	649	2,076
Rock	71	0	1,527	87	1,684
Roseau	15	86	267	0	368
Saint Louis	211	200	31,860	887	33,158
Scott	771	9,147	2,095	8,693	20,705
Sherburne	566	613	2,241	785	4,204
Sibley	374	0	205	83	662
Stearns	851	8,672	7,417	2,403	19,343
Steele	41	0	439	1,186	1,667
Stevens	102	0	442	174	718
Swift	92	9	44	69	214
Todd	16	0	254	19	290
Traverse	58	3	100	14	175
Wabasha	88	0	10	306	403
Wadena	253	0	387	98	738
Waseca	116	0	1,472	35	1,623
Washington	834	79	2,042	721	3,676
Watonwan	24	0	306	77	407
Western LSSD	597	1	5,068	341	6,008
Wilkin	24	0	59	21	103
Winona	456	0	156	675	1,287
Wright	108	0	311	271	689
Yellow Medicine	84	0	0	114	198
<hr/>					
Metro Area	7,919	21,959	127,832	13,897	171,608
Greater Minn.	19,728	23,517	97,039	23,831	164,116
Minnesota	27,648	45,476	224,872	37,729	335,724

County SCORE Survey Responses

Glass collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Aitkin	167	0	167
Anoka	6,019	203	6,221
Becker	312	0	312
Beltrami	334	0	334
Benton	180	0	180
Big Stone	59	0	59
Blue Earth	535	53	588
Brown	387	0	387
Carlton	671	0	671
Carver	1,685	149	1,834
Cass	548	0	548
Chippewa	117	0	117
Chisago	617	0	617
Clay	248	0	248
Clearwater	24	0	24
Cook	146	0	146
Cottonwood	92	0	92
Crow Wing	374	0	374
Dakota	6,176	0	6,176
Dodge	197	284	481
Faribault	88	0	88
Fillmore	146	0	146
Freeborn	157	0	157
Goodhue	451	0	451
Grant	58	0	58
Hennepin	19,501	3	19,504
Houston	325	0	325
Hubbard	469	0	469
Isanti	393	0	393
Itasca	961	0	961
Jackson	98	0	98
Kanabec	59	0	59
Kandiyohi	297	0	297
Kittson	126	0	126
Koochiching	69	0	69
Lac Qui Parle	160	0	160
Lake	255	4	259
Lake of the Woods	0	500	500
Le Sueur	329	0	329
Lincoln	55	0	55
Lyon	405	0	405
Mahnomen	43	0	43
Marshall	142	0	142
Martin	423	240	663
McLeod	871	1	872
Meeker	176	0	176

County SCORE Survey Responses

Glass collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Mille Lacs	121	0	121
Morrison	711	0	711
Mower	213	0	213
Murray	88	0	88
Nicollet	367	0	367
Nobles	168	0	168
Norman	149	0	149
Olmsted	1,108	4	1,112
Otter Tail	505	0	505
Pennington	0	268	268
Pine	245	0	245
Pipestone	133	0	133
Polk	161	0	161
Pope/Douglas	765	0	765
Ramsey	6,500	0	6,500
Red Lake	37	0	37
Redwood	245	0	245
Renville	195	0	195
Rice	646	900	1,546
Rock	102	0	102
Roseau	151	5,400	5,551
Saint Louis	1,488	0	1,488
Scott	1,099	2	1,100
Sherburne	495	0	495
Sibley	214	0	214
Stearns	1,237	0	1,237
Steele	272	32,743	33,015
Stevens	109	0	109
Swift	247	0	247
Todd	84	0	84
Traverse	34	0	34
Wabasha	407	0	407
Wadena	0	0	0
Waseca	157	0	157
Washington	3,244	0	3,244
Watonwan	148	0	148
Western LSSD	2,532	0	2,532
Wilkin	60	0	60
Winona	935	0	935
Wright	1,176	0	1,176
Yellow Medicine	135	0	135
<hr/>			
Metro Area	44,223	357	44,580
Greater Minn.	27,406	40,397	67,803
Minnesota	71,629	40,754	112,383

County SCORE Survey Responses

Plastic collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene	Total Plastics
Aitkin	0	0	39	0	0	0	39
Anoka	202	2	863	1,379	2	3	2,451
Becker	0	0	41	0	0	0	41
Beltrami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	31	0	161	35	0	0	227
Big Stone	0	0	18	0	0	0	18
Blue Earth	9	125	2,072	0	103	84	2,393
Brown	18	0	776	3	0	0	796
Carlton	0	1	156	0	1	0	158
Carver	0	0	44	0	314	119	477
Cass	0	0	92	0	0	0	92
Chippewa	1	0	47	26	0	334	406
Chisago	2	134	0	0	0	0	136
Clay	0	0	97	0	0	0	97
Clearwater	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Cook	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Cottonwood	4	4	0	42	0	0	50
Crow Wing	3	0	420	0	0	0	423
Dakota	31	1	2,612	0	0	0	2,644
Dodge	0	0	41	84	0	0	125
Faribault	10	0	10	45	0	0	65
Fillmore	0	0	35	0	0	0	35
Freeborn	0	0	507	0	0	0	507
Goodhue	0	53	1	0	23	0	76
Grant	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Hennepin	0	0	13,147	29	66	260	13,502
Houston	0	24	0	2	26	0	52
Hubbard	0	4	35	0	3	0	42
Isanti	0	0	159	0	0	0	159
Itasca	0	25	267	0	26	0	318
Jackson	0	2	44	5	0	0	51
Kanabec	3	0	83	0	16	0	102
Kandiyohi	0	51	0	0	39	0	90
Kittson	0	1	18	0	0	0	18
Koochiching	0	8	0	0	11	0	19
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	67	2	0	0	69
Lake	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Lake of the Woods	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Le Sueur	0	120	52	0	0	0	172
Lincoln	0	0	29	0	0	0	29
Lyon	0	0	374	0	0	0	374
Mahnomen	0	0	8	0	0	0	8
Marshall	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Martin	6	0	121	4	0	0	131
McLeod	2,408	13	3,528	0	0	168	6,116
Meeker	0	0	101	0	0	0	101

County SCORE Survey Responses

Plastic collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene	Total Plastics
Mille Lacs	0	0	49	0	0	0	49
Morrison	0	0	88	0	0	0	88
Mower	58	53	0	0	27	0	138
Murray	0	1	39	0	0	0	41
Nicollet	0	0	320	0	0	0	320
Nobles	0	780	0	0	34	0	814
Norman	0	15	16	0	0	0	31
Olmsted	2	415	176	50	0	0	643
Otter Tail	0	0	298	0	0	0	298
Pennington	0	4	0	0	6	0	10
Pine	3	13	83	1	6	0	105
Pipestone	0	0	540	0	0	0	540
Polk	0	0	57	0	0	0	57
Pope/Douglas	7	288	113	0	91	0	500
Ramsey	0	0	790	0	0	0	790
Red Lake	0	0	11	0	0	0	11
Redwood	11	0	68	115	0	25	218
Renville	0	0	68	0	0	0	68
Rice	28	31	284	0	4	0	347
Rock	0	41	0	1	38	0	81
Roseau	0	0	29	106	0	0	135
Saint Louis	1	39	205	0	26	0	272
Scott	52	3	175	6	39	0	274
Sherburne	25	9	161	0	8	0	203
Sibley	0	0	23	0	0	0	23
Stearns	175	8	616	0	9	175	983
Steele	20	51	104	79	0	0	255
Stevens	0	33	0	0	11	0	44
Swift	0	41	0	0	48	0	89
Todd	7	0	45	0	0	0	52
Traverse	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Wabasha	0	2	104	9	2	0	117
Wadena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waseca	0	18	17	0	15	0	50
Washington	0	48	314	102	127	0	590
Watsonwan	0	0	61	0	0	0	61
Western LSSD	31	72	224	1	67	0	396
Wilkin	0	1	12	0	0	0	13
Winona	4	288	0	18	140	55	505
Wright	0	0	272	3	0	0	275
Yellow Medicine	0	0	68	0	0	0	68
<hr/>							
Metro Area	285	54	17,945	1,516	547	382	20,730
Greater Minn.	2,867	2,768	13,673	631	780	840	21,559
Minnesota	3,152	2,822	31,618	2,147	1,327	1,222	42,288

County SCORE Survey Responses

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	10,972	292	1,239	1,531	1,920
Becker	0	0	36	36	1,160
Beltrami	35	0	0	0	0
Benton	222	0	0	0	290
Big Stone	0	0	2	2	0
Blue Earth	0	0	435	435	10,241
Brown	604	0	0	0	386
Carlton	20	0	0	0	0
Carver	13,104	64	25	89	0
Cass	0	0	0	0	2,043
Chippewa	0	0	0	0	808
Chisago	36	0	57	57	0
Clay	6,250	0	413	413	0
Clearwater	0	0	10	10	0
Cook	0	0	30	30	0
Cottonwood	0	0	0	0	1,258
Crow Wing	0	0	290	290	15,495
Dakota	11,695	353	6,200	6,553	51,249
Dodge	0	0	2	2	130
Faribault	375	0	4	4	0
Fillmore	0	0	14	14	0
Freeborn	392	0	9	9	282
Goodhue	0	0	22	22	0
Grant	0	0	0	0	0
Hennepin	32,450	1,273	6	1,279	304,708
Houston	218	0	22	22	0
Hubbard	0	0	61	61	1
Isanti	192	14	17	31	10
Itasca	0	0	0	0	0
Jackson	0	0	122	122	323
Kanabec	0	0	3	3	99
Kandiyohi	156	0	0	0	0
Kittson	20	0	0	0	1
Koochiching	0	0	5	5	0
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	26	26	0
Lake	0	0	19	19	0
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	1,971	0	3	3	240
Lincoln	0	0	11	11	0
Lyon	0	0	374	374	0
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	0	0	0	0	0
McLeod	0	0	0	0	0
Meeker	0	0	0	0	2

County SCORE Survey Responses

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	0	0	0	0
Mower	0	0	313	313	0
Murray	0	0	79	79	78
Nicollet	406	0	61	61	120
Nobles	36	0	264	264	68
Norman	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	1,129	0	953	954	6,514
Otter Tail	38,076	0	468	468	0
Pennington	0	0	0	0	0
Pine	376	0	7	7	23
Pipestone	0	530	0	530	0
Polk	2,308	0	27	27	1,775
Pope/Douglas	0	123	87	210	11
Ramsey	16,877	571	1,550	2,120	157,300
Red Lake	0	0	10	10	0
Redwood	112	0	1,135	1,135	1,810
Renville	620	0	45	45	0
Rice	21,500	0	60	60	70
Rock	0	0	0	0	0
Roseau	0	0	0	0	0
Saint Louis	0	0	0	0	2,257
Scott	0	0	0	0	19,324
Sherburne	211	100	1	101	2,279
Sibley	1,320	0	3	3	0
Stearns	2,265	0	0	0	1,915
Steele	0	0	91	91	2,654
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0
Swift	0	0	0	0	0
Todd	0	0	0	0	0
Traverse	0	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	4,150	0	2	2	2,176
Wadena	0	0	5	5	195
Waseca	0	0	203	203	0
Washington	273	0	191	191	2,074
Watsonwan	0	0	0	0	0
Western LSSD	406	0	1,140	1,140	1,010
Wilkin	0	0	0	0	0
Winona	624	0	230	230	0
Wright	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Medicine	0	0	0	0	1,185
<hr/>					
Metro Area	85,372	2,553	9,210	11,763	536,576
Greater Minn.	84,030	767	7,170	7,936	56,907
Minnesota	169,402	3,320	16,380	19,700	593,483

County SCORE Survey Responses

Banned materials collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Anti-freeze	Electronic appliances	Fluorescent/HID lamps	HHW	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total problem mats
Aitkin	1	10	0	0	85	13	7	87	135	336
Anoka	84	86	52	77	1,745	233	136	1,785	582	4,780
Becker	0	0	2	17	177	24	14	262	114	610
Beltrami	0	0	0	0	227	30	18	233	76	584
Benton	1	42	1	4	207	28	16	211	69	578
Big Stone	0	0	0	0	35	7	3	36	12	93
Blue Earth	0	0	26	87	571	44	26	511	1,760	3,024
Brown	0	62	12	0	168	47	13	172	56	529
Carlton	1	19	0	7	189	81	15	193	63	569
Carver	3	67	3	61	402	54	31	411	134	1,166
Cass	0	9	1	4	220	20	12	153	263	683
Chippewa	0	0	1	0	78	10	6	80	26	202
Chisago	0	0	1	0	241	32	19	247	80	621
Clay	9	0	33	13	413	412	25	326	225	1,455
Clearwater	0	5	0	1	51	7	4	52	17	136
Cook	0	0	0	0	27	9	2	79	9	127
Cottonwood	0	0	4	0	78	10	6	79	26	203
Crow Wing	0	8	16	15	594	41	53	317	182	1,226
Dakota	8	42	9	167	2,036	271	159	2,082	679	5,452
Dodge	0	0	1	3	104	14	8	106	35	271
Faribault	2	0	3	6	100	13	8	102	33	267
Fillmore	0	0	2	0	126	17	10	129	42	325
Freeborn	0	0	4	17	194	528	15	198	331	1,288
Goodhue	0	10	6	26	260	35	20	266	87	709
Grant	0	0	1	4	37	5	3	38	12	101
Hennepin	29	680	30	42	9,405	866	506	6,641	2,164	20,363
Houston	0	12	1	8	222	16	9	119	459	846
Hubbard	1	0	6	7	120	34	8	140	158	474
Isanti	4	5	10	2	298	42	36	289	102	789
Itasca	2	0	4	0	972	37	20	268	87	1,391
Jackson	0	6	4	0	70	9	5	72	23	190
Kanabec	0	0	1	8	121	11	7	87	28	263
Kandiyohi	0	0	0	35	251	33	20	256	84	679
Kittson	0	1	1	0	33	4	3	33	11	86
Koochiching	0	8	0	0	95	13	7	97	32	252
Lac Qui Parle	0	2	0	1	51	20	4	52	17	148
Lake	0	0	2	3	64	9	5	66	21	170
Lake of the Woods	0	0	1	1	27	4	3	28	110	175
Le Sueur	0	0	1	4	151	20	12	155	50	393
Lincoln	0	0	0	1	40	5	3	41	13	104
Lyon	0	0	7	5,059	153	20	12	156	51	5,458
Mahnomen	0	0	1	0	31	4	2	32	10	80
Marshall	1	0	1	2	63	8	5	64	21	165
Martin	0	0	26	8	253	20	60	444	371	1,182
McLeod	1	0	489	15	209	28	16	214	70	1,042
Meeker	0	0	10	52	131	18	10	134	44	400

County SCORE Survey Responses

Banned materials collected for recycling (in tons)

County	Anti-freeze	Electronic appliances	Fluorescent/HID lamps	HHW	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total problem mats
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0	126	17	10	129	42	324
Morrison	110	0	4	0	189	25	15	193	63	599
Mower	8	0	5	0	226	30	18	231	75	592
Murray	0	0	1	4	57	8	4	59	19	152
Nicollet	0	0	4	7	181	24	14	185	60	475
Nobles	14	122	11	5	122	16	9	124	41	464
Norman	0	0	0	0	46	6	4	47	15	118
Olmsted	2	0	50	171	714	95	56	731	238	2,057
Otter Tail	0	0	8	101	326	44	25	334	141	980
Pennington	0	0	0	3	82	11	0	84	149	328
Pine	0	0	5	0	144	19	11	147	48	374
Pipestone	0	0	0	5	63	8	5	64	21	166
Polk	0	0	0	1	191	25	15	195	64	490
Pope/Douglas	0	3	49	27	255	34	20	261	85	734
Ramsey	1	15	12	152	2,989	398	233	3,057	996	7,853
Red Lake	0	0	1	0	26	10	2	27	29	95
Redwood	8	22	3	8	104	120	8	239	973	1,485
Renville	0	2	3	0	105	14	8	107	35	274
Rice	15	17	2	32	325	43	25	332	108	899
Rock	0	4	2	4	59	8	5	60	129	271
Roseau	0	10	4	1	98	13	8	100	33	267
Saint Louis	17	49	9	43	2,412	561	40	522	413	4,066
Scott	110	0	14	0	468	112	51	478	156	1,389
Sherburne	1	26	55	1	1,201	80	28	368	120	1,879
Sibley	0	0	1	4	90	12	7	92	30	235
Stearns	0	92	3	35	792	396	62	810	264	2,453
Steele	0	3	11	0	195	26	15	200	65	515
Stevens	0	0	2	0	64	8	5	65	21	165
Swift	0	0	22	40	71	9	6	73	24	244
Todd	0	0	12	0	144	19	11	147	50	383
Traverse	0	0	1	3	26	3	2	26	9	69
Wabasha	0	0	2	5	125	17	10	128	42	329
Wadena	0	24	0	1	526	215	6	188	135	1,095
Waseca	0	0	2	3	112	15	9	115	37	294
Washington	0	0	2	246	1,158	154	90	1,185	386	3,221
Watsonwan	0	0	0	0	70	9	5	72	23	180
Western LSSD	29	90	10	33	686	210	123	971	955	3,107
Wilkin	0	0	2	8	44	18	8	45	43	167
Winona	0	0	2	32	298	40	23	305	99	800
Wright	0	0	1	0	510	68	40	521	170	1,309
Yellow Medicine	0	0	1	0	69	9	0	71	23	174
<hr/>										
Metro Area	235	890	123	745	18,202	2,088	1,205	15,640	5,096	44,225
Greater Minn.	227	660	970	5,986	18,408	4,072	1,211	14,996	10,305	56,834
Minnesota	462	1,550	1,092	6,731	36,610	6,160	2,416	30,636	15,402	101,059

County SCORE Survey Responses

Wastes generated (in tons)

County	Estimated tons of MSW not collected	Problem mats not collected for recycling	Tons to MSW disposal/processing facilities	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Aitkin	329	247	3,555	1,894	6,025
Anoka	0	7,336	161,735	123,034	292,105
Becker	394	678	14,304	5,710	21,086
Beltrami	0	956	18,408	4,990	24,354
Benton	2,231	868	17,147	21,753	42,000
Big Stone	690	146	2,625	545	4,006
Blue Earth	1,314	848	37,646	52,692	92,500
Brown	1,774	681	13,169	11,771	27,395
Carlton	1,731	738	10,640	5,514	18,623
Carver	210	1,541	43,479	41,861	87,092
Cass	164	393	14,499	6,905	21,961
Chippewa	1,347	329	7,970	3,151	12,797
Chisago	986	1,015	19,098	7,860	28,958
Clay	652	774	23,490	13,401	38,318
Clearwater	164	212	3,880	777	5,033
Cook	23	106	3,268	1,265	4,661
Cottonwood	850	326	5,807	3,985	10,967
Crow Wing	477	1,142	34,434	34,769	70,822
Dakota	0	8,556	216,090	155,669	380,315
Dodge	725	436	7,285	3,528	11,974
Faribault	1,445	411	8,138	3,274	13,269
Fillmore	2,398	529	6,827	1,149	10,903
Freeborn	427	65	22,035	13,979	36,506
Goodhue	1,734	1,091	33,797	11,542	48,165
Grant	618	156	2,283	634	3,692
Hennepin	0	25,660	904,947	588,053	1,518,660
Houston	394	305	5,814	3,073	9,586
Hubbard	0	255	11,193	5,805	17,253
Isanti	2,333	636	13,212	6,070	22,251
Itasca	365	1,035	18,468	11,807	31,675
Jackson	744	296	3,688	2,557	7,285
Kanabec	1,051	337	7,859	4,178	13,425
Kandiyohi	682	1,054	24,081	7,324	33,140
Kittson	97	138	2,061	532	2,828
Koochiching	986	399	7,749	3,518	12,652
Lac Qui Parle	1,314	202	3,375	1,431	6,322
Lake	164	270	5,431	2,310	8,175
Lake of the Woods	33	78	1,867	1,248	3,226
Le Sueur	1,084	635	11,547	7,515	20,781
Lincoln	723	167	1,834	611	3,335
Lyon	1,215	643	16,411	13,023	31,292
Mahnomen	333	131	1,540	363	2,367
Marshall	316	264	4,709	843	6,132
Martin	1,044	345	10,403	9,187	20,978
McLeod	1,776	880	25,579	12,837	41,072
Meeker	821	553	6,805	2,544	10,723

County SCORE Survey Responses

Wastes generated (in tons)

County	Estimated tons of MSW not collected	Problem mats not collected for recycling	Tons to MSW disposal/processing facilities	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Mille Lacs	1,314	530	6,290	4,514	12,648
Morrison	618	794	17,732	8,750	27,894
Mower	1,848	948	24,664	12,562	40,022
Murray	782	241	2,276	1,786	5,085
Nicollet	997	760	12,832	11,610	26,199
Nobles	953	511	13,375	6,699	21,538
Norman	20	193	3,377	1,296	4,885
Olmsted	329	3,001	83,800	41,752	128,882
Otter Tail	769	1,340	28,109	46,037	76,255
Pennington	1,281	234	11,500	4,151	17,166
Pine	2,984	604	14,339	6,823	24,749
Pipestone	1,018	263	5,055	2,755	9,092
Polk	148	801	15,548	9,974	26,470
Pope/Douglas	388	1,071	23,372	13,743	38,574
Ramsey	0	12,562	418,147	285,449	716,158
Red Lake	30	85	1,346	711	2,172
Redwood	1,752	183	7,847	12,928	22,709
Renville	1,905	441	5,250	3,210	10,806
Rice	2,135	1,364	30,187	35,341	69,027
Rock	558	170	3,800	3,320	7,848
Roseau	535	410	10,181	8,340	19,466
Saint Louis-partial	258	1,283	48,864	49,266	99,671
Scott	29	1,911	51,604	60,948	114,493
Sherburne	503	1,389	31,241	14,436	47,569
Sibley	1,872	377	4,338	4,268	10,855
Stearns	7,088	3,038	73,789	61,028	144,944
Steele	821	821	28,670	42,857	73,169
Stevens	478	268	4,239	1,677	6,662
Swift	880	298	4,788	1,920	7,886
Todd	2,267	603	10,066	13,734	26,670
Traverse	296	107	1,353	493	2,249
Wabasha	480	527	8,414	10,910	20,332
Wadena	329	1	6,798	2,686	9,814
Waseca	367	473	9,170	39,563	49,573
Washington	0	4,867	113,839	69,537	188,243
Watsonwan	591	295	7,026	3,496	11,408
Western LSSD	2,858	1,980	62,740	37,863	105,441
Wilkin	657	144	2,533	707	4,041
Winona	1,317	1,252	26,468	12,593	41,630
Wright	986	2,142	28,223	8,569	39,919
Yellow Medicine	955	291	3,461	2,542	7,249
Metro Area	239	62,433	1,909,841	1,324,551	3,297,065
Greater Minn.	79,313	50,003	1,176,992	852,773	2,159,081
Minnesota	79,552	112,436	3,086,834	2,177,324	5,456,146

County SCORE Survey Responses

Recycling Rates

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	1,894	6,025	31.4%	2%	5%	38.4%
Anoka	123,034	292,105	42.1%	3%	5%	50.1%
Becker	5,710	21,086	27.1%	3%	5%	35.1%
Beltrami	4,990	24,354	20.5%	3%	5%	28.5%
Benton	21,753	42,000	51.8%	2%	0%	53.8%
Big Stone	545	4,006	13.6%	1%	0%	14.6%
Blue Earth	52,692	92,500	57.0%	3%	5%	65.0%
Brown	11,771	27,395	43.0%	3%	5%	51.0%
Carlton	5,514	18,623	29.6%	3%	5%	37.6%
Carver	41,861	87,092	48.1%	3%	5%	56.1%
Cass	6,905	21,961	31.4%	3%	5%	39.4%
Chippewa	3,151	12,797	24.6%	0%	5%	29.6%
Chisago	7,860	28,958	27.1%	2%	5%	34.1%
Clay	13,401	38,318	35.0%	3%	5%	43.0%
Clearwater	777	5,033	15.4%	3%	5%	23.4%
Cook	1,265	4,661	27.1%	1%	0%	28.1%
Cottonwood	3,985	10,967	36.3%	3%	5%	44.3%
Crow Wing	34,769	70,822	49.1%	6.5%	5%	60.6%
Dakota	155,669	380,315	40.9%	3%	5%	48.9%
Dodge	3,528	11,974	29.5%	2%	5%	36.5%
Faribault	3,274	13,269	24.7%	1%	5%	30.7%
Fillmore	1,149	10,903	10.5%	3%	5%	18.5%
Freeborn	13,979	36,506	38.3%	3%	5%	46.3%
Goodhue	11,542	48,165	24.0%	2%	5%	31.0%
Grant	634	3,692	17.2%	0%	5%	22.2%
Hennepin	588,053	1,518,660	38.7%	3%	5%	46.7%
Houston	3,073	9,586	32.1%	3%	5%	40.1%
Hubbard	5,805	17,253	33.6%	3%	5%	41.6%
Isanti	6,070	22,251	27.3%	1%	5%	33.3%
Itasca	11,807	31,675	37.3%	2%	5%	44.3%
Jackson	2,557	7,285	35.1%	3%	5%	43.1%
Kanabec	4,178	13,425	31.1%	1%	5%	37.1%
Kandiyohi	7,324	33,140	22.1%	2%	5%	29.1%
Kittson	532	2,828	18.8%	3%	5%	26.8%
Koochiching	3,518	12,652	27.8%	1%	5%	33.8%
Lac Qui Parle	1,431	6,322	22.6%	3%	5%	30.6%
Lake	2,310	8,175	28.3%	3%	5%	36.3%
Lake of the Woods	1,248	3,226	38.7%	3%	5%	46.7%
Le Sueur	7,515	20,781	36.2%	3%	5%	44.2%
Lincoln	611	3,335	18.3%	3%	5%	26.3%
Lyon	13,023	31,292	41.6%	3%	5%	49.6%
Mahnomen	363	2,367	15.3%	3%	5%	23.3%
Marshall	843	6,132	13.7%	2%	5%	20.7%
Martin	9,187	20,978	43.8%	3%	5%	51.8%
McLeod	12,837	41,072	31.3%	3%	5%	39.3%
Meeker	2,544	10,723	23.7%	3%	5%	31.7%

County SCORE Survey Responses

Recycling Rates

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	4,514	12,648	35.7%	2%	5%	42.7%
Morrison	8,750	27,894	31.4%	1%	5%	37.4%
Mower	12,562	40,022	31.4%	2%	5%	38.4%
Murray	1,786	5,085	35.1%	3%	5%	43.1%
Nicollet	11,610	26,199	44.3%	3%	5%	52.3%
Nobles	6,699	21,538	31.1%	3%	5%	39.1%
Norman	1,296	4,885	26.5%	1%	5%	32.5%
Olmsted	41,752	128,882	32.4%	3%	5%	40.4%
Otter Tail	46,037	76,255	60.4%	3%	5%	68.4%
Pennington	4,151	17,166	24.2%	3%	5%	32.2%
Pine	6,823	24,749	27.6%	1%	5%	33.6%
Pipestone	2,755	9,092	30.3%	3%	5%	38.3%
Polk	9,974	26,470	37.7%	3%	5%	45.7%
Pope/Douglas	13,743	38,574	35.6%	3%	5%	43.6%
Ramsey	285,449	716,158	39.9%	3%	5%	47.9%
Red Lake	711	2,172	32.7%	3%	5%	40.7%
Redwood	12,928	22,709	56.9%	3%	5%	64.9%
Renville	3,210	10,806	29.7%	2%	0%	31.7%
Rice	35,341	69,027	51.2%	3%	5%	59.2%
Rock	3,320	7,848	42.3%	3%	5%	50.3%
Roseau	8,340	19,466	42.8%	1%	5%	48.8%
Saint Louis-partial	49,266	99,671	49.4%	3%	5%	57.4%
Scott	60,948	114,493	53.2%	3%	5%	61.2%
Sherburne	14,436	47,569	30.3%	3%	5%	38.3%
Sibley	4,268	10,855	39.3%	3%	5%	47.3%
Stearns	61,028	144,944	42.1%	3%	5%	50.1%
Steele	42,857	73,169	58.6%	3%	5%	66.6%
Stevens	1,677	6,662	25.2%	2%	5%	32.2%
Swift	1,920	7,886	24.3%	3%	5%	32.3%
Todd	13,734	26,670	51.5%	3%	5%	59.5%
Traverse	493	2,249	21.9%	2%	5%	28.9%
Wabasha	10,910	20,332	53.7%	3%	5%	61.7%
Wadena	2,686	9,814	27.4%	3%	5%	35.4%
Waseca	39,563	49,573	79.8%	2%	3%	84.8%
Washington	69,537	188,243	36.9%	3%	5%	44.9%
Watsonwan	3,496	11,408	30.6%	2%	5%	37.6%
Western LSSD	37,863	105,441	35.9%	3%	5%	43.9%
Wilkin	707	4,041	17.5%	2%	5%	24.5%
Winona	12,593	41,630	30.2%	3%	5%	38.2%
Wright	8,569	39,919	21.5%	3%	5%	29.5%
Yellow Medicine	2,542	7,249	35.1%	3%	5%	43.1%
Metro Area	1,324,551	3,297,065	40.2%	3.0%	5.0%	48.2%
Greater Minn.	852,773	2,159,081	39.5%	2.5%	4.7%	46.7%
Minnesota	2,177,324	5,456,146	39.9%	2.6%	4.7%	47.2%

This page intentionally left blank

Appendix B

SCORE Regional Meetings

This is a summary of the common themes and suggestions from discussions at the six regional SCORE program meetings — Duluth, Detroit Lakes, Brainerd, St. Paul, Owatonna and Marshall. The goal of these meetings was to obtain county input on the SCORE program, with issues ranging from reporting requirements to larger policy discussions. Four questions were used to drive the meeting discussions:

1. What are the objectives of the current SCORE program as outlined in statute?
2. What does the current SCORE program do well?
3. Where does the current SCORE program fall short?
4. What could be changed to improve the efficiency of the SCORE program?

The next step in the SCORE evaluation process will be two-fold. The OEA will take a look at the non-statutory issues that were raised. The OEA will look into these items over the next several months and consider and evaluate possible actions.

Many of the recommendations and comments from the counties tie closely into the upcoming discussions of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, which will be appointed by the Governor's Appointments Committee in mid-2001. This group will identify barriers to the implementation of a totally integrated solid waste system as articulated in the OEA's *Solid Waste Policy Report* and work to identify solutions. The OEA will pass policy- and statute-related items to these work groups for their consideration. In this way, the OEA hopes to avoid proposals that may later conflict with recommendations or actions from either the Solid Waste Technical Advisory Workgroup or the Solid Waste Advisory Committee. The OEA will re-evaluate these issues and any recommendations after these meetings have concluded.

Throughout this summary, all comments that are listed in **BOLD FACE** represent issues or suggestions that do not involve statutory change or do not directly relate to the 2008 discussions that are now beginning through the OEA and the Governor's office.

Common themes

These themes were brought up by the stakeholders in two or more of the statewide meetings.

Reporting

- **Consolidate reporting where possible (MPCA HHW, Auditors and SCORE).**
OEA note: Some of this may require statutory changes, but OEA is considering changes that can be made to improve efficiency for the upcoming reporting year (CY2000).
- **How do we improve data collection from business sector? (recycling and MSW)**
- Need more time to complete form

Goals

- Credits are important for reaching goal but wonder if there is a better way to count?
- Goals a challenge to counties without large commercial sector
- Shift to more of a programmatic measurement system (curbside, drop-offs, HHW collections, etc.); however, keep numbers (SCORE can be too numbers-oriented, and doesn't always show successes)

Markets

- **Markets are critical to recycling's success; need more options because they change.**
- **Recycling plastics difficult, markets a problem.**

Business/Commercial

- Need to work with commercial sector more, no financial incentive to reduce/recycle

Comments or questions on the SCORE regional meetings should go to Mark Rust at 651-215-0198 or 800-657-3843.

*Comments listed in **BOLD FACE** are issues or suggestions that do not involve statutory change or do not directly relate to the upcoming efforts of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee.*

Comments listed in
BOLD FACE are issues or
suggestions that do not
involve statutory change or
do not directly relate to the
upcoming efforts of the
Solid Waste Advisory
Committee.

Funding/Staffing

- Need increased funding to cover expanding programs
- Funding hasn't increased since 1989; recycling is becoming an unfunded mandate
- Put funds in dedicated account, not general fund
- Funding decreases with decreasing population
- Increased funding for market development, increase uniformity in materials accepted.
- Programs have expanded dramatically and burden is put on counties/cities
- Can't consider putting more effort into WR when funding is as tight as it is
- Staffing limited for SCORE programs
- **FTE measurement difficult — doesn't break out easily**
- Program costs are greater for counties in Greater Minnesota

General Comments

- Use planning process to determine regional or county-specific goals
- **Recycling programs are considering halting collection of certain materials because of poor markets — or, in some cases, already have stopped.**
- Need legislative support to improve programs.
- Perception is that solid waste problem has been solved.
- Demolition waste mixed with MSW lowers recycling rate, inflates generation figures.
- Organics management should be included in measurement of system (not just food-to-hogs).
- Need to clarify "traditional MSW." Grey area causes problems (Was it traditionally disposed of as MSW?)

Suggestions

These suggestions were brought up by the stakeholders in 2 or more of the statewide meetings.

Reporting

- Simplify form
- **Create electronic form or able to submit on-line**
- **Hold SCORE trainings for county staff. How to fill out the SCORE form, tips, etc.**
- Develop incentives for haulers and businesses to report accurate numbers

Goals

- Program-based measurement; Some counties will never achieve goal
- More credit for toxics removal (HHW)
- SCORE goals should include population and age distribution, commercial level, etc.
- Provide more incentives to achieve new goals
- Credit for resource recovery
- Move to a diversion/abatement goal
- Need new incentives for counties not meeting goals
- **Evaluate why counties are not meeting goals**
- Regional recycling goals
- Compost credit
- Scale SCORE goals to meet specific demographics, industry, etc. (local conditions)
- Add fossil fuel credit
- Rank system components according to environmental harm/benefit

Business/Commercial

- **Advertise businesses that turn in recycling/reduction tons**
- **Break out commercial vs. residential rates**

Funding/Staffing

- Increase funding to expand work in areas such as waste and toxicity reduction. Cap the amount of money counties can receive
- More financial and per-capita measures to show relative success
- System recognizes level of effort
- Distinguish between counties with high population, commercial, and those without
- Get additional money for SCORE — above and beyond current dollars, one-to-one match
- Incentives to put new money into areas most desired, such as waste reduction
- State funded waste reduction/solid waste staff person for county assistance (conduct site visits, education)
- Need full cost comparisons/accounting for commissioners
- Fill out form to get SCORE money (incentive-based)

*Comments listed in **BOLD FACE** are issues or suggestions that do not involve statutory change or do not directly relate to the upcoming efforts of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee.*

Recyclable materials

- Expand items countable under SCORE
- **Add more line items for pallets, latex paint, etc.**

General Comments

- **Bring summary info. to AMC and SWA's conference at Cragun's**
- Develop a strategy to bring to legislative level
- **Hold a workshop on how to fill out SCORE (tricks of the trade, what state wants, etc.)**
- Bi-annual collection of business tonnages

What works

- Public response to recycling varies from one county to the next, but in general has been successful
- Curbside programs
- Recycling goals have been successfully achieved for many counties
- Educational programs
- New source reduction checklist (bigger, better, and partial credit is great!)
- Need to improve measurement of waste reduction — documentable or program-based
- SCORE assistance from OEA
- Clearinghouse
- Access to OEA staff in Greater Minnesota
- Waste reduction campaign good (www.reduce.org and brochures)
- SMART campaign
- Annual SCORE reporting good, keeps accountable
- Information exchange between companies and state good
- Community clean-up programs and associated education programs

Regional perspectives

Brainerd

- County staff turnover and consistency with SCORE a challenge
- No ownership for businesses/haulers
- Fix problems with current system before moving on to new programs
- Recycling charges on garbage bills inflated on some solid waste bills

Comments listed in **BOLD FACE** are issues or suggestions that do not involve statutory change or do not directly relate to the upcoming efforts of the Solid Waste Advisory Committee.

- Waste stream less recyclable today
- Added costs may promote more illegal dumping
- Materials banned from landfills — don't have collection system prior to banning
- Importance of recycling goals (35/50) keep us focusing lower on hierarchy
- Volume-based pricing not effective — it's transportation, not volume that has impact
- Should make electronics collections permanent

Detroit Lakes

- Use challenge grants for new programs
- Perception is that solid waste problem is solved (by legislators, elected officials, etc.)
- Can't use "one-size-fits-all" approach to measurement, funding
- Work to quantify waste reduction
- Do a case study on waste growth
- Need a separate policy for Greater Minnesota (SCORE)
- Work with counties with changing populations (tourist, growing and declining)
- **Carryover balance difficult**
- Combine revolving loan program with tax incentive

Duluth

- Tracking FTEs difficult
- Difficult to track commercial recycling
- Double-counting can be a problem
- Still have problems with tire stockpiles
- Benefits of recycling and waste reduction not always visible
- **OEA educational material not delivered in a timely manner**
- Hard to consistently track SCORE data over time
- Need greater focus on waste reduction
- **Create markets out-of-state**
- Diversion goal won't help counties, only state

Metro

- Credits for waste reduction and yard waste don't encourage reduction
- Hard to do new waste reduction activities
- MSW continues to grow
- Why is Minnesota's waste reduction credit 3% when national is 6%
- Set diversion goal (from landfills)

Marshall

- **Need to improve used oil markets**
- Improve management programs for "brown goods"
- Apply core charge (like batteries) for other problem materials to improve collection
- **Improve measurement of on-site disposal**
- Landfill abatement unfair to landfill-based county

Owatonna

- C&D mixed with MSW in many cases, skewing data (recycling rates, generation, etc.)
- Lost control of waste flow
- How are numbers from natural disasters figured in?
- New funding is the only way to have new programs (what they have expanded to include)
- Increase funding across the board but also have 1-to-1 matches for new programs

Appendix C

Source Reduction Checklist

This information will be used to determine which counties will receive up to a three percent source reduction (SR) credit toward recycling goals. Questions pertain to SR activities in 1999 unless stated otherwise. Cooperation with local units of government such as cities or multi-county efforts are considered eligible if they meet the various criteria listed in the activities below. SR credit will be awarded using the following ranges: 6 or more "Yes" = 1%, 12 or more = 2%, and 18 or more = 3%. If you would like to receive credit for actual tons of MSW that has been reduced, report that information separately using the enclosed SR reporting form.

The complete 1999 SCORE Survey can be downloaded from the OEA's Web site, or call the OEA at 651-296-3417 or 800-657-3843 toll free to receive a printed copy.
www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/score.cfm

Promotion (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Advertise business source reduction success through a county awards program or through local newspapers, radio, television, or other media. (attach case study) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Advertise residential source reduction success through a county awards program or through local newspapers, radio, television or other media. (attach case study) | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. In the last three years, conduct focus groups or a survey of businesses and institutions about source reduction activities and assistance needs. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 4. In the last three years, conduct focus groups or a survey of residents about source reduction activities and assistance needs. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 5. Establish an ongoing source reduction recognition program for county employees. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 6. Promote materials exchange through mailings, presentations or other media including the internet. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 7. Promote SR through television and radio appearances. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

General Education/Information (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 8. Hosted events for Pollution Prevention Week. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 9. Distributed materials (brochures, flyers, fact sheets, posters, etc.) to at least 25 percent of county businesses in the last 3 years. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 10. Distributed materials (brochures, flyers, fact sheets, posters, etc.) to at least 25 percent of county residents through county events, mailings or publications in the last 3 years. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 11. Developed/updated a solid and hazardous waste directory for county residents and/or businesses within the last three years. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 12. Integrated source reduction into county employee training and education programs. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 13. Promote OEA's What-A-Waste Curriculum or other source reduction curriculum or activities in schools. Please list materials or activities promoted:
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 580px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 14. County staff has used resources from the OEA's Source Reduction Toolkit to implement SR programs. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 15. Staffed a SR display at a county fair or similar event. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 16. Incorporate SR information into a county website. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 17. Distributed <u>home composting</u> educational materials to county residents. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Outreach to County Departments & Local Governments (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 18. A team that meets at least quarterly, including representatives from major county departments, that discusses SR as a formal part of the agenda. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 19. Cooperate with other counties to fund regional SR programs to promote source reduction. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 20. Attend 2 or more Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling (CISRR) meetings or a regional SR workshop. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 21. Attend 4 or more Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling (CISRR) meetings. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Technical Assistance (check all that apply)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 22. Conduct <u>site visits</u> to 1-10 businesses. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 23. Conduct site visits to 11-40 businesses. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 24. Conduct site visits to 40+ businesses. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 25. Conduct a training session, workshop, or presentation at a business, institutional, or community event. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 26. Collaborated on a multi-county SR event (not limited to workshops and trainings). | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 27. Conduct a waste audit or survey of at least 10 percent of county facilities within the past three years to target SR. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 28. Actively promoted and provided technical assistance for Minnesota Waste Wise. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 29. Developed a home composting bin distribution program for county residents. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 30. Conducted (or co-sponsored) workshops demonstrating proper home composting techniques. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 31. Offer permanent home composting demonstration sites. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 32. Refer organizations to an existing materials exchange program. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 33. Coordinate materials exchange through a HHW program. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 34. Coordinate, work with, or provide funding or in-kind support to a local materials exchange program. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 35. Actively assist in the exchange of materials between organizations. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 36. Work with targeted sector of business community to reduce waste | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 37. Incorporate <u>green building</u> goals/requirements in county construction, remodeling, and maintenance bid specs and contracts. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 38. Coordinate reuse project (other than materials exchange). Please List: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |

Policy Initiatives (check all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 39. Resolution passed by county board on environmentally responsible purchasing guidelines for county facilities. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 40. Implement and promote a <u>variable rate pricing</u> system through county ordinance, licensure, or contract for collection. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 41. Developed an implementation strategy in county solid waste management plan that is designed to achieve a minimum of 10% per-capita source reduction. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 42. Resolution passed by county board on "green building" guidelines for construction, remodeling and maintenance of county facilities and grounds. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |