



Report on 2001 **SCORE** Programs

A SUMMARY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MINNESOTA

2001

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Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance

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Chapter 1

Introduction

The *Report on 2001 SCORE Programs* provides a summary of county and state waste generation and recycling data for calendar year 2001. The report also provides a summary of efforts around Minnesota such as waste reduction activities, household hazardous waste and problem materials management, the costs associated with managing waste and recycling in Minnesota, and related activities and legislation that have taken place during 2001.

Development of statewide programs

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

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 to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste, fund waste management facilities, increase the separation and recovery of materials and energy from waste, and coordinate 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 Legislature's web site:

www.leg.state.mn.us/leg/statutes.htm

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 according to the characteristics of each waste. This six-level hierarchy helps guide state and local spending on programs and activities that are most appropriate for the different types of waste that are collected and used as resources 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 within the scope of waste reduction, recycling, and problem materials management.

Sources of data

Data for this *Report on 2001 SCORE Programs* were collected from all 87 counties in Minnesota and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD)¹ using the annual SCORE survey.

This detailed form, which is completed by county solid waste staff, provides details on local programs for solid waste management and recycling, including:

- MSW delivered to transfer stations, processing, and land disposal facilities.
- Estimates of wastes managed on-site or disposed of illegally.
- 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 (waste-to-energy and waste composting) in the region.

Analyzing the data

The OEA uses the data and information from these county reports to determine the state's recycling rates, the cost of managing waste and recycling, and to 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 of in MSW. The OEA excludes wastes that are separated for disposal (such as most nonhazardous 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.

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.

Chapter 2

MSW 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 of 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." It includes common materials found in household and commercial garbage such as packaging materials, containers, food discards, plastic, paper, etc.

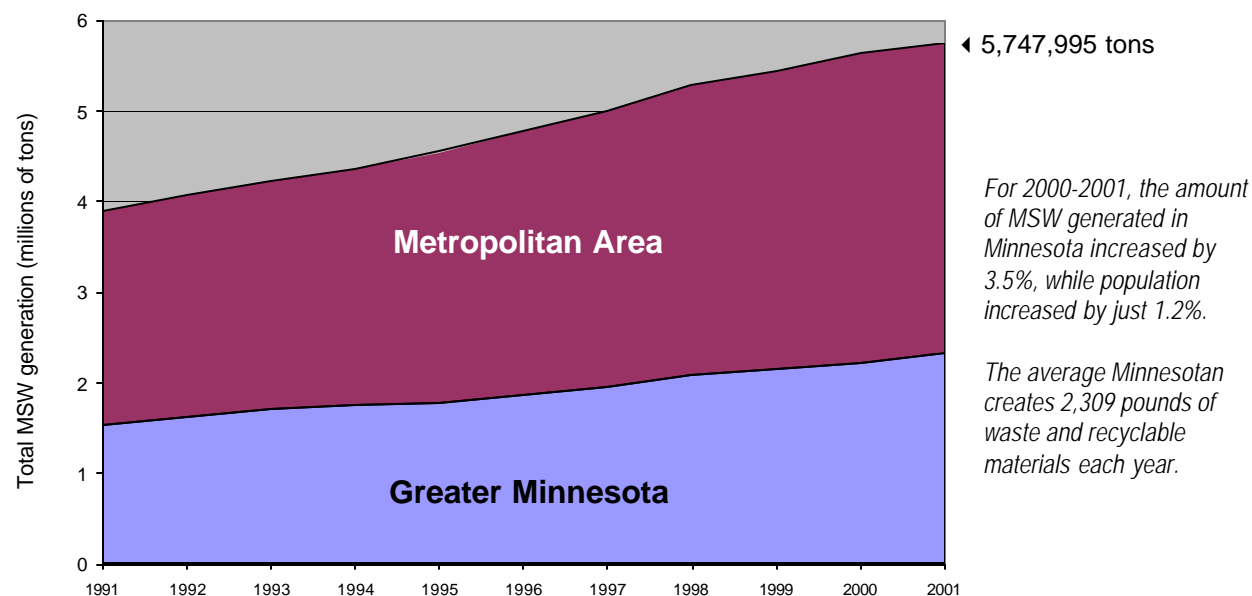
Municipal solid waste does *not* include auto hulks, street sweepings, ash, construction debris, mining waste, sludges, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, lead acid batteries, motor and vehicle fluids, and filters and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams, 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 the total amount of MSW generated and in the per capita figures.

In 2001, 5.75 million tons of mixed MSW were generated in Minnesota. Statewide, this represents a 2 percent increase over 2000, and a 47 percent increase since 1991.

Figure 2-1: Minnesota MSW generation, 1991-2001



	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Changes 1991-2001	
									MSW	Population
Greater Minnesota	1.54	1.79	1.87	1.96	2.08	2.16	2.21	2.33	52%	9.8%
Metropolitan Area	2.37	2.76	2.92	3.05	3.22	3.30	3.42	3.42	44%	15.4%
Minnesota	3.90	4.55	4.79	5.00	5.29	5.44	5.63	5.75	47%	12.7%

Setting a baseline

Although SCORE data was first collected in fiscal year 1989/1990, this report uses 1991 as the base year for most of its trend analysis. There are several reasons for this. The first two years of SCORE were measured on a fiscal year calendar before being switched to a calendar year format at the request of the counties in 1991. After the first two years of measuring solid waste data in Minnesota, a number of refinements were made to the survey, and counties got a better handle on tracking local data which led to much improved reporting accuracy in 1991. In addition, 1991 was the first year data was entered into a database for trend and other statistical analysis. The OEA believes 1991 to be the most accurate and comparable of the first years of SCORE measurement and therefore uses it as a baseline for much of our trend analysis.

Waste generation by region

See Appendix A for county-by-county details.

- Greater Minnesota.** In 2001, Greater Minnesota counties generated 41 percent of the state's MSW—over 2.3 million tons of MSW. This is a 5.5 percent increase from 2000 tonnages.

From 1991 to 2001, MSW generation in Greater Minnesota increased by 41 percent, while population grew by just 10 percent.
- Metropolitan Area.** In 2001, the Metropolitan Area—Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington Counties—generated about 59 percent of the state's MSW—over 3.4 million tons of MSW.

For the first time since SCORE data has been tracked (1989), the Metro Area saw a *decrease* in total MSW generation (0.2 percent drop from 2000 to 2001). While recognizing the impact local waste reduction efforts have no doubt played in that reduction, statistically, it is important to recognize the 1.4 percent drop in tons recycled from 2000 to 2001. This first-time drop in tons recycled is significant as it impacts overall generation substantially. A more detailed discussion of this impact and the impact of the Metro Area counties' recycling measurement on this decline is continued in Chapter 3.

Historically, from 1991 to 2001, MSW generation in the Metro Area increased by 47 percent, while population grew by approximately 15 percent in that same time period.

Per capita MSW generation

In 2001, Minnesota's per capita figure for waste generation grew to nearly 1.2 tons per person, an increase of 0.8% from 2000. This figure is calculated by dividing the state's total generation of waste (including materials recycled, both commercial and residential) by the state's population.

From 1991 to 2001, Minnesota's population grew by 12.7 percent. Logically, additional people in the state would generate additional garbage. However, in that same period, the per capita generation of MSW grew by over 31 percent. Most significant growth occurred from 1996 through 1998; averaging nearly 4 percent increases each year. However, the rate of growth has slowed each of the last three years, averaging 1.4 percent.

Calculating per capita	
Total Waste Generation	(5,747,995 tons)
<hr/>	
Population	(4,977,976)

Figure 2-2: Minnesota per capita MSW generation, 1991-2001 (in tons)

	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 1991-2001
Greater Minnesota	0.73	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.93	0.96	0.97	1.01	38.3%
Metropolitan Area	1.02	1.13	1.18	1.21	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.28	25.2%
Minnesota	0.88	0.98	1.02	1.06	1.11	1.12	1.15	1.15	30.7%

Per capita figures do not include yard waste. Yard waste was excluded from Minnesota MSW after 1994.

The average Minnesotan is discarding more—550 pounds more waste per person since 1991. Based on 2001 percentages, this would equate to the average person burning, dumping, or burying 19 pounds, recycling 215 pounds, and throwing out 316 pounds more MSW compared to 1991. This trend continues to provide the motivation for continued work with industry on product stewardship efforts and continued waste reduction efforts leading to an improved ethic of treating waste as a resource.

State and national trends: How does Minnesota compare?

According to the EPA, the United States generated approximately 231.9 million tons of MSW in 2000 (most current data as provided in the EPA's 2000 report on MSW). Based on 2000 SCORE data, Minnesota generated 2.4 percent of this total. While the EPA's national MSW generation rate increased by only 0.3 percent, Minnesota saw an increase of 3.6 percent during that same period (1999 to 2000).

Because the EPA bases its information on estimates based on a "material flows method" while the annual SCORE data is based on a majority of documented sources, the OEA feels compelled to use state data in most cases for research, analysis, and planning purposes. However, comparison with other national data sources like the EPA and *Biocycle's* "State of Garbage" database, continues to provide value and insight into Minnesota trends in waste generation.

Information for the EPA report on solid waste, *Municipal Solid Waste in the United States: 2000 Facts and Figures*, is gathered from industry associations and businesses and government data sources such as the Department of Commerce and the U.S. Census Bureau. Other sources of data, such as waste characterizations and surveys performed by government agencies, industry, or the press, supplement these data. The EPA also points out that "While the national average data are useful as a checkpoint against local MSW characterization data, any differences between local and national data should be examined carefully. There are many regional variations that require each community to examine its own waste management needs. Factors such as local and regional availability of suitable landfill space, proximity of markets for recovered materials, population density, commercial and industrial activity, and climatic and groundwater variations all may motivate each community to make its own plans."

2000 Facts and Figures can be downloaded from EPA's web site:

www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/msw99.htm



As stated earlier, one reason for the variability of the two data sources (state and national) stems from how the data is compiled and measured. For example, while the EPA showed a leveling off of waste generation in 2000, Minnesota continued to see an increase (both in overall MSW generation and per-capita). Only in 2001 did we begin to see the impacts of the recession but at a much reduced level than the national estimates presented by the EPA. This is not to say the EPA data is wrong but more that the level of detailed, documented MSW data is more available in Minnesota than other states and the nation as a whole.

On a related note, a 2001 survey conducted by Chartwell Information found that waste generation is much higher than the EPA figures. The survey reported 443 million tons of MSW were generated in 2000 (excluding waste dumped at C&D landfills). Of that, the study found that "only 105.6 million tons were recovered and 32.2 million tons incinerated. This leaves a recycling rate of about 23.8 percent—much lower than that estimated by EPA or *Biocycle* surveys."

Chapter 3

Recycling in Minnesota

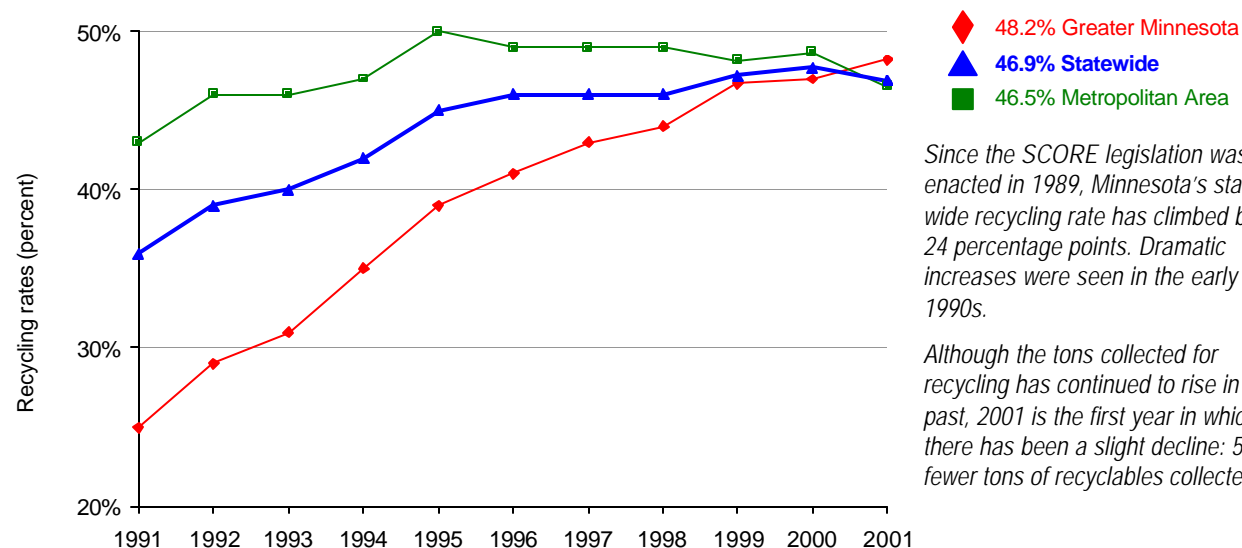
The heart of SCORE is Minnesota's recycling efforts; and Minnesota's recycling programs are among the nation's most successful. In 2001, however, the statewide recycling rate dropped for the first time, going from 48 percent in 2000 to 47 percent in 2001. Recycling programs in Minnesota collected nearly 2.3 million tons of recyclable materials (paper, metals, glass, plastic, food, problem materials, and more) dropping slightly (500 tons) from 2000. Still, Minnesota's recycling rates have been among the highest in the United States. Although the statewide recycling rate dropped in 2001, Minnesota was again second in the nation only behind Delaware when the yard waste and source reduction credits are included, and sixth if they are not.²

Recycling rates

For 2001, the OEA calculates a statewide recycling rate of nearly 47 percent.

- The state's base recycling rate—tons recycled divided by tons of MSW generated—is 39.4 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 7.5 percent for the 87 counties and WLSSD.
- As a region, Greater Minnesota recycled 48.2 percent; up over one percentage point from the previous year.
- The Metropolitan Area's 2001 recycling rate was 46.5 percent, down two percentage points from 2000.

Figure 3-2: Minnesota's recycling progress, 1991-2001



2001 Recycling Rates

	2001	Change
Statewide	46.9%	(0.8%)
Metro Area	46.5%	(2.2%)
Greater Minn.	48.2%	1.2%

Recyclables collected (tons)

	2001	Change
Paper	810,280	(53,641)
Metal	344,979	20,611
Glass	109,177	2,520
Plastic	41,925	(4,617)
Food Waste	175,670	(20,346)
Problem Materials	162,518	63,870
Textiles & Carpet	17,512	1,866
Other	605,333	(10,821)
Total	2,267,395	(557)

² Biocycle, December 2001; Delaware and most other states count yard waste in their recycling rate calculations.

Read “Calculating Minnesota’s Recycling Rate” for more information on how this rate is calculated and details about the yard waste and source reduction credits. See Appendix A for county-by-county recycling data.

Why the changes in recycling?

Since 1991, the tons of materials collected for recycling in Minnesota have grown by over 90 percent. Recyclables collected increased from just under 1.2 million tons in 1991 to nearly 2.3 million tons in 2001. While not matching the overall growth of recycling, the total tons of MSW generated grew by 47 percent and tons of MSW disposed and processed increased by 30 percent during that same period. This shows that while we are still generating more waste as a society, recycling has significantly reduced the amount of waste we must process and dispose of.

During much of the 1990s, Minnesota (along with the rest of the nation) enjoyed significant economic growth. Historically, waste generation increases during good economic times. This occurs from people buying more products which creates more materials that must be disposed of or recycled. Likewise, waste generation can be expected to decrease during times of economic recession. We began to see the effects of the recession on MSW in calendar year 2001. Interestingly, from 2000 to 2001, Greater Minnesota saw a 9 percent increase in tons recycled while the Metro Area had a decrease in tons recycled of nearly 6 percent. That said, it is important to understand some of the differences in how the Metro Area and Greater Minnesota counties determine tons recycled.

While some of the recycling tonnage reported by the Metro Area counties is documented (excluding Carver and Scott Counties, which do not report estimated tonnages), nearly 50 percent is estimated using sources of information such as economic indicators (employment) and account information from local haulers. Anoka County differs from the other four counties in that they conduct a survey every other year. The survey results are used to report documented tonnages in the year the survey is conducted and estimates based on the previous year’s survey are used in the following year.

With the five largest counties in the state holding 50 percent of the state’s population (Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington), understanding the type of estimation method used makes it more apparent why we are seeing such a large drop in tons recycled in the Metro Area and the state as a whole in 2001. This is not to say a significant drop in Metro Area recycling did not actually occur in 2001, but rather that there may be a greater degree of margin of error (plus or minus) in a given year for counties that rely heavily on estimates than for counties that rely on documented tonnages.

Most of the counties in Greater Minnesota use documented tonnage receipts when they report annual recycling data (over 91 percent of all tons recycled in Greater Minnesota is documented). There are a number of reasons that counties in Greater Minnesota are able to report a higher percentage of documented tons recycled, but the main reason is due to the smaller population and industrial base in many of the counties. This allows county staff more opportunity to obtain accurate, documented totals through surveys to local businesses and actual tonnage receipts. While still a difficult task, this makes obtaining documented tonnage reports from local businesses and residential recycling facilities easier than in the Metro Area. The Metro Area counties have considered conducting a comprehensive study of local recycling to obtain more accurate baseline recycling tonnage and composition data but the cost of such a study would be significant and there are no plans to conduct this type of research at this time.

Minnesota’s recycling rate: Smaller rates of increase

The statewide recycling rate has more than doubled since SCORE programs began, increasing by nearly 24 percentage points between 1990 and 2001. 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.** By the late 1990s, recycling systems in the state had become well established. The period of rapid growth for the Metropolitan Area and Greater Minnesota has come to an end.

Recycling programs continue to increase the number of Minnesotans served, but the rates of increase have slowed. Curbside recycling programs continue to be available for over three-quarters of the population, but 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, while somewhat slowed by recent economic recession, is still 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. Nontraditional materials may have limited markets, require longer storage time, or require greater processing, which results in lower per-ton revenue.
- **Material shift.** Many products that were once packaged in heavier packaging like glass or steel now use plastic. Changes in consumer packaging have reduced the total weight of the recyclable materials collected.
- **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 due to a growing number of additional materials (such as electronics) with no increase in state funding. During the 2002 Legislative Session, legislators cut county SCORE funds by 10% increasing the burden on counties and raising the debate of who should pay for these programs (More will be discussed on this and possible future cuts in next year's report on 2002 SCORE programs.)
- **Waste reduction.** County efforts to reduce the amount of material generated for disposal are valued, but in some cases these efforts can actually result in a *reduction* in a county's recycling rate. For example, a company replacing corrugated cardboard boxes (OCC) with reusable transport packaging may reduce the tons of recyclable OCC a county can report. The OEA takes some of this into account through the source reduction credits, but continues to evaluate ways to best to measure overall county successes in recycling and waste reduction.

The OEA will continue to work with county programs to improve and expand collection efforts, highlighting opportunities and providing leadership to expand the markets for recyclable materials. Increasing organics recovery and commercial recycling continue to be the two top priorities.

Calculating Minnesota's recycling rate

First developed in 1989, Minnesota's formula for calculating county, regional, and statewide recycling rates (Figure 3-3) has been refined over the years to better reflect local efforts to collect, recycle, and prevent waste.

Base recycling rate

The base recycling rate is calculated by dividing the tons of material collected for recycling by the tons of total materials disposed of. This calculation 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 disposed of improperly.

Figure 3-3: Minnesota's formula for calculating county recycling rates

$$\text{Recycling Rate} = \left(\frac{R + PMr}{MSW + \text{Onsite} + PMnotr + R + PMr} \right) + YWcr + SRcr$$

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)

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, attempt to quantify the impact of yard waste, 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 3 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 in 1999, the credit system was changed from a system that was “all or nothing” (counties either got the full 3 percent or nothing, based on answers to a survey) to a more equitable credit of 1, 2 or 3 percent based on responses to a new, expanded checklist. In 1999, as counties with smaller waste reduction programs received some reward for their efforts, the average credit rose from 1.8 percent to 2.6 percent.

In 2001, the average source reduction credit remained largely unchanged at 2.7 percent; as in 2000, all but three counties received some credit.

Yard waste credit. By 1992, yard waste was officially banned from disposal in MSW in Minnesota. However, such wastes do require some type of disposal. Cities and townships are responsible for the majority of these yard waste composting sites, but most counties operate one or more sites as well.

Due to a statutory change, 1994 was the last year that counties reported actual tons of yard waste recycled. Similar to the source reduction credit, the Legislature provided for a yard waste credit of up to 5 percent beginning in calendar year 1995. Credit is awarded based on answers to a series of questions on yard waste programs in the annual SCORE survey instead of providing tonnage data.

Impact of the credits

Without credits, Minnesota’s base recycling rate for 2001 is 39.5 percent, a drop of 0.8 percent from 2000. In the June 2002 report, *Municipal Solid Waste in the U.S.: 2000 Facts and Figures*, The U.S. EPA reports the average national recycling rate was 30 percent, which for many states, includes yard waste tonnages.

The credits for source reduction and yard waste activities increase Minnesota’s reported recycling rate by 7.5 percent. The OEA believes this adjustment is justified and better reflects the impacts of efforts to reduce and recycle waste in Minnesota, because it reflects yard waste and waste reduction efforts that otherwise would not be accounted for in the measurement. In either case, it is important to note that Minnesota is, at a minimum, 10 percentage points higher than the national average recycling rate without the credits and 17 percentage points higher when adding in the full yard waste and source reduction credits.

Reducing the reporting burden placed on counties. Generally, both waste reduction and yard waste recycling are difficult for county offices to measure in terms of tons. SCORE survey questions regarding programs help the OEA and counties make reasonable estimates of tons diverted or prevented without complicated new record-keeping procedures.

However, some counties do have data for the impacts of waste reduction. For example, Crow Wing County received a 7.2 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 above and beyond the 3 percent credit available through the checklist.

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 still makes up about 2 percent of Minnesota’s MSW.

The revised Source Reduction Checklist is Appendix C. The complete 2001 SCORE Survey can be downloaded from the OEA's web site:
www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/score01.cfm

Materials collected for recycling: Tons and trends

2,267,395 tons of recyclable materials were collected in 2001, which is a slight drop from the previous year's total of 2,267,952. As noted previously, this drop is significant, as it is the first time a drop has occurred in statewide average recycling rate and overall tons collected during the 13 years SCORE data has been collected.

The Metro Area estimates for recycling were the primary driver, showing a total overall decrease in tons recycled of nearly 6 percent. Greater Minnesota counties collected 9 percent more material.

Areas of greatest growth

For 2001, counties reported the largest increases in household hazardous wastes and various problem materials, including mixed HHW (174 percent) latex paint (86 percent), fluorescent and HID lamps (66 percent), and antifreeze (67 percent). This growth in household hazardous waste and problem material recycling is a testament to the ever-increasing efforts to collect household hazardous waste and problem materials at the state and local level. Among last year's top gainers — polystyrene, PET, electronics and various grades of paper—all but polystyrene again showed increases.

Paperboard as an indicator of economic growth and decline

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and paperboard industry representatives, paper industry production is very sensitive to economic fluctuations and can provide insight into MSW growth. Over the last 10 years, Minnesota has seen an average increase in paper and paperboard recycling of 14 percent each year. However, from 2000 to 2001, there was an overall decrease in paper and paperboard recycling of 6 percent—providing more evidence of economic decline in 2001.

It is important to understand that much of the evidence connecting paperboard consumption to economic changes is anecdotal. However, based on current data, trends over time, and the information provided by the paperboard industry, it is reasonable to continue to evaluate this information and take additional steps to research this issue in more detail.

Figure 3-4: Materials collected for recycling, by grade, 2001

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

Material/Grade	Tons	One-year Change
Corrugated (OCC)	315,461	(8%)
Mixed paper	184,909	(16%)
Newsprint	184,411	1%
Office paper	47,636	26%
Magazine/catalog	37,947	3%
Other paper	36,096	(9%)
Phone book	3,682	6%
Computer paper	139	(94%)
<hr/>		
Ferrous & non-ferrous	258,459	7%
Commingled metals	21,524	(10%)
Steel/tin cans	38,341	46%
Aluminum	26,655	(17%)
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Mixed plastic	31,204	(12%)
Film plastic	1,193	(12%)
HDPE	2,518	(19%)
Other plastic	1,104	(25%)
PET	3,701	35%
Polystyrene	2,204	26%
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Container glass	73,021	4%
Other glass	36,156	(1%)
<hr/>		
Food waste	175,670	(10%)
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Textiles	17,355	12%
Carpet	157	(6%)
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Major appliances	35,875	5%
Vehicle batteries	31,440	3%
Pallets	57,442	1%
Waste tires	16,304	(4%)
HHW	2,795	174%
Latex paint	2,017	86%
Used oil	9,361	9%
Used oil filters	2,608	2%
Electronic appliances	3,240	21%
Fluorescent/HID lamps	907	66%
Antifreeze	528	67%
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Unspecified or Other	605,333	8%
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Total	2,267,395	0%

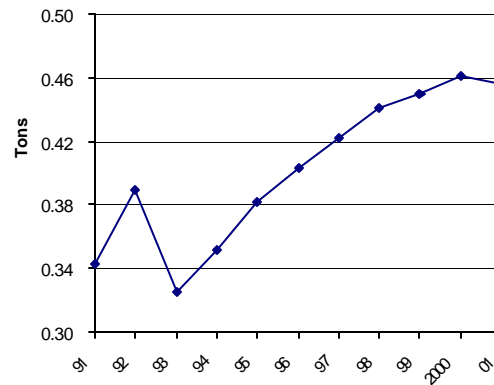
Decreases indicated by parentheses: (x%)

Per capita recycling

Minnesotans recycled 910 pounds (0.46 tons) per person per year in 2001; a decrease of 1 percent from 2000.

Again, due to the drop in tons collected for recycling in the Metro Area, the Metro Area per-capita recycling rate fell by 7 percent while the Greater Minnesota counties saw an increase of 8 percent. Per capita recycling has increased by 33 percent since 1991 with gains leveling out around 2 percent in 1999 and 2000 and dropping in 2001.

Figure 3-5: Per capita recycling



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 considerable 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. For more discussion of recycling rates and waste diversion as measures of solid waste, see Chapter 4.

In measuring county progress toward recycling goals, the OEA focuses on wastes aggregated for collection as MSW, restricting recyclable materials to those that would otherwise be disposed of in MSW. As mentioned in Chapter 2, the OEA excludes wastes that are separated for disposal (such as most nonhazardous 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 3-5 percent) and source reduction (up to 3 percent), which are awarded based on county program activities (Minn. Stat. § 115A.551, subd. 2a. (2)).

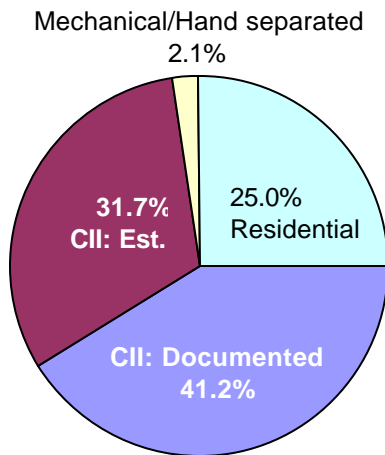
In 2001, 55 counties met their recycling goals, one less than 2000.

- **Greater Minnesota.** Fifty-two (52) counties in Greater Minnesota met their 35 percent recycling goal.
- **Metropolitan Area.** Three of the seven Metro counties met the current 50 percent recycling goal, compared to 5 in 2000.

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

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

Figure 3-6: Sources of materials collected for recycling, 2001



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

CII: Documented and Estimated are materials from the commercial/industrial/institutional sector, primarily those recyclables that are generated by businesses and other large generators. Counties generally use totals based on actual receipts, but in some cases estimated figures may be used to supplement documented data as long as the estimates follow the guidelines set by the OEA.

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

continue to work with county solid waste officers—in particular, the 33 counties that did not meet their recycling goals in 2000—to achieve the best recovery rates possible.

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 2001, 25 percent of the materials collected for recycling in Minnesota came from residential sources, unchanged over the last 3 years.

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 2001, there were 100 material recovery facilities 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 2001, Minnesota counties sponsored 583 recycling drop-off centers and 727 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, 736 residential curbside recycling collection programs provided service to 3.75 million people, over 75 percent of the state’s population.

Many programs at the county and municipal level have additional local recycling requirements or laws. In 2000, 23 counties required residents to participate in recycling programs, 20 counties required businesses to recycle, and 27 counties required haulers to provide recycling collection services. In addition, 108 cities required residents to recycle, 52 cities required businesses to recycle, and 154 cities required haulers to provide recycling collection services.

Commercial recycling

The commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) sector was the source of 75 percent of the recyclable materials collected in Minnesota in 2001—1,653,125 tons. This is a decrease of over 16,000 tons from 2000.

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).

Unlike the residential sector, the commercial sector has no statewide “opportunity to recycle” mandate driving the recovery and recycling of materials.

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 2001, counties and cities offered the following:

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

National Recycling Coalition (NRC) Recycling Calculator

The NRC developed an “environmental benefits calculator” to quantify and illustrate the impact of recycling. The calculator generates estimates of environmental benefits based on the tons of specified materials recycled, landfilled and incinerated in a particular geographic region. The Recycling Association of Minnesota worked with this model to calculate the benefits for Minnesota’s recycling efforts using the 2001 SCORE data.

- **Recycling in Minnesota conserves energy and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.** The calculator shows that by recycling 2.7 million tons of waste instead of simply disposing of them as garbage, Minnesotans conserved nearly 53 trillion BTUs of energy—enough energy to power nearly 531,000 homes for one year. In addition, recycling reduced greenhouse gas emissions by nearly 1.5 million tons.
- **Recycling in Minnesota conserves natural resources.** By using recycled materials instead of trees, metal ores, minerals, oil and other raw materials harvested from the Earth, recycling-based manufacturing conserves the world’s scarce natural resources. For example, consumption of natural resources for making steel was reduced by 519,502 tons as a result of Minnesota’s recycling efforts.
- **Recycling in Minnesota reduces air and water pollution.** In 2001, recycling in Minnesota reduced overall emissions (excluding carbon dioxide and methane) by 36,274 tons. In addition, waterborne wastes were reduced by 6,006 tons.

For more information on the calculator, its development and assumptions, go to RAM’s web site: www.recycleminnesota.org.

Recycling Market Development

OEA’s recycling market development staff maintain recycling industry expertise and a network of contacts serving the public and private sectors in Minnesota. Specifically, OEA staff offer the following assistance:

- Information about recyclable materials and state, regional, and national market development issues.
- Research into recycling market conditions, manufacturing technology, and product testing.
- Data about products made from recycled materials.
- Referrals for financing, business plan development, and facility siting.
- Legislation and policy information regarding recycling in Minnesota.

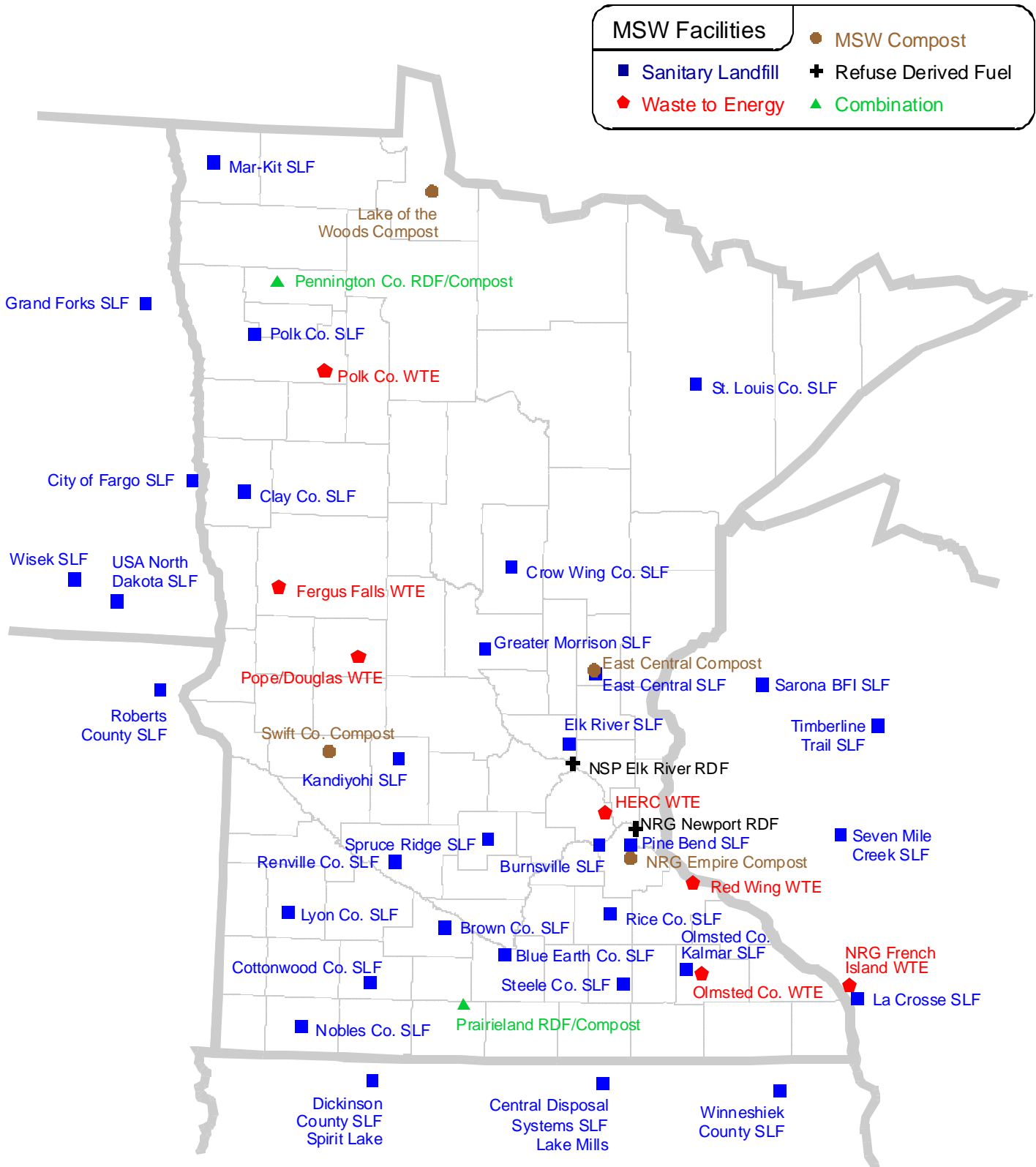
- The *Minnesota Recycled Products Directory* lists Minnesota-based companies that make products with recycled materials, with product and distribution information: www.moea.state.mn.us/rpdir/index.cfm.
- The *Minnesota Recycling Markets Directory* contains more than 300 businesses that collect, buy or sell recyclable materials: www.moea.state.mn.us/markets/index.cfm

Recent successes

In 2001, recycling markets in the state made gains, with new products made from glass, carpet and roofing shingles.

- Through a grant from the OEA, **Raguse Manufacturing** (Wheaton, Minn.) established a commercial glass pulverization facility, and has expanded to produce about 20 tons per week of sandblast media for the construction industry. This facility accepts all types of glass for processing into sand blasting media. At full capacity, Raguse will be producing 100 tons per week of sandblast media from post-consumer glass.
- **Nylon Board Manufacturing** (Medford, Minn.) is manufacturing a new nylon and plastic composite sheeting for use in the construction industry that is made from post-consumer and post-industrial carpet and waste plastic. OEA is assisting Nylon Board Manufacturing by funding much of the research and development.
- In the Metro Area, **Bituminous Roadways** is testing the use of post-consumer tear-off shingles in hot-mix asphalt. The company already uses shingle manufacturing byproduct in their mix. This next phase will develop a national engineering and environmental specification for the approximately 500,000 tons of post-consumer shingles generated in Minnesota each year.

Figure 4-1: Facilities receiving Minnesota MSW, 2001



Chapter 4

MSW Processing and Disposal

In 2001, 5.8 million tons of mixed municipal solid waste were generated in Minnesota. Of this, nearly 2.3 million tons was recycled. The remainder—approximately 3.5 million tons in 2001—is waste that is not recycled or prevented/reduced and, therefore, must be disposed of.

In Minnesota, waste is managed through four main methods:

- **Landfills** bury unprocessed MSW, as well as 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.
- **Waste processing/resource recovery 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 waste stream into a useable amendment for soil.
- **On-site disposal** refers to 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.
- **Source-separated compost** is any organic fraction of waste that is separated prior to disposal for the purpose of composting.

Landfills

In 2001, over 2 million tons of the MSW disposed of were sent to landfills both in and out of state. Landfilled MSW included unprocessed MSW and rejects and residuals from MSW processing facilities. This is 58.4 percent of waste disposed or processed, and represents 35.4 percent of the total MSW generated in Minnesota.

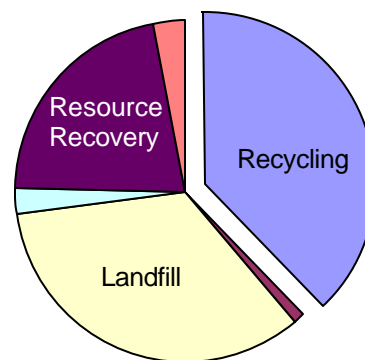
- Over 1.37 million tons went to 21 landfills in Minnesota. Counties in the seven-county Metropolitan Area generated 56 percent of this waste, while 44 percent came from counties in Greater Minnesota.
- Over 658,000 tons were sent to 12 out-of-state landfills in Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota (33,000 tons less than 2000). 51 percent of waste landfilled out of state came from the Metropolitan Area counties while the other 49 percent came from Greater Minnesota counties.

Waste processing/resource recovery

In 2001, nearly 1.25 million tons of MSW was processed through composting or incineration for energy. This is 36 percent of the MSW disposed of or processed, and represents 22 percent of the total MSW generated in Minnesota. This total reflects only those tons that were actually burned for energy or composted. Tons that went to processing facilities but were later landfilled as “bypass” or residual waste are in the landfill total.

- 1.24 million tons of MSW generated in the state went to 13 facilities in Minnesota—four compost facilities and nine waste-to-energy facilities.
- In addition, 13,500 tons went to a waste-to-energy facility in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Figure 4-2: MSW Management in Minnesota, 2001



Recycling	39.4%
Landfill	35.4%
Resource Recovery	21.4%
MSW Compost	0.3%
On-site Disposal	1.5%
Problem Materials not recycled (est.)	2.0%

On-site disposal

“On-site disposal” generally refers to waste disposed of in burn barrels, fire pits, home incinerators, or on-site dumps. Counties in Minnesota estimate that residents disposed of 87,000 tons of MSW using on-site disposal methods in 2001. “Problem materials not recycled” is OEA’s estimate of the materials that are banned from disposal as MSW, but were most likely also dumped or burned on-site. This represents an additional 113,000 tons of waste tires, car batteries, appliances, oil, and oil filters.

Together these categories account for 6 percent of MSW disposed of or processed, nearly 4 percent of the total MSW generated in Minnesota.

Calculating estimates

On-site disposal. County solid waste officers calculate these estimates using population data, the number of residents who use hauling services, and the number of people who “self haul” waste to local facilities or transfer stations.

Problem materials not recycled (PMnotR). Minnesota counties have extensive programs for collecting household hazardous wastes and problem materials such as tires, appliances, car batteries, oil, and oil filters. The OEA believes that a portion of these materials generated is not recycled or collected for disposal; they are essentially materials that are illegally disposed of in ditches, wooded areas, and old dumps. The OEA has formulas to help counties estimate local generation of problem materials and calculate how many of these materials are improperly disposed of. These estimates are used by most counties, but an increasing number of counties are reporting actual tonnage data each year.

Significance of on-site disposal

On-site disposal of household garbage is generally banned in Minnesota, with the exception of farms and residences where regularly scheduled pickup of waste is not “reasonably available to the resident” (Minn. Stat. §§ 17.135 and 88.171). Some individual county boards have passed “no-burn” resolutions which declare that garbage service is available throughout the county and close this exemption for on-site disposal.

Volume. Many households still use on-site disposal methods for garbage. In a 2000 study of the northeast region conducted for the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD), survey responses showed that 18 percent of Minnesota residents in that area burn their household wastes on-site using a burn barrel or other means. When asked why they burn, residents most often cited convenience. By applying national trends to local waste generation rates, the actual tonnage of MSW burned or buried in Minnesota could range as high as 250,000 tons per year.

Pollution. On-site disposal is a significant source of pollution, including heavy metals and the production of VOCs and dioxin. Dioxin is formed when materials such as PVC plastic are burned at low temperatures. It is a very potent carcinogen that can have dramatic impacts on human immune, developmental, and reproductive systems. The U.S. EPA research estimates that just one burn barrel (from an average family of four) can produce at least as much dioxin as a full-scale municipal waste incinerator burning 200 tons per day. A study conducted in 2000 for the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation (NACEC) concluded that burn barrels account for 22 percent of all dioxins produced in North America.

State and local efforts

The OEA continues to work to reduce the threat of dioxin from residential garbage burning. Work continues with WLSSD’s regional education and reduction campaign, the Bi-National Toxics Strategy, and numerous local projects. In 2002, the OEA testified to the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee in support of a bill sponsored by Senator Anderson (SF 2311) that would make it illegal for anyone, including farmers, to burn or bury wastes on site unless the county determined (by resolution) that garbage disposal options were not reasonably available throughout the county. The bill passed out of the Senate Environment and Natural Resources Committee and was referred to the Agriculture Committee where it was not heard. A similar bill may be introduced again in 2003.

Source-separated compost

Currently there are four source-separated composting facilities in Minnesota: the city of Hutchinson, NRG, WLSSD and Swift County. However, with the ever-increasing interest by the state and local government in pilot programs, more permanent programs and construction of facilities may be part of the near future.

Since January 2002, the OEA has assisted three counties and one high school in analyzing their waste stream for organics and the potential for developing an organics collection program and compost facility. In addition, there are seven pilot programs in some stage of development and operation.

Trends in waste disposal

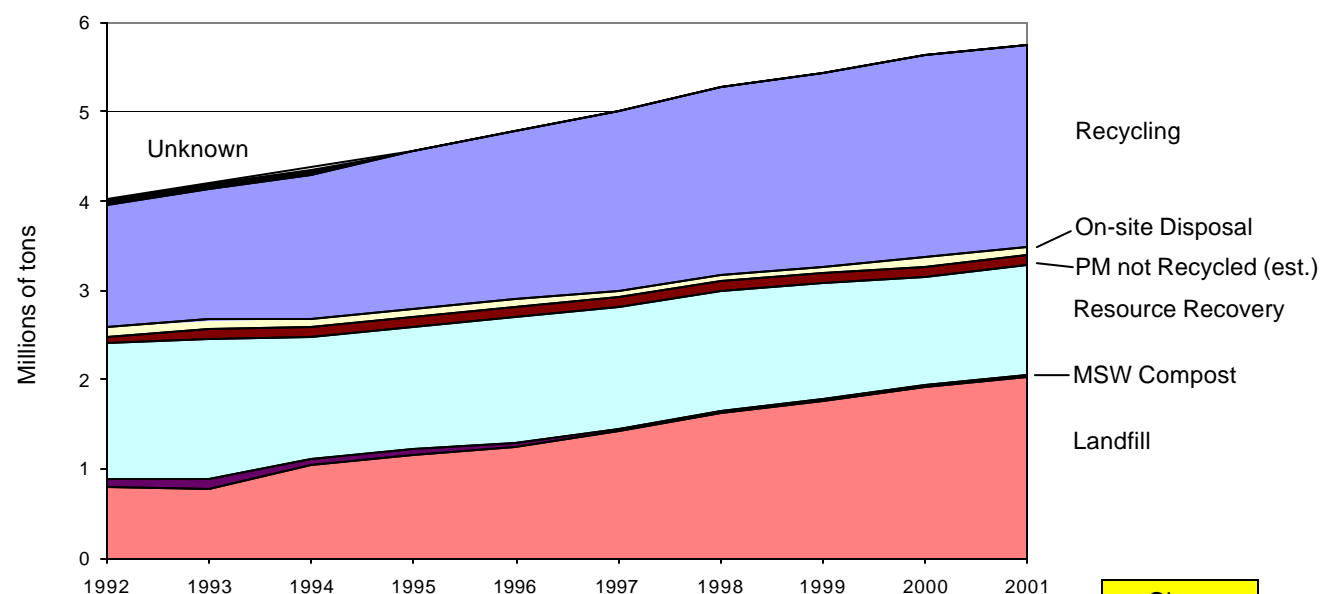
Waste management in Minnesota is guided by a hierarchy that prioritizes waste reduction, recycling/composting, and resource recovery. However, during 2001, the amount of waste sent to landfills—the least-preferred disposal option—increased by 6.4 percent (123,000 tons). Based on current trends, the volume landfilled may double by 2014.

Minnesota-generated MSW received by processing facilities in 2001 decreased only slightly (0.2 percent) compared to 2000. This reduction is due to several factors, including reduced processing capacity over the past

Waste Management Hierarchy

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.

Figure 4-3: Trends in Minnesota waste disposal, 1992-2001



	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001
Recycling	1.61	1.77	1.89	2.00	2.11	2.18	2.27	2.27	0.0%
On-site Disposal	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.09	(9.1%)
PM not Recycled (est.)	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.8%
Resource Recovery	1.37	1.38	1.40	1.36	1.34	1.28	1.23	1.23	0.0%
MSW Compost	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	(8.9%)
Landfill	1.04	1.15	1.24	1.42	1.63	1.77	1.91	2.03	6.5%
Unknown	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	n/a
Total	4.29	4.57	4.79	5.00	5.29	5.44	5.63	5.75	2.0%

Figures in millions of tons. PM = Problem Materials.

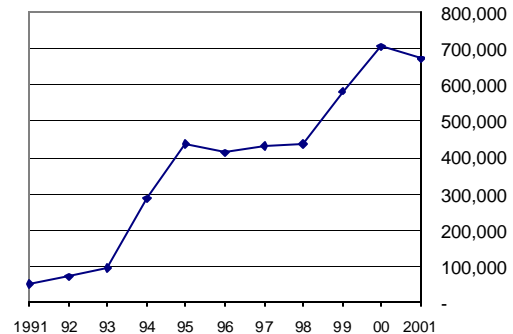
several years and issues such as vertical integration that make landfilling more economically appealing to hauling companies.

Increased flow of waste to out-of-state landfills

Historically, at least a portion of Minnesota's MSW has been managed at out-of-state facilities. In 1994, a landmark court decision (*Carbone*) declared flow control an unconstitutional restriction on interstate commerce. As a result, garbage haulers were able to send MSW to less-expensive landfills both in and out of state. In 1994, Minnesota saw its largest increase in MSW landfilled out of state (a 200+ percent increase) with a 53 percent increase the following year.

Out-of-state landfills received 658,237 tons of Minnesota MSW, similar to 2000. Overall, fewer tons of waste went out of state, registering a 5 percent decrease.

Figure 4-4: Minnesota MSW shipped out of state, 1991-2001



Upper Midwest Solid Waste Management Group

The OEA began discussions with Iowa and Wisconsin in 2000 about various environmental concerns, including out-of-state waste flow. In December 2000, the three states organized the Upper Midwest Solid Waste Management Summit in Des Moines, Iowa. The summit also included the states of North and South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, and Ohio, and representatives from U.S. EPA Region 5.

The group's primary goal was to advance a multi-state, regional approach for managing solid waste issues. Each state outlined its solid waste programs and policy, followed by in-depth discussions of key issues that were common to all. The group identified seven key areas on which to work together:

1. Develop a common vision and policies among the states on issues such as disposal bans, waste toxicity, and "bioreactor" landfills.
2. Address the growing amount of waste transported for disposal across state lines.
3. Improve the sharing of data and information among the states, such as developing methods for standardizing information and for tracking waste.
4. Develop recycling markets and implement procurement practices at a regional level.
5. Improve regional awareness of solid waste issues by educating the public and decision makers.
6. Develop an approach to address the impact of consolidation by the waste management businesses.
7. Work with major manufacturers on product stewardship issues, such as instituting take-back programs.

A second meeting was held in Madison, Wisconsin, in December 2001. The group prioritized the seven key areas and agreed to focus on three issues: developing a common group vision, improving regional measurement and data sharing, and improving the level of solid waste awareness and education elected officials. A third meeting is scheduled for December 2002 in St. Paul to continue discussions among the states on these and other issues. For more information, contact Mark Rust <mark.rust@moea.state.mn.us> at 651-296-3417.

Diversion and recycling rates as measures of success

While there are many factors to consider when evaluating the success of our integrated solid waste management system, recycling rates are the most-watched measure. While the recycling goals of 35 percent for Greater Minnesota and 50 percent for the Metro Area have been successful at encouraging recycling programs and participation statewide, in many ways they have become the sole indicator in terms of assessing the state's

progress in solid waste management. Successful city, county, and state recycling programs should be celebrated, but what other measurements might give us important information?

Waste diversion

Waste diversion is a measure of the tons of MSW that do not get landfilled. This provides insight into how well the state supports the solid waste hierarchy, which gives preference to recycling and waste processing over landfilling of waste.

Diversion is measured by adding total tons recycled or composted (MSW and source-separated compost only, not yard waste credits), and sent to waste-to-energy facilities (RDF and mass burn). That figure is then divided by total waste generation: tons recycled, composted, sent to waste-to-energy facilities, landfilled, and disposed of on-site.

Figure 4-5 shows the percent diversion from 1991 to 2001. The chart illustrates how diversion peaked at nearly 75 percent in 1993, followed by a 5 percent drop in 1994 which corresponds to the *Carbone* decision on flow control. A steady decline began in 1996 to the current diversion rate of 61 percent in 2001.

While recycling grew by over 90 percent during that same span, total tons of waste sent to MSW composting declined by 73 percent, and tons sent to waste-to-energy facilities declined by 13 percent. Meanwhile, tons landfilled grew by 143 percent. These changes are due to two main factors:

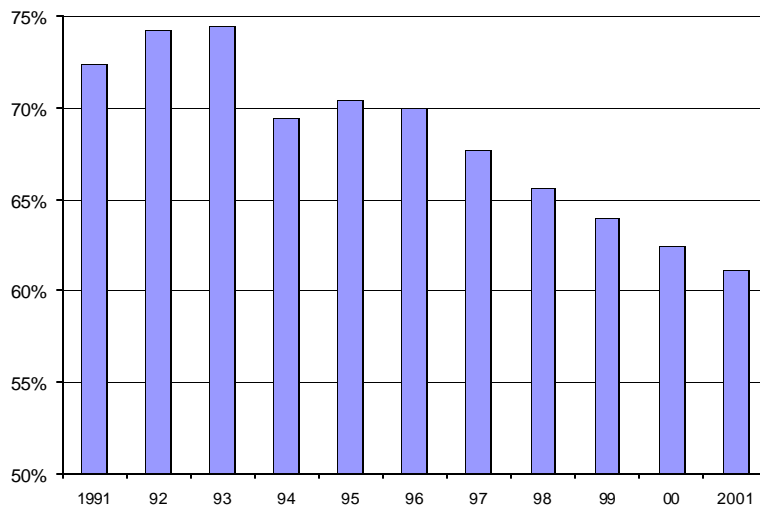
- Waste-to-energy and MSW compost capacity have declined since 1991.
- With the loss of flow control in 1994, less waste went to resource recovery facilities and more waste went to landfills out of state.

Increasing diversion

In order to return to the higher diversion rates of the early 1990s, the amount of waste that is sent to landfills must decrease. Waste diversion levels may improve in the near future with increased interest and investment in source-separated composting facilities and retrofitting existing facilities like the waste-to-energy facility in Perham, Minnesota. Talks are also ongoing in southwestern Minnesota about building a new waste-to-energy facility.

While recognizing the important role landfills play in an integrated solid waste system, the OEA supports expanding efforts to divert waste through waste reduction, recycling, composting and waste-to-energy.

Figure 4-5: Minnesota's waste diversion rate, 1991-2001



Chapter 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 does not need to 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 3 percent, which is added onto their base 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 to document specific waste reduction efforts in their areas. These efforts, coupled with the checklist, have increased the average source reduction credit in 2001 to 2.7 percent.

The Source Reduction Checklist is Appendix C. The complete 2001 SCORE Survey can be downloaded from the OEA web site:
www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/score01.cfm

Statewide waste reduction campaign

In 2000, the OEA launched an ambitious statewide education campaign dedicated to waste reduction. The ongoing messages of *Reduce Waste: If not you, who?* focus on the opportunities that people have to reduce their everyday production of waste and recyclables. 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.

Media campaign

The campaign continued in 2001 with a focus on helping consumers reduce their unwanted residential mail, an area that ranked highly in focus group surveys conducted after the campaign's first phase.

The OEA worked with statewide media (newspapers and radio) and several electric utility companies to distribute postcards explaining how to reduce unwanted mail. Individuals could then mail the postcards to the national Mail Preference Service (MPS) database, which directs mailers to remove or



suppress these names in their mailing databases. The MPS is a program of the Direct Marketing Association, a trade association of businesses who advertise their products and services directly to consumers by mail, telephone, magazine, Internet, radio or television.

During this campaign, there was a significant increase in hits to the OEA's www.reduce.org web site. Over 10,725 users downloaded OEA's junk mail reduction postcard. Over the duration of the campaign, the OEA fielded over 2,000 phone calls on unwanted mail and sent out over 4,000 cards. An additional 10,000 cards were collected at the Minnesota State Fair.

A market research analyst conducted 400 pre- and post-campaign interviews to measure the success of the campaign. The post-campaign interviews revealed that over half (52 percent) of the 400 statewide respondents claimed they had heard of the campaign. More importantly, the campaign succeeded in changing attitudes, as 62 percent of the survey respondents strongly agreed with the statement, "Junk mail is causing disposal problems and filling up landfills." This represented a statistically significant increase from the pre-campaign level. Also, 73 percent of the respondents indicated that they now shred unwanted mail to protect their privacy.

Early in 2002, the OEA checked with the Direct Marketing Association to determine the amount of increase in the number of Minnesotans who had signed up for their mail preference service. In 2001, the DMA saw a 40 percent increase, from 115,000 in 2001 to 164,000 in 2002. This effort has resulted in very real waste reduction action by Minnesotans.

The Waste Reduction Campaign will continue in 2002 and 2003. New focused topic areas are being evaluated to identify future targets with the greatest potential for environmental impact and behavioral change.

OEA grants

Under its Environmental Assistance Grant Program, the OEA continues to solicit waste reduction projects. These funds encourage applicants statewide to find innovative ways to minimize or eliminate waste and toxicity and encourage reuse of materials as *resources* rather than *waste*.

The RFP for FY2001 sought projects which reduce the amount and/or toxicity of waste generated by consumers, businesses, or a specific community; or which increase the level of knowledge or awareness of waste reduction throughout the state.

Some examples of grant recipients include an award to the Retired Engineer Technical Assistance Program for establishing a demonstration program to recruit and train retired engineers and other professionals to conduct environmental and waste reduction assessments. They targeted environmental assessments at non-manufacturing commercial/service and institutional facilities in Minnesota.

Another example is the Northwest Minnesota Household Hazardous Waste group's development of its HHW collection trailer into a mobile solid waste education unit. The group and its participants developed and produced displays for the unit in order to educate the public in waste reduction, recycling, HHW disposal, Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) disposal, and current solid waste disposal sites in northwestern Minnesota. The unit has been widely used at county fairs, environmental fairs, schools, home shows, and other events.

Materials exchange

Materials exchange programs are reuse networks that help businesses and organizations find uses for items that would otherwise be thrown away. Exchange programs keep usable materials out of the landfills. Businesses save money by avoiding disposal costs and by obtaining materials at little or no cost.

The statewide Minnesota Materials Exchange Alliance went online in 1999 with a database and interactive web site, www.mnexchange.org. The program is run by the Minnesota Technical Assistance Program (MnTAP) with OEA funding.



Metro Area Results, 2000 and 2001

	2000	2001
Exchanges	129	248
Tons	522	630
Savings	\$269,166	\$372,000

Savings include avoided disposal costs and the cost of purchasing similar materials.

A wide variety of materials were exchanged in 2001, from office supplies and equipment to construction materials and furnishings, as well as transport packaging (pallets and barrels) and industrial chemicals.

The OEA first funded these five local materials exchange projects in 1999 to help extend the statewide reach of the Minnesota Materials Exchange Alliance. MnTAP now works with these independent regional programs as part of the statewide network.

- Becker, Clay, and Wilkin Counties | www.gis.co.clay.mn.us/match.html
- Cass, Crow Wing and Hubbard Counties | www.co.cass.mn.us/esd/matex.html
- Chisago County | www.co.chisago.mn.us/Chis-Mat-list-bw.htm
- Otter Tail County | www.co.ottertail.mn.us/solidwaste/ME/
- Southwest Regional Solid Waste Commission | www.lyonco.org/sw/mex.html
(Cottonwood, Jackson, Lac qui Parle, Lincoln, Lyon, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone, Redwood, Renville, Rock, and Yellow Medicine Counties)

CISRR

The OEA coordinates Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling (CISRR), a networking group for local government waste prevention. The group meets six times a year to discuss and exchange ideas about waste reduction and coordinate waste reduction activities throughout Minnesota.

CISRR's quarterly newsletter provides waste reduction and recycling information to the 215 CISRR members and county solid waste officers, including a calendar of events, meeting minutes, articles and web sites. CISRR looked at additional ways in which it could live up to its credo of waste reduction. In 2001, newsletters and agendas were sent out electronically to everyone that had access to e-mail. Only one-fourth of CISRR participants still receive a mailed copy of the newsletter and agenda, reducing OEA's paper use by 75% and reducing postage costs.

In 2001, CISRR continued to focus on promoting the statewide waste reduction campaign. CISRR members were provided with materials to educate their residents on the benefits of reducing unwanted junk mail. For more information about CISRR, contact Colleen Hetzel or Jennifer Havens at 651-296-3417.

Environmentally Preferable Purchasing

The concept behind environmentally preferable purchasing (EPP) is to incorporate environmental and human health attributes into purchasing decisions. Using state and local government purchasing power can help develop markets for these more preferable products and help support publicly funded programs, such as consumer recycling. Choosing to purchase products containing post-consumer recycled content material is necessary to close the loop on recycling and ensure that it remains a competitive process.

Although recycled content materials are an important part of EPP, they are not the only products that should be considered. Purchasers should also look for products that are less toxic, reduced packaging, made from renewable resources, conserve energy and water, or that have some other more preferable characteristic.

Environmentally preferable purchasing can be challenging because it creates a paradigm shift from traditional "lowest up-front price" purchasing to "best-value" purchasing. It is true that some environmentally preferable products are cheaper in the short term, but EPP takes into account the total costs associated with the entire life cycle of the product, including end-of-life and final disposal.

In May 2000, the Metropolitan Area Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board (SWMCB), in conjunction with the OEA and Department of Administration, created the *Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Guide*: www.swmcb.org/EPPG/. The EPPG was developed to provide information to public entities on environmentally preferable products and how they can be purchased. The EPPG is currently being updated and is set to be available in early 2003. For more information about environmentally preferable purchasing, contact Mike Liles <mike.liles@moea.state.mn.us> at 651-296-3417.

Product stewardship

Product stewardship means that everyone involved in designing, manufacturing, selling and using products takes responsibility for the environmental impacts at every stage of those products' lives. In particular, product stewardship asks manufacturers to share in the financial and physical responsibility for recovering and recycling products when people are done using them.

When manufacturers share the costs of recycling products, they have an incentive to use recycled materials in new products and design products to be less toxic and easier to recycle, incorporating environmental concerns into the earliest phases of product design.

Minnesota is the first state to develop and implement a product stewardship policy. The OEA's product stewardship policy creates partnerships between government and industry to reduce the environmental impacts of manufactured products throughout their life cycles in an economically efficient and environmentally beneficial manner. The OEA's product stewardship policy is online: www.moea.state.mn.us/stewardship/.

Priority products

Initially, the OEA chose three products to be addressed within a product stewardship framework: paint, carpet, and electronic products that contain cathode ray tubes. These products were chosen based on factors such as toxicity, volume being discarded, and potential for increased recycling.

Carpet

In February 2000, OEA convened the *Midwestern Workgroup on Carpet Recycling* to explore product stewardship for discarded carpet, which currently accounts for at least 77,000 tons, or 2.4 percent of the waste stream in Minnesota. Originally, the workgroup was spearheaded by the states of Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and the U.S. EPA. Ultimately, the workgroup grew to include 40 representatives from the carpet industry (manufacturers, carpet retailers, and recyclers), federal, state, and local governments, and non-governmental environmental groups. Their work culminated in a nationally recognized memorandum of understanding (MOU) in January 2001 that created a third-party, industry-funded organization that will establish national collection and recycling programs for used carpet. The final agreement had the support of more than 15 state governments.

The OEA hosts the resources from the national workgroups:
[www.moea.state.mn.us/
carpet/index.cfm](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/carpet/index.cfm)

In 2002, Minnesota helped lead a second phase effort that established a ten-year schedule of recovery and recycling goals for carpet. A national agreement was signed in January 2002 that formalizes this schedule, with support of the carpet industry, government, and environmental organizations. The OEA serves on the Executive Committee of the CARE organization created to reach the recycling and reuse goals.

Electronics

Minnesota's counties and municipalities face increasing demand from residents and small businesses to provide recycling opportunities for used electronics. However, many local governments have very limited or no resources to provide electronics collections and recycling, which is quite costly. At the same time, the rapidly growing number of computers, televisions and other electronic items becoming obsolete means that a substantial quantity of hazardous and toxic materials may enter Minnesota's waste stream.

Electronic products contain lead and other heavy metals that are toxic if released into the environment. CRTs are considered the single largest source of lead in Minnesota's municipal waste, containing 5-8 pounds of lead per unit. Flat-screen panels, such as those used in laptop computers, contain small amounts of mercury.

Discarded electronic products also represent resources, containing valuable glass, metals and plastics that can be used to make new products. Several electronics manufacturers have started using recycled plastics and glass from old electronics in their new products, as well as designing new products that can be more easily disassembled for recycling.

Minnesota, along with a growing number of other states, is calling on manufacturers to help establish and fund collection and recycling programs for old electronic products. When manufacturers share in the costs and

responsibility for collecting and recycling products, they have an incentive to design products differently, to reduce toxic constituents and increase the use of recycled materials.

Minnesota initiatives. For the last five years, the OEA has worked with electronics manufacturers, retailers, recyclers and local governments to conduct projects and build relationships aimed at developing joint solutions to the problems posed by waste electronics. From 1999-2000, the OEA and the Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board (SWMCB) of the Metropolitan counties conducted a multi-stakeholder Task Force on Electronic Products Containing Cathode Ray Tubes. In conjunction with this task force, the OEA, Sony Electronics, Panasonic-Matsushita, Waste Management's Asset Recovery Group and the American Plastics Council formed a partnership to fund and conduct a statewide electronics collection and recycling project.

Sony agreement. As a result of the OEA's partnerships and demonstration projects, Sony Electronics and Waste Management, Inc. launched an electronics recycling program in Minnesota in October 2000. Minnesota residents can drop off unwanted Sony-brand products for free recycling at 13 Waste Management sites around the state. Sony's five-year commitment in Minnesota is the first of its kind in the nation. In its first year, over 9,000 pounds of Sony products were collected for recycling. Learn more on the OEA's web site:

www.moea.state.mn.us/plugin/sonyevents.cfm.

NEPSI. In early 2001, the OEA began working with other states, the U.S. EPA and the electronics industry to establish the National Electronics Product Stewardship Initiative (NEPSI). Minnesota is one of ten states participating in NEPSI. Other stakeholders include representatives from ten electronics manufacturers, several electronics recyclers, and environmental organizations.

The purpose of NEPSI is to craft an agreement on how to establish and fund a national program for the recovery, reuse and recycling of used electronics. The agreement will describe each party's responsibilities, and will include an implementation plan, as well as laying out criteria for environmentally sound management of collected materials, and national recovery and recycling goals. The NEPSI stakeholders have agreed that the national electronics recycling program will be funded through some type of "front-end" financing mechanism, so that the costs of managing old electronic products will be included in the purchase price of new electronic products. However, many aspects of the national program remain under negotiation, with no resolution expected until spring of 2003.

Paint

Paint is the largest-volume item collected by city and county household hazardous waste (HHW) programs. In 2001, Minnesota HHW programs took in roughly 200,000 gallons of leftover latex paint and 150,000 gallons of oil paints at a management cost of over \$1 million. However, such paint is typically still a usable material and can produce cost savings if managed as a recyclable material rather than a hazardous waste. Paint is named as a priority product in the OEA's product stewardship policy.

Paint stewardship. The OEA is planning to participate in the upcoming National Paint Stewardship Initiative scheduled to convene winter 2002 among the paint industry, the Product Stewardship Institute, state and local governments, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and non-governmental organizations. Go online for more information regarding the OEA's paint stewardship efforts: www.moea.state.mn.us/stewardship/paint.cfm.

Market development. The OEA used its grant programs in FY2000 to aid two paint manufacturers in Minnesota to increase paint recycling and create recycled-content latex paints. Amazon Environmental Inc. (Roseville, Minn.) produces rebled paint, *Amazon Select*TM, which contains a minimum of 80 percent post-consumer recycled content material. Hirshfield's Paint Manufacturing (Minneapolis, Minn.) makes a high-quality reprocessed paint, *RenewWall*TM, containing a minimum of 20 percent post-consumer recycled material.

Both companies are on the state contract for recycled latex paint (P-861(5)). Their products are less expensive than competing non-recycled brands, and meet rigorous specifications for performance and quality. More about these Minnesota paint manufacturers is online: www.moea.state.mn.us/stewardship/paint-procurement.cfm.

New products

In 2002, the OEA initiated work on two new products, beverage containers and automobiles. The OEA will be working with other states and the beverage industry to examine opportunities to increase the recycling rate for beverage containers. The OEA is also hiring a research firm to analyze product stewardship opportunities for the automobile industry.

Chapter 6

Finance and Administration of SCORE Programs

Minnesota boasts one of the best recycling programs in the nation in large part because of the level of participation by our citizens and businesses along with comprehensive city, county, and state recycling programs. In addition, the continued funding commitments from the Legislature and large investment at the local level provide the significant level of funding these programs require. In 2001, Minnesota counties spent over \$46 million in state and local funds for SCORE-related programs, an increase of over \$4.3 million from 2000.

Funding of SCORE programs

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

SCORE block grants

From the inception of SCORE, dedicated state tax revenue has provided 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 2001, the OEA disbursed \$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 that 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.

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.

Figure 6-1: SCORE expenditures, 1991-2001 (millions of dollars)

	1991	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	Change 2000-2001
Greater Minnesota	13.5	18.5	18.6	19.8	20.4	21.5	23.0	23.1	25.8	11.8%
Metropolitan Area	22.4	21.1	16.4	17.1	16.1	16.7	18.4	18.6	20.2	8.6%
Total	35.9	39.7	34.9	36.8	36.6	38.1	41.4	41.7	46.0	10.4%

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

Funding cuts for 2002

The Minnesota Legislature continues to show support for recycling and source reduction efforts through continued funding of the SCORE block grant programs. However, during the last legislative session, the Legislature voted to cut county funding by 10 percent, which reduced the overall program funding from \$14 million to \$12.6 million. These cuts will go into effect during the fall 2002 disbursements.

County revenues for SCORE

Each county is required to match SCORE block grants with a local contribution of at least 25 percent. In 2001, counties exceeded this match by over 9 times, contributing over \$32 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 haulers' 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.

In 2001, Minnesota counties spent over \$46 million dollars (county revenue plus state grant funds) on a variety of SCORE-related programs. This investment is in addition to undocumented dollars spent by other local units of government such as cities and townships on programs such as recycling, household hazardous waste, and waste education.

Figure 6-1 shows SCORE expenditures by Greater Minnesota and Metropolitan Area counties for 1994-2001.

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
- Waste processing

Legislation and Current Events

Solid Waste Advisory Committee (Governor's Blue Ribbon Panel)

In 2001, the OEA appointed a State Solid Waste Advisory Committee to make recommendations on how to better meet state waste policy goals. This committee was made up of waste generators, haulers, processors, recyclers, landfill operators, local government staff and legislators. They met from October 2001 to January 2002 to outline how the state might develop a fully integrated waste management system that would be able to handle the state's growing waste stream.

Resources from the Advisory Committee are online:
www.moea.state.mn.us/policy/sw-committee.cfm

In February 2002, their recommendations were presented to the chairs of the House and Senate Environment and Natural Resource Policy Committees. The recommendations are in three parts: a restatement of the principles established by the Legislature in Minn. Stat. § 115A.02, the need to develop goals for the state's waste management system, and specific recommendations for changes. The full text of the Advisory Committee's recommendations is available in the Solid Waste Policy Report and on the OEA's web site.

The Advisory Committee convened again in July 2002 to create new, more specific recommendations for the Legislature in 2003. This process is expected to conclude by December 2002.

Office of the Legislative Auditor Evaluation of SCORE

In May 2001, the Legislative Audit Commission directed the Office of the Legislative Auditor (OLA) to evaluate Minnesota's SCORE program. Legislators were interested in learning more about how counties use SCORE grant funds and to assess how effective the SCORE program has been in achieving its goals. OLA staff met with representatives from the OEA, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and 15 counties to evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the SCORE program.

OLA's report, Recycling and Waste Reduction (January 2002), is online:
www.auditor.leg.state.mn.us/pe/2002/pe0201.htm

Upon completion of the analysis and subsequent report, *Recycling and Waste Reduction*, the OLA reported these major findings:

- State law requires counties to manage the waste produced by citizens and businesses by waste reduction, reuse and recycling in preference to landfilling. In 1989, the Legislature enacted legislation, referred to as SCORE, that authorizes grants to counties for waste reduction, reuse and recycling activities.
- In addition to state grants totaling \$14 million annually, counties use a significant amount of locally generated revenue to implement these programs. Still, SCORE grants are important to counties, accounting for about one-third of the \$42 million in revenue used for SCORE programs in 2000. Counties spent two-thirds of this money on recycling and HHW programs.
- In 2000, Minnesota recycled about 40 percent of the municipal solid waste it generated. On the other hand, Minnesota's residents and businesses have been generating increasing amounts of waste and are still throwing away a significant amount of material, like paper and food waste, that could have been reduced, recycled or composted.
- Before deciding if and how to pursue options to divert more waste, state and county officials need to assess priorities, agree on funding, and better understand the costs and benefits of various alternatives.

From these findings, the OLA made the following three recommendations:

- To better gauge the progress in meeting recycling and waste reduction goals, the OEA should conduct periodic waste composition studies.
- To help counties and cities better target their programs, the OEA should increase efforts to synthesize research results on effective recycling and waste reduction practices and make them readily available.
- The OEA should continue to determine how best to streamline waste management data reporting and recommend needed statutory changes.

The OEA was glad to see the positive evaluation of Minnesota's SCORE program and continues to work with cities and counties on implementing its programs. The OEA supports the OLA's recommendations and is working on how best to implement them.

Appendix A: County SCORE Survey Responses

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Revenues (part 1)

County	CY2000 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Aitkin	\$108,000	0	\$246,691	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anoka	\$0	0	\$35,790	\$811,640	\$0	\$0
Becker	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Beltrami	(\$514,953)	0	\$0	\$49,666	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$46,139	0	\$0	\$24,000	\$0	\$0
Big Stone	(\$15,167)	15,167	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$0	0	\$0	\$178,184	\$0	\$0
Brown	(\$43,600)	0	\$0	\$296,439	\$0	\$0
Carlton	(\$147,470)	147,470	\$82,284	\$16,200	\$0	\$0
Carver	\$0	0	\$295,000	\$1,014,419	\$0	\$0
Cass	\$0	0	\$0	\$640,415	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$44	0	\$93,565	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$82,241	0	\$0	\$99,307	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$59,248	0	\$0	\$174,363	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$0	0	\$0	\$55,564	\$0	\$0
Cook	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$92,203	0	\$27,500	\$107,167	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$136,086	0	\$99,640	\$0	\$32,315	\$0
Dakota	(\$270,316)	270,316	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$172,263
Dodge	\$0	0	\$119,093	\$0	\$8,556	\$0
Faribault	(\$2,724)	0	\$32,000	\$32,204	\$0	\$0
Fillmore	\$0	0	\$34,292	\$0	\$0	\$0
Freeborn	\$0	0	\$270,060	\$0	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$0	0	\$233,832	\$11,119	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$11,986	6,698	\$0	\$103,300	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$0	0	\$0	\$5,482,321	\$1,840	\$0
Houston	\$0	0	\$112,149	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	(\$185,179)	0	\$13,750	\$435,000	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$91,081	0	\$20,700	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$0	0	\$0	\$381,332	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$144,833	0	\$15,493	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$115,045	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$586	0	\$24,472	\$0	\$0	\$0
Koochiching	\$0	0	\$0	\$125,599	\$7,333	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	(\$28,828)	0	\$98,715	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake	\$28,896	0	\$0	\$11,858	\$0	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$0	0	\$90,401	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$0	0	\$51,612	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$103,373	0	\$13,300	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$0	0	\$0	\$146,139	\$0	\$74,770
Mahnomen	\$82,711	0	\$0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$18,675	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martin	\$13,879	0	\$100,941	\$0	\$0	\$0
McLeod	(\$1)	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$633,184
Meeker	\$66,191	0	\$15,500	\$0	\$0	\$0

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Revenues (part 1)

County	CY2000 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Mille Lacs	\$0	0	\$84,074	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	(\$65,851)	65,851	\$43,446	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mower	(\$18,316)	18,316	\$0	\$211,763	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$147,706	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$40,983	0	\$140,032	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$276,325	0	\$88,439	\$175,746	\$0	\$116,321
Norman	\$8,686	0	\$9,225	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	(\$70,824)	0	\$0	\$0	\$218,634	\$0
Otter Tail	\$17,700	0	\$0	\$347,257	\$0	\$149,755
Pennington	\$19,388	0	\$25,302	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$0	0	\$144,951	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$0	0	\$93,591	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$96,387	0	\$0	\$170,108	\$0	\$0
Pope/Douglas	\$17,479	0	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$141,136
Ramsey	\$0	0	\$0	\$2,221,951	\$0	\$0
Red Lake	\$0	0	\$45,351	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$0	0	\$0	\$177,008	\$0	\$0
Renville	\$100,762	0	\$129,927	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rice	(\$612,635)	612,635	\$0	\$352,253	\$0	\$0
Rock	(\$1,097)	0	\$37,100	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	(\$38,325)	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Saint Louis	\$0	0	\$0	\$612,398	\$0	\$0
Scott	\$839,510	0	\$168,198	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sherburne	\$26,017	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$42,309
Sibley	\$0	0	\$88,478	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stearns	\$301,517	0	\$33,379	\$101,729	\$0	\$0
Steele	\$0	0	\$18,836	\$322,440	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$107,301	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	\$0	0	\$76,920	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$0	0	\$0	\$84,422	\$0	\$0
Traverse	(\$13,337)	13,337	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wabasha	(\$280,629)	280,629	\$14,239	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	(\$5,947)	5,947	\$51,947	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$0	0	\$0	\$75,356	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	0	\$0	\$543,970	\$0	\$0
Watonwan	\$31,114	0	\$13,774	\$128,608	\$0	\$0
WLSSD	\$444,125	0	\$0	\$807,000	\$707	\$0
Wilkin	\$0	0	\$0	\$53,287	\$0	\$0
Winona	(\$29,892)	29,892	\$0	\$581,865	\$0	\$0
Wright	\$681,920	0	\$146,629	\$4,467	\$0	\$0
Yellow Medicine	\$0	0	\$48,308	\$0	\$0	\$0
Metro Area	\$569,194	\$270,316	\$498,988	\$10,074,301	\$1,840	\$172,263
Greater Minn.	\$1,443,853	\$1,195,943	\$3,412,439	\$7,107,315	\$267,545	\$1,157,475
Minnesota	\$2,013,047	\$1,466,259	\$3,911,427	\$17,181,615	\$269,385	\$1,329,738

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Revenues (part 2)

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$55,000	\$0	\$6,502	\$0	\$0	\$416,193
Anoka	\$787,526	\$190,622	\$0	\$0	\$184,401	\$2,009,978
Becker	\$79,691	\$0	\$20,143	\$0	\$416,590	\$516,424
Beltrami	\$104,364	\$0	\$3,783	\$0	\$750	(\$356,390)
Benton	\$92,445	\$0	\$786	\$0	\$2,214	\$165,584
Big Stone	\$0	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$2,666	\$18,816
Blue Earth	\$149,068	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$327,252
Brown	\$73,233	\$0	\$2,838	\$80	\$11,922	\$340,912
Carlton	\$84,336	\$20,000	\$5,095	\$0	\$0	\$207,915
Carver	\$185,479	\$122,697	\$0	\$0	\$38,172	\$1,655,766
Cass	\$70,363	\$28,450	\$4,788	\$0	\$0	\$744,016
Chippewa	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$151,009
Chisago	\$110,851	\$109,000	\$11,290	\$0	\$4,317	\$417,006
Clay	\$139,406	\$0	\$12,675	\$0	\$450	\$386,142
Clearwater	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,452	\$17,605	\$0	\$129,621
Cook	\$192,500	\$0	\$0	\$49,424	\$0	\$241,924
Cottonwood	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$651	\$6,111	\$288,632
Crow Wing	\$143,679	\$0	\$8,632	\$0	\$0	\$420,352
Dakota	\$940,284	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,808	\$1,175,355
Dodge	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,506	\$52,120	\$250	\$237,525
Faribault	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,642	\$2,882	\$260	\$122,265
Fillmore	\$0	\$3,183	\$4,778	\$0	\$900	\$43,153
Freeborn	\$86,412	\$0	\$10,157	\$274	\$1,000	\$367,903
Goodhue	\$116,769	\$0	\$11,940	\$132,246	\$5,772	\$511,679
Grant	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$177,184
Hennepin	\$2,948,954	\$433,819	\$40,778	\$143,697	\$114,107	\$9,165,516
Houston	\$55,000	\$0	\$3,742	\$146,440	\$11,623	\$328,953
Hubbard	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$318,571
Isanti	\$82,800	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$194,581
Itasca	\$117,287	\$0	\$1,484	\$0	\$0	\$500,103
Jackson	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,636	\$218,962
Kanabec	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,412	\$0	\$0	\$186,207
Kandiyohi	\$110,853	\$0	\$42,107	\$288,012	\$280,130	\$721,102
Kittson	\$55,000	\$0	\$677	\$11,889	\$3,879	\$96,503
Koochiching	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,679	\$11,763	\$0	\$201,374
Lac Qui Parle	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$127,287
Lake	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,827	\$16,390	\$44,171	\$159,142
Lake of the Woods	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$37,178	\$1,351	\$183,930
Le Sueur	\$67,867	\$0	\$3,088	\$1,477	\$5,050	\$129,094
Lincoln	\$55,000	\$0	\$20,000	\$531	\$273	\$192,477
Lyon	\$67,897	\$18,926	\$52,476	\$0	\$26,831	\$387,039
Mahnomen	\$55,000	\$0	\$558	\$0	\$0	\$152,019
Marshall	\$55,000	\$0	\$405	\$15,705	\$8,864	\$112,399
Martin	\$59,330	\$0	\$5,446	\$2,450	\$0	\$182,046
McLeod	\$93,675	\$0	\$10,211	\$19,150	\$5,678	\$761,897
Meeker	\$59,414	\$0	\$5,066	\$3,924	\$0	\$150,094

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Revenues (part 2)

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Mille Lacs	\$58,226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$142,300
Morrison	\$84,612	\$0	\$5,080	\$0	\$215,794	\$348,932
Mower	\$101,554	\$0	\$8,424	\$94,649	\$53,755	\$470,145
Murray	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,910	\$220,366
Nicollet	\$80,310	\$0	\$5,755	\$6,198	\$2,496	\$275,774
Nobles	\$55,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,196	\$717,027
Norman	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,355	\$1,364	\$411	\$76,041
Olmsted	\$327,556	\$2,195	\$105,467	\$0	\$61,481	\$644,509
Otter Tail	\$0	\$0	\$15,456	\$411,685	\$37,439	\$979,292
Pennington	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,900	\$101,590
Pine	\$68,000	\$0	\$4,406	\$0	\$0	\$217,357
Pipestone	\$55,000	\$0	\$750	\$0	\$0	\$149,341
Polk	\$84,492	\$0	\$2,387	\$60,480	\$8,988	\$422,842
Pope/Douglas	\$0	\$0	\$6,856	\$0	\$0	\$365,472
Ramsey	\$1,350,133	\$265,467	\$0	\$0	\$152,553	\$3,990,104
Red Lake	\$55,000	\$0	\$866	\$9,437	\$0	\$110,653
Redwood	\$55,000	\$0	\$750	\$68,159	\$0	\$300,917
Renville	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,200	\$971	\$139	\$287,999
Rice	\$148,694	\$0	\$15,563	\$200,728	\$50,247	\$767,485
Rock	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,180	\$102,183
Roseau	\$55,000	\$0	\$1,075	\$19,571	\$9,267	\$46,588
Saint Louis	\$258,841	\$0	\$12,210	\$210,793	\$0	\$1,094,242
Scott	\$227,912	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,235,620
Sherburne	\$170,092	\$0	\$1,478	\$0	\$0	\$239,896
Sibley	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,310	\$1,187	\$4,312	\$151,287
Stearns	\$356,148	\$0	\$6,336	\$0	\$12,778	\$811,887
Steele	\$88,838	\$0	\$5,036	\$0	\$670	\$435,820
Stevens	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$25	\$176,076
Swift	\$55,000	\$0	\$2,400	\$76,562	\$0	\$210,882
Todd	\$97,354	\$0	\$1,021	\$35,401	\$0	\$218,199
Traverse	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,750
Wabasha	\$56,957	\$0	\$4,842	\$50	\$1,200	\$77,288
Wadena	\$55,000	\$0	\$3,473	\$623	\$8	\$111,050
Waseca	\$55,000	\$0	\$4,429	\$91,190	\$1,422	\$227,398
Washington	\$531,377	\$171,470	\$0	\$0	\$111,408	\$1,358,226
Watonwan	\$247,500	\$0	\$2,215	\$0	\$356	\$423,568
WLSSD	\$276,319	\$264,299	\$158,338	\$16,699	\$51,982	\$2,019,469
Wilkin	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,892	\$300	\$119,479
Winona	\$66,694	\$0	\$12,465	\$0	\$4,016	\$665,040
Wright	\$586,515	\$0	\$3,459	\$0	\$18,876	\$1,441,867
Yellow Medicine	\$55,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,355	\$115,663
Metro Area	\$6,971,665	\$1,184,075	\$40,778	\$143,697	\$663,448	\$20,590,565
Greater Minn.	\$7,295,942	\$448,053	\$664,788	\$2,126,828	\$1,413,390	\$26,533,570
Minnesota	\$14,267,607	\$1,632,129	\$705,566	\$2,270,525	\$2,076,839	\$47,124,136

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Revenue Summary

County	Adjusted CY2000 Revenue (carried over)	CY2001 Revenue	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$108,000	\$308,193	\$416,193
Anoka	\$0	\$2,009,978	\$2,009,978
Becker	\$0	\$516,424	\$516,424
Beltrami	(\$514,953)	\$158,563	(\$356,390)
Benton	\$46,139	\$119,445	\$165,584
Big Stone	\$0	\$18,816	\$18,816
Blue Earth	\$0	\$327,252	\$327,252
Brown	(\$43,600)	\$384,512	\$340,912
Carlton	\$0	\$207,915	\$207,915
Carver	\$0	\$1,655,766	\$1,655,766
Cass	\$0	\$744,016	\$744,016
Chippewa	\$44	\$150,965	\$151,009
Chisago	\$82,241	\$334,765	\$417,006
Clay	\$59,248	\$326,894	\$386,142
Clearwater	\$0	\$129,621	\$129,621
Cook	\$0	\$241,924	\$241,924
Cottonwood	\$92,203	\$196,429	\$288,632
Crow Wing	\$136,086	\$284,266	\$420,352
Dakota	\$0	\$1,175,355	\$1,175,355
Dodge	\$0	\$237,525	\$237,525
Faribault	(\$2,724)	\$124,989	\$122,265
Fillmore	\$0	\$43,153	\$43,153
Freeborn	\$0	\$367,903	\$367,903
Goodhue	\$0	\$511,679	\$511,679
Grant	\$18,684	\$158,500	\$177,184
Hennepin	\$0	\$9,165,516	\$9,165,516
Houston	\$0	\$328,953	\$328,953
Hubbard	(\$185,179)	\$503,750	\$318,571
Isanti	\$91,081	\$103,500	\$194,581
Itasca	\$0	\$500,103	\$500,103
Jackson	\$144,833	\$74,129	\$218,962
Kanabec	\$115,045	\$71,162	\$186,207
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$721,102	\$721,102
Kittson	\$586	\$95,917	\$96,503
Koochiching	\$0	\$201,374	\$201,374
Lac Qui Parle	(\$28,828)	\$156,115	\$127,287
Lake	\$28,896	\$130,246	\$159,142
Lake of the Woods	\$0	\$183,930	\$183,930
Le Sueur	\$0	\$129,094	\$129,094
Lincoln	\$103,373	\$89,104	\$192,477
Lyon	\$0	\$387,039	\$387,039
Mahnomen	\$82,711	\$69,308	\$152,019
Marshall	\$18,675	\$93,724	\$112,399
Martin	\$13,879	\$168,167	\$182,046
McLeod	(\$1)	\$761,898	\$761,897
Meeker	\$66,191	\$83,903	\$150,094

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Revenue Summary

County	Adjusted CY2000 Revenue (carried over)	CY2001 Revenue	Total Revenue
Mille Lacs	\$0	\$142,300	\$142,300
Morrison	\$0	\$348,932	\$348,932
Mower	\$0	\$470,145	\$470,145
Murray	\$147,706	\$72,660	\$220,366
Nicollet	\$40,983	\$234,791	\$275,774
Nobles	\$276,325	\$440,702	\$717,027
Norman	\$8,686	\$67,355	\$76,041
Olmsted	(\$70,824)	\$715,333	\$644,509
Otter Tail	\$17,700	\$961,592	\$979,292
Pennington	\$19,388	\$82,202	\$101,590
Pine	\$0	\$217,357	\$217,357
Pipestone	\$0	\$149,341	\$149,341
Polk	\$96,387	\$326,455	\$422,842
Pope/Douglas	\$17,479	\$347,992	\$365,472
Ramsey	\$0	\$3,990,104	\$3,990,104
Red Lake	\$0	\$110,653	\$110,653
Redwood	\$0	\$300,917	\$300,917
Renville	\$100,762	\$187,237	\$287,999
Rice	\$0	\$767,485	\$767,485
Rock	(\$1,097)	\$103,280	\$102,183
Roseau	(\$38,325)	\$84,913	\$46,588
Saint Louis	\$0	\$1,094,242	\$1,094,242
Scott	\$839,510	\$396,110	\$1,235,620
Sherburne	\$26,017	\$213,879	\$239,896
Sibley	\$0	\$151,287	\$151,287
Stearns	\$301,517	\$510,370	\$811,887
Steele	\$0	\$435,820	\$435,820
Stevens	\$107,301	\$68,775	\$176,076
Swift	\$0	\$210,882	\$210,882
Todd	\$0	\$218,199	\$218,199
Traverse	\$0	\$68,750	\$68,750
Wabasha	\$0	\$77,288	\$77,288
Wadena	\$0	\$111,050	\$111,050
Waseca	\$0	\$227,398	\$227,398
Washington	\$0	\$1,358,226	\$1,358,226
Watonwan	\$31,114	\$392,453	\$423,568
WLSSD	\$444,125	\$1,575,344	\$2,019,469
Wilkin	\$0	\$119,479	\$119,479
Winona	\$0	\$665,040	\$665,040
Wright	\$681,920	\$759,946	\$1,441,867
Yellow Medicine	\$0	\$115,663	\$115,663
Metro Area	\$839,510	\$19,751,055	\$20,590,565
Greater Minn.	\$2,639,795	\$23,893,775	\$26,533,570
Minnesota	\$3,479,306	\$43,644,830	\$47,124,136

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 1)

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Aitkin	\$93,036	\$152,250	\$0	\$16,114	\$0
Anoka	\$469,931	\$19,818	\$84,089	\$372,329	\$25,000
Becker	\$117,083	\$195,818	\$18,672	\$116,377	\$0
Beltrami	\$0	\$217,217	\$0	\$14,842	\$0
Benton	\$45,171	\$18,467	\$0	\$30,728	\$10,400
Big Stone	\$11,275	\$77,075	\$0	\$2,855	\$0
Blue Earth	\$2,100	\$215,628	\$90,000	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$30,084	\$319,265	\$0	\$32,442	\$0
Carlton	\$50,309	\$108,585	\$0	\$28,479	\$0
Carver	\$256,460	\$154,848	\$4,728	\$1,110,226	\$250
Cass	\$95,866	\$561,602	\$0	\$86,548	\$0
Chippewa	\$25,306	\$123,320	\$0	\$2,302	\$0
Chisago	\$75,080	\$84,600	\$0	\$153,065	\$0
Clay	\$119,884	\$86,133	\$10,436	\$75,558	\$0
Clearwater	\$18,077	\$92,805	\$540	\$11,762	\$0
Cook	\$162,744	\$71,888	\$0	\$6,517	\$0
Cottonwood	\$136,161	\$59,984	\$0	\$5,149	\$0
Crow Wing	\$125,790	\$6,400	\$2,640	\$88,686	\$1,200
Dakota	\$337,680	\$68,278	\$0	\$625,713	\$0
Dodge	\$25,302	\$212,535	\$0	\$19,237	\$0
Faribault	\$14,962	\$34,552	\$0	\$19,280	\$0
Fillmore	\$18,330	\$0	\$0	\$15,575	\$0
Freeborn	\$79,012	\$273,411	\$2,456	\$11,594	\$0
Goodhue	\$299,150	\$174,094	\$0	\$33,854	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$121,191	\$0	\$38,676	\$0
Hennepin	\$1,245,250	\$756,251	\$35,181	\$3,761,346	\$8,988
Houston	\$38,550	\$278,839	\$0	\$9,969	\$0
Hubbard	\$49,823	\$280,202	\$1,918	\$42,208	\$0
Isanti	\$38,739	\$45,926	\$0	\$18,083	\$0
Itasca	\$87,840	\$380,434	\$0	\$27,089	\$0
Jackson	\$26,934	\$19,646	\$0	\$9,707	\$0
Kanabec	\$5,981	\$51,202	\$0	\$6,395	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$174,096	\$453,011	\$0	\$93,995	\$0
Kittson	\$33,598	\$16,230	\$0	\$2,153	\$0
Koochiching	\$124,888	\$52,656	\$3,500	\$11,856	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$51,469	\$67,596	\$0	\$3,565	\$0
Lake	\$76,059	\$189,826	\$41,476	\$8,658	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$21,591	\$147,872	\$0	\$14,260	\$0
Le Sueur	\$17,603	\$51,503	\$0	\$31,519	\$0
Lincoln	\$20,274	\$80,672	\$0	\$3,618	\$0
Lyon	\$29,415	\$205,923	\$0	\$83,205	\$28,696
Mahnomen	\$33,513	\$29,783	\$0	\$14,741	\$0
Marshall	\$20,194	\$360	\$0	\$10,291	\$0
Martin	\$59,638	\$160,664	\$524	\$14,438	\$520
McLeod	\$233,725	\$84,588	\$12,105	\$186,382	\$100
Meeker	\$9,567	\$53,638	\$0	\$11,626	\$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	\$54,900	\$85,800	\$0	\$0	\$400
Morrison	\$33,264	\$101,374	\$4,713	\$143,283	\$0
Mower	\$129,280	\$351,806	\$0	\$3,443	\$0
Murray	\$55,966	\$81,747	\$0	\$4,340	\$0
Nicollet	\$33,276	\$188,569	\$0	\$32,376	\$0
Nobles	\$73,256	\$444,321	\$0	\$335,249	\$0
Norman	\$18,037	\$51,938	\$0	\$3,706	\$0
Olmsted	\$32,796	\$205,624	\$103,277	\$322,524	\$81,109
Otter Tail	\$455,151	\$363,055	\$0	\$85,382	\$6,304
Pennington	\$71	\$91,583	\$0	\$9,936	\$0
Pine	\$29,776	\$177,121	\$0	\$10,015	\$0
Pipestone	\$16,535	\$129,972	\$0	\$2,690	\$0
Polk	\$28,987	\$220,959	\$800	\$45,033	\$0
Pope/Douglas	\$146,899	\$179,291	\$30,718	\$6,557	\$0
Ramsey	\$1,224,005	\$33,474	\$583,132	\$893,539	\$0
Red Lake	\$16,740	\$87,401	\$0	\$5,712	\$0
Redwood	\$125,190	\$140,314	\$1,643	\$10,643	\$8,720
Renville	\$17,696	\$130,880	\$0	\$6,888	\$675
Rice	\$317,093	\$417,786	\$47,050	\$107,003	\$500
Rock	\$39,796	\$57,120	\$835	\$4,894	\$300
Roseau	\$10,136	\$0	\$0	\$14,482	\$0
Saint Louis	\$132,873	\$770,959	\$0	\$160,070	\$3,500
Scott	\$93,318	\$0	\$0	\$525,654	\$0
Sherburne	\$6,256	\$10,620	\$8,992	\$21,108	\$0
Sibley	\$20,048	\$41,370	\$0	\$24,759	\$0
Stearns	\$114,388	\$146,066	\$17,033	\$154,622	\$25,958
Steele	\$82,574	\$307,962	\$0	\$27,434	\$0
Stevens	\$33,228	\$27,291	\$950	\$25,115	\$0
Swift	\$153,858	\$59,464	\$3,120	\$8,124	\$1,500
Todd	\$58,858	\$112,810	\$500	\$41,418	\$600
Traverse	\$46,994	\$24,249	\$0	\$3,570	\$0
Wabasha	\$53,139	\$75,230	\$0	\$16,991	\$0
Wadena	\$9,593	\$85,189	\$3,000	\$16,906	\$0
Waseca	\$51,908	\$124,988	\$567	\$47,510	\$0
Washington	\$198,824	\$27,441	\$0	\$421,305	\$54,047
Watonwan	\$5,818	\$162,351	\$3,398	\$7,369	\$0
WLSSD	\$643,813	\$71,390	\$730,463	\$366,408	\$0
Wilkin	\$14,647	\$57,934	\$5,576	\$36,552	\$1,363
Winona	\$180,494	\$430,648	\$0	\$69,481	\$0
Wright	\$128,967	\$30,758	\$478	\$55,914	\$0
Yellow Medicine	\$3,713	\$100,131	\$0	\$2,639	\$750
Metro Area	\$3,825,467	\$1,060,110	\$707,130	\$7,710,112	\$88,285
Greater Minn.	\$6,074,232	\$12,003,464	\$1,147,380	\$3,653,545	\$172,595
Minnesota	\$9,899,699	\$13,063,573	\$1,854,510	\$11,363,656	\$260,881

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 2)

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Aitkin	\$6,091	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anoka	\$150,203	\$0	\$0	\$888,609
Becker	\$20,746	\$0	\$0	\$47,727
Beltrami	\$16,271	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$14,308	\$0	\$0	\$20,490
Big Stone	\$709	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$19,524	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$6,817	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carlton	\$4,190	\$0	\$0	\$16,352
Carver	\$27,758	\$0	\$13,581	\$87,916
Cass	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$37	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$24,372	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$11,011	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$3,196	\$0	\$3,241	\$0
Cook	\$775	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$5,360	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$15,675	\$0	\$1,356	\$178,605
Dakota	\$271,247	\$0	\$0	\$94,874
Dodge	\$31,023	\$900	\$0	\$0
Faribault	\$8,690	\$0	\$0	\$46,949
Fillmore	\$8,563	\$0	\$685	\$0
Freeborn	\$1,430	\$0	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$4,582	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$245,384	\$82,453	\$0	\$3,030,663
Houston	\$1,595	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	\$26,866	\$0	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$4,740	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$9,455	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$365	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$179	\$0	\$0	\$44,342
Koochiching	\$7,627	\$0	\$847	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$4,700	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$316,019
Lake of the Woods	\$207	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$19,469	\$0	\$0	\$9,000
Lincoln	\$3,600	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$39,800	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mahnomen	\$1,568	\$0	\$628	\$0
Marshall	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$73,388
Martin	\$8,402	\$0	\$300	\$16,386
McLeod	\$33,029	\$0	\$0	\$211,968
Meeker	\$16,096	\$0	\$0	\$6,753

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	\$1,200	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$2,265	\$0	\$0	\$62,084
Mower	\$8,906	\$0	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$7,518	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$21,553	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$5,812	\$0	\$0	\$0
Norman	\$902	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	\$129,207	\$0	\$0	\$0
Otter Tail	\$49,625	\$0	\$2,075	\$0
Pennington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$445	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$1,112	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$8,615	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Pope/Douglas	\$17,200	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$255,955	\$0	\$0	\$999,999
Red Lake	\$800	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$11,808	\$2,300	\$300	\$0
Renville	\$957	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rice	\$15,600	\$1,955	\$100	\$0
Rock	\$3,758	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$103,455
Saint Louis	\$26,840	\$0	\$0	\$0
Scott	\$8,573	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sherburne	\$30,459	\$0	\$26,083	\$71,601
Sibley	\$15,638	\$0	\$0	\$49,472
Stearns	\$61,064	\$28,017	\$10,958	\$113,257
Steele	\$17,850	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$2,848	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	\$2,912	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$4,013	\$0	\$0	\$0
Traverse	\$1,142	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wabasha	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	\$217	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$2,425	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$103,747	\$0	\$0	\$552,861
Watonwan	\$1,656	\$0	\$0	\$0
WLSSD	\$116,747	\$0	\$5,191	\$82,340
Wilkin	\$3,407	\$0	\$0	\$0
Winona	\$11,685	\$1,300	\$0	\$0
Wright	\$647	\$0	\$0	\$225,165
Yellow Medicine	\$8,430	\$0	\$0	\$0
Metro Area	\$1,062,867	\$82,453	\$13,581	\$5,654,922
Greater Minn.	\$976,333	\$34,472	\$51,764	\$1,716,853
Minnesota	\$2,039,200	\$116,925	\$65,345	\$7,371,774

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	CY2001 Balance
Aitkin	\$416,193	\$267,492	\$148,701
Anoka	\$2,009,978	\$2,009,978	(\$0)
Becker	\$516,424	\$516,424	\$0
Beltrami	(\$356,390)	\$248,329	(\$604,719)
Benton	\$165,584	\$139,564	\$26,020
Big Stone	\$18,816	\$91,913	(\$73,097)
Blue Earth	\$327,252	\$327,252	\$0
Brown	\$340,912	\$388,608	(\$47,696)
Carlton	\$207,915	\$207,915	\$0
Carver	\$1,655,766	\$1,655,766	\$0
Cass	\$744,016	\$744,016	\$0
Chippewa	\$151,009	\$150,965	\$44
Chisago	\$417,006	\$337,117	\$79,888
Clay	\$386,142	\$303,023	\$83,119
Clearwater	\$129,621	\$129,621	\$0
Cook	\$241,924	\$241,924	\$0
Cottonwood	\$288,632	\$206,655	\$81,977
Crow Wing	\$420,352	\$420,352	\$0
Dakota	\$1,175,355	\$1,397,792	(\$222,437)
Dodge	\$237,525	\$288,997	(\$51,472)
Faribault	\$122,265	\$124,433	(\$2,169)
Fillmore	\$43,153	\$43,153	\$0
Freeborn	\$367,903	\$367,903	\$0
Goodhue	\$511,679	\$511,679	\$0
Grant	\$177,184	\$159,867	\$17,317
Hennepin	\$9,165,516	\$9,165,516	\$0
Houston	\$328,953	\$328,953	(\$0)
Hubbard	\$318,571	\$401,017	(\$82,446)
Isanti	\$194,581	\$102,748	\$91,833
Itasca	\$500,103	\$500,103	(\$0)
Jackson	\$218,962	\$65,742	\$153,220
Kanabec	\$186,207	\$63,943	\$122,264
Kandiyohi	\$721,102	\$721,102	\$0
Kittson	\$96,503	\$96,503	\$0
Koochiching	\$201,374	\$201,374	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$127,287	\$128,830	(\$1,543)
Lake	\$159,142	\$632,038	(\$472,896)
Lake of the Woods	\$183,930	\$183,930	\$0
Le Sueur	\$129,094	\$129,094	\$0
Lincoln	\$192,477	\$108,164	\$84,313
Lyon	\$387,039	\$387,039	\$0
Mahnomen	\$152,019	\$80,234	\$71,785
Marshall	\$112,399	\$104,233	\$8,166
Martin	\$182,046	\$260,872	(\$78,826)
McLeod	\$761,897	\$761,897	\$0
Meeker	\$150,094	\$97,680	\$52,414

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	CY2001 Balance
Mille Lacs	\$142,300	\$142,300	\$0
Morrison	\$348,932	\$346,983	\$1,949
Mower	\$470,145	\$493,435	(\$23,290)
Murray	\$220,366	\$149,571	\$70,795
Nicollet	\$275,774	\$275,774	\$0
Nobles	\$717,027	\$858,638	(\$141,611)
Norman	\$76,041	\$74,583	\$1,457
Olmsted	\$644,509	\$874,537	(\$230,028)
Otter Tail	\$979,292	\$961,592	\$17,700
Pennington	\$101,590	\$101,590	\$0
Pine	\$217,357	\$217,357	\$0
Pipestone	\$149,341	\$150,308	(\$967)
Polk	\$422,842	\$324,393	\$98,449
Pope/Douglas	\$365,472	\$380,664	(\$15,193)
Ramsey	\$3,990,104	\$3,990,104	\$0
Red Lake	\$110,653	\$110,653	\$0
Redwood	\$300,917	\$300,918	(\$0)
Renville	\$287,999	\$157,096	\$130,903
Rice	\$767,485	\$907,087	(\$139,602)
Rock	\$102,183	\$106,703	(\$4,520)
Roseau	\$46,588	\$128,073	(\$81,485)
Saint Louis	\$1,094,242	\$1,094,242	\$0
Scott	\$1,235,620	\$627,545	\$608,076
Sherburne	\$239,896	\$175,120	\$64,775
Sibley	\$151,287	\$151,287	\$0
Stearns	\$811,887	\$671,363	\$140,524
Steele	\$435,820	\$435,820	\$0
Stevens	\$176,076	\$89,431	\$86,645
Swift	\$210,882	\$228,978	(\$18,096)
Todd	\$218,199	\$218,199	\$0
Traverse	\$68,750	\$75,955	(\$7,205)
Wabasha	\$77,288	\$145,361	(\$68,072)
Wadena	\$111,050	\$114,905	(\$3,855)
Waseca	\$227,398	\$227,398	\$0
Washington	\$1,358,226	\$1,358,226	\$0
Watonwan	\$423,568	\$180,593	\$242,974
WLSSD	\$2,019,469	\$2,016,352	\$3,117
Wilkin	\$119,479	\$119,479	\$0
Winona	\$665,040	\$693,608	(\$28,568)
Wright	\$1,441,867	\$441,928	\$999,939
Yellow Medicine	\$115,663	\$115,663	\$0
Metro Area	\$20,590,565	\$20,204,927	\$385,639
Greater Minn.	\$26,533,570	\$25,830,638	\$702,933
Minnesota	\$47,124,136	\$46,035,564	\$1,088,571

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Paper collected for recycling (tons)

County	Computer paper	Corrugated (OCC)	Magazine/catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint (ONP)	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Aitkin	0	1,976	0	0	0	11	554	7	2,548
Anoka	25	46,869	507	18,892	13,381	593	6,332	402	87,001
Becker	0	2,718	106	61	451	117	0	12	3,463
Beltrami	0	2,691	46	114	91	94	719	5	3,760
Benton	0	4,542	11,761	985	881	276	61	5	18,511
Big Stone	0	151	3	61	51	3	0	0	269
Blue Earth	0	10,689	2,084	6,205	6,144	203	0	78	25,403
Brown	0	3,627	0	3,903	1,088	123	61	0	8,803
Carlton	0	1,480	53	569	536	19	0	0	2,657
Carver	0	4,050	0	642	3,693	2,166	0	0	10,551
Cass	0	2,561	27	0	1,651	0	0	0	4,239
Chippewa	0	1,160	61	29	424	2	0	0	1,676
Chisago	0	2,546	0	0	2,271	410	0	50	5,277
Clay	0	1,675	133	75	1,156	222	0	18	3,278
Clearwater	0	221	8	0	44	4	0	2	280
Cook	0	461	122	0	151	34	0	0	768
Cottonwood	0	1,705	15	49	190	9	0	0	1,967
Crow Wing	0	3,277	2,668	780	904	47	0	7	7,683
Dakota	0	1,130	1,284	89	14,844	2,344	0	587	20,278
Dodge	0	712	41	747	8	0	6	13	1,527
Faribault	20	1,807	0	278	119	37	67	0	2,328
Fillmore	0	209	157	84	512	73	11	1	1,047
Freeborn	0	6,011	308	0	647	1,065	0	0	8,031
Goodhue	0	2,736	227	0	1,059	112	266	0	4,400
Grant	0	161	3	0	115	27	0	0	306
Hennepin	0	35,172	4,328	29,419	48,457	9,724	5,204	1,255	133,559
Houston	0	412	122	0	356	3	0	0	894
Hubbard	0	1,846	0	0	403	112	0	10	2,372
Isanti	0	1,977	82	0	585	194	0	9	2,847
Itasca	35	3,356	100	3,035	1,415	311	0	30	8,282
Jackson	0	1,165	0	0	413	46	0	1	1,626
Kanabec	0	449	0	0	155	0	0	0	604
Kandiyohi	0	3,855	298	271	850	292	168	24	5,758
Kittson	0	69	6	0	124	4	0	1	205
Koochiching	0	768	45	2,113	0	0	0	0	2,926
Lac Qui Parle	0	386	68	0	206	45	0	1	706
Lake	0	443	74	5	347	38	0	7	914
Lake of the Woods	0	354	10	0	9	12	0	10	394
Le Sueur	0	646	0	684	247	11	0	0	1,587
Lincoln	0	229	0	0	91	0	0	0	320
Lyon	0	4,375	3	658	529	0	0	0	5,565
Mahnomen	0	106	9	0	55	0	0	0	170
Marshall	0	89	1	140	147	6	0	1	384
Martin	0	4,749	406	456	865	492	148	0	7,116
McLeod	0	1,457	348	702	1,954	506	0	0	4,967
Meeker	0	819	11	60	380	61	0	0	1,331

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Paper collected for recycling (tons)

County	Computer paper	Corrugated (OCC)	Magazine/catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint (ONP)	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Mille Lacs	0	3,226	52	0	546	55	0	0	3,879
Morrison	0	9,640	84	0	416	967	0	2	11,108
Mower	0	9,985	162	0	1,130	439	0	12	11,728
Murray	0	530	27	0	355	27	0	0	939
Nicollet	0	2,619	6	7,682	486	1,050	0	0	11,843
Nobles	0	3,418	157	7	646	444	0	0	4,672
Norman	0	116	8	0	63	1	0	2	190
Olmsted	0	13,211	525	7,097	4,021	2,062	4,904	49	31,868
Otter Tail	0	2,631	39	0	916	0	213	0	3,799
Pennington	0	477	0	505	146	81	0	0	1,210
Pine	0	829	0	246	13	26	413	0	1,527
Pipestone	0	566	0	0	453	0	101	0	1,120
Polk	0	1,966	96	0	413	48	0	24	2,547
Pope/Douglas	0	9,914	70	160	1,809	0	0	0	11,953
Ramsey	0	2,027	1,873	33,162	19,324	61	0	78	56,525
Red Lake	0	134	1	129	0	2	0	1	268
Redwood	0	1,861	184	3	351	131	0	0	2,530
Renville	0	787	65	45	534	39	0	6	1,476
Rice	0	6,024	0	0	2,555	0	0	32	8,611
Rock	0	795	0	26	227	17	0	2	1,067
Roseau	0	1,694	26	0	177	70	0	1	1,968
Saint Louis	0	5,979	15	3,791	449	42	0	0	10,276
Scott	0	9,748	12	1,478	2,948	6,318	211	22	20,735
Sherburne	1	2,300	422	870	1,911	167	30	19	5,720
Sibley	0	3,166	0	228	317	0	0	0	3,710
Stearns	13	9,296	6,557	6,024	3,745	951	2,958	60	29,604
Steele	0	1,489	0	3,182	0	0	0	0	4,672
Stevens	0	353	14	30	197	15	0	3	612
Swift	45	607	59	0	396	120	0	2	1,229
Todd	0	1,439	59	125	132	0	13,156	0	14,910
Traverse	0	115	24	0	82	6	0	0	227
Wabasha	0	2,137	43	0	679	36	0	0	2,894
Wadena	0	527	0	245	0	0	6	1	779
Waseca	0	2,036	108	30,111	479	369	59	11	33,173
Washington	0	14,791	411	13,746	15,788	12,116	0	150	57,003
Watsonwan	0	0	0	0	2,479	1	0	0	2,480
WLSSD	0	13,442	1,247	3,090	7,040	1,409	449	669	27,346
Wilkin	0	208	25	0	109	24	0	0	366
Winona	0	5,437	11	1,546	1,142	647	0	0	8,783
Wright	0	1,578	16	24	3,784	21	0	0	5,423
Yellow Medicine	0	477	22	254	157	24	0	0	934
Metro Area	25	113,788	8,415	97,428	118,435	33,322	11,746	2,494	385,652
Greater Minn.	114	201,673	29,532	87,481	65,976	14,314	24,350	1,188	424,628
Minnesota	139	315,461	37,947	184,909	184,411	47,636	36,096	3,682	810,280

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Metal collected for recycling (tons)

County	Aluminum	Commingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Aitkin	49	0	50	96	194
Anoka	387	400	32,891	899	34,578
Becker	163	0	35	64	261
Beltrami	83	0	0	1,085	1,168
Benton	175	282	4,119	3,298	7,874
Big Stone	30	47	58	0	135
Blue Earth	6,760	3,000	1,500	854	12,114
Brown	292	89	1,978	847	3,207
Carlton	185	0	23	83	292
Carver	51	322	2,810	46	3,229
Cass	72	0	0	220	292
Chippewa	31	20	0	55	105
Chisago	385	0	714	177	1,276
Clay	71	0	35	173	279
Clearwater	39	0	359	10	408
Cook	18	0	413	29	460
Cottonwood	30	0	487	42	559
Crow Wing	90	0	7,225	153	7,468
Dakota	0	1,732	181	0	1,913
Dodge	34	0	1,287	50	1,371
Faribault	26	10	1,046	135	1,217
Fillmore	51	0	0	114	165
Freeborn	73	1,000	0	2,101	3,173
Goodhue	273	0	61	1,528	1,862
Grant	12	0	153	23	188
Hennepin	4,666	1,972	48,195	2,229	57,062
Houston	187	0	600	82	869
Hubbard	117	0	1,614	55	1,786
Isanti	256	6	3,988	48	4,298
Itasca	100	135	2,500	178	2,913
Jackson	52	0	89	185	325
Kanabec	8	0	294	27	328
Kandiyohi	194	4	0	121	318
Kittson	5	64	23	0	91
Koochiching	57	0	130	18	205
Lac Qui Parle	66	14	47	68	196
Lake	23	0	355	56	434
Lake of the Woods	75	0	340	53	468
Le Sueur	859	5	2,040	295	3,199
Lincoln	11	0	0	25	36
Lyon	170	84	0	63	317
Mahnomen	10	0	47	12	69
Marshall	0	74	175	0	249
Martin	243	1,069	2,871	1,096	5,279
McLeod	63	148	787	216	1,214
Meeker	90	75	185	266	616

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Metal collected for recycling (tons)

County	Aluminum	Commingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Mille Lacs	321	0	34	227	582
Morrison	81	82	1,142	6	1,311
Mower	242	0	155	76	473
Murray	57	0	47	39	143
Nicollet	1,226	94	458	155	1,933
Nobles	130	17	0	109	256
Norman	19	0	489	131	639
Olmsted	137	418	2,355	621	3,531
Otter Tail	220	0	2,822	161	3,203
Pennington	27	0	2,635	0	2,662
Pine	14	4,518	260	103	4,894
Pipestone	17	89	0	20	126
Polk	131	0	5,262	55	5,447
Pope/Douglas	126	11	1,015	268	1,419
Ramsey	591	738	29,441	1,089	31,859
Red Lake	9	0	210	15	233
Redwood	537	109	3,373	65	4,085
Renville	130	105	581	0	816
Rice	285	0	1,135	856	2,276
Rock	40	18	1,149	87	1,294
Roseau	20	84	467	21	592
Saint Louis	338	164	35,889	764	37,155
Scott	347	616	19,047	278	20,287
Sherburne	192	850	4,570	2,737	8,348
Sibley	441	5	277	81	805
Stearns	472	1,485	14,073	10,084	26,115
Steele	146	0	1,141	133	1,421
Stevens	80	0	454	136	670
Swift	102	0	50	80	232
Todd	10	70	92	66	238
Traverse	57	0	108	10	176
Wabasha	65	6	65	354	490
Wadena	193	3	185	59	441
Waseca	192	0	979	30	1,201
Washington	1,545	224	4,721	737	7,227
Watonwan	0	0	190	64	254
WLSSD	683	2	3,376	365	4,426
Wilkin	24	0	63	13	101
Winona	405	1,250	250	242	2,147
Wright	292	0	196	732	1,221
Yellow Medicine	80	14	0	96	190
Metro Area	7,588	6,005	137,285	5,278	156,155
Greater Minn.	19,068	15,519	121,174	33,064	188,825
Minnesota	26,655	21,524	258,459	38,341	344,979

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Glass collected for recycling (tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Aitkin	252	0	252
Anoka	5,172	327	5,499
Becker	288	0	288
Beltrami	436	15	451
Benton	451	0	451
Big Stone	38	0	38
Blue Earth	508	0	508
Brown	361	0	361
Carlton	288	0	288
Carver	900	0	900
Cass	467	0	467
Chippewa	132	0	132
Chisago	706	0	706
Clay	240	0	240
Clearwater	20	0	20
Cook	161	0	161
Cottonwood	90	0	90
Crow Wing	552	0	552
Dakota	5,853	0	5,853
Dodge	228	375	603
Faribault	132	112	244
Fillmore	414	0	414
Freeborn	1,166	92	1,258
Goodhue	567	0	567
Grant	78	0	78
Hennepin	19,986	0	19,986
Houston	987	0	987
Hubbard	250	0	250
Isanti	183	0	183
Itasca	785	0	785
Jackson	108	0	108
Kanabec	55	0	55
Kandiyohi	337	0	337
Kittson	108	0	108
Koochiching	80	0	80
Lac Qui Parle	121	0	121
Lake	743	0	743
Lake of the Woods	0	803	803
Le Sueur	371	0	371
Lincoln	54	0	54
Lyon	185	0	185
Mahnomen	29	0	29
Marshall	123	0	123
Martin	795	342	1,137
McLeod	1,113	0	1,113
Meeker	166	0	166

County SCORE Survey Responses

Glass collected for recycling (tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Mille Lacs	147	0	147
Morrison	291	0	291
Mower	258	0	258
Murray	130	0	130
Nicollet	346	0	346
Nobles	233	0	233
Norman	48	0	48
Olmsted	2,283	39	2,322
Otter Tail	469	0	469
Pennington	0	330	330
Pine	242	0	242
Pipestone	61	0	61
Polk	164	0	164
Pope/Douglas	1,427	0	1,427
Ramsey	5,611	474	6,085
Red Lake	51	0	51
Redwood	292	0	292
Renville	228	0	228
Rice	967	900	1,867
Rock	137	0	137
Roseau	145	4,099	4,244
Saint Louis	1,303	0	1,303
Scott	1,340	0	1,340
Sherburne	371	0	371
Sibley	204	0	204
Stearns	1,929	0	1,929
Steele	411	28,249	28,660
Stevens	122	0	122
Swift	254	0	254
Todd	127	0	127
Traverse	31	0	31
Wabasha	295	0	295
Wadena	0	0	0
Waseca	155	0	155
Washington	3,100	0	3,100
Watonwan	143	0	143
WLSSD	1,672	0	1,672
Wilkin	80	0	80
Winona	806	0	806
Wright	906	0	906
Yellow Medicine	162	0	162
Metro Area	41,963	801	42,764
Greater Minn.	31,058	35,355	66,413
Minnesota	73,021	36,156	109,177

County SCORE Survey Responses

Plastic collected for recycling (tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene (PS)	Total Plastics
Aitkin	0	0	63	0	0	0	63
Anoka	303	59	1,149	330	12	327	2,181
Becker	0	0	73	0	0	0	73
Beltrami	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Benton	22	33	145	11	13	0	224
Big Stone	0	1	11	0	0	0	12
Blue Earth	318	108	1,957	0	345	40	2,768
Brown	26	20	546	3	15	0	610
Carlton	0	1	61	0	0	0	62
Carver	0	0	88	0	103	3	194
Cass	0	0	112	0	0	0	112
Chippewa	1	2	0	120	42	290	455
Chisago	2	163	0	0	0	0	165
Clay	0	0	118	0	0	0	118
Clearwater	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Cook	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Cottonwood	0	6	0	45	0	0	51
Crow Wing	0	0	181	0	0	0	182
Dakota	0	0	1,296	0	0	0	1,296
Dodge	0	0	49	45	0	0	94
Faribault	15	0	58	0	11	0	84
Fillmore	0	61	0	0	41	0	102
Freeborn	0	33	445	0	22	0	500
Goodhue	0	52	5	0	33	0	90
Grant	0	0	24	0	0	0	24
Hennepin	0	0	13,481	171	35	0	13,687
Houston	0	35	0	1	39	0	75
Hubbard	0	0	85	0	0	0	85
Isanti	0	0	39	0	0	0	39
Itasca	0	38	100	0	27	0	165
Jackson	0	1	41	5	0	0	47
Kanabec	0	0	17	0	0	0	17
Kandiyohi	0	57	0	3	39	0	99
Kittson	0	2	18	0	0	0	19
Koochiching	0	10	0	0	10	0	19
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	53	0	0	0	53
Lake	0	0	29	0	10	0	39
Lake of the Woods	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Le Sueur	0	0	91	0	0	0	91
Lincoln	0	0	33	0	0	0	33
Lyon	0	0	123	0	0	0	123
Mahnomen	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Marshall	0	0	20	0	0	0	20
Martin	19	4	744	0	0	1	768
McLeod	10	0	3,385	0	0	1,324	4,719
Meeker	0	0	71	0	0	0	71

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Plastic collected for recycling (tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene (PS)	Total Plastics
Mille Lacs	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
Morrison	0	0	129	0	0	0	129
Mower	55	67	0	1	28	0	151
Murray	0	1	50	0	0	0	51
Nicollet	54	0	228	0	0	0	282
Nobles	0	87	0	0	1,931	0	2,018
Norman	0	0	16	0	0	0	16
Olmsted	0	10	599	24	0	0	633
Otter Tail	0	0	171	2	0	0	173
Pennington	0	5	0	0	14	0	19
Pine	10	7	92	0	6	0	114
Pipestone	0	0	547	0	0	0	547
Polk	0	0	69	0	0	0	69
Pope/Douglas	0	289	127	0	91	0	507
Ramsey	0	0	774	6	0	0	779
Red Lake	0	0	14	1	0	0	15
Redwood	21	0	79	121	0	25	246
Renville	1	0	75	0	0	0	76
Rice	30	31	456	0	5	0	522
Rock	0	42	0	2	39	0	83
Roseau	0	0	30	105	0	0	135
Saint Louis	1	164	2	2	162	0	331
Scott	165	18	781	0	235	0	1,198
Sherburne	31	19	213	5	6	0	274
Sibley	0	0	34	0	0	0	35
Stearns	78	515	204	32	61	193	1,083
Steele	0	0	172	46	0	0	218
Stevens	0	21	0	0	16	0	37
Swift	0	50	0	0	61	0	111
Todd	0	14	27	0	13	0	54
Traverse	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Wabasha	0	0	65	0	0	0	65
Wadena	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Waseca	0	16	28	0	6	0	50
Washington	0	72	599	0	82	0	753
Watonwan	0	0	77	0	0	0	77
WLSSD	32	152	266	0	111	0	560
Wilkin	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Winona	0	253	78	23	36	0	390
Wright	0	0	288	0	0	0	288
Yellow Medicine	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
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Metro Area	468	149	18,167	507	467	330	20,089
Greater Minn.	725	2,369	13,037	598	3,233	1,874	21,836
Minnesota	1,193	2,518	31,204	1,104	3,701	2,204	41,925

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Organics, textiles and other materials collected for recycling (tons)

County	Food waste	Carpet	Textiles	Pallets	Unspecified or Other	Total
Aitkin	0	0	0	0	1	1
Anoka	986	0	1,385	261	1,541	4,173
Becker	0	0	62	0	480	542
Beltrami	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	43	0	0	0	0	43
Big Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0
Blue Earth	0	0	455	9,502	0	9,957
Brown	1,188	0	0	2,081	0	3,269
Carlton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carver	10,926	0	0	414	248	11,589
Cass	0	0	0	0	3,010	3,010
Chippewa	0	0	0	0	800	800
Chisago	0	0	21	0	0	21
Clay	6,329	0	421	373	2	7,125
Clearwater	0	0	9	0	0	9
Cook	0	0	34	0	0	34
Cottonwood	0	0	64	2,000	0	2,064
Crow Wing	27	0	461	0	15,008	15,497
Dakota	20,522	0	6,668	3,656	91,426	122,273
Dodge	0	0	5	0	219	224
Faribault	375	0	4	8	0	387
Fillmore	0	0	4	0	0	4
Freeborn	431	0	9	1,019	0	1,459
Goodhue	0	0	20	16	0	36
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hennepin	28,901	5	0	5,255	312,601	346,762
Houston	0	0	46	0	0	46
Hubbard	0	0	105	0	0	105
Isanti	180	10	7	16	0	213
Itasca	0	0	0	3,179	0	3,179
Jackson	0	0	122	0	0	122
Kanabec	0	0	0	78	0	78
Kandiyohi	156	0	0	0	0	156
Kittson	0	0	0	0	3	3
Koochiching	0	0	6	8	0	14
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	2	0	0	2
Lake	0	0	4	0	15	19
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	2,100	0	0	300	0	2,400
Lincoln	0	0	9	0	0	9
Lyon	0	0	80	0	4,050	4,130
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	0	0	87	3,290	21	3,398
McLeod	0	0	0	732	0	732
Meeker	0	0	0	652	5	657

County SCORE Survey Responses

Organics, textiles and other materials collected for recycling (tons)

County	Food waste	Carpet	Textiles	Pallets	Unspecified or Other	Total
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morrison	0	0	24	950	14	987
Mower	0	0	316	8,405	0	8,721
Murray	0	0	107	4	234	345
Nicollet	0	0	1	0	0	1
Nobles	0	0	310	0	0	310
Norman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	2,575	0	468	1,039	788	4,869
Otter Tail	57,591	0	473	15	0	58,079
Pennington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pine	479	0	8	0	0	487
Pipestone	0	0	70	0	3	73
Polk	2,308	0	1	0	1,778	4,087
Pope/Douglas	0	123	8	0	11	142
Ramsey	8,886	0	528	677	163,127	173,217
Red Lake	4	0	8	7	0	19
Redwood	129	0	1,135	404	2,571	4,239
Renville	890	0	45	0	0	935
Rice	19,543	0	36	692	0	20,271
Rock	0	0	46	4	1	51
Roseau	206	0	0	856	0	1,062
Saint Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scott	0	19	128	185	0	332
Sherburne	221	0	2,026	0	2,187	4,435
Sibley	1,432	0	0	0	0	1,432
Stearns	2,469	0	0	4,428	98	6,995
Steele	0	0	14	3,473	10	3,496
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traverse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	5,160	0	2	1,780	2	6,944
Wadena	0	0	0	0	179	179
Waseca	0	0	154	0	0	154
Washington	78	0	16	159	4,464	4,717
Watonwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
WLSSD	515	0	1,303	520	2	2,339
Wilkin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winona	1,020	0	41	1,007	10	2,078
Wright	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yellow Medicine	0	0	0	0	423	423
Metro Area	70,299	24	8,725	10,607	573,407	663,063
Greater Minn.	105,371	133	8,630	46,835	31,926	192,895
Minnesota	175,670	157	17,355	57,442	605,333	855,958

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Problem materials (banned) collected for recycling (tons)

County	Anti-freeze	Electronic appliances	Fluorescent & HID lamps	HH W	Latex paint	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total PM
Aitkin	0	0	0	1	2	133	12	7	94	31	280
Anoka	25	78	35	8	92	1,801	307	260	1,880	596	5,082
Becker	0	0	1	22	0	180	24	19	184	145	575
Beltrami	1	0	1	0	3	328	117	19	243	181	892
Benton	1	2	0	18	6	205	27	16	210	68	555
Big Stone	0	1	1	1	1	35	58	4	36	12	149
Blue Earth	0	13	25	57	26	584	56	42	875	1,723	3,400
Brown	0	1	4	89	4	161	75	15	165	54	569
Carlton	0	0	1	5	6	190	25	15	194	83	520
Carver	1	66	4	22	31	435	58	34	445	145	1,241
Cass	1	0	1	8	3	263	22	13	167	156	634
Chippewa	0	0	1	0	0	79	10	6	80	26	203
Chisago	1	9	0	25	23	247	33	19	252	82	692
Clay	17	0	5	7	13	307	293	24	314	284	1,264
Clearwater	0	0	0	2	1	51	7	4	52	68	184
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	31	13	2	32	10	88
Cottonwood	0	0	3	0	0	73	10	6	75	24	191
Crow Wing	1	6	21	0	10	627	44	31	338	232	1,308
Dakota	9	28	11	34	137	2,135	285	166	2,185	712	5,703
Dodge	0	0	1	9	0	106	14	8	109	35	283
Faribault	2	0	3	0	0	97	13	8	99	32	254
Fillmore	0	0	2	0	3	130	17	10	130	42	334
Freeborn	1	1	4	10	7	196	521	15	200	65	1,021
Goodhue	1	13	5	14	12	265	35	21	271	88	724
Grant	0	3	1	3	2	38	5	3	39	13	106
Hennepin	33	1,252	35	76	464	7,872	893	522	6,854	2,232	20,233
Houston	0	0	1	7	0	279	16	9	121	165	598
Hubbard	0	1	7	3	4	199	28	9	113	191	555
Isanti	5	0	5	11	1	188	56	15	192	63	536
Itasca	1	0	4	0	3	1,617	36	21	280	131	2,093
Jackson	0	1	5	0	0	68	9	5	69	23	179
Kanabec	0	0	0	1	2	502	57	7	92	224	885
Kandiyohi	0	0	0	50	0	247	33	19	253	82	685
Kittson	0	1	1	0	0	32	4	2	32	11	84
Koochiching	0	0	0	0	0	86	11	7	88	29	222
Lac Qui Parle	0	48	0	2	1	48	27	4	50	16	196
Lake	0	0	1	1	2	66	88	7	68	71	303
Lake of the Woods	0	7	2	0	4	40	5	4	41	130	235
Le Sueur	0	3	2	0	3	155	20	12	156	51	404
Lincoln	0	0	1	1	0	94	6	3	39	14	158
Lyon	0	0	5	0	0	153	20	12	156	51	397
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	0	209	28	16	214	70	538
Marshall	1	0	2	2	1	61	8	5	62	20	162
Martin	6	409	29	4	7	393	241	15	186	655	1,945
McLeod	2	4	15	2	10	209	39	16	214	70	580
Meeker	0	0	9	35	10	136	18	11	139	45	403

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Problem materials (banned) collected for recycling (tons)

County	Anti-freeze	Electronic appliances	Fluorescent & HID lamps	HHW	Latex paint	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total PM
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0	0	134	18	10	137	45	344
Morrison	13	1	6	0	3	190	210	15	195	518	1,150
Mower	7	0	4	0	3	232	31	18	237	77	609
Murray	0	0	2	2	1	55	7	4	56	18	146
Nicollet	0	2	2	0	6	179	24	14	183	60	470
Nobles	13	0	7	7	0	125	17	10	128	42	349
Norman	1	0	1	1,655	600	56	119	4	49	74	2,558
Olmsted	76	821	60	0	40	746	992	62	763	487	4,047
Otter Tail	0	0	13	30	16	343	46	27	351	114	940
Pennington	0	0	0	3	3	82	11	6	83	27	215
Pine	0	0	5	44	0	199	424	14	175	354	1,215
Pipestone	0	0	1	1	1	60	8	5	61	20	156
Polk	8	0	2	0	2	188	25	15	193	63	495
Pope/Douglas	0	3	452	13	24	264	35	21	270	88	1,171
Ramsey	14	88	13	0	188	3,066	409	239	3,137	1,022	8,176
Red Lake	0	0	0	1	1	26	14	2	26	17	87
Redwood	8	6	3	8	2	167	275	13	307	973	1,761
Renville	0	2	4	0	0	103	14	8	105	34	271
Rice	16	10	3	23	17	340	45	26	348	113	941
Rock	0	0	1	3	1	58	8	5	60	75	211
Roseau	0	10	4	2	1	98	13	8	100	33	269
Saint Louis	40	16	7	40	12	1,783	714	40	525	792	3,969
Scott	119	253	16	5	14	562	1,457	64	585	179	3,253
Sherburne	7	1	2	7	5	387	52	30	395	129	1,015
Sibley	0	1	1	0	2	92	12	7	94	31	241
Stearns	0	0	0	0	0	799	107	62	817	266	2,052
Steele	0	8	10	0	5	202	27	16	207	67	541
Stevens	0	0	3	6	3	60	8	5	62	20	167
Swift	0	0	2	5	1	72	10	6	73	24	193
Todd	0	0	2	0	0	147	20	11	150	77	406
Traverse	0	0	1	0	1	25	3	2	25	8	66
Wabasha	0	0	2	12	0	130	17	10	133	43	347
Wadena	0	0	0	0	1	485	11	6	214	27	745
Waseca	0	0	2	3	0	117	16	9	120	39	306
Washington	9	4	6	341	99	1,207	161	94	1,235	402	3,558
Watonwan	0	0	2	0	0	71	10	6	73	24	184
WLSSD	89	64	8	28	47	690	129	149	706	330	2,240
Wilkin	0	0	2	0	0	80	15	8	44	36	184
Winona	0	0	3	14	10	300	40	23	307	100	797
Wright	0	2	1	10	16	540	72	42	552	180	1,416
Yellow Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	66	9	5	68	22	171
Metro Area	210	1,769	120	486	1,025	17,078	3,569	1,379	16,321	5,289	47,246
Greater Minn.	318	1,471	787	2,309	992	18,798	5,791	1,229	15,119	11,016	57,830
Minnesota	528	3,240	907	2,795	2,017	35,875	9,361	2,608	31,440	16,304	105,076

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Wastes generated (tons)

County	Estimated MSW not collected	Problem mats not collected	MSW to facilities: disposal/processing	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Aitkin	420	363	7,340	3,339	11,461
Anoka	0	7,369	157,283	138,514	303,166
Becker	273	670	14,333	5,204	20,479
Beltrami	0	754	16,070	6,273	23,097
Benton	2,829	863	19,747	27,658	51,097
Big Stone	881	93	2,102	602	3,678
Blue Earth	1,679	839	42,687	54,150	99,355
Brown	2,267	624	14,911	16,818	34,620
Carlton	2,212	779	12,278	3,819	19,088
Carver	304	1,735	41,741	27,704	71,484
Cass	210	542	12,570	8,754	22,076
Chippewa	1,721	330	7,952	3,370	13,373
Chisago	831	1,037	19,778	8,137	29,783
Clay	833	859	23,243	12,304	37,239
Clearwater	42	161	3,597	904	4,705
Cook	30	122	3,339	1,544	5,035
Cottonwood	1,021	307	6,456	4,922	12,706
Crow Wing	473	1,182	41,236	32,689	75,581
Dakota	0	8,975	226,870	157,315	393,160
Dodge	840	447	8,402	4,102	13,791
Faribault	1,847	408	10,582	4,514	17,351
Fillmore	3,316	529	6,599	2,065	12,509
Freeborn	420	326	22,402	15,442	38,591
Goodhue	453	1,113	23,475	7,680	32,721
Grant	782	159	2,206	702	3,848
Hennepin	0	26,972	986,001	591,289	1,604,263
Houston	504	343	6,748	3,468	11,062
Hubbard	0	275	11,787	5,152	17,214
Isanti	3,001	758	19,535	8,115	31,409
Itasca	466	989	19,467	17,417	38,340
Jackson	950	284	3,740	2,408	7,383
Kanabec	1,343	190	8,431	1,967	11,931
Kandiyohi	871	1,039	25,248	7,352	34,510
Kittson	122	133	1,902	511	2,668
Koochiching	630	362	8,055	3,466	12,512
Lac Qui Parle	1,679	183	2,900	1,273	6,035
Lake	252	150	4,923	2,452	7,778
Lake of the Woods	17	67	1,964	1,911	3,960
Le Sueur	1,154	638	12,027	8,052	21,871
Lincoln	923	150	2,143	610	3,826
Lyon	1,553	641	16,347	10,717	29,259
Mahnomen	426	55	1,381	813	2,675
Marshall	441	256	4,813	938	6,447
Martin	974	108	10,446	19,643	31,171
McLeod	2,269	869	21,185	13,325	37,648
Meeker	672	571	8,490	3,243	12,975

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Wastes generated (tons)

County	Estimated MSW not collected	Problem mats not collected	MSW to facilities: disposal/processing	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Mille Lacs	1,679	563	6,396	5,010	13,648
Morrison	542	362	20,256	14,977	36,137
Mower	1,431	973	26,258	21,940	50,602
Murray	986	231	2,561	1,753	5,530
Nicollet	1,049	750	13,335	14,875	30,009
Nobles	1,217	524	13,411	7,838	22,991
Norman	23	0	2,960	3,451	6,434
Olmsted	522	1,999	85,822	47,270	135,612
Otter Tail	982	1,442	28,065	66,663	97,151
Pennington	1,637	343	20,953	4,436	27,368
Pine	4,553	0	16,724	8,480	29,757
Pipestone	1,301	249	4,453	2,083	8,085
Polk	189	791	12,407	12,809	26,196
Pope/Douglas	496	1,111	29,636	16,619	47,862
Ramsey	0	12,888	471,391	276,640	760,919
Red Lake	8	90	1,449	672	2,219
Redwood	2,451	0	7,739	13,153	23,343
Renville	2,162	432	6,176	3,802	12,572
Rice	1,872	1,429	35,795	34,488	73,585
Rock	630	189	3,342	2,843	7,004
Roseau	686	411	10,573	8,270	19,941
Saint Louis	327	763	50,200	53,034	104,325
Scott	34	831	54,634	47,147	102,646
Sherburne	623	1,625	45,296	20,163	67,707
Sibley	1,773	387	4,435	6,427	13,023
Stearns	2,945	3,358	71,747	67,778	145,828
Steele	1,154	849	28,007	39,008	69,019
Stevens	406	254	4,695	1,608	6,963
Swift	1,101	302	4,642	2,019	8,063
Todd	2,099	588	8,291	15,736	26,713
Traverse	336	104	1,247	509	2,196
Wabasha	614	545	7,122	11,036	19,316
Wadena	378	319	8,355	2,145	11,197
Waseca	78	492	10,597	35,039	46,207
Washington	0	5,072	98,163	76,358	179,593
Watonwan	684	300	6,097	3,138	10,219
WLSSD	3,652	2,755	67,529	38,583	112,519
Wilkin	840	138	2,874	741	4,592
Winona	1,419	1,261	19,092	15,001	36,772
Wright	1,259	2,269	39,735	9,254	52,518
Yellow Medicine	1,220	279	3,236	1,950	6,685
Metro Area	339	63,843	2,036,083	1,314,967	3,415,231
Greater Minn.	86,952	49,047	1,244,338	952,428	2,332,764
Minnesota	87,291	112,889	3,280,421	2,267,395	5,747,995

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Recycling rate (tons)

County	Tons collected for recycling	Total MSW generated	MSW collected for recycling	Source reduction credit	Yard waste credit	Recycling rate with credits
Aitkin	3,339	11,461	29.1%	2%	5%	36.1%
Anoka	138,514	303,166	45.7%	3%	5%	53.7%
Becker	5,204	20,479	25.4%	3%	5%	33.4%
Beltrami	6,273	23,097	27.2%	1%	5%	33.2%
Benton	27,658	51,097	54.1%	3%	5%	62.1%
Big Stone	602	3,678	16.4%	3%	3%	22.4%
Blue Earth	54,150	99,355	54.5%	3%	5%	62.5%
Brown	16,818	34,620	48.6%	3%	5%	56.6%
Carlton	3,819	19,088	20.0%	2%	5%	27.0%
Carver	27,704	71,484	38.8%	3%	5%	46.8%
Cass	8,754	22,076	39.7%	3%	5%	47.7%
Chippewa	3,370	13,373	25.2%	1%	5%	31.2%
Chisago	8,137	29,783	27.3%	2%	5%	34.3%
Clay	12,304	37,239	33.0%	3%	5%	41.0%
Clearwater	904	4,705	19.2%	2%	5%	26.2%
Cook	1,544	5,035	30.7%	3%	0%	33.7%
Cottonwood	4,922	12,706	38.7%	3%	5%	46.7%
Crow Wing	32,689	75,581	43.3%	9%	5%	57.3%
Dakota	157,315	393,160	40.0%	3%	5%	48.0%
Dodge	4,102	13,791	29.7%	3%	5%	37.7%
Faribault	4,514	17,351	26.0%	0%	5%	31.0%
Fillmore	2,065	12,509	16.5%	3%	5%	24.5%
Freeborn	15,442	38,591	40.0%	3%	5%	48.0%
Goodhue	7,680	32,721	23.5%	1%	5%	29.5%
Grant	702	3,848	18.2%	0%	5%	23.2%
Hennepin	591,289	1,604,263	36.9%	3%	5%	44.9%
Houston	3,468	11,062	31.4%	3%	5%	39.4%
Hubbard	5,152	17,214	29.9%	3%	5%	37.9%
Isanti	8,115	31,409	25.8%	1%	5%	31.8%
Itasca	17,417	38,340	45.4%	3%	5%	53.4%
Jackson	2,408	7,383	32.6%	3%	5%	40.6%
Kanabec	1,967	11,931	16.5%	1%	5%	22.5%
Kandiyohi	7,352	34,510	21.3%	3%	5%	29.3%
Kittson	511	2,668	19.2%	3%	5%	27.2%
Koochiching	3,466	12,512	27.7%	2%	5%	34.7%
Lac Qui Parle	1,273	6,035	21.1%	3%	5%	29.1%
Lake	2,452	7,778	31.5%	2%	0%	33.5%
Lake of the Woods	1,911	3,960	48.3%	1%	0%	49.3%
Le Sueur	8,052	21,871	36.8%	3%	5%	44.8%
Lincoln	610	3,826	15.9%	3%	5%	23.9%
Lyon	10,717	29,259	36.6%	3%	5%	44.6%
Mahnomen	813	2,675	30.4%	3%	5%	38.4%
Marshall	938	6,447	14.5%	2%	5%	21.5%
Martin	19,643	31,171	63.0%	3%	5%	71.0%
McLeod	13,325	37,648	35.4%	3%	5%	43.4%
Meeker	3,243	12,975	25.0%	3%	5%	33.0%

County SCORE Survey Reponses

Recycling rate (tons)

County	Tons collected for recycling	Total MSW generated	MSW collected for recycling	Source reduction credit	Yard waste credit	Recycling rate with credits
Mille Lacs	5,010	13,648	36.7%	3%	5%	44.7%
Morrison	14,977	36,137	41.4%	3%	5%	49.4%
Mower	21,940	50,602	43.4%	3%	5%	51.4%
Murray	1,753	5,530	31.7%	3%	5%	39.7%
Nicollet	14,875	30,009	49.6%	3%	5%	57.6%
Nobles	7,838	22,991	34.1%	3%	5%	42.1%
Norman	3,451	6,434	53.6%	1%	5%	59.6%
Olmsted	47,270	135,612	34.9%	3%	5%	42.9%
Otter Tail	66,663	97,151	68.6%	3%	5%	76.6%
Pennington	4,436	27,368	16.2%	3%	5%	24.2%
Pine	8,480	29,757	28.5%	1%	5%	34.5%
Pipestone	2,083	8,085	25.8%	3%	5%	33.8%
Polk	12,809	26,196	48.9%	3%	5%	56.9%
Pope/Douglas	16,619	47,862	34.7%	3%	5%	42.7%
Ramsey	276,640	760,919	36.4%	3%	5%	44.4%
Red Lake	672	2,219	30.3%	3%	5%	38.3%
Redwood	13,153	23,343	56.3%	3%	5%	64.3%
Renville	3,802	12,572	30.2%	3%	3%	36.2%
Rice	34,488	73,585	46.9%	3%	5%	54.9%
Rock	2,843	7,004	40.6%	3%	5%	48.6%
Roseau	8,270	19,941	41.5%	2%	5%	48.5%
Saint Louis	53,034	104,325	50.8%	3%	5%	58.8%
Scott	47,147	102,646	45.9%	3%	5%	53.9%
Sherburne	20,163	67,707	29.8%	3%	5%	37.8%
Sibley	6,427	13,023	49.4%	3%	5%	57.4%
Stearns	67,778	145,828	46.5%	3%	5%	54.5%
Steele	39,008	69,019	56.5%	3%	5%	64.5%
Stevens	1,608	6,963	23.1%	2%	5%	30.1%
Swift	2,019	8,063	25.0%	3%	5%	33.0%
Todd	15,736	26,713	58.9%	2%	5%	65.9%
Traverse	509	2,196	23.2%	3%	5%	31.2%
Wabasha	11,036	19,316	57.1%	3%	5%	65.1%
Wadena	2,145	11,197	19.2%	3%	5%	27.2%
Waseca	35,039	46,207	75.8%	2%	5%	82.8%
Washington	76,358	179,593	42.5%	3%	5%	50.5%
Watonwan	3,138	10,219	30.7%	0%	5%	35.7%
WLSSD	38,583	112,519	34.3%	3%	5%	42.3%
Wilkin	741	4,592	16.1%	3%	5%	24.1%
Winona	15,001	36,772	40.8%	3%	5%	48.8%
Wright	9,254	52,518	17.6%	3%	5%	25.6%
Yellow Medicine	1,950	6,685	29.2%	3%	5%	37.2%
Metro Area	1,314,967	3,415,231	38.5%	3.0%	5.0%	46.5%
Greater Minn.	952,428	2,332,764	40.8%	2.6%	4.8%	48.2%
Minnesota	2,267,395	5,747,995	39.4%	2.7%	4.8%	46.9%