Report on 2007 SCORE Programs

An evaluation of Minnesota's recycling, reduction and waste management programs

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

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Executive Summary

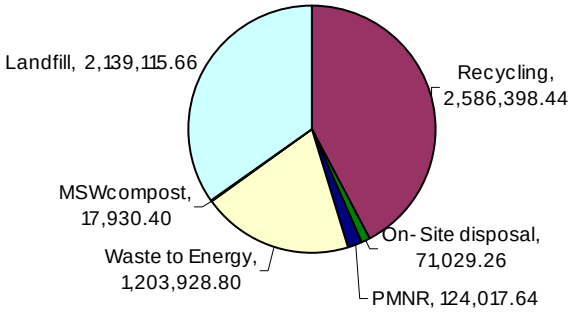
This *Report on 2007 SCORE Programs* summarizes information submitted by all 87 counties and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD) on waste management efforts, including waste reduction activities, recycling, household hazardous waste programs, and problem materials collection.

MSW generation

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

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

2007 Total MSW Generation



Recycling

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

MSW disposal

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

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

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

Funding

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

Recycling markets

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

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

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

2007 Solid Waste Policy Report

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

MPCA goals and the MCCAG

The Minnesota Climate Change Advisory Group (MCCAG) proposed that Minnesotans reduce their total solid waste generation per person by 3 percent starting in the year 2020 and divert 75 percent of MSW from disposal using recycling and organics recovery. Altogether, the advisory group concluded that additional efforts at all levels of the waste management sector could cut greenhouse gas emissions by 75 million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, measured cumulatively through the year 2025, and after subtracting overlaps. The MPCA believes the 75 million metric ton target is a good target and the state should aim to reach for that target. A summary of the MCCAG is on an attachment at the back of this Report and can be found on page 23.

Minnesota CD&I Study

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

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

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

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

Introduction and Purpose

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

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

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

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

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

MSW Generation in Minnesota

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

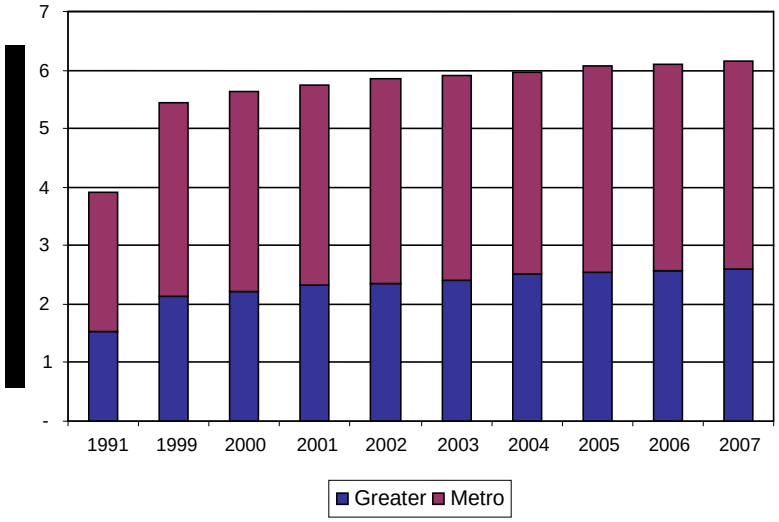
Mixed MSW is defined by statute as "garbage, refuse, and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection." It includes common materials found in household and commercial garbage, such as packaging materials,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

Totals and trends

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

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

Figure 1: Minnesota MSW generation



Total generation:
6,142,420 tons

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

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

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

On-site disposal and problem materials not recycled

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

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

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

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

Per capita MSW generation

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

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

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

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

Recycling and Waste Reduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

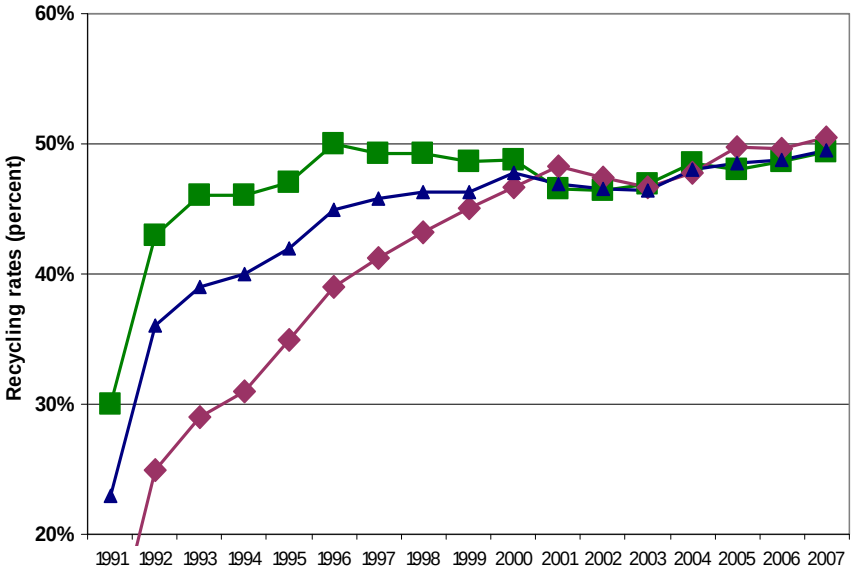
There were no significant differences in recycling participation among metro and greater Minnesota between age ranges, different educational levels, gender differences, or among different family structures (such as married with kids, without kids, single, etc.).

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

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

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

Figure 2: Minnesota's recycling progress



50.5% Greater Minnesota

49.3% Metropolitan Area

49.5% Statewide

Since the SCORE legislation was enacted in 1989, Minnesota's statewide recycling rate has climbed by over 26.5 percentage points.

In 2007, recycling programs in Minnesota collected approximately 2.6 million tons of recyclable materials (paper, metal, glass, plastic, food, source-separated organics, problem materials, and more), an increase from 2006 of 2.8%.

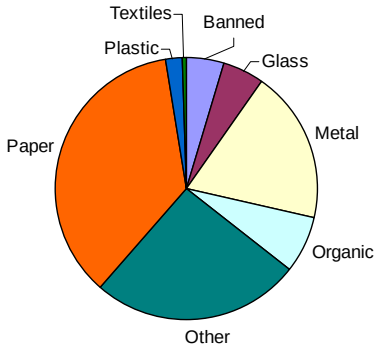
Recycling Rates	1991	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Changes 2006-07
Greater Minnesota	11	46.7	48.2	47.4	46.7	47.8	49.7	49.7	50.5	.8%
Metropolitan Area	30	48.7	46.5	46.5	47.0	48.6	48.0	48.6	49.3	.7%
Statewide	23	47.8	46.9	46.6	46.5	48.0	48.5	48.7	49.5	.7%

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

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

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

Figure 3: **Minnesota's recycling categories**



Recyclables collected (tons)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minnesota Electronics Recycling Act

The disposal ban of cathode-ray-tube-(CRT) containing products became effective July 1, 2006. On May 8, 2007, Governor Pawlenty signed Minn. Stat. §§ 115A.1310 into law for the collection and recycling of video display devices sold to households/consumers: televisions, computer monitors, and laptop computers. https://www.revisor.leg.state.mn.us/statutes/?id=115A&view=chapter#stat.115A.1310.0.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Environmental and economic benefits of recycling

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

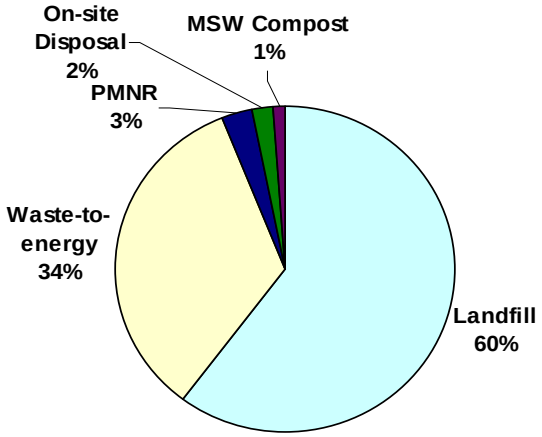
Recycling's environmental benefits can be quantified using the National Recycling Coalition's Environmental Benefits Calculator, based on tons of materials recycled, landfilled, and incinerated in Minnesota using the 2007 data submitted by its 87 counties and the WLSSD. (For more information on recycling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

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

MSW Processing and Disposal

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

Figure 4: MSW disposal and processing in Minnesota, 2007



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

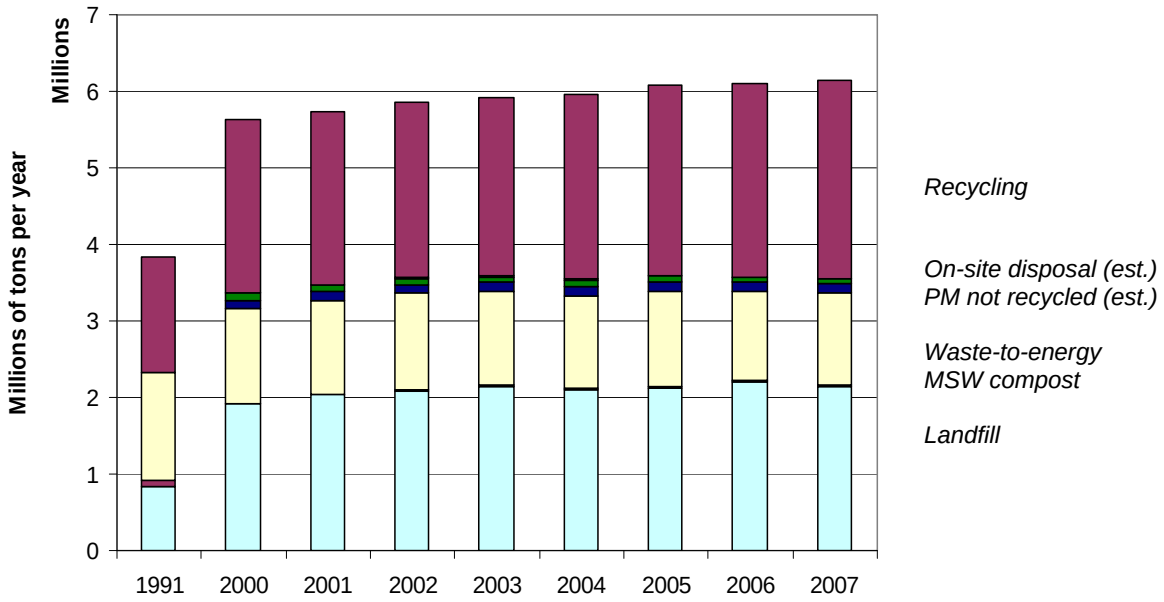
Percentages of total waste disposal, excluding recycling. Decreases indicated by parentheses.

Trends in waste disposal

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

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

Figure 5: Trends in Minnesota waste management in tons



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

Figures in millions of tons. Decreases indicated by parentheses (x%).
* Unknown destination waste totals were only reported during the early years of SCORE (1989-1994).

Out-of-state waste flow

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

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

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

Funding of SCORE Programs

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

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

State funding: SCORE block grants

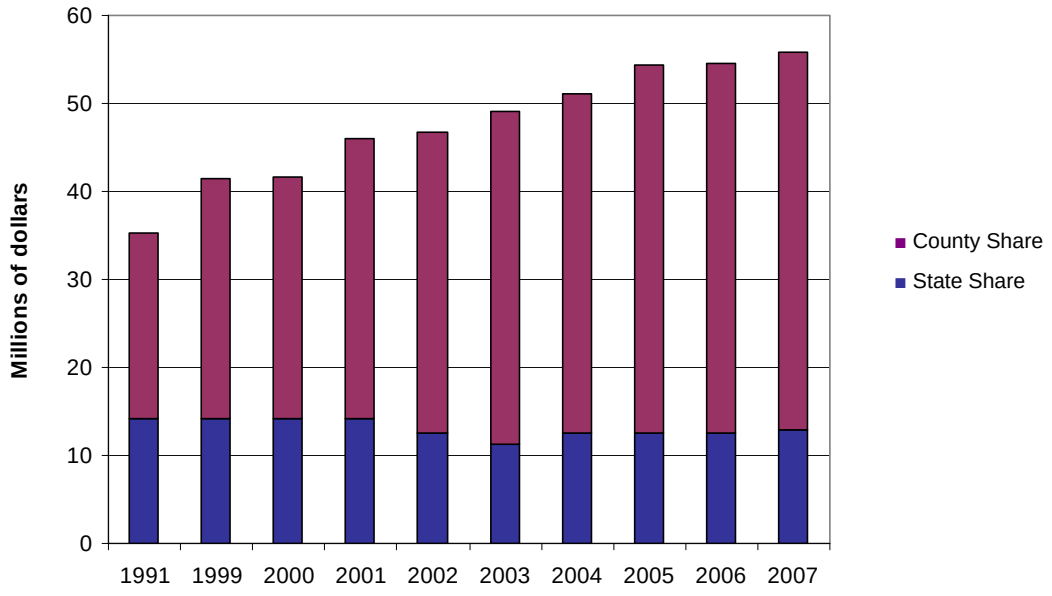
From the inception of SCORE, state tax revenue has provided a long-standing funding source for recycling and waste reduction programs. Money from the state is passed on to the county level in the form of annual block grants. In the 2007 session, the Legislature and Governor took action to restore SCORE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

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

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

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

Figure 6: SCORE expenditures (millions of dollars)



County funding

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

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

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

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

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

2007-2008 Solid Waste Policy Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Minnesota Climate Change Action Goal

The MCCAG proposed that Minnesotans reduce their total solid waste generation per person by 3 percent, starting in 2020 and divert 75 percent of MSW from disposal using recycling and organics recovery. Altogether, the MCCAG concluded that additional efforts at all levels of the waste management sector could cut greenhouse gas emissions by 75 million metric tons of CO_2 equivalent, measured cumulatively through 2025, and after subtracting overlaps. The MPCA believes the 75 million metric ton target is a good target that the state should aim for.

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

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

Background material for the stakeholder process

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

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

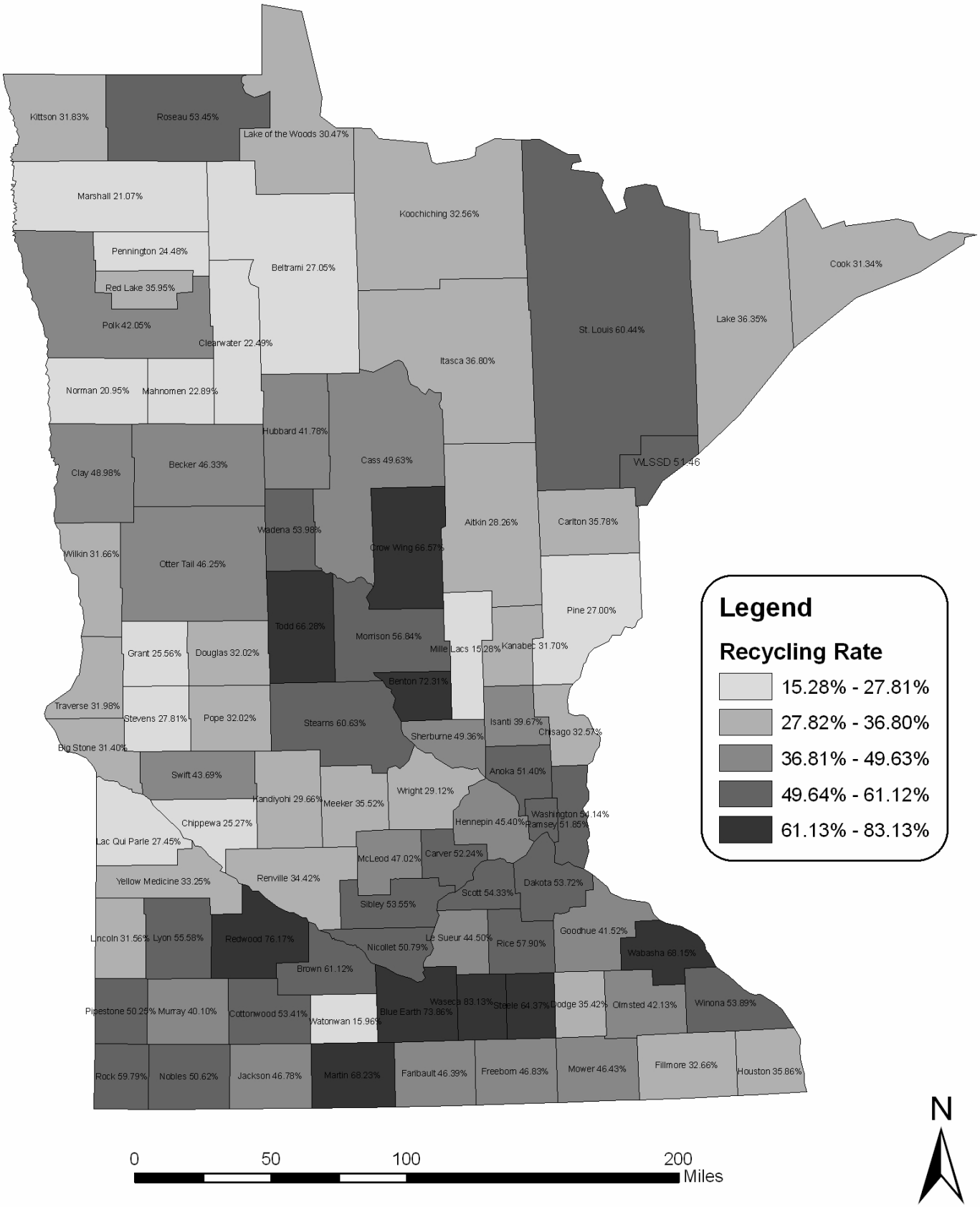
A new approach for SCORE needed statewide

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

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

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

Minnesota Recycling Rates



The Report on 2007 SCORE Programs

w-sw1-25a • January 2009

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

The Report on 2007 SCORE Programs

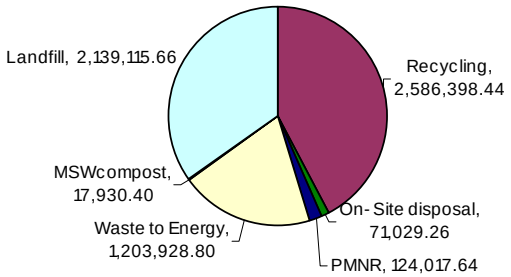
The *Report on 2007 SCORE Program* summarizes information submitted by all 87 counties and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District on waste management efforts, including waste reduction activities, recycling, household hazardous waste programs, and problem materials collection. The report and information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

MSW generation in Minnesota

Mixed Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is defined by statute as "garbage, refuse, and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection." It includes common materials found in household and commercial garbage, such as packaging materials, containers, food discards and other compostable materials, plastic, paper, etc. MSW does *not* include auto hulks, street sweepings, ash, construction debris, mining waste, sludge, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, lead acid batteries, motor and vehicle fluids and filters, and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams (Minn. Stat. § 115A.03, subd. 21). MSW *does* include wastes recycled and discarded (including tons sent to disposal and resource recovery facilities), tons disposed of on-site (burn barrels or farm dumps), and problem materials not recycled (PMNR).

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

2007 Total MSW Generation



Per capita MSW generation

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

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651-296-6300 • 800-657-3864 • TTY 651-282-5332 or 800-657-3864 • Available in alternative formats

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

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

On-site disposal and problem materials not recycled

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

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

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

Recycling and waste reduction

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

MSW processing and disposal

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

- landfilled - 2,139,116 tons (34.8%)
- resource recovery - 1,203,929 tons (19.6%)
- MSW composted - 17,930 tons (0.3%)
- on-site - 71,029 tons (1.2%)

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

Funding of SCORE programs

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

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

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2007-2008 Solid Waste Policy Report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On February 22, 2007, Governor Tim Pawlenty signed into law bipartisan legislation that set a renewable energy requirement in Minnesota of 25 percent by the year 2025. The Governor also signed the landmark *Next Generation Energy Act* on May 25, 2007, which also addresses global warming and energy efficiency. Since fossil fuel use is responsible for most CO_2 emissions, this law will help reduce those emissions and fight climate change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MN Greenhouse Gas Target 2025

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

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

Guiding principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

These solid waste actions and goals are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix A:
County SCORE Survey Responses

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenues (part 1)

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

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenues (part 1)

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

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenues (part 2)

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

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenues (part 2)

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

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenue summary

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

County Survey Responses
Finances: Revenue summary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

County Survey Responses
Finances: Balance Sheet

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

County Survey Responses
Finances: Balance Sheet

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

County Survey Responses:
Paper collected for recycling (tons)

County	Computer paper	Corrugated	Magazine/ catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Aitkin	0	561	0	386	0	0	0	0	947
Anoka	2	38,921	515	23,666	15,626	300	6,014	33	85,077
Becker	1,184	7,755	93	1,069	1,629	60	0	10	11,800
Beltrami	41	3,342	23	914	116	66	41	5	4,548
Benton	0	1,854	12,469	15	730	92	810	5	15,975
Big Stone	0	229	0	230	0	0	0	0	460
Blue Earth	0	17,880	1,670	7,914	5,344	521	0	0	33,329
Brown	0	4,352	0	7,532	996	12	1,861	0	14,752
Carlton	0	1,891	92	687	535	0	3	0	3,208
Carver	0	7,609	119	11,732	755	1,603	465	1	22,285
Cass	0	3,030	59	106	3,670	181	0	0	7,047
Chippewa	0	1,272	6	50	452	1	0	0	1,782
Chisago	0	2,350	0	2,387	0	285	0	25	5,046
Clay	0	3,210	131	310	999	291	0	23	4,964
Clearwater	0	227	0	65	0	0	0	2	294
Cook	0	465	134	0	118	38	0	0	754
Cottonwood	0	1,108	23	0	182	23	0	0	1,336
Crow Wing	0	5,041	133	10,109	1,437	10	0	29	16,759
Dakota	0	14,189	126	34,805	12,435	3,863	2,900	3	68,321
Dodge	0	862	92	903	0	0	9	0	1,865
Faribault	0	2,467	0	1,923	0	0	0	0	4,390
Fillmore	0	233	136	72	529	36	0	0	1,006
Freeborn	0	5,080	191	2,397	2	0	0	0	7,670
Goodhue	0	4,232	248	2,999	883	1,168	0	0	9,529
Grant	0	154	27	0	125	24	0	0	330
Hennepin	0	35,532	4,371	33,409	49,078	9,441	1,601	176	133,607
Houston	0	224	0	144	231	0	0	0	600
Hubbard	0	2,011	0	0	571	101	0	0	2,683
Isanti	0	2,580	2	1	568	0	0	9	3,161
Itasca	20	2,946	62	2,655	1,290	202	0	0	7,175
Jackson	0	1,361	0	0	362	95	0	0	1,818
Kanabec	0	503	0	0	146	0	0	0	649
Kandiyohi	0	3,836	345	371	747	168	60	14	5,541
Kittson	0	102	6	4	103	4	0	1	219
Koochiching	0	1,469	43	272	100	19	0	0	1,903
Lac qui Parle	0	382	0	0	189	19	9	0	599
Lake	0	485	93	88	253	57	0	0	976
Lake of The Woods	0	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
Le Sueur	0	1,606	0	324	290	79	0	0	2,299
Lincoln	0	101	0	26	201	30	0	0	358
Lyon	0	3,635	0	691	50	12	0	0	4,388
Mahnomen	0	104	8	54	0	0	0	0	165
Marshall	0	82	1	35	124	5	0	1	248
Martin	0	6,239	0	3,501	0	0	0	0	9,740
McLeod	0	3,089	1	18	150	272	87	0	3,615
Meeker	0	1,080	11	280	57	81	0	0	1,509
Mille Lacs	0	886	0	216	0	0	0	0	1,102

County Survey Responses:
Paper collected for recycling (tons)

County	Computer paper	Corrugated	Magazine/ catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Morrison	0	2,657	106	0	335	1,095	0	0	4,193
Mower	221	5,213	114	0	1,008	240	0	4	6,800
Murray	0	493	23	46	463	196	0	0	1,221
Nicollet	0	2,241	0	8,740	67	286	0	0	11,334
Nobles	0	3,863	0	0	369	929	0	0	5,161
Norman	0	67	0	0	41	0	0	2	110
Olmsted	0	12,301	100	3,651	3,129	1,066	9,236	25	29,509
Otter Tail	0	4,362	103	179	1,345	244	0	0	6,233
Pennington	0	1,372	44	0	207	113	0	20	1,756
Pine	0	1,126	0	1,482	0	0	0	0	2,608
Pipestone	0	889	0	0	304	0	0	0	1,193
Polk	0	2,023	0	0	481	48	0	7	2,559
Pope/Douglas	0	10,113	291	205	1,420	0	0	0	12,029
Ramsey	0	5,735	1,565	13,889	20,366	9	2,108	688	44,359
Red Lake	0	12	9	0	69	3	0	0	93
Redwood	98	2,223	182	217	367	245	0	15	3,347
Renville	0	285	4	253	438	0	0	0	980
Rice	0	7,787	0	0	2,348	0	0	29	10,164
Rock	0	597	0	0	231	41	0	0	868
Roseau	0	2,078	28	0	162	140	0	0	2,408
Scott	0	19,854	447	13,068	3,729	26	296	0	37,421
Sherburne	0	2,547	223	1,383	2,452	45	47	216	6,914
Sibley	0	493	0	332	93	5	0	0	924
St. Louis - partial	0	5,406	0	4,040	229	37	0	0	9,712
Stearns	0	11,432	10,441	4,947	3,000	2,390	116	54	32,379
Steele	0	3,051	29	1,900	0	14	1,944	0	6,939
Stevens	0	364	12	20	163	10	0	5	574
Swift	29	650	65	0	468	111	0	2	1,325
Todd	0	1,484	0	15,357	183	0	0	0	17,024
Traverse	0	104	22	0	84	16	0	0	226
Wabasha	0	4,686	40	0	757	68	0	0	5,551
Wadena	0	270	0	26	0	0	0	0	296
Waseca	0	2,487	89	1,975	213	30,231	147	0	35,142
Washington	0	16,146	503	15,280	21,960	13,183	0	60	67,133
Watonwan	0	840	0	0	1,108	1	0	0	1,948
Wilkin	0	381	17	0	257	13	0	0	668
Winona	0	7,297	0	383	5,428	0	0	0	13,108
WLSSD	0	12,855	649	13,244	1,021	1,416	726	0	29,910
Wright	4	8,348	15	14	3,192	5	0	0	11,578
Yellow Medicine	0	580	24	195	64	16	0	0	880
									0
Metro Area	2	137,985	7,645	145,849	123,950	28,425	13,384	961	458,202
Greater MN	1,597	223,390	28,730	107,338	54,674	42,973	15,096	501	474,299
Minnesota	1,600	361,375	36,375	253,186	178,625	71,399	28,480	1,462	932,501

County Survey Responses
Metal collected for recycling (tons)

County	Aluminum	Co-mingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Aitkin	124	0	549	37	710
Anoka	555	639	33,375	641	35,210
Becker	49	118	0	0	166
Beltrami	101	0	740	475	1,316
Benton	1,816	175	10,014	64	12,069
Big Stone	58	0	239	39	337
Blue Earth	6,165	4,050	3,912	1,188	15,315
Brown	174	1,696	1,435	130	3,435
Carlton	207	0	6	164	377
Carver	61	253	3,932	399	4,646
Cass	94	1,076	44	48	1,262
Chippewa	10	26	0	53	89
Chisago	353	0	616	152	1,120
Clay	46	0	134	76	256
Clearwater	22	13	446	0	481
Cook	20	0	307	36	363
Cottonwood	9	0	226	38	273
Crow Wing	155	0	8,369	303	8,827
Dakota	1,423	9,857	11,478	249	23,006
Dodge	29	0	2,259	52	2,340
Faribault	167	406	424	0	997
Fillmore	30	0	36	122	188
Freeborn	552	2,750	0	2,358	5,659
Goodhue	172	639	61	228	1,100
Grant	12	0	10	21	42
Hennepin	4,521	1,831	46,251	1,709	54,311
Houston	186	0	588	66	840
Hubbard	1,031	0	971	93	2,094
Isanti	631	169	131	1,614	2,546
Itasca	85	105	1,340	140	1,670
Jackson	61	0	235	78	374
Kanabec	0	87	0	22	109
Kandiyohi	222	4	0	90	316
Kittson	9	60	43	0	111
Koochiching	78	0	735	25	838
Lac qui Parle	37	0	269	333	639
Lake	23	24	561	42	650
Lake of The Woods	13	0	479	12	504
Le Sueur	24	262	2,265	159	2,710
Lincoln	3	31	0	1	35
Lyon	130	3,493	7	189	3,818
Mahnomen	9	0	48	8	65
Marshall	2	55	175	0	232
Martin	1,200	2,364	3,300	0	6,864
McLeod	81	4	1,071	2	1,159
Meeker	84	60	711	5	860
Mille Lacs	0	106	0	0	106
Morrison	0	122	4,621	0	4,744

County Survey Responses
Metal collected for recycling (tons)

County	Aluminum	Co-mingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Mower	212	0	100	87	399
Murray	56	106	6	25	192
Nicollet	61	10	1,807	95	1,973
Nobles	117	154	0	0	271
Norman	19	0	596	98	713
Olmsted	456	404	8,304	2,007	11,171
Otter Tail	340	720	4,194	157	5,411
Pennington	0	84	0	0	84
Pine	0	823	983	0	1,806
Pipestone	25	0	96	36	156
Polk	265	0	2,515	256	3,036
Pope/Douglas	1,387	0	346	988	2,721
Ramsey	1,103	389	56,825	812	59,129
Red Lake	4	46	225	0	275
Redwood	610	0	3,025	60	3,695
Renville	0	45	76	580	701
Rice	474	30	1,724	560	2,788
Rock	26	0	2,607	39	2,673
Roseau	56	0	437	73	566
Scott	707	1,461	20,319	973	23,459
Sherburne	1,171	489	16,621	1,938	20,219
Sibley	8	0	251	194	452
St. Louis - partial	415	2,917	41,169	937	45,438
Stearns	1,298	771	31,076	736	33,880
Steele	66	0	136	357	559
Stevens	61	0	382	137	580
Swift	123	0	58	84	265
Todd	18	160	220	44	442
Traverse	23	0	44	13	80
Wabasha	64	4	103	324	495
Wadena	0	305	7,000	0	7,305
Waseca	178	0	1,025	31	1,234
Washington	1,992	275	5,000	895	8,161
Watonwan	37	0	0	64	100
Wilkin	57	0	66	9	132
Winona	836	200	3,931	0	4,967
WLSSD	395	508	12,092	108	13,103
Wright	67	4	194	558	823
Yellow Medicine	4	250	15	44	313
Metro Area	10,362	14,704	177,180	5,677	207,922
Greater Minn.	23,202	25,923	188,797	19,101	257,023
Minnesota	33,564	40,627	365,977	24,778	464,946