



Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance

# Report on 2002 SCORE Programs

*A SUMMARY OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN MINNESOTA*

JANUARY 2004



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# Introduction

The *Report on 2002 SCORE Programs* summarizes Minnesota's waste generation and recycling data for calendar year 2002. The report also provides details about waste-related efforts around the state, such as waste reduction activities, recycling, household hazardous waste and problem materials management, and the costs associated with these activities.

The *Report on 2002 SCORE Programs* is also a part of the larger *2003 Solid Waste Policy Report* which is prepared every odd-numbered year (Minn. Stat. 115A.411). In the Policy Report, the OEA:

- Summarizes the current status of solid waste management.
- Evaluates the extent and effectiveness of programs in accomplishing state policies and goals.
- Identifies issues requiring further research and action.
- Makes recommendations for establishing or modifying the state's solid waste management policies and programs.

Data from the SCORE program is used to develop of the *2003 Solid Waste Policy Report*, and much of the resulting trend analysis from this SCORE Report provides the basis for the recommendations made in the Policy Report. While published as separate documents, the two reports are complementary.

## Development of statewide programs

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

The **Waste Management Act** (WMA) was passed in 1980, and set in place a vision for improving waste management in Minnesota to better protect the state's environment and public health. The WMA laid the groundwork for developing integrated programs to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste, fund waste management facilities, increase the separation and recovery of materials and energy from waste, and coordinate the statewide management of waste.

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

### **The Waste Management Hierarchy**

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

**The SCORE Program.** Minnesota's statewide recycling efforts began in earnest in 1989, when the Legislature adopted comprehensive legislation based on the recommendations of the *Governor's Select Committee on Recycling and the Environment*. This set of laws, commonly referred to as SCORE, initiated a stable source of state funding for programs for recycling, as well as waste reduction and the improved management of household hazardous wastes and problem materials. The legislation, SCORE dollars, and revenue from counties and local government provided the basis for programs that are long-term and flexible within the scope of waste reduction, recycling, and problem materials management. These programs directly support Minnesota's value-added recycling manufacturing industry.

## The SCORE Report

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### Sources of data

Data for this *Report on 2002 SCORE Programs* were collected from all 87 counties in Minnesota and the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD)<sup>1</sup> using the annual SCORE survey. County solid waste staff members provide details on local programs for solid waste management and recycling, including:

- MSW delivered to transfer stations, processing, and land disposal facilities.
- Estimates of wastes managed on-site or disposed of illegally.
- Residential, commercial, and institutional materials collected for recycling.
- A general survey section covering county efforts toward recycling, household hazardous wastes, yard wastes, and source reduction.
- County revenues and expenditures relating to SCORE programs.

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

### Analyzing the data

The OEA uses the information from these county reports to calculate the state's recycling rates, the cost of managing waste and recycling, and to detail trends in waste generation and disposal.

The OEA's analysis of county progress in recycling and waste reduction is restricted to wastes aggregated for collection as municipal solid waste (MSW). Recyclable materials are limited to those that would otherwise be disposed of in MSW. The OEA excludes wastes that are separated for disposal (such as most nonhazardous industrial wastes), as well as materials recovered for recycling that are not considered MSW (such as concrete). The OEA also excludes wastes that historically have been managed and recovered separately, such as auto hulks, most scrap metal, and mill scraps.

### Setting a baseline

Although SCORE data were first collected in fiscal year 1989/1990, the OEA uses calendar year 1991 as a baseline for trend analysis in the SCORE report. These data are considered to be the most accurate and comparable with the most recent SCORE surveys.

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

## Chapter 2

# MSW Generation in Minnesota

Since the state first collected SCORE data in 1989, Minnesota has shown a steady growth in municipal solid waste (MSW), reflected in both the total amount of MSW generated and in the per capita figures.

Mixed MSW is defined by statute as “garbage, refuse, and other solid waste from residential, commercial, industrial, and community activities that the generator of the waste aggregates for collection.” It includes common materials found in household and commercial garbage such as packaging materials, containers, food discards, plastic, paper, etc.

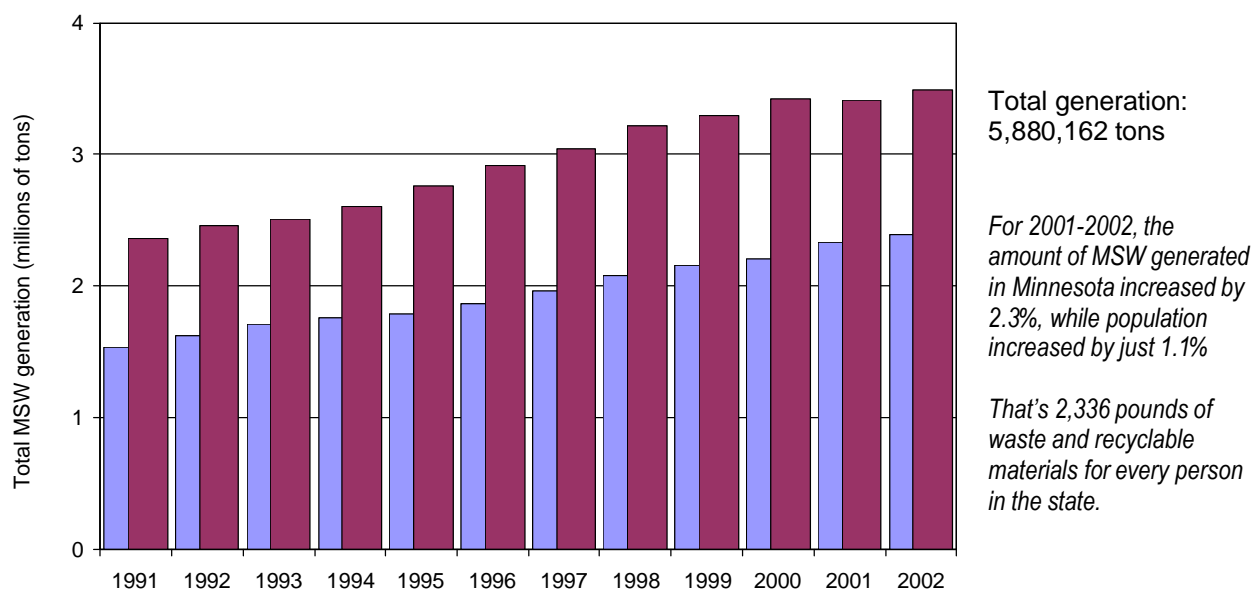
Municipal solid waste does *not* include auto hulks, street sweepings, ash, construction debris, mining waste, sludges, tree and agricultural wastes, tires, lead acid batteries, motor and vehicle fluids and filters, and other materials collected, processed, and disposed of as separate waste streams, but *does* include source-separated compostable materials (Minn. Stat. § 115A.03, subd. 20).

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

## Statewide totals and trends

Minnesota MSW generation totaled 5,880,162 tons in 2002. Statewide, this represents a 2.3 percent increase over 2001.

**Figure 2-1: Minnesota MSW generation**



	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Changes 1991-2002	
									MSW	Population
Greater Minnesota	1.54	1.87	1.96	2.08	2.16	2.21	2.33	2.39	55.6%	10.8%
Metropolitan Area	2.37	2.92	3.05	3.22	3.30	3.42	3.42	3.49	47.6%	16.8%
Minnesota	3.90	4.79	5.00	5.29	5.44	5.63	5.75	5.88	50.7%	14.0%

## Waste generation by region

County-by-county details are in Appendix B.

**Greater Minnesota.** In 2002, Greater Minnesota counties generated 41 percent of the state's MSW—nearly 2.4 million tons of MSW. This is a 2.5 percent increase from 2001 tonnages.

From 1991 to 2002, MSW generation in Greater Minnesota increased by nearly 56 percent, while population grew by just 11 percent.

**Metropolitan Area.** In 2002, the Metropolitan Area—Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington Counties—generated 59 percent of the state's MSW—approximately 3.5 million tons of MSW. This 2.2 percent increase follows the historical trend, although it follows a tiny decrease (0.2 percent) in 2000-2001.

From 1991 to 2002, MSW generation in the Metro Area increased by 48 percent, while population grew by 17 percent in that same time period.

## Per capita MSW generation

OEA's per capita calculation is a broad measure that reflects the trend for waste generated in Minnesota. By dividing the state's total generation of waste by the state's population, OEA calculates the amount of waste that the "average" Minnesotan creates each year. The data show a significant growth in waste generation in the state.

- In 2002, waste generation grew to 1.17 tons per person, an increase of 1.2 percent from 2001.
- From 1991 to 2002, Minnesota's population grew by 14 percent. In that same period, waste generation per capita grew by over 32 percent.
- This "average" Minnesotan is generating more—an additional 576 pounds per year compared to 1991.

### Calculating per capita

Total Waste Generation (5,880,162 tons)
Population (5,033,661)

**The typical Minnesotan.** OEA's per capita calculation includes discards from the commercial and residential sectors, so it doesn't necessarily mean that every Minnesota resident personally creates 6.4 pounds of garbage and recycling each day.

Waste is a product of consumer activity, and including waste from the commercial sector helps illustrate the impact of Minnesotans' buying decisions. For example, enjoying a meal at a restaurant or buying a consumer product like a VCR creates waste for a variety of businesses, even if the consumer never sees it.

The state will continue to look for the best opportunities to reduce waste generation in both the commercial and residential sectors.

**Figure 2-2: Minnesota per capita MSW generation (in tons)**

	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Change 1991-2002
Greater Minnesota	0.73	0.85	0.88	0.93	0.96	0.97	1.01	1.03	40.5%
Metropolitan Area	1.02	1.18	1.21	1.26	1.28	1.30	1.28	1.29	26.3%
Minnesota	0.88	1.02	1.06	1.11	1.12	1.15	1.15	1.17	32.3%

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



## Regional cooperation: Upper Midwest Solid Waste Management Group

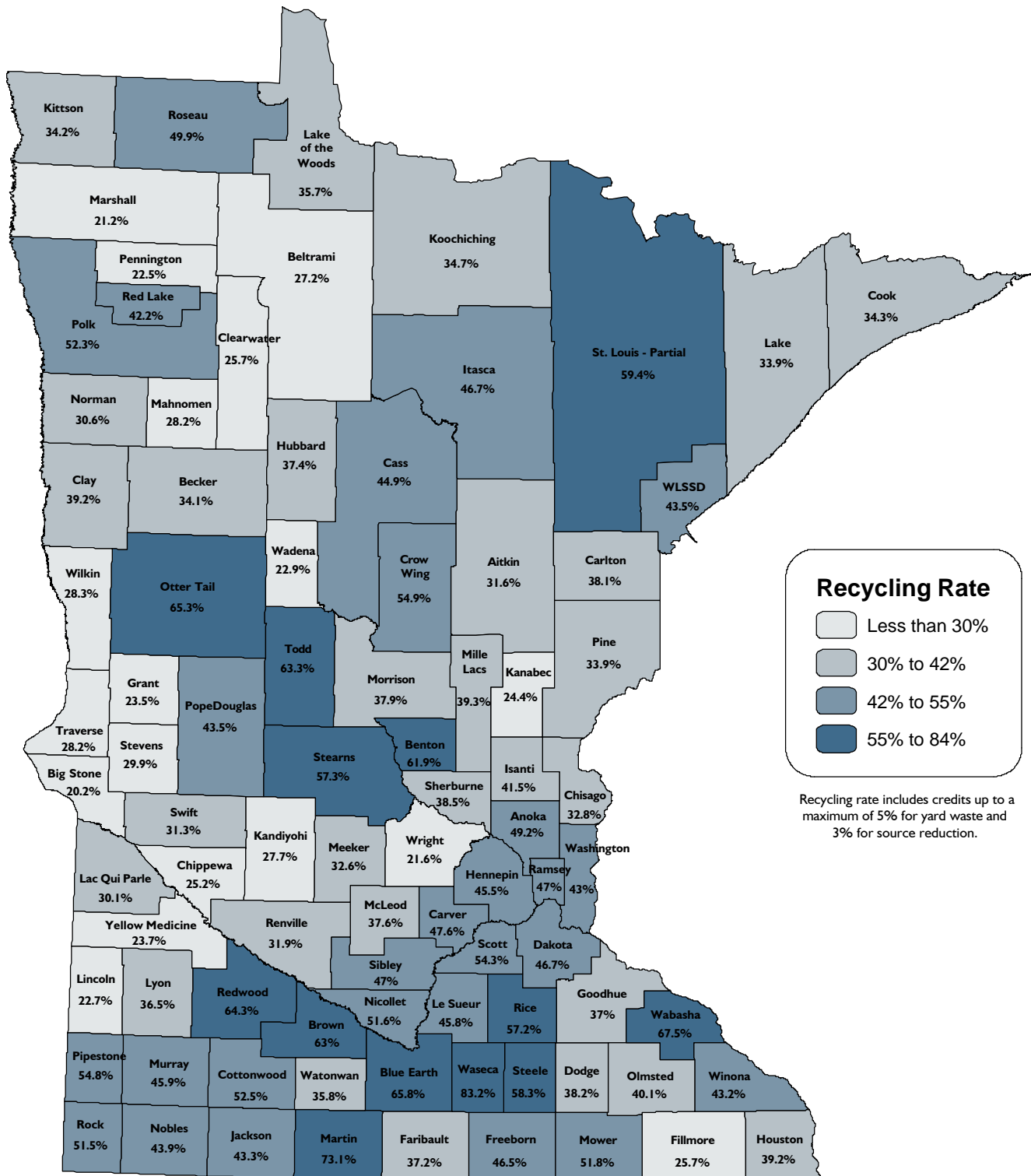
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Recognizing the regional nature of waste management issues such as out-of-state waste flow, the OEA began broad discussions with Iowa and Wisconsin regarding environmental concerns, which led to an Upper Midwest Solid Waste Management Summit in December 2000. This group was expanded to include representatives from U.S. EPA Region 5 and the states of North and South Dakota, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, and Ohio. The group's primary goal was to advance a multi-state, regional approach for managing common solid waste issues.

The group continues to meet, and is pursuing projects such as developing a common group vision, improving regional measurement and data sharing, and improve elected officials' awareness and knowledge about solid waste. Members are working to formalize communications and develop a budget, workplan, and obtain grant funds to further develop the UMSWG. The OEA will continue to support the work of this group and keep relationships open with the surrounding states. For more information, contact Mark Rust at [<mark.rust@moea.state.mn.us>](mailto:mark.rust@moea.state.mn.us) or 651-296-3417.

**Figure 3-1: Recycling rates by county, 2002**

*In 2002, 51 counties met their state recycling goals  
(35% for Greater Minnesota and 50% for the Metropolitan Area).*



## Chapter 3

# Recycling in Minnesota

The heart of SCORE is Minnesota's recycling efforts, and the state's programs are among the nation's most successful. In 2002, Minnesota's recycling rate remained virtually unchanged at 46.56 percent, placing the state among the top ten in the nation according to *Biocycle* magazine's annual survey.

Recycling programs in Minnesota collected 2.3 million tons of recyclable materials (paper, metals, glass, plastic, food, problem materials, and more), an increase of 32,048 tons from 2001.

## Recycling: Tons and trends

### Materials collected for recycling

The 2,299,443 tons of recyclable materials collected in 2002 represent a 1.5% increase from 2001.

Since 1991, the tons of materials collected for recycling in Minnesota have nearly doubled, growing by over 93 percent. The calculated statewide recycling rate has increased by 10.5 percentage points.

### Recycling rates

For 2002, the OEA calculates a statewide recycling rate of 46.6 percent, unchanged from 2001.

- The state's base recycling rate—tons recycled divided by tons of MSW generated—is 39.1 percent, statistically unchanged from 2001.
- Counties are eligible for credits of up to 8 percent for local programs dedicated to yard waste (5 percent) and source reduction (3 percent). Statewide, these credits averaged 7.5 percent for the 87 counties and WLSSD.
- As a region, Greater Minnesota recycled 47.4 percent; down from 48.2 percent in 2001.
- The Metropolitan Area's 2002 recycling rate stayed at 46.5 percent.

Read Appendix A, *Calculating Minnesota's Recycling Rate*, for details on how this figure is calculated and the yard waste and source reduction credits. See Appendix B for county-by-county recycling data.

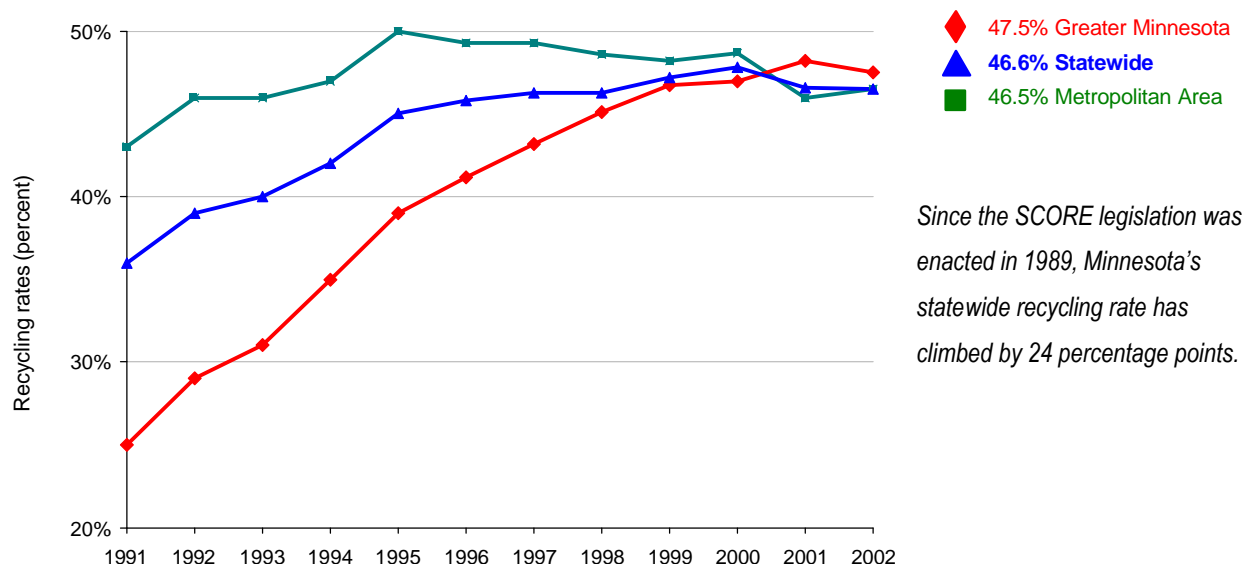
**Figure 3-2: Materials collected for recycling, 2002**

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

Material	Tons	One-year Change
Corrugated (OCC)	325,000	3%
Mixed paper	206,716	12%
Newsprint	184,308	0%
Office paper	45,803	(4%)
Magazine/catalog	41,419	9%
Other paper	36,339	1%
Phone book	2,326	(37%)
Computer paper	214	54%
Ferrous & non-ferrous	277,754	7%
Commingled metals	33,524	56%
Steel/tin cans	41,982	9%
Aluminum	29,673	11%
Mixed plastic	33,981	9%
Film plastic	906	9%
HDPE	2,344	(7%)
Other plastic	1,561	41%
PET	5,725	55%
Polystyrene	631	(4%)
Container glass	76,644	5%
Other glass	30,233	(16%)
Food waste	167,529	(5%)
Textiles	15,795	(9%)
Carpet	160	1%
Major appliances	34,895	(3%)
Vehicle batteries	32,975	5%
Pallets	87,565	52%
Waste tires	22,321	37%
HHW	1,305	(53%)
Latex paint	1,597	(21%)
Used oil	8,267	(12%)
Used oil filters	2,715	4%
Electronic appliances	3,143	(3%)
Fluorescent/HID lamps	618	(32%)
Antifreeze	587	11%
Unspecified or Other	542,888	(10%)
Total	2,299,443	1%

Decreases indicated by parentheses: (x%)

**Figure 3-3: Minnesota's recycling progress**



### Recycling rates holding steady

If Minnesotans are recycling more, then why is the recycling rate essentially unchanged in recent years? The easy answer is mathematical: although the number of tons recycled continues to grow, the generation of MSW is growing at an even higher rate.

Counties face many challenges in trying to keep recycling programs strong.

- **Maturity of collection programs.** By the late 1990s, recycling systems in the state were well established in the Metropolitan Area and Greater Minnesota. Recycling programs continue to increase the number of Minnesotans served, but the rates of increase have slowed. Residential curbside recycling programs are available for over three-quarters of the population, but counties are challenged to serve additional customers in a cost-effective manner.
- **Market issues.** Traditional recyclables, such as glass, may require new applications as traditional markets disappear or become too expensive due to transportation or processing costs. Nontraditional materials may have limited markets, require longer storage time, or require greater processing, which results in lower per-ton revenue.
- **Material shift.** Many products that were once packaged in heavier packaging like glass or steel now use plastic, reducing the total weight of the recyclable materials collected.
- **Financial challenges.** While volumes of waste and recyclables have significantly increased, state funding has remained the same or decreased since the early years of the SCORE program. Counties must shoulder the cost of program changes and additions due to a growing number of additional materials (such as electronics) with no increase in state funding. During the 2002 Legislative Session, legislators cut county SCORE funds by 10 percent, increasing the burden on counties and raising the debate of who should pay for these programs.
- **Waste reduction.** County efforts to reduce the amount of material generated for disposal are valued, but in some cases these efforts can actually result in a *reduction* in a county's recycling rate. For example, a company replacing corrugated cardboard boxes (OCC) with reusable transport packaging may reduce the tons of recyclable OCC a county can report. The OEA takes some of this into account through the source reduction credits, but continues to evaluate ways to best to measure overall county successes in recycling and waste reduction.

## OEA grants: Improving recycling efficiency

As part of its assistance to local programs, the OEA has funded several recent research projects to improve the efficiency of recycling, collection, and processing.

- **Curbside collection study.** Faced with the challenge of improving St. Paul's recycling programs, Eureka Recycling conducted a 14-month study that examined five different ways to pick up recycling at the curb. The study results show that changes in what and how Saint Paul recycles can control costs, improve convenience, and divert 74 percent of the discards that households generate through composting and recycling. Eureka made specific recommendations for change and a timeline for implementation. They also identified next steps, including further analysis of organics collection. Survey results and resources are posted online: [www.eurekarecycling.org/inf\\_studies.cfm](http://www.eurekarecycling.org/inf_studies.cfm).
- **Best practices toolkit.** Eureka Recycling also received a 2002 grant from the OEA to develop a best practices toolkit for multifamily and mixed-use commercial recycling. Research will focus on statewide tools and strategies to increase material recovery and reuse, with special attention to the unique issues of multi-family complexes.
- **MRF Operational Assessment and Optimization Guide.** A consulting team led by Tim Goodman & Associates assessed the operations of five materials recovery facilities (MRFs) around the state, identifying opportunities for increasing productivity and product quality, and for improving bottom-line operating costs. The project team combined these assessments with documented best practices from other MRFs and industry sources into a guide that will help most MRFs improve their overall operations. The guide is online: [www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/mrf-optimize.cfm](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/lc/mrf-optimize.cfm).

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

## Per capita recycling

The "average" Minnesotan recycled 914 pounds in 2002, up just slightly (0.4 percent) from 2001.

Regionally, the per capita recycling rate fell by one percent in the Metropolitan Area, while the Greater Minnesota counties saw an increase of over 2.5 percent.

## Minnesota's recycling programs

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Through SCORE, counties have broad discretion in developing programs for recycling and the effective management of solid waste, household hazardous wastes, and problem materials. Counties determine which materials will be collected for recycling and independently target waste generators in order to achieve the greatest collection of recyclable materials. Such flexibility has allowed many counties and cities in the state to develop nationally recognized programs that provide opportunities to recycle and achieve high rates of local participation.

The Legislature established recycling goals and some minimum requirements for recycling programs to ensure consistent access to recycling opportunities around the state.

In measuring county progress toward recycling goals, the OEA focuses on wastes aggregated for collection as MSW, restricting recyclable materials to those that would otherwise be disposed of in MSW. As mentioned in Chapter 2, the OEA excludes wastes that are separated for disposal (such as most nonhazardous industrial wastes), and excludes materials recovered for recycling that are not considered MSW (such as concrete). The OEA also excludes wastes that historically have been managed and recovered separately, such as auto hulks, most scrap metal, and mill scraps.

## State recycling goals

County recycling goals are set in statute and vary by region. In 2002, 52 counties met their recycling goals, three fewer than 2001.

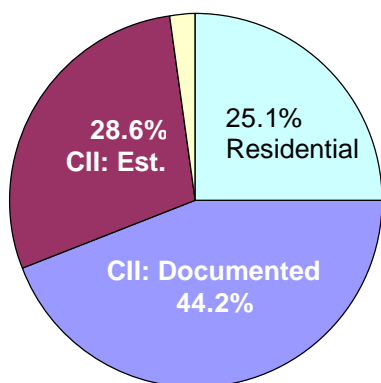
- Fifty-one (51) **Greater Minnesota** counties (including WLSSD) met the recycling goal of 35 percent.
- Only one of the seven **Metropolitan Area** counties met the 50 percent recycling goal, compared to five in 2000 and three in 2001.

The OEA will continue to work with county solid waste officers—in particular, the 36 counties that did not meet their recycling goals in 2002—to achieve the best recovery rates possible.

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

**Figure 3-4: Sources of materials collected for recycling, 2002**

Mechanical/Hand-separated  
2.2%



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

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

**Mechanical/hand-separated** recyclables are typically pulled out of solid waste at a processing facility. Their source could be commercial or residential.

## Residential recycling

In 2002, 25 percent of the materials collected for recycling in Minnesota came from residential sources, unchanged over the last 4 years.

### Program requirements

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

- At least one recycling center in each county that is convenient for residents to use. This includes being open to the public year-round (at least 12 hours per week), accepting at least four broad types of materials, with posted highway signs identifying the center’s location.  
In 2002, there were 97 material recovery facilities in the state, down from 100 in 2001.
- Convenient sites for collecting recyclable materials, with at least one recycling opportunity (drop-off or curbside collection) in cities with populations of more than 5,000.  
In 2002, Minnesota counties sponsored 567 recycling drop-off centers (down from 583 in 2001) and 727 recycling stations (down from 730 in 2001).
- Curbside collection of recyclables in Greater Minnesota cities with populations of more than 20,000 and Metropolitan Area cities with populations of more than 5,000.

In Minnesota, 733 residential curbside recycling collection programs provided service to 3.75 million people, over 75 percent of the state's population. This is down from 736 curbside programs in 2001. Budget cuts and a sluggish economy are likely the reason for the drop in these numbers from 2001.

Many local programs have their own recycling requirements or laws. In 2002, 21 counties required residents to participate in recycling programs, and 27 counties required haulers to provide recycling collection services. At the city level, 97 cities required residents to recycle, and 143 cities required haulers to provide recycling collection services. Similar to the drop in collection opportunities (see above paragraph), there were notable drops in cities that required businesses and residents to recycle along with fewer cities requiring haulers to provide recycling collection services.

## Commercial recycling

The commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) sector collected 1,673,648 tons of recyclable materials, 75 percent of Minnesota's 2002 total. This is a decrease of about 3,000 tons from 2001.

### Program requirements

State law requires that public buildings that have waste collection must also have collection programs for at least three recyclable materials. This applies to schools and other publicly owned buildings (Minn. Stat. § 115A.151). Unlike the residential sector, the commercial sector has no statewide "opportunity to recycle" mandate driving the recovery and recycling of materials.

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

In 2002, counties and cities offered the following:

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

## The environmental benefits of recycling

Recycling is important in Minnesota, and produces measurable benefits for the environment. The National Recycling Coalition (NRC) developed an "environmental benefits calculator" to quantify and illustrate the impact of recycling. The calculator generates estimates of environmental benefits based on the tons of specified materials recycled, landfilled, and incinerated in a particular geographic region.

Locally, the Recycling Association of Minnesota worked with this model to calculate the benefits for Minnesota's recycling efforts using the 2002 SCORE data.

- **Recycling in Minnesota conserves energy and reduces greenhouse gas emissions.** The calculator shows that by recycling 2.3 million tons of waste instead of simply disposing of them as garbage, Minnesotans conserved nearly 58 *trillion* BTUs of energy—enough energy to power nearly 571,000 homes for one year. In addition, recycling reduced greenhouse gas emissions by over 1.5 million tons.
- **Recycling in Minnesota conserves natural resources.** By using recycled materials instead of trees, metal ores, minerals, oil, and other raw materials harvested from the Earth, recycling-based manufacturing conserves the world's scarce natural resources. For example, consumption of natural resources for making steel was reduced by 558,000 tons as a result of Minnesota's recycling efforts.
- **Recycling in Minnesota reduces air and water pollution.** In 2001, recycling in Minnesota reduced overall emissions (excluding carbon dioxide and methane) by 38,000 tons. In addition, waterborne wastes were reduced by 6,300 tons.

For more information on the calculator, its development, and assumptions, contact the Recycling Association of Minnesota: 651-641-4560 or [<ramrecycle@comcast.net>](mailto:ramrecycle@comcast.net).

## Recycling Market Development

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

- Information about recyclable materials and state, regional, and national market development issues.
- Research into recycling market conditions, manufacturing technology, and product testing.
- Data about products made from recycled materials.
- Referrals for financing, business plan development, and facility siting.
- Legislation and policy information regarding recycling in Minnesota.
- The *Minnesota Recycled Products Directory* lists Minnesota-based companies that make products with recycled materials, with product and distribution information: [www.moea.state.mn.us/rpdir/index.cfm](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/rpdir/index.cfm).
- The *Minnesota Recycling Markets Directory* contains more than 300 businesses that collect, buy, or sell recyclable materials: [www.moea.state.mn.us/markets/index.cfm](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/markets/index.cfm)

## Economic value of recycling

In addition to recycling's environmental benefits, recycling industries make a substantial contribution to the state's economy. The OEA's 2002 publication *Minnesota's Recycling Industries: Economic Activity Summary*, measures current economic activity related to recycling and identifies a range of benefits. In addition to the contributions of the value-added manufacturing sector, there is economic value related to collecting, processing, and marketing recyclables in Minnesota (which is supported by SCORE dollars).

Estimated gross economic activity for Minnesota's recycling manufacturers was estimated to be \$3.8 billion, supporting over 28,000 jobs.

The information in the study is part of the U.S. Recycling Economic Information Study, with cooperation from the U.S. EPA, the National Recycling Coalition, and 16 other states. A complete overview is on the OEA web site: [www.moea.state.mn.us/market/economic.cfm](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/market/economic.cfm).

## Recent successes

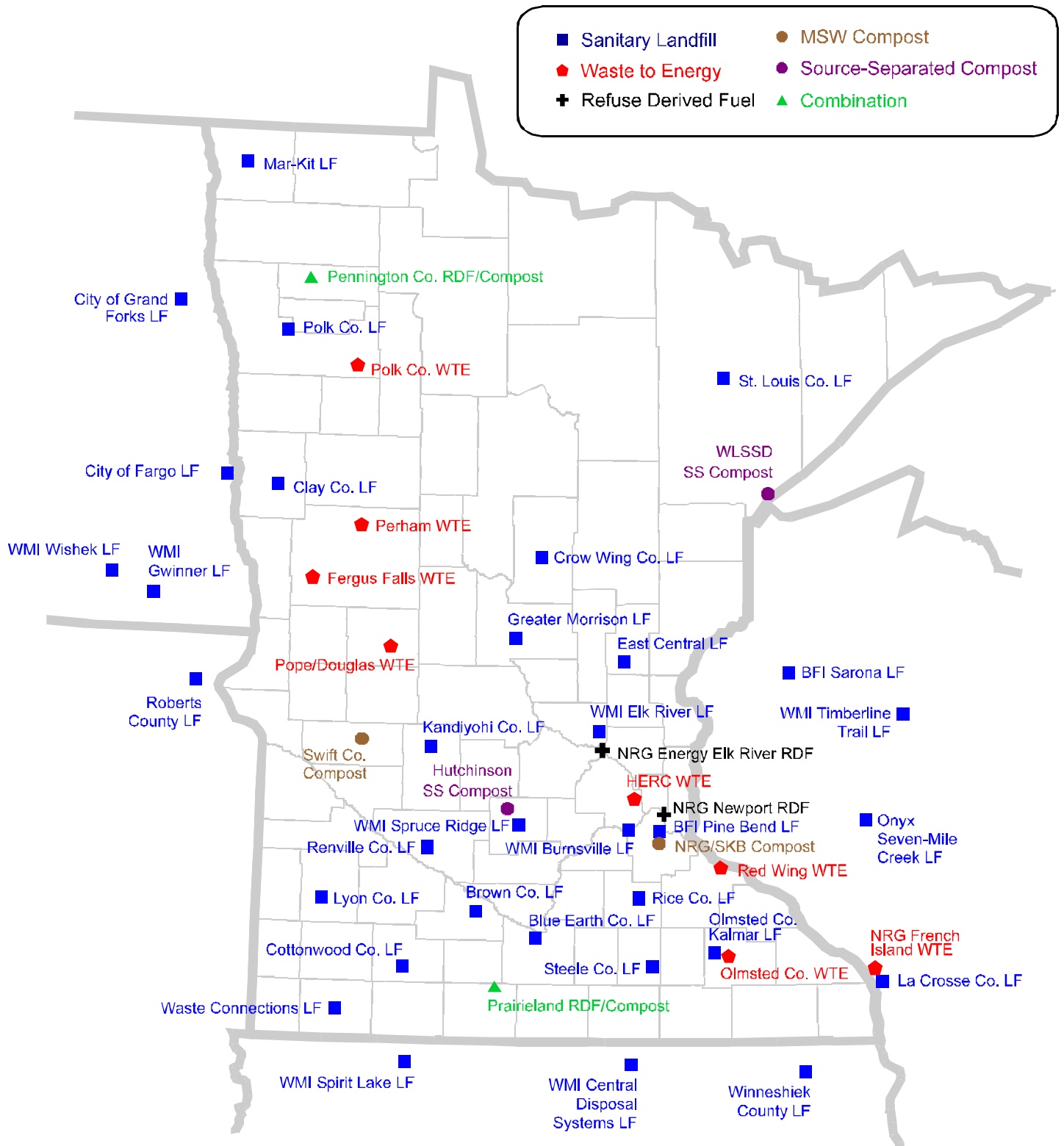
Highlights of market development activity in 2002 include grants given by the OEA to support local markets for recyclables and educate about the importance of recycling to Minnesota's economy.

- **Hawksnest Storage Loft** is a shelving unit made from 100% post-consumer recycled plastic. The unit makes use of normally empty space in a garage. The OEA gave a grant to finalize development and produce this unique product, which is manufactured in Wheaton, Minn.
- **Nylon Board Manufacturing, Inc.** (Medford) manufactures a line of plastic products made from old carpet, including Ny-Board, a plywood-type sheeting material, and Ny-Cor, a tile backer board. A recent OEA grant will help the company conduct research and development for a wood-plastic composite that would be useful in manufacturing windows.
- In 2002, the OEA co-sponsored a 15-minute video that highlights the environmental and economic benefits of recycling. Produced by the **Recycling Association of Minnesota**, *Recycling Works for Minnesota* includes candid interviews with average Minnesotans and visits to local stores to learn how to shop for recycled products. Free copies are available to Minnesota schools.





**Figure 4-1: Facilities receiving Minnesota MSW, 2002**



# MSW Processing and Disposal

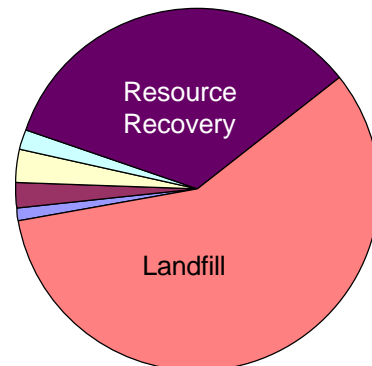
In 2002, nearly 5.9 million tons of mixed municipal solid waste were generated in Minnesota. Of that, over 2.3 million tons were recycled.

The remainder is waste that is not recycled or prevented/reduced and, therefore, must be disposed of. These 3,580,719 tons include waste disposed of or processed, as well as estimates for on-site disposal and problem materials not recycled.

In Minnesota, waste is managed through four main methods:

- **Landfills** bury unprocessed MSW, as well as rejects and residuals from waste processing facilities. Waste from Minnesota goes to landfills in Minnesota and facilities in neighboring states.
- **Waste processing/resource recovery facilities.** Waste-to-energy incinerators and refuse-derived fuel (RDF) facilities process MSW to create energy; MSW composting facilities turn the organic portion of the waste stream into a useable amendment for soil.
- **On-site disposal** refers to MSW that is burned or buried on a resident's property. This typically includes burn barrels or farm dumps, which are still used in many parts of the state.
- **Source-separated compost** is any organic fraction of waste that is separated prior to disposal for the purpose of composting.

**Figure 4-2: MSW Disposal in Minnesota, 2002**



Landfill	58.7%
Resource Recovery	35.3%
Problem Materials not recycled (est.)	3.2%
On-site Disposal (est.)	2.3%
MSW Compost	0.4%
Source-separated compost	0.1%

Percentages of total waste disposal.

## Landfills

In 2002, 2,100,459 tons of MSW were landfilled both in and out of state. Landfilled MSW included unprocessed MSW and rejects and residuals from MSW processing facilities. This is 58.7 percent of waste disposed of or processed (an increase from 2001's 58.4 percent), and represents 35.7 percent of the total MSW generated in Minnesota.

- Twenty-one landfills in Minnesota received nearly 1.5 million tons of Minnesota MSW. The seven-county Metropolitan Area generated 57 percent of this waste, while 43 percent came from counties in Greater Minnesota.
- 611,044 tons were sent to 12 out-of-state landfills in Iowa, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota (47,000 tons less than 2001). Of waste landfilled out of state, 43.5 percent came from the Metropolitan Area counties while the other 56.5 percent came from Greater Minnesota counties, a significant shift from 2001's Metro Area percentage of 51 and Greater Minnesota at 49 percent. Some of this shift may be a result of solidifying the contracts for MSW going to the Ramsey/Washington Resource Recovery Facility in Newport.

## Waste processing/resource recovery

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In 2002, 1,282,397 tons of MSW were processed through composting (mixed MSW or source separated) or incineration for energy. This is 35.8 percent of the MSW disposed of or processed (virtually unchanged from 2001 figures), and represents nearly 22 percent of the total MSW generated in Minnesota. This total reflects only those tons that were actually burned for energy or composted. Tons that went to processing facilities but were later landfilled as “bypass” or residual waste are in the landfill total.

- 1.28 million tons of MSW generated in the state went to 15 facilities in Minnesota—two mixed-MSW compost facilities, three source-separated compost facilities, and ten waste-to-energy facilities.
- In addition, nearly 13,000 tons went to a waste-to-energy facility in La Crosse, Wisconsin.

## On-site disposal

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Despite widely available disposal opportunities for waste in the state, not all MSW is handled through formal programs. Counties in Minnesota estimate that residents disposed of over 82,000 tons of MSW using *on-site disposal methods* in 2002: burn barrels, fire pits, home incinerators, or on-site dumps.

*Problem materials not recycled* (PMnotR) is an estimate of the materials that are banned from disposal as MSW, but were most likely also dumped or burned on-site. This represents an additional 115,000 tons of household hazardous wastes and problem materials like tires, car batteries, appliances, oil, and oil filters.

Together, they account for 5.5 percent of MSW disposed of or processed, 3.4 percent of the total MSW generated in Minnesota.

In the SCORE survey, county estimates for on-site disposal and PMnotR are calculated using local population data, factoring in the number of residents who use hauling services and the number of people who “self haul” waste to local facilities or transfer stations.

## Significance of on-site disposal

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

**Volume.** Many households still use on-site disposal methods for garbage. In a 2000 study of the northeast region conducted for the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District (WLSSD), survey responses showed that 18 percent of Minnesota residents in that area burn their household wastes on-site using a burn barrel or other means. When asked why they burn, residents most often cited convenience. Based on the results of this survey, an estimated 415,000 Greater Minnesota residents burn or bury waste.

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

## State and local efforts

The OEA continues to work to reduce the threat of dioxin from residential garbage burning, including WLSSD’s regional education and reduction campaign, the Bi-National Toxics Strategy, and numerous local projects. Resources on back yard burning are on the OEA web site:

[www.moea.state.mn.us/reduce/burnbarrel.cfm](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/reduce/burnbarrel.cfm).

## Source-separated compost

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

Since January 2002, the OEA has assisted counties and various institutions such as high schools in analyzing their waste stream for organics and the potential for developing organics collection programs. Additional discussion of OEA's work in the area of source-separated organics composting can be found in the *2003 Solid Waste Policy Report*.

**Independent School District 196 (Dakota County).** Students and staff in ISD 196 (Rosemount, Eagan, and Apple Valley) generate approximately eight tons of waste per day. A waste sort showed 77 percent of that, by weight, is compostable, including food scraps, milk cartons, napkins, and lunch bags.

With assistance from the OEA, Dakota County, and Minnesota Waste Wise, the district developed a composting project for the non-recyclable organic solid waste from its 30 schools. Serving 28,500 students and 4,000 faculty, the project is the state's largest. Each school set up a collection infrastructure in the cafeterias to separate compostables from non-compostable waste and educated the students on how to participate.

During the pilot, about 800 tons of compostable waste were delivered to the composting facility (NRG Processing Solutions), and converted into a rich, organic soil amendment that was sold back to the school district for grounds maintenance needs. Financially, the district saved on disposal costs by sending the waste to the compost facility. The project also offers continuing environmental education benefits at all levels within the school system. Initially piloted for the 2002-2003 school year; the district plans to continue their composting efforts as a permanent, sustainable project.

**Minnesota State Fair.** The fairgrounds introduced an organics collection program in its Food and Horticulture buildings in 2002. They used the information gathered in the 2002 program to improve the program in 2003. The OEA has been assisting the fair in implementing the program and will use the data collected in 2003 waste sorts to make further improvements for 2004.

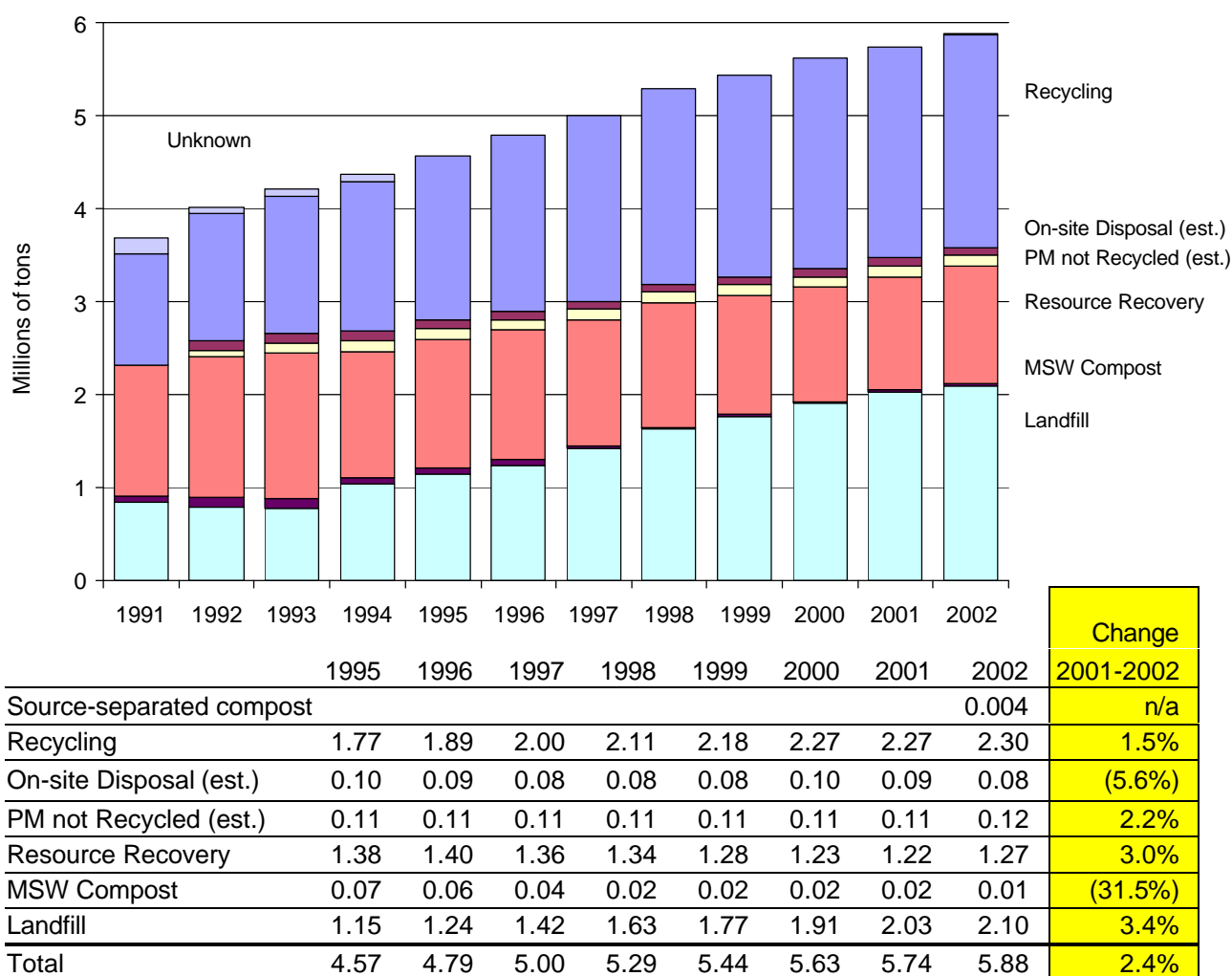
## Trends in waste disposal

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Waste management in Minnesota is guided by a hierarchy that prioritizes waste reduction, recycling/composting, and resource recovery. However, during 2002, the amount of waste sent to landfills—the least-preferred disposal option—increased by 3.4 percent (68,000 tons).

But more Minnesota-generated MSW was sent to processing facilities in 2002, with an increase of nearly 3 percent. This reflects the additional source-separated organics work being done statewide and continuing efforts to increase processing capacity in the state, such as the resource recovery facility in Perham that re-opened in spring 2002 after a three-year closure.

**Figure 4-3: Trends in Minnesota waste disposal**



Figures in millions of tons. PM = Problem Materials.

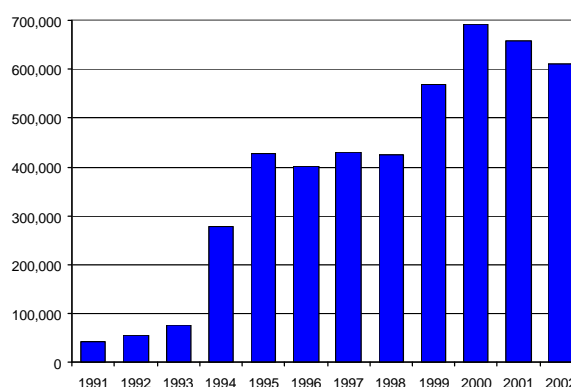
## Waste flow to out-of-state landfills

Historically, at least a portion of Minnesota's MSW has been managed at out-of-state facilities. In 1994, a landmark court decision (*Carbone*) declared flow control an unconstitutional restriction on interstate commerce. As a result, garbage haulers were able to send MSW to less-expensive landfills both in and out of state. From 1994 to 2000, landfilling out of state increased by nearly 150 percent.

### Reversing the trend

In 2001, the data showed a drop in the amount of waste going to out-of-state landfills, and the downward trend continued into 2002. For 2001-2002, there was a 12 percent decline.

**Figure 4-4: Waste to out-of-state landfills (tons)**



The factors influencing the recent drop in overall tons of MSW going to out-of-state landfills are not known, but could include:

**Wisconsin fee on MSW.** In January 2002, Wisconsin initiated a \$3 per ton fee on all MSW disposed in the state to pay for various state environmental programs. Despite the increased cost, the tons going from Minnesota to Wisconsin landfills *increased* by 18 percent in 2002, to 266,000 tons. Exports to Wisconsin might have been larger without the fee.

**Rising petroleum costs.** When gasoline prices were lower, some companies could afford to pay the higher transportation costs associated with trucking waste to a less expensive landfill outside of Minnesota. Now that petroleum prices have increased, hauling over long distances is not as cost effective, even with vertical integration, where the destination facility is owned by the waste hauler. The distances to Iowa landfills are the longest, and those facilities have seen a 38 percent decrease since 2000.

## Waste diversion

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

The OEA wants to celebrate successful city, county, and state recycling programs, but other indicators and measurements can provide insight into how the state is doing in the area of waste management.

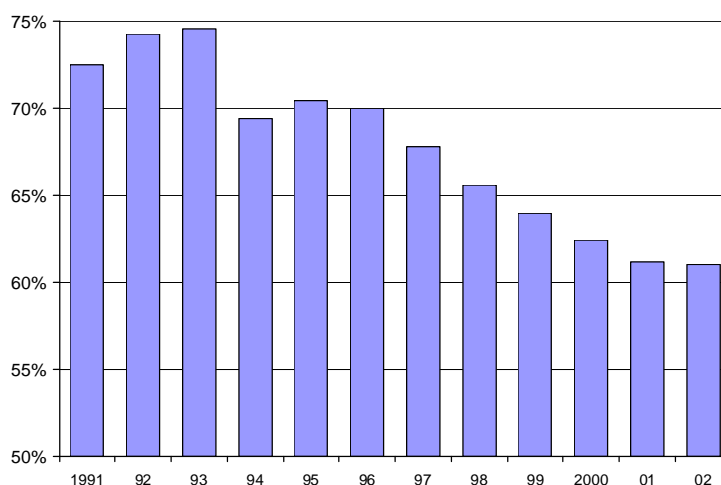
**Waste diversion** is a measure of the tons of MSW that do not get landfilled. Diversion is measured by adding total tons recycled or composted (MSW and source-separated compost only, not yard waste credits), and tons sent to waste-to-energy facilities (RDF and mass burn). That figure is then divided by total waste generation, which includes tons recycled, composted, sent to waste-to-energy facilities, landfilled, and disposed of on-site.

Figure 4-5 illustrates how diversion peaked at nearly 75 percent in 1993, followed by a 5 percent drop in 1994 which corresponds to the *Carbone* decision on flow control. A steady decline began in 1996 to the current diversion rate of 61 percent in 2002.

While recycling grew by 93 percent during that same span, total tons of waste sent to MSW composting declined by 82 percent (although source-separated composting facilities received 3,656 tons in 2002), and tons sent to waste-to-energy facilities declined by 10 percent. Meanwhile, tons landfilled grew by 151 percent. These changes are due to two main factors:

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

**Figure 4-5: Minnesota's waste diversion rate**



## Increasing diversion

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

While recognizing the important role landfills play in an integrated solid waste system, the OEA supports expanding efforts to divert waste through waste reduction, recycling, composting and waste-to-energy. To that end, the *2003 Solid Waste Policy Report* takes a closer look at the SCORE program, our current system of measurement and goals, and makes some recommendations on how we can improve the measurement and evaluation tools used to assess success in managing solid waste. For more information on this discussion and recommendations for change, see the *2003 Solid Waste Policy Report* which is available on-line at [www.moea.state.mn.us](http://www.moea.state.mn.us) or contact Mark Rust or Anne Gelbmann at 651-296-3417.



# Reducing Waste and Toxicity

The volume of Minnesota's solid waste stream has been increasing at rates exceeding population growth over the past decade. The cost of removing toxic materials from the waste stream continues to mount.

Preventing waste at its source is at the top of the waste management hierarchy because it is the most beneficial waste management strategy, both economically and environmentally. Waste that is prevented at its source does not need to be managed or recycled, which means fewer costs and less pollution from transporting, recycling, processing, or landfilling wastes.



## Source reduction checklist

Counties across the state are making an effort to bring the message of waste reduction to Minnesota residents and businesses. The OEA assesses these efforts to reduce waste at the local level using the “source reduction checklist,” which is part of the annual SCORE survey. County programs that implement a number of selected waste reduction programs or activities earn a credit of up to 3 percent, which is added onto their base recycling rate.

The checklist has grown to include 43 activities, divided into five categories: promotion, general education/information, outreach to county departments and local governments, technical assistance, and policy initiatives.

Some counties have been able to collect data to document specific waste reduction efforts in their areas. These counties can use this specific figure to receive a higher credit instead of using the checklist.

These efforts, coupled with the checklist, have increased the average source reduction credit in 2002 to 2.7 percent. See Appendix A for a deeper discussion of the use of credits.

## Statewide waste reduction campaign: If not you, who?

OEA's statewide waste reduction campaign changed its focus in 2002. Instead of media and advertising efforts, the waste reduction team used grants, partnerships and new print materials to target its educational messages, including some new topics.

The OEA continued its work assisting consumers who want to reduce unwanted mail. The average person receives about 32 pounds of direct marketing mail each year. Through a partnership with the state's twelve regional public library systems, OEA's new “junk mail” poster with tear-off postcards was distributed to 361 branch libraries statewide. Consumers who opt out of direct marketing are making a choice to prevent what they might otherwise just recycle or discard as trash.



Two new fact sheets focused on the issue of toxicity reduction, targeting household products and phosphorus in lawn fertilizer. Reducing the amount of toxic materials in solid waste begins with education about alternatives. If fewer toxic materials are used for home cleaning, maintenance, or pest control, it reduces household hazardous wastes and the disposal risks to people and the environment.

- *How to reduce toxic chemicals in your home* highlights ways to reduce or eliminate use of some of the toxic chemicals in daily life. Demand for the brochure has been great, with over 35,000 distributed through over 40 different events and organizations throughout Minnesota.

- The OEA partnered with the state Department of Agriculture, the University of Minnesota Extension Service, and others to produce a fact sheet educating consumers on the state's new law that will restrict the use of fertilizers that contain phosphorus beginning in 2004. The message included tips for protecting water quality and reducing the use of chemicals in home yard care.

## Reusable transport packaging

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Transport packaging includes containers used to store, ship, protect, and identify goods. Despite recycling efforts, waste sort data indicate significant amounts are thrown into the trash, including wooden pallets (93,000 tons) and old corrugated cardboard (222,000 tons).<sup>2</sup>

A growing number of suppliers are developing new containers that are reusable or use less packaging. The OEA's online directory of manufacturers and shipping containers helps businesses identify types of reusable transport packaging and where to get them.

The Twin Cities Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board targeted transport packaging for significant reductions in 2003: 75,000 tons per year. With a targeted campaign and web site, "A Better Way," SWMCB committed to convincing businesses that they can improve efficiency and their bottom line by switching to reusable pallets, containers or pallet-pooling systems.



*Minnesota Reusable Transport  
Packaging Directory*

[www.moea.state.mn.us/transport/](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/transport/)

*Reusable Transport Packaging:  
A Better Way*

[www.better-way.info](http://www.better-way.info)

## Grant highlights

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Several recent OEA-funded grant projects targeted waste and toxicity reduction in Minnesota.

**Office paper.** In Minnesota alone, OEA estimates that nearly 550,000 tons of high-grade office paper are discarded each year. Through a targeted grant round in 2002, OEA sought projects that would significantly reduce the amount of paper created in an office. A "less paper" office might include better use of "two-sided" copying and printing, upgrade software or hardware, use electronic document storage systems or an intranet, or education for staff members on waste reduction techniques. The grants were awarded in 2003, with project results available in 2004.

**The Restore Refill Station.** With the help of an OEA grant, Restore Products Company (Shoreview) developed and tested the *Restore Refill Station* in six Minnesota grocery stores through 2002. The Refill Station allows shoppers to conveniently refill reusable containers with nontoxic, plant-based cleaning products. During the test phase alone, use of the dispenser eliminated 6,066 pounds of single-use plastic containers and dispensed 7,000 gallons of nontoxic cleaning supplies. This innovative project has won several awards, including a 2002 Governor's Award and a 2003 Minnesota Environmental Initiative Award. Manufactured in Minnesota, the Refill Station is being marketed for placement in any grocery store.

**Minnesota RETAP.** In April 2001, OEA awarded a \$75,000 grant for a Retired Engineers Technical Assistance Program (RETAP) in Minnesota. One of the key objectives of the grant was testing the merits of working with retirees to deliver practical waste reduction and pollution prevention assistance to small- and medium-sized businesses and public institutions.

RETAP's staff of 20 retiree consultants conducted 45 on-site assessments from April 2001 through December 31, 2002, and prepared technical reports based on their findings. Their recommendations offer ideas that will reduce waste generation and energy use, increase pollution prevention, reuse and recycling

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<sup>2</sup> Calculated using the 2002 SCORE data and the Statewide MSW Composition Study (1999).

of materials. The program's success has been instructive to OEA as the state looks to increase assistance to the fast-growing commercial/service non-manufacturing sector. OEA awarded additional funding for Minnesota RETAP to continue its assessment work through calendar 2003.

[www.moea.state.mn.us/p2/retap.cfm](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/p2/retap.cfm)

## Materials exchange

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



[www.mnexchange.org](http://www.mnexchange.org)

In 1995, the Office of Environmental Assistance launched the Minnesota Materials Exchange Alliance, a group of counties and agencies interested in maximizing reuse opportunities. Coordinated by staff at the Minnesota Technical Assistance Program, the alliance offers a free service that has grown to include local and regional exchange programs, coordinating efforts and extending the reuse infrastructure around the state.

MnTAP publishes a printed catalog (12,000 copies) and uses an email list to publicize new listings. The alliance web site ([www.mnexchange.org](http://www.mnexchange.org)) brings the statewide catalog to an even broader audience. In 2002, 1,830 businesses and organizations registered online.

Through a total of 414 exchanges, businesses and organizations saved just over \$994,000 in avoided purchase and disposal costs and kept more than 1,300 tons of materials from disposal as waste.

## Non-lead tackle alternatives

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Lead is a toxic metal. The OEA is concerned about use of lead in manufacturing and products because of risks that it poses to human health. Research shows that wildlife, including loons and eagles, is being poisoned by ingesting lead sinkers and jigs. Since 1999, OEA has been actively promoting the use of environmentally friendly non-lead fishing tackle. Alternatives are readily available, including tackle made from tin, bismuth, and other nontoxic materials.

In 2002, OEA continued its educational activities in partnership with the Department of Natural Resources and other organizations. These 2002 activities led to a groundbreaking interagency cooperative agreement between OEA and DNR. The two agencies provided funding and resources for greater education and outreach to anglers during the 2003 fishing season, including a series of successful lead tackle exchange events. Learn more on the OEA web site: [www.moea.state.mn.us/sinkers/](http://www.moea.state.mn.us/sinkers/).

## Environmentally Preferable Purchasing (EPP)

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

In addition to products made with recycled content, purchasers should also look for products that are less toxic, offer reduced packaging, made from renewable resources, conserve energy and water, or have some other preferable characteristic.

Environmentally preferable purchasing can be challenging because it creates a paradigm shift from traditional “lowest up-front price” purchasing to “best value” purchasing. “Best value” purchasing allows purchasers to consider a variety of product attributes, such as impacts to human health and the environment.

In November 2002, the Metropolitan Area Solid Waste Management Coordinating Board (SWMCB), in conjunction with the OEA and Department of Administration, revised the *Environmentally Preferable Purchasing Guide*, a reference for public entity purchasers on finding and procuring preferable products: [www.swmcb.org/EPPG/](http://www.swmcb.org/EPPG/). For more information about environmentally preferable purchasing, contact Mike Liles <[mike.liles@moea.state.mn.us](mailto:mike.liles@moea.state.mn.us)> at 651-296-3417.

## CISRR

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The OEA coordinates *Counties and Cities Involved in Source Reduction and Recycling* (CISRR), a networking group for waste prevention and recycling at the local government level. The group meets regularly throughout the year to discuss and exchange ideas about waste reduction and coordinate activities throughout Minnesota. CISRR’s newsletter provides waste reduction and recycling information to CISRR members and county solid waste officers, including a calendar of events, meeting minutes, articles and web sites.

In 2002, CISRR focused on touring many different types of waste management and waste-generating facilities in Minnesota. CISRR members were provided with information on market development, waste reduction, procurement, and recycling. For more information about CISRR, contact Colleen Hetzel <[colleen.hetzel@moea.state.mn.us](mailto:colleen.hetzel@moea.state.mn.us)> at 651-296-3417.

# Finance and Administration of SCORE Programs

Minnesota boasts one of the best recycling rates in the nation due to the level of participation by our citizens and businesses, along with comprehensive recycling programs at the city, county, and state levels. Continued funding commitments from the Legislature and significant investments at the local level provide the funding these programs require.

## Funding of SCORE programs

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In 2002, Minnesota counties spent nearly \$47 million for SCORE-related programs, an increase of over \$600,000 from 2001. SCORE programs are funded by money from local government and the state.

### State funding: SCORE block grants

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

The Legislature cut the SCORE grant program by 10 percent in 2002. The OEA disbursed the remaining \$12.6 million in SCORE block grants to counties that met the following eligibility requirements.

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

An additional \$800,000 in back payments went to counties that had out-of-date solid waste management plans, for a grand total of \$13.4 million in 2002.

### County funding

Each county is required to match the funding they receive from the Legislature with a local contribution of at least 25 percent.

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

- **Tip fees** are fees charged at solid waste processing facilities.
- **Service fees**, or service charges, are uniform fees paid by all waste generators or property owners. Service fees generally appear as a separate line item on bills for utility, waste hauling, or property tax.
- **General revenue** is derived from county general funds.

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

### County Environmental Charge: Ramsey and Washington Counties

In November 2002, the counties of Ramsey and Washington changed how they collect revenues for county waste management services, including recycling and managing household hazardous wastes. The new County Environmental Charge (CEC) is calculated as a percentage of the total garbage hauling bill for both residential and commercial customers. The CEC generally shows up as a line item on the garbage bill, and replaces the counties' flat waste management service charges based on property.

Under the revised fee, which went into effect in April 2003, those who generate more waste will pay more. The CEC's structure does not increase the dollar amount raised for solid waste programs, but it changes how it is collected to make the collection more equitable.

Because the CEC is based solely on the bill for garbage services, there is a financial incentive to reduce, recycle, and compost. The message is simple: reduce the amount of trash and you'll reduce your charge.

## SCORE expenditures

Each county is required to match the funding from the Legislature with a local contribution of at least 25 percent. In 2002, counties exceeded this match by 10 times, spending over \$33.5 million of county funds 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.

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 OEA monitors the county use of SCORE grants to ensure they are 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)

**Figure 6-1: SCORE expenditures, 1991-2002 (millions of dollars)**

	1991	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Change 2001-02
Greater Minnesota	13.5	18.6	19.8	20.4	21.5	23.0	23.1	25.8	26.8	3.6%
Metropolitan Area	22.4	16.4	17.1	16.1	16.7	18.4	18.6	20.2	19.9	(1.3%)
Total	35.9	34.9	36.8	36.6	38.1	41.4	41.7	46.0	46.7	1.4%

Decreases indicated by parentheses (x%). The annual SCORE survey includes only county spending; local units of government also fund programs for waste management, reduction, and recycling.

## Appendix A

# Calculating Minnesota's Recycling Rate

First developed in 1989, Minnesota's formula for calculating county, regional, and statewide recycling rates has been refined over the years to better reflect local efforts to collect, recycle, and prevent waste. Recycling data reported by the counties are combined with credits based on a survey of eligible activities.

### Base recycling rate

The base recycling rate is calculated by dividing the tons of material collected for recycling by the tons of total materials discarded. This calculation uses reported weights of collected recyclables and solid waste, as well as tonnage estimates of wastes that are not recorded: wastes disposed of on-site and problem materials that are disposed of improperly.

### Credits

Counties can earn credits, in the form of percentage points added to their base recycling rate, by including activities for waste reduction and yard waste in their solid waste programs. While the state recognizes the importance of such programs, measuring their impact on the disposal of MSW is a serious challenge. To reward counties that put effort into these programs, attempt to quantify the impact of yard waste, and to simplify the year-end calculations, the annual SCORE survey includes sections (checklists) dedicated to waste reduction and yard waste composting efforts.

**Source reduction credit.** In 1993, the Minnesota Legislature adopted a 3 percent source reduction credit to reward counties that make an effort to reduce overall waste volumes—waste prevention or “source reduction.” This “all-or-nothing” credit of three percent was awarded to counties that conducted at least 16 of the specific activities in the SCORE survey's Source Reduction Checklist. Counties either got the full 3 percent or nothing.

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

Counties that have data for the impacts of waste reduction can claim higher credits than 3 percent. For example, Crow Wing County received a 9 percent credit for quantifiable source reduction activities in

### Minnesota's formula for calculating county recycling rates

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

**R** = Materials collected for recycling

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

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

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

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

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

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

2001. This option is available to any county that is able to demonstrate actual tons of MSW that have been reduced above and beyond the 3 percent credit available through the checklist.

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

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

## **Impact of the credits**

Without credits, Minnesota's base recycling rate for 2002 is 39.1 percent, remaining virtually unchanged from 2001. In its June 2002 report, *Municipal Solid Waste in the U.S.: 2000 Facts and Figures*, the U.S. EPA reports the average national recycling rate was 30 percent, and many states include yard waste tonnages.

The credits for source reduction and yard waste activities increase Minnesota's reported recycling rate by 7.5 percent. The OEA believes this adjustment is justified and better reflects the impacts of efforts to reduce and recycle waste in Minnesota, because it reflects yard waste and waste reduction efforts that otherwise would not be accounted for in the measurement.

In either case, it is important to note that Minnesota's recycling rate is, at a minimum, 10 percentage points higher than the national average without the credits. For more discussion of these credits and possible changes to how they are used, please refer to the *2003 Solid Waste Policy Report*.



# Appendix B: County SCORE Survey Responses

*Errata: In the printed version of the Report on 2002 SCORE Programs, SCORE data were transposed for several counties. This error affected these counties: St. Louis, Scott, Sibley, Sherburne, WLSSD (the Western Lake Superior Sanitary District), Wilkin, and Winona. This PDF contains the corrected Appendices. (February 17, 2004)*

### Finances: Revenues (part 1)

County	CY2001 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Aitkin	\$148,701	0	\$204,153	\$600	\$0	\$0
Anoka	\$0	0	\$82,743	\$55,043	\$0	\$0
Becker	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Beltrami	(\$89,766)	0	\$420,979	\$111,069	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$26,020	0	\$0	\$24,000	\$0	\$0
Big Stone	(\$73,097)	73,097	\$33,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$0	0	\$0	\$194,044	\$0	\$0
Brown	(\$47,696)	0	\$0	\$295,932	\$0	\$0
Carlton	\$0	0	\$147,327	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carver	\$0	0	\$0	\$369,194	\$0	\$0
Cass	\$0	0	\$0	\$595,625	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$44	0	\$95,146	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$79,888	0	\$0	\$114,699	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$83,119	0	\$0	\$266,578	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$0	0	\$0	\$64,069	\$0	\$0
Cook	\$0	0	\$139,846	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$69,476	0	\$13,750	\$92,537	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$0	0	\$355,150	\$0	\$39,054	\$0
Dakota	(\$222,437)	222,437	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$397,722
Dodge	(\$51,472)	51,472	\$106,833	\$0	\$17,551	\$0
Faribault	(\$2,169)	0	\$34,000	\$31,767	\$0	\$0
Fillmore	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Freeborn	\$0	0	\$286,560	\$992	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$0	0	\$273,068	\$7,322	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$17,317	4,065	\$0	\$113,910	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$0	0	\$0	\$5,950,436	\$5,523	\$0
Houston	\$0	0	\$136,211	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	(\$82,446)	0	\$13,750	\$411,150	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$91,833	0	\$19,817	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$0	0	\$365,414	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$153,220	0	\$19,392	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$122,264	0	\$13,062	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$0	0	\$35,457	\$0	\$0	\$0
Koochiching	\$0	0	\$40,000	\$106,314	\$16,805	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	(\$1,543)	0	\$95,040	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake	(\$472,896)	472,896	\$0	\$65,706	\$0	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$0	0	\$48,902	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$0	0	\$69,942	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lincoln	\$84,313	0	\$13,062	\$0	\$1,025	\$0
Lyon	\$0	0	\$0	\$156,734	\$0	\$84,460
Mahnomen	\$71,785	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$8,166	0	\$7,542	\$0	\$0	\$0
Martin	(\$78,826)	0	\$186,291	\$0	\$0	\$0
McLeod	\$0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$673,534
Meeker	\$52,414	0	\$15,500	\$0	\$0	\$0

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Finances: Revenues (part 1)

County	CY2001 revenue carried over	Adjustment to carryover	General revenue	Service fee	Processing facility tip fee	Land disposal facility surcharge
Mille Lacs	\$0	0	\$89,269	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$1,949	0	\$44,878	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mower	(\$23,290)	23,290	\$0	\$216,761	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$70,795	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$0	0	\$198,900	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	(\$141,611)	0	\$16,186	\$171,926	\$0	\$111,039
Norman	\$4,207	0	\$15,813	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	(\$230,028)	230,028	\$268,885	\$0	\$269,141	\$0
Otter Tail	\$17,700	0	\$0	\$363,356	\$0	\$0
Pennington	\$0	0	\$56,696	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$0	0	\$29,837	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	(\$967)	967	\$107,005	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$98,449	0	\$0	\$293,486	\$0	\$0
Pope/Douglas	(\$15,193)	0	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$0	0	\$0	\$2,784,433	\$0	\$0
Red Lake	\$0	0	\$37,686	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$0	0	\$0	\$195,163	\$0	\$0
Renville	\$130,903	0	\$126,980	\$0	\$5,436	\$0
Rice	(\$139,602)	139,602	\$0	\$363,232	\$0	\$0
Rock	(\$4,520)	0	\$50,601	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	(\$81,485)	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Scott	\$608,076	0	\$176,769	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sherburne	\$64,775	1,067	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$41,273
Sibley	\$0	0	\$104,090	\$0	\$0	\$0
St. Louis	\$0	0	\$0	\$523,011	\$0	\$7,861
Stearns	\$139,729	0	\$50,916	\$101,092	\$0	\$0
Steele	\$0	0	\$11,529	\$327,833	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$86,645	0	\$13,750	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	(\$18,096)	18,096	\$77,500	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$0	0	\$88,103	\$0	\$0	\$0
Traverse	(\$7,205)	7,205	\$13,063	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wabasha	(\$68,072)	68,072	\$13,510	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	(\$3,855)	3,855	\$88,740	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$0	0	\$39,354	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$0	0	\$0	\$620,738	\$0	\$0
Watsonwan	\$242,974	0	\$13,792	\$134,225	\$0	\$0
Wilkin	\$0	0	\$0	\$61,115	\$0	\$0
Winona	(\$28,568)	0	\$554,146	\$0	\$0	\$0
WLSSD	\$3,117	0	\$154,000	\$1,697,566	\$378,291	\$0
Wright	\$999,939	0	\$57,438	\$9,435	\$0	\$0
Yellow Medicine	\$0	0	\$19,509	\$225	\$0	\$0
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Metro Area	(\$157,662)	\$223,504	\$82,743	\$9,779,844	\$5,523	\$438,995
Greater Minn.	\$1,750,641	\$1,092,646	\$5,936,386	\$7,111,473	\$727,303	\$876,894
Minnesota	\$1,592,979	\$1,316,151	\$6,019,129	\$16,891,317	\$732,826	\$1,315,889

### Finances: Revenues (part 2)

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$52,250	\$0	\$3,966	\$0	\$2,500	\$412,171
Anoka	\$709,373	\$181,836	\$0	\$0	\$963,968	\$1,992,962
Becker	\$75,217	\$0	\$23,074	\$0	\$382,367	\$480,658
Beltrami	\$99,574	\$0	\$13,492	\$0	\$0	\$555,347
Benton	\$86,617	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,917	\$138,554
Big Stone	\$107,250	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$80	\$143,480
Blue Earth	\$139,926	\$0	\$59,986	\$0	\$35,763	\$429,719
Brown	\$66,946	\$0	\$4,831	\$0	\$10,304	\$330,316
Carlton	\$79,557	\$6,673	\$8,089	\$0	\$0	\$241,646
Carver	\$172,033	\$142,697	\$0	\$0	\$64,053	\$747,977
Cass	\$68,309	\$0	\$12,149	\$0	\$0	\$676,083
Chippewa	\$52,250	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$149,840
Chisago	\$104,855	\$10,718	\$23,245	\$0	\$5,186	\$338,591
Clay	\$128,225	\$40,893	\$15,818	\$0	\$1,851	\$536,484
Clearwater	\$52,250	\$0	\$10,134	\$18,342	\$0	\$144,795
Cook	\$52,250	\$0	\$11,231	\$50,953	\$0	\$254,280
Cottonwood	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$414	\$5,328	\$233,756
Crow Wing	\$138,825	\$6,000	\$11,086	\$0	\$46	\$550,161
Dakota	\$940,284	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$83,623	\$1,421,629
Dodge	\$52,250	\$0	\$2,392	\$84,796	\$0	\$263,822
Faribault	\$52,250	\$0	\$2,362	\$0	\$80	\$118,290
Fillmore	\$223,081	\$981	\$6,901	\$0	\$1,465	\$232,428
Freeborn	\$81,260	\$0	\$2,085	\$169	\$1,060	\$372,126
Goodhue	\$110,700	\$0	\$13,297	\$189,848	\$5,154	\$599,389
Grant	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200	\$187,742
Hennepin	\$2,636,457	\$442,785	\$32,687	\$317,367	\$70,790	\$9,456,045
Houston	\$52,250	\$0	\$6,656	\$136,894	\$9,639	\$341,649
Hubbard	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$394,704
Isanti	\$79,268	\$10,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$200,918
Itasca	\$109,784	\$0	\$5,455	\$0	\$0	\$480,653
Jackson	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,991	\$229,853
Kanabec	\$52,250	\$0	\$1,147	\$0	\$0	\$188,724
Kandiyohi	\$102,920	\$0	\$66,457	\$291,918	\$274,855	\$736,150
Kittson	\$52,250	\$0	\$9,798	\$19,529	\$3,168	\$120,202
Koochiching	\$52,250	\$0	\$3,104	\$13,913	\$0	\$232,386
Lac Qui Parle	\$52,250	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$0	\$148,147
Lake	\$52,250	\$0	\$4,931	\$19,005	\$0	\$141,892
Lake of the Woods	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$24,483	\$358	\$125,993
Le Sueur	\$63,679	\$0	\$3,080	\$6,500	\$6,462	\$149,663
Lincoln	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$150,650
Lyon	\$63,464	\$10,430	\$60,990	\$0	\$17,635	\$393,714
Mahnomen	\$52,250	\$0	\$5,447	\$0	\$0	\$143,232
Marshall	\$52,250	\$0	\$10,321	\$18,989	\$5,611	\$102,879
Martin	\$54,358	\$0	\$5,287	\$2,460	\$0	\$169,570
McLeod	\$87,455	\$2,015	\$13,165	\$32,911	\$9,354	\$818,434
Meeker	\$56,673	\$0	\$2,400	\$0	\$3,216	\$130,203

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Finances: Revenues (part 2)

County	SCORE pass-through	Grants	HHW funding	Material sales	Other	Total Revenue
Mille Lacs	\$56,432	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$145,701
Morrison	\$79,655	\$0	\$5,564	\$0	\$267,752	\$399,798
Mower	\$96,423	\$0	\$15,207	\$131,275	\$72,814	\$532,480
Murray	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,010	\$137,804
Nicollet	\$74,629	\$0	\$8,200	\$12,055	\$2,818	\$296,602
Nobles	\$52,268	\$150,000	\$0	\$0	\$4,963	\$364,771
Norman	\$52,250	\$0	\$3,123	\$730	\$0	\$76,122
Olmsted	\$313,334	\$4,860	\$136,040	\$0	\$84,304	\$1,076,564
Otter Tail	\$143,052	\$0	\$42,393	\$459,962	\$35,763	\$1,062,225
Pennington	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$108,946
Pine	\$66,656	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$96,493
Pipestone	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$159,255
Polk	\$78,183	\$0	\$12,602	\$42,469	\$435	\$525,623
Pope/Douglas	\$134,760	\$0	\$13,728	\$0	\$3,953	\$337,248
Ramsey	\$1,203,044	\$250,151	\$0	\$0	\$184,772	\$4,422,400
Red Lake	\$52,250	\$0	\$9,690	\$12,036	\$0	\$111,662
Redwood	\$52,250	\$30,000	\$35,510	\$91,215	\$0	\$404,139
Renville	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$315,569
Rice	\$142,499	\$3,361	\$31,183	\$359,327	\$54,019	\$953,621
Rock	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,750	\$106,081
Roseau	\$52,250	\$0	\$10,985	\$23,663	\$4,494	\$9,907
Scott	\$229,509	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,014,354
Sherburne	\$165,093	\$0	\$740	\$0	\$5,000	\$277,948
Sibley	\$52,250	\$0	\$1,882	\$6,844	\$3,646	\$168,712
St. Louis	\$243,123	\$0	\$14,394	\$255,958	\$0	\$1,044,347
Stearns	\$333,966	\$0	\$6,530	\$0	\$15,210	\$647,442
Steele	\$84,510	\$1,419	\$2,290	\$0	\$767	\$428,348
Stevens	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$152,652
Swift	\$52,250	\$0	\$2,400	\$78,430	\$0	\$210,580
Todd	\$61,031	\$0	\$2,325	\$65,854	\$0	\$217,313
Traverse	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,313
Wabasha	\$54,039	\$0	\$5,155	\$5	\$1,200	\$73,909
Wadena	\$52,250	\$0	\$3,417	\$394	\$2	\$144,803
Waseca	\$52,250	\$0	\$1,957	\$138,798	\$2,232	\$234,591
Washington	\$531,377	\$164,040	\$0	\$0	\$129,493	\$1,445,648
Watonwan	\$52,250	\$0	\$2,177	\$0	\$307	\$445,725
Wilkin	\$52,250	\$0	\$0	\$30,489	\$303	\$144,157
Winona	\$190,763	\$2,739	\$29,155	\$19,246	\$11,039	\$778,520
WLSSD	\$259,453	\$54,362	\$267,156	\$26,094	\$14,373	\$2,854,412
Wright	\$229,751	\$3,113	\$6,248	\$697	\$12,844	\$1,319,464
Yellow Medicine	\$52,250	\$40,793	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$112,776
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Metro Area	\$6,357,661	\$1,181,509	\$33,427	\$317,367	\$1,501,699	\$19,764,610
Greater Minn.	\$7,037,479	\$378,357	\$1,098,887	\$2,666,664	\$1,390,593	\$30,067,322
Minnesota	\$13,395,140	\$1,559,865	\$1,132,314	\$2,984,031	\$2,892,292	\$49,831,932

### Finances: Revenue Summary

County	Adjusted CY2001 Revenue (carried over)	CY2002 Revenue	Total Revenue
Aitkin	\$148,701	\$263,469	\$412,171
Anoka	\$0	\$1,992,962	\$1,992,962
Becker	\$0	\$480,658	\$480,658
Beltrami	(\$89,766)	\$645,114	\$555,347
Benton	\$26,020	\$112,534	\$138,554
Big Stone	\$0	\$143,480	\$143,480
Blue Earth	\$0	\$429,719	\$429,719
Brown	(\$47,696)	\$378,012	\$330,316
Carlton	\$0	\$241,646	\$241,646
Carver	\$0	\$747,977	\$747,977
Cass	\$0	\$676,083	\$676,083
Chippewa	\$44	\$149,796	\$149,840
Chisago	\$79,888	\$258,703	\$338,591
Clay	\$83,119	\$453,365	\$536,484
Clearwater	\$0	\$144,795	\$144,795
Cook	\$0	\$254,280	\$254,280
Cottonwood	\$69,476	\$164,279	\$233,756
Crow Wing	\$0	\$550,161	\$550,161
Dakota	\$0	\$1,421,629	\$1,421,629
Dodge	\$0	\$263,822	\$263,822
Faribault	(\$2,169)	\$120,458	\$118,290
Fillmore	\$0	\$232,428	\$232,428
Freeborn	\$0	\$372,126	\$372,126
Goodhue	\$0	\$599,389	\$599,389
Grant	\$21,382	\$166,360	\$187,742
Hennepin	\$0	\$9,456,045	\$9,456,045
Houston	\$0	\$341,649	\$341,649
Hubbard	(\$82,446)	\$477,150	\$394,704
Isanti	\$91,833	\$109,085	\$200,918
Itasca	\$0	\$480,653	\$480,653
Jackson	\$153,220	\$76,633	\$229,853
Kanabec	\$122,264	\$66,459	\$188,724
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$736,150	\$736,150
Kittson	\$0	\$120,202	\$120,202
Koochiching	\$0	\$232,386	\$232,386
Lac Qui Parle	(\$1,543)	\$149,690	\$148,147
Lake	\$0	\$141,892	\$141,892
Lake of the Woods	\$0	\$125,993	\$125,993
Le Sueur	\$0	\$149,663	\$149,663
Lincoln	\$84,313	\$66,337	\$150,650
Lyon	\$0	\$393,714	\$393,714
Mahnomen	\$71,785	\$71,447	\$143,232
Marshall	\$8,166	\$94,713	\$102,879
Martin	(\$78,826)	\$248,396	\$169,570
McLeod	\$0	\$818,434	\$818,434
Meeker	\$52,414	\$77,789	\$130,203

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Finances: Revenue Summary

County	Adjusted CY2001 Revenue (carried over)	CY2002 Revenue	Total Revenue
Mille Lacs	\$0	\$145,701	\$145,701
Morrison	\$1,949	\$397,849	\$399,798
Mower	\$0	\$532,480	\$532,480
Murray	\$70,795	\$67,010	\$137,804
Nicollet	\$0	\$296,602	\$296,602
Nobles	(\$141,611)	\$506,382	\$364,771
Norman	\$4,207	\$71,915	\$76,122
Olmsted	\$0	\$1,076,564	\$1,076,564
Otter Tail	\$17,700	\$1,044,525	\$1,062,225
Pennington	\$0	\$108,946	\$108,946
Pine	\$0	\$96,493	\$96,493
Pipestone	\$0	\$159,255	\$159,255
Polk	\$98,449	\$427,174	\$525,623
Pope/Douglas	(\$15,193)	\$352,441	\$337,248
Ramsey	\$0	\$4,422,400	\$4,422,400
Red Lake	\$0	\$111,662	\$111,662
Redwood	\$0	\$404,139	\$404,139
Renville	\$130,903	\$184,666	\$315,569
Rice	\$0	\$953,621	\$953,621
Rock	(\$4,520)	\$110,601	\$106,081
Roseau	(\$81,485)	\$91,392	\$9,907
Scott	\$608,076	\$406,278	\$1,014,354
Sherburne	\$65,843	\$212,106	\$277,948
Sibley	\$0	\$168,712	\$168,712
St. Louis	\$0	\$1,044,347	\$1,044,347
Stearns	\$139,729	\$507,713	\$647,442
Steele	\$0	\$428,348	\$428,348
Stevens	\$86,645	\$66,007	\$152,652
Swift	\$0	\$210,580	\$210,580
Todd	\$0	\$217,313	\$217,313
Traverse	\$0	\$65,313	\$65,313
Wabasha	\$0	\$73,909	\$73,909
Wadena	\$0	\$144,803	\$144,803
Waseca	\$0	\$234,591	\$234,591
Washington	\$0	\$1,445,648	\$1,445,648
Watsonwan	\$242,974	\$202,751	\$445,725
Wilkin	\$0	\$144,157	\$144,157
Winona	(\$28,568)	\$807,088	\$778,520
WLSSD	\$3,117	\$2,851,295	\$2,854,412
Wright	\$999,939	\$319,525	\$1,319,464
Yellow Medicine	\$0	\$112,776	\$112,776
<hr/>			
Metro Area	\$65,843	\$19,698,767	\$19,764,610
Greater Minn.	\$2,843,287	\$27,224,035	\$30,067,322
Minnesota	\$2,909,130	\$46,922,802	\$49,831,932

### Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 1)

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Aitkin	\$108,243	\$109,995	\$16	\$18,030	\$0
Anoka	\$520,096	\$18,127	\$84,374	\$388,092	\$28,964
Becker	\$125,210	\$202,886	\$15,205	\$68,350	\$0
Beltrami	\$0	\$480,755	\$0	\$72,659	\$0
Benton	\$50,069	\$28,586	\$0	\$25,767	\$1,765
Big Stone	\$11,762	\$91,791	\$0	\$2,731	\$0
Blue Earth	\$2,660	\$214,817	\$96,347	\$92,430	\$0
Brown	\$28,930	\$329,285	\$0	\$40,895	\$0
Carlton	\$57,340	\$120,270	\$2,316	\$37,403	\$0
Carver	\$300,621	\$89,722	\$18,026	\$234,919	\$0
Cass	\$104,320	\$501,070	\$0	\$70,693	\$0
Chippewa	\$23,225	\$123,320	\$0	\$3,252	\$0
Chisago	\$87,878	\$80,678	\$0	\$72,149	\$0
Clay	\$140,871	\$125,608	\$19,486	\$44,530	\$0
Clearwater	\$18,478	\$95,599	\$660	\$21,705	\$0
Cook	\$171,371	\$71,113	\$0	\$11,231	\$0
Cottonwood	\$159,839	\$65,751	\$0	\$6,625	\$0
Crow Wing	\$122,756	\$5,846	\$11,083	\$153,568	\$5,000
Dakota	\$379,979	\$33,170	\$0	\$707,427	\$0
Dodge	\$24,704	\$185,944	\$0	\$27,673	\$0
Faribault	\$6,204	\$36,055	\$0	\$23,069	\$0
Fillmore	\$11,015	\$74,692	\$0	\$20,480	\$0
Freeborn	\$91,918	\$261,366	\$1,961	\$16,391	\$0
Goodhue	\$376,789	\$178,982	\$0	\$40,082	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$135,033	\$0	\$53,006	\$0
Hennepin	\$1,169,454	\$784,668	\$52,604	\$4,162,749	\$2,889
Houston	\$42,428	\$288,646	\$0	\$9,092	\$0
Hubbard	\$50,578	\$326,828	\$3,834	\$41,174	\$0
Isanti	\$42,344	\$48,551	\$0	\$17,623	\$0
Itasca	\$91,871	\$348,335	\$0	\$38,273	\$0
Jackson	\$28,024	\$27,615	\$0	\$33,660	\$0
Kanabec	\$5,667	\$60,905	\$0	\$7,183	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$203,040	\$432,964	\$0	\$100,146	\$0
Kittson	\$44,970	\$41,790	\$0	\$1,807	\$0
Koochiching	\$128,888	\$68,124	\$4,186	\$20,234	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$50,718	\$66,525	\$0	\$644	\$0
Lake	\$55,535	\$197,183	\$38,860	\$17,155	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$2,185	\$96,645	\$3,148	\$22,627	\$0
Le Sueur	\$30,970	\$53,015	\$0	\$36,203	\$0
Lincoln	\$24,958	\$48,422	\$0	\$2,757	\$0
Lyon	\$21,962	\$232,256	\$0	\$91,666	\$10,430
Mahnomen	\$31,287	\$25,892	\$0	\$15,909	\$0
Marshall	\$23,277	\$111	\$0	\$11,282	\$0
Martin	\$39,320	\$163,783	\$713	\$45,861	\$250
McLeod	\$174,655	\$127,988	\$31,337	\$62,528	\$125
Meeker	\$10,166	\$47,515	\$0	\$28,431	\$0



## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 1)

County	Planning & administration	Recycling	Yard waste	HHW and problem materials	Source reduction
Mille Lacs	\$75,200	\$90,132	\$0	\$3,343	\$0
Morrison	\$46,564	\$146,373	\$6,038	\$136,044	\$0
Mower	\$141,780	\$369,159	\$0	\$12,786	\$0
Murray	\$53,768	\$23,765	\$0	\$2,112	\$0
Nicollet	\$33,506	\$201,644	\$0	\$39,260	\$0
Nobles	\$74,775	\$188,103	\$0	\$48,290	\$0
Norman	\$20,695	\$49,281	\$0	\$5,166	\$0
Olmsted	\$34,985	\$326,019	\$105,372	\$335,982	\$95,460
Otter Tail	\$477,581	\$300,788	\$1,995	\$207,215	\$4,728
Pennington	\$0	\$98,991	\$0	\$9,955	\$0
Pine	\$25,160	\$93,850	\$0	\$2,100	\$0
Pipestone	\$17,449	\$137,178	\$0	\$3,331	\$0
Polk	\$26,464	\$335,144	\$2,500	\$56,158	\$0
Pope/Douglas	\$161,477	\$161,153	\$65,206	\$12,249	\$0
Ramsey	\$1,340,124	\$42,744	\$656,005	\$1,013,060	\$42,744
Red Lake	\$20,880	\$84,199	\$0	\$6,122	\$0
Redwood	\$141,734	\$154,765	\$2,253	\$89,218	\$3,000
Renville	\$17,416	\$129,847	\$0	\$6,782	\$554
Rice	\$371,438	\$476,216	\$40,000	\$119,120	\$500
Rock	\$41,340	\$52,460	\$769	\$6,623	\$300
Roseau	\$16,037	\$0	\$0	\$23,863	\$0
Scott	\$103,683	\$0	\$0	\$319,869	\$0
Sherburne	\$5,981	\$1,827	\$18,031	\$23,059	\$0
Sibley	\$30,781	\$42,705	\$0	\$28,315	\$0
St. Louis	\$114,628	\$706,193	\$1,400	\$179,205	\$1,408
Stearns	\$123,403	\$80,301	\$17,654	\$130,142	\$15,572
Steele	\$90,365	\$311,734	\$0	\$6,723	\$0
Stevens	\$34,273	\$42,517	\$950	\$9,226	\$0
Swift	\$159,963	\$43,079	\$950	\$6,810	\$750
Todd	\$50,224	\$105,308	\$500	\$56,408	\$0
Traverse	\$43,387	\$25,914	\$0	\$6,422	\$0
Wabasha	\$55,322	\$65,734	\$0	\$14,387	\$0
Wadena	\$16,119	\$74,556	\$3,000	\$14,143	\$0
Waseca	\$57,772	\$136,870	\$1,034	\$36,897	\$0
Washington	\$211,205	\$20,652	\$0	\$513,641	\$15,810
Watonwan	\$9,247	\$141,434	\$4,049	\$10,655	\$0
Wilkin	\$29,733	\$75,353	\$5,480	\$30,532	\$1,651
Winona	\$185,431	\$527,412	\$0	\$62,232	\$0
WLSSD	\$934,007	\$868,491	\$131,061	\$262,528	\$4,000
Wright	\$75,396	\$18,250	\$0	\$71,260	\$0
Yellow Medicine	\$2,622	\$81,642	\$0	\$21,301	\$0
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Metro Area	\$3,927,460	\$990,911	\$829,040	\$7,042,947	\$90,407
Greater Minn.	\$6,741,029	\$12,989,098	\$619,363	\$3,919,748	\$145,494
Minnesota	\$10,668,489	\$13,980,009	\$1,448,403	\$10,962,695	\$235,900

### Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 2)

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Aitkin	\$9,936	\$0	\$0	\$0
Anoka	\$161,135	\$0	\$0	\$792,174
Becker	\$26,640	\$0	\$0	\$42,367
Beltrami	\$1,933	\$0	\$0	\$0
Benton	\$8,909	\$0	\$0	\$19,269
Big Stone	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Blue Earth	\$23,466	\$0	\$0	\$0
Brown	\$5,696	\$0	\$0	\$0
Carlton	\$9,017	\$0	\$0	\$15,300
Carver	\$26,179	\$0	\$1,408	\$77,102
Cass	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chippewa	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Chisago	\$10,878	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clay	\$21,537	\$0	\$0	\$0
Clearwater	\$5,601	\$0	\$2,752	\$0
Cook	\$565	\$0	\$0	\$0
Cottonwood	\$3,857	\$0	\$0	\$0
Crow Wing	\$12,012	\$0	\$51,124	\$188,772
Dakota	\$202,386	\$0	\$0	\$98,667
Dodge	\$27,537	\$900	\$0	\$0
Faribault	\$6,029	\$0	\$0	\$46,949
Fillmore	\$8,916	\$0	\$472	\$0
Freeborn	\$490	\$0	\$0	\$0
Goodhue	\$3,536	\$0	\$0	\$0
Grant	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hennepin	\$207,656	\$75,000	\$0	\$3,001,025
Houston	\$1,483	\$0	\$0	\$0
Hubbard	\$13,094	\$0	\$0	\$0
Isanti	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Itasca	\$2,173	\$0	\$0	\$0
Jackson	\$9,228	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kanabec	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kandiyohi	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Kittson	\$167	\$0	\$0	\$31,467
Koochiching	\$9,859	\$0	\$1,095	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$4,043	\$0	\$0	\$1,500
Lake	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lake of the Woods	\$1,388	\$0	\$0	\$0
Le Sueur	\$20,475	\$0	\$0	\$9,000
Lincoln	\$1,369	\$0	\$0	\$0
Lyon	\$37,399	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mahnomen	\$958	\$0	\$0	\$0
Marshall	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$68,209
Martin	\$5,733	\$0	\$280	\$23,191
McLeod	\$36,702	\$0	\$0	\$385,099
Meeker	\$16,698	\$0	\$0	\$6,612

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Finances: Expenditures by program area (part 2)

County	Education	Market development	Litter prevention	County grants to other local units of government
Mille Lacs	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Morrison	\$1,795	\$0	\$0	\$62,984
Mower	\$8,755	\$0	\$0	\$0
Murray	\$5,391	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nicollet	\$22,192	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nobles	\$5,683	\$0	\$0	\$0
Norman	\$866	\$0	\$0	\$0
Olmsted	\$178,746	\$0	\$0	\$0
Otter Tail	\$49,625	\$0	\$2,594	\$0
Pennington	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pine	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
Pipestone	\$1,298	\$0	\$0	\$0
Polk	\$11,620	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
Pope/Douglas	\$16,398	\$0	\$0	\$0
Ramsey	\$327,723	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000
Red Lake	\$462	\$0	\$0	\$0
Redwood	\$6,952	\$5,916	\$300	\$0
Renville	\$13,116	\$0	\$0	\$0
Rice	\$9,950	\$1,700	\$100	\$0
Rock	\$3,356	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roseau	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$72,912
Scott	\$35,295	\$0	\$0	\$0
Sherburne	\$44,942	\$0	\$4,806	\$87,533
Sibley	\$16,684	\$0	\$0	\$50,227
St. Louis	\$41,513	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stearns	\$32,146	\$11,779	\$11,779	\$108,785
Steele	\$19,526	\$0	\$0	\$0
Stevens	\$2,785	\$0	\$0	\$0
Swift	\$3,550	\$0	\$0	\$0
Todd	\$4,872	\$0	\$0	\$0
Traverse	\$708	\$0	\$0	\$8,000
Wabasha	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Wadena	\$1,159	\$0	\$0	\$0
Waseca	\$2,018	\$0	\$0	\$0
Washington	\$111,396	\$0	\$0	\$572,944
Watsonwan	\$5,357	\$0	\$516	\$0
Wilkin	\$6,521	\$0	\$0	\$0
Winona	\$9,981	\$1,300	\$0	\$0
WLSSD	\$140,185	\$20,724	\$7,443	\$69,450
Wright	\$195	\$0	\$0	\$240,592
Yellow Medicine	\$7,211	\$0	\$0	\$0
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Metro Area	\$1,081,417	\$75,000	\$6,214	\$5,629,444
Greater Minn.	\$1,015,236	\$42,319	\$78,454	\$1,470,685
Minnesota	\$2,096,653	\$117,319	\$84,668	\$7,100,130

### Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	CY2002 Balance
Aitkin	\$412,171	\$246,220	\$165,951
Anoka	\$1,992,962	\$1,992,962	\$0
Becker	\$480,658	\$480,658	\$0
Beltrami	\$555,347	\$555,347	\$0
Benton	\$138,554	\$134,365	\$4,189
Big Stone	\$143,480	\$106,284	\$37,196
Blue Earth	\$429,719	\$429,719	\$0
Brown	\$330,316	\$404,806	(\$74,490)
Carlton	\$241,646	\$241,646	\$0
Carver	\$747,977	\$747,977	\$0
Cass	\$676,083	\$676,083	\$0
Chippewa	\$149,840	\$149,796	\$44
Chisago	\$338,591	\$251,583	\$87,008
Clay	\$536,484	\$352,032	\$184,451
Clearwater	\$144,795	\$144,795	\$0
Cook	\$254,280	\$254,280	\$0
Cottonwood	\$233,756	\$236,072	(\$2,316)
Crow Wing	\$550,161	\$550,161	\$0
Dakota	\$1,421,629	\$1,421,629	\$0
Dodge	\$263,822	\$266,758	(\$2,936)
Faribault	\$118,290	\$118,305	(\$15)
Fillmore	\$232,428	\$115,574	\$116,853
Freeborn	\$372,126	\$372,126	\$0
Goodhue	\$599,389	\$599,389	\$0
Grant	\$187,742	\$188,039	(\$297)
Hennepin	\$9,456,045	\$9,456,045	\$0
Houston	\$341,649	\$341,649	\$0
Hubbard	\$394,704	\$435,508	(\$40,804)
Isanti	\$200,918	\$108,518	\$92,400
Itasca	\$480,653	\$480,653	\$0
Jackson	\$229,853	\$98,527	\$131,326
Kanabec	\$188,724	\$73,755	\$114,969
Kandiyohi	\$736,150	\$736,150	\$0
Kittson	\$120,202	\$120,202	(\$0)
Koochiching	\$232,386	\$232,386	\$0
Lac Qui Parle	\$148,147	\$123,430	\$24,717
Lake	\$141,892	\$308,733	(\$166,841)
Lake of the Woods	\$125,993	\$125,993	\$0
Le Sueur	\$149,663	\$149,663	\$0
Lincoln	\$150,650	\$77,506	\$73,144
Lyon	\$393,714	\$393,714	\$0
Mahnomen	\$143,232	\$74,046	\$69,186
Marshall	\$102,879	\$102,879	\$0
Martin	\$169,570	\$279,131	(\$109,561)
McLeod	\$818,434	\$818,434	\$0
Meeker	\$130,203	\$109,423	\$20,780

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Finances: Balance Sheet

County	Total Revenues	Total Expenditures	CY2002 Balance
Mille Lacs	\$145,701	\$169,675	(\$23,974)
Morrison	\$399,798	\$399,798	\$0
Mower	\$532,480	\$532,480	\$0
Murray	\$137,804	\$85,035	\$52,769
Nicollet	\$296,602	\$296,602	\$0
Nobles	\$364,771	\$316,851	\$47,920
Norman	\$76,122	\$76,009	\$113
Olmsted	\$1,076,564	\$1,076,564	\$0
Otter Tail	\$1,062,225	\$1,044,525	\$17,700
Pennington	\$108,946	\$108,946	\$0
Pine	\$96,493	\$122,110	(\$25,617)
Pipestone	\$159,255	\$159,255	\$0
Polk	\$525,623	\$451,886	\$73,737
Pope/Douglas	\$337,248	\$416,483	(\$79,235)
Ramsey	\$4,422,400	\$4,422,400	\$0
Red Lake	\$111,662	\$111,662	\$0
Redwood	\$404,139	\$404,139	\$0
Renville	\$315,569	\$167,715	\$147,854
Rice	\$953,621	\$1,019,024	(\$65,403)
Rock	\$106,081	\$104,848	\$1,233
Roseau	\$9,907	\$112,812	(\$102,905)
Scott	\$1,014,354	\$458,848	\$555,506
Sherburne	\$277,948	\$186,179	\$91,769
Sibley	\$168,712	\$168,712	\$0
St. Louis	\$1,044,347	\$1,044,347	\$0
Stearns	\$647,442	\$531,561	\$115,881
Steele	\$428,348	\$428,348	\$0
Stevens	\$152,652	\$89,750	\$62,902
Swift	\$210,580	\$215,102	(\$4,522)
Todd	\$217,313	\$217,313	\$0
Traverse	\$65,313	\$84,431	(\$19,119)
Wabasha	\$73,909	\$135,443	(\$61,535)
Wadena	\$144,803	\$108,978	\$35,825
Waseca	\$234,591	\$234,591	\$0
Washington	\$1,445,648	\$1,445,648	\$0
Watsonwan	\$445,725	\$171,258	\$274,467
Wilkin	\$144,157	\$149,271	(\$5,114)
Winona	\$778,520	\$786,356	(\$7,836)
WLSSD	\$2,854,412	\$2,437,889	\$416,523
Wright	\$1,319,464	\$405,693	\$913,771
Yellow Medicine	\$112,776	\$112,776	\$0
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Metro Area	\$19,764,610	\$19,672,840	\$91,769
Greater Minn.	\$30,067,322	\$27,021,426	\$3,045,896
Minnesota	\$49,831,932	\$46,694,267	\$3,137,665

**Paper collected for recycling (tons)**

County	Computer paper	Corrugated (OCC)	Magazine/catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint (ONP)	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Aitkin	0	615	519	0	0	0	0	0	1,134
Anoka	5	41,846	726	13,115	14,014	376	11,038	56	81,178
Becker	0	3,416	85	230	370	115	0	7	4,223
Beltrami	0	1,719	69	441	209	94	257	0	2,789
Benton	0	2,796	12,242	281	852	184	78	7	16,440
Big Stone	0	158	0	146	0	0	0	0	304
Blue Earth	0	18,087	2,215	5,799	7,170	0	0	83	33,354
Brown	0	3,351	0	2,522	1,133	1,147	0	0	8,153
Carlton	0	2,095	64	837	931	48	0	0	3,974
Carver	0	3,409	0	1,695	5,280	6,434	0	0	16,818
Cass	0	2,869	24	311	1,672	96	0	0	4,972
Chippewa	0	1,186	43	23	422	1	0	0	1,675
Chisago	100	2,585	0	0	2,280	153	0	50	5,168
Clay	0	2,564	124	66	1,164	197	0	19	4,135
Clearwater	0	198	8	0	42	3	0	2	253
Cook	0	473	101	21	146	0	0	0	741
Cottonwood	0	1,739	16	0	228	66	0	0	2,048
Crow Wing	0	3,143	2,659	1,126	884	70	0	10	7,891
Dakota	0	9,655	1,130	23,149	18,012	3,801	101	686	56,534
Dodge	0	1,027	39	693	8	0	0	0	1,767
Faribault	20	1,864	0	292	129	38	70	0	2,414
Fillmore	0	192	126	267	544	34	0	0	1,163
Freeborn	0	5,747	0	1,347	2	0	0	0	7,096
Goodhue	0	2,884	1,803	0	2,699	59	247	0	7,691
Grant	0	153	0	0	121	24	0	0	298
Hennepin	0	36,411	3,934	29,462	49,754	9,664	5,094	221	134,540
Houston	0	425	109	0	336	0	0	0	870
Hubbard	0	1,855	0	0	384	102	0	5	2,346
Isanti	0	2,128	36	7	601	165	0	8	2,945
Itasca	30	3,265	102	2,285	1,703	467	0	20	7,872
Jackson	0	1,177	0	0	435	44	0	1	1,658
Kanabec	0	664	0	0	173	1	0	0	838
Kandiyohi	0	3,925	297	255	835	241	175	8	5,735
Kittson	0	90	6	0	120	5	0	1	222
Koochiching	0	850	23	1,124	85	35	0	0	2,117
Lac Qui Parle	0	373	54	0	207	23	0	0	657
Lake	0	607	88	166	202	38	0	8	1,109
Lake of the Woods	0	163	0	3	3	0	0	0	170
Le Sueur	0	827	0	629	109	6	0	0	1,571
Lincoln	0	195	0	0	93	0	0	0	288
Lyon	0	3,702	1	485	43	0	0	0	4,231
Mahnomen	0	98	7	0	47	0	0	0	151
Marshall	0	192	0	34	148	5	0	1	380
Martin	0	4,692	410	456	888	502	148	0	7,096
McLeod	0	2,029	346	452	2,027	442	0	15	5,310
Meeker	0	1,275	13	56	342	62	0	0	1,748

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Paper collected for recycling (tons)

County	Computer paper	Corrugated (OCC)	Magazine/catalog	Mixed paper	Newsprint (ONP)	Office paper	Other paper	Phone book	Total Paper
Mille Lacs	0	3,348	45	0	641	67	0	0	4,102
Morrison	0	2,752	68	0	245	863	0	0	3,928
Mower	0	10,439	139	0	953	571	0	8	12,110
Murray	0	514	21	0	407	23	0	0	965
Nicollet	0	1,923	0	7,563	366	1,209	0	0	11,061
Nobles	0	3,508	439	0	676	594	0	0	5,217
Norman	0	99	22	0	50	0	0	2	174
Olmsted	0	10,112	0	6,034	3,336	1,830	2,784	47	24,143
Otter Tail	0	3,797	107	0	907	0	106	0	4,918
Pennington	0	842	0	0	107	75	0	3	1,026
Pine	0	632	35	163	12	62	463	0	1,367
Pipestone	0	951	0	0	296	110	0	0	1,357
Polk	0	2,267	62	0	464	50	0	24	2,867
Pope/Douglas	0	10,112	71	162	1,844	0	0	0	12,189
Ramsey	0	2,689	2,084	33,010	18,435	16	861	254	57,349
Red Lake	0	144	0	118	0	3	0	1	266
Redwood	10	1,834	192	22	347	192	3	0	2,600
Renville	0	658	63	0	515	38	0	6	1,280
Rice	0	7,883	0	580	1,747	10	0	30	10,250
Rock	0	696	0	26	227	14	0	1	965
Roseau	0	1,856	6	0	167	100	0	1	2,130
Scott	0	8,775	223	8,888	3,180	245	293	4	21,608
Sherburne	15	2,175	252	122	1,875	92	0	12	4,543
Sibley	0	829	0	298	492	0	0	0	1,619
St. Louis	0	6,396	0	3,911	377	49	0	0	10,733
Stearns	0	14,213	8,617	3,784	3,721	1,177	98	65	31,675
Steele	0	3,057	15	2,511	0	0	0	0	5,583
Stevens	0	367	12	28	177	13	0	3	600
Swift	32	627	59	0	410	114	0	3	1,245
Todd	0	1,637	64	114	137	0	13,990	0	15,942
Traverse	0	132	22	0	88	9	0	0	250
Wabasha	0	2,729	43	0	616	23	0	0	3,411
Wadena	0	344	0	142	0	0	6	1	492
Waseca	0	2,550	88	28,420	275	109	142	10	31,594
Washington	0	16,339	521	13,729	15,398	12,132	0	33	58,153
Watsonwan	0	1,738	0	0	996	1	0	0	2,735
Wilkin	0	308	15	0	114	30	0	0	466
Winona	0	5,002	295	2,181	1,370	442	0	0	9,290
WLSSD	0	11,368	283	7,104	2,979	784	385	609	23,511
Wright	2	130	18	24	3,360	6	0	0	3,540
Yellow Medicine	0	515	120	8	153	9	0	0	804
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Metro Area	20	112,524	8,647	114,282	122,769	32,515	17,094	1,262	409,113
Greater Minn.	194	212,476	32,773	92,434	61,539	13,288	19,245	1,063	433,012
Minnesota	214	325,000	41,419	206,716	184,308	45,803	36,339	2,326	842,125

### Metal collected for recycling (tons)

County	Aluminum	Commingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Aitkin	49	0	737	45	832
Anoka	780	431	30,583	1,054	32,848
Becker	130	0	0	55	184
Beltrami	99	0	1,201	107	1,407
Benton	276	296	4,802	5,414	10,788
Big Stone	55	0	40	26	121
Blue Earth	7,465	3,000	1,500	1,142	13,106
Brown	256	655	2,522	341	3,774
Carlton	202	0	28	129	359
Carver	0	298	2,579	32	2,909
Cass	33	0	0	396	428
Chippewa	12	37	0	48	97
Chisago	418	0	264	182	863
Clay	63	0	24	161	248
Clearwater	41	0	346	6	393
Cook	20	0	474	41	535
Cottonwood	2	0	455	43	501
Crow Wing	95	0	7,679	171	7,945
Dakota	553	9,549	6,505	173	16,780
Dodge	44	0	1,229	57	1,330
Faribault	26	10	1,042	140	1,219
Fillmore	38	0	31	105	174
Freeborn	173	5,571	0	256	6,000
Goodhue	288	0	195	93	577
Grant	12	0	147	21	180
Hennepin	5,050	1,128	51,593	2,957	60,728
Houston	181	0	664	74	918
Hubbard	106	0	1,641	52	1,799
Isanti	344	0	345	3,608	4,297
Itasca	101	134	2,200	115	2,550
Jackson	57	0	94	193	343
Kanabec	78	5	273	28	385
Kandiyohi	186	0	78	124	389
Kittson	8	59	58	0	125
Koochiching	82	157	646	33	918
Lac Qui Parle	76	56	34	65	230
Lake	21	0	351	56	428
Lake of the Woods	6	0	260	8	274
Le Sueur	529	2	2,131	221	2,883
Lincoln	12	0	0	25	37
Lyon	17	0	148	42	206
Mahnomen	11	0	51	11	73
Marshall	2	68	175	0	245
Martin	249	1,092	2,869	1,013	5,223
McLeod	65	153	887	216	1,321
Meeker	70	70	324	15	479



## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Metal collected for recycling (tons)

County	Aluminum	Commingled alum/steel/tin	Other ferrous & non-ferrous	Steel/tin cans	Total Metal
Mille Lacs	332	0	38	221	591
Morrison	0	2,012	989	0	3,001
Mower	187	0	0	109	295
Murray	57	40	53	0	150
Nicollet	919	153	336	113	1,521
Nobles	131	19	0	115	265
Norman	25	1	340	126	493
Olmsted	565	184	3,731	1,104	5,584
Otter Tail	214	0	2,722	147	3,082
Pennington	39	0	1,234	0	1,273
Pine	17	3,425	784	139	4,365
Pipestone	19	13	8	42	82
Polk	180	0	3,889	506	4,575
Pope/Douglas	154	11	1,033	273	1,470
Ramsey	1,256	496	31,457	1,146	34,355
Red Lake	11	0	275	44	330
Redwood	540	0	2,886	66	3,492
Renville	130	103	580	0	813
Rice	185	185	1,495	420	2,285
Rock	28	24	1,803	91	1,946
Roseau	15	72	556	28	671
Scott	340	1,821	18,796	476	21,433
Sherburne	380	126	5,709	3,017	9,232
Sibley	306	29	338	40	713
St. Louis	306	85	36,833	843	38,067
Stearns	1,062	1,569	14,977	9,177	26,785
Steele	113	0	950	122	1,185
Stevens	86	0	424	137	647
Swift	109	0	44	84	237
Todd	33	70	91	85	279
Traverse	50	17	0	14	80
Wabasha	58	10	75	411	554
Wadena	215	1	232	64	512
Waseca	107	0	1,146	29	1,282
Washington	1,858	283	5,950	747	8,838
Watonwan	22	0	270	19	311
Wilkin	9	0	58	15	82
Winona	502	0	238	1,847	2,587
WLSSD	635	0	10,033	312	10,980
Wright	97	5	167	663	932
Yellow Medicine	2	0	8	99	109
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Metro Area	9,878	12,310	134,376	9,125	165,689
Greater Minn.	19,795	21,214	143,378	32,857	217,244
Minnesota	29,673	33,524	277,754	41,982	382,933

**Glass collected for recycling (tons)**

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Aitkin	209	0	209
Anoka	4,911	260	5,171
Becker	274	0	274
Beltrami	502	52	554
Benton	472	0	472
Big Stone	39	0	39
Blue Earth	929	0	929
Brown	391	0	391
Carlton	705	0	705
Carver	1,016	0	1,016
Cass	461	0	461
Chippewa	175	0	175
Chisago	636	0	636
Clay	250	0	250
Clearwater	22	0	22
Cook	167	0	167
Cottonwood	109	0	109
Crow Wing	589	0	589
Dakota	6,758	0	6,758
Dodge	227	336	563
Faribault	144	133	277
Fillmore	352	0	352
Freeborn	605	0	605
Goodhue	1,058	0	1,058
Grant	95	0	95
Hennepin	22,730	763	23,493
Houston	369	0	369
Hubbard	344	0	344
Isanti	174	0	174
Itasca	844	0	844
Jackson	106	0	106
Kanabec	44	0	44
Kandiyohi	316	0	316
Kittson	106	0	106
Koochiching	77	0	77
Lac Qui Parle	127	0	127
Lake	92	300	392
Lake of the Woods	0	550	550
Le Sueur	371	0	371
Lincoln	57	0	57
Lyon	210	0	210
Mahnomen	25	0	25
Marshall	113	0	113
Martin	794	257	1,051
McLeod	759	0	759
Meeker	110	15	125

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Glass collected for recycling (tons)

County	Food & beverage	Other glass	Total Glass
Mille Lacs	154	0	154
Morrison	291	0	291
Mower	239	0	239
Murray	148	0	148
Nicollet	402	0	402
Nobles	237	0	237
Norman	35	0	35
Olmsted	1,382	977	2,359
Otter Tail	566	0	566
Pennington	0	0	0
Pine	312	0	312
Pipestone	175	0	175
Polk	171	0	171
Pope/Douglas	1,431	0	1,431
Ramsey	6,277	0	6,277
Red Lake	52	0	52
Redwood	305	0	305
Renville	233	0	233
Rice	730	2,300	3,030
Rock	120	0	120
Roseau	145	3,948	4,093
Scott	1,316	0	1,316
Sherburne	777	11	788
Sibley	184	0	184
St. Louis	1,253	0	1,253
Stearns	2,278	1	2,280
Steele	393	20,330	20,723
Stevens	127	0	127
Swift	264	0	264
Todd	134	0	134
Traverse	29	0	29
Wabasha	272	0	272
Wadena	0	0	0
Waseca	159	0	159
Washington	3,322	0	3,322
Watsonwan	149	0	149
Wilkin	77	0	77
Winona	710	0	710
WLSSD	1,869	0	1,869
Wright	967	0	967
Yellow Medicine	95	0	95
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Metro Area	45,791	1,034	46,824
Greater Minn.	30,853	29,199	60,052
Minnesota	76,644	30,233	106,877

### Plastic collected for recycling (tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene (PS)	Total Plastics
Aitkin	0	0	67	0	0	0	67
Anoka	41	116	1,006	1,064	225	90	2,541
Becker	0	0	59	0	0	0	59
Beltrami	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Benton	43	24	160	12	13	0	253
Big Stone	0	0	26	0	0	0	26
Blue Earth	318	112	1,978	0	490	74	2,972
Brown	9	0	558	51	0	0	618
Carlton	0	8	123	0	5	0	136
Carver	0	0	105	0	113	0	218
Cass	0	0	103	0	0	0	103
Chippewa	1	2	0	5	57	176	241
Chisago	2	156	0	0	0	0	158
Clay	0	0	107	0	0	0	107
Clearwater	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Cook	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Cottonwood	0	13	0	0	44	0	58
Crow Wing	0	0	198	0	0	0	199
Dakota	33	1	3,756	0	0	0	3,790
Dodge	0	0	51	132	0	0	183
Faribault	15	0	61	0	11	0	88
Fillmore	0	50	0	0	36	0	86
Freeborn	0	0	623	0	0	0	623
Goodhue	0	43	202	0	44	0	288
Grant	0	0	25	0	0	0	25
Hennepin	0	90	14,406	30	90	0	14,616
Houston	0	34	0	1	49	0	84
Hubbard	0	0	78	0	0	0	78
Isanti	7	0	46	0	0	0	54
Itasca	0	39	30	0	34	0	103
Jackson	0	1	42	5	0	0	48
Kanabec	0	0	127	0	0	0	127
Kandiyohi	0	61	0	0	60	0	122
Kittson	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
Koochiching	0	10	10	0	9	0	29
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	16	1	85	0	102
Lake	0	0	52	0	0	0	52
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Le Sueur	0	0	89	0	0	0	89
Lincoln	0	0	36	0	0	0	36
Lyon	0	0	132	0	0	0	132
Mahnomen	0	0	7	0	0	0	7
Marshall	0	0	27	0	0	0	27
Martin	19	4	725	0	0	1	749
McLeod	10	0	3,279	0	224	0	3,513
Meeker	0	0	56	0	0	0	56

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Plastic collected for recycling (tons)

County	Film plastic	HDPE	Mixed plastic	Other plastic	PET	Polystyrene (PS)	Total Plastics
Mille Lacs	0	0	64	0	0	0	64
Morrison	0	0	123	0	0	0	123
Mower	58	67	0	1	43	0	169
Murray	0	1	51	1	0	0	53
Nicollet	89	21	143	0	41	0	294
Nobles	0	96	0	0	2,595	0	2,691
Norman	0	0	14	0	0	0	14
Olmsted	3	123	250	10	319	0	705
Otter Tail	0	0	160	0	0	0	160
Pennington	0	6	0	0	6	0	12
Pine	0	11	137	0	4	0	153
Pipestone	0	0	222	0	0	0	222
Polk	0	0	70	0	0	0	70
Pope/Douglas	0	291	128	0	90	0	509
Ramsey	0	0	879	0	0	0	879
Red Lake	0	0	11	1	0	0	12
Redwood	40	0	151	47	0	6	243
Renville	0	0	73	0	0	0	73
Rice	0	200	102	0	200	0	502
Rock	0	42	0	2	38	0	82
Roseau	0	0	29	86	0	0	115
Scott	59	51	355	6	173	0	644
Sherburne	10	51	200	6	48	20	334
Sibley	0	0	52	0	0	0	52
St. Louis	1	101	0	0	104	0	206
Stearns	80	112	575	42	92	220	1,120
Steele	1	0	170	13	0	0	183
Stevens	0	21	0	0	19	0	40
Swift	0	57	0	0	63	0	120
Todd	7	0	23	0	19	0	49
Traverse	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Wabasha	0	0	92	0	0	0	92
Wadena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waseca	0	12	81	0	25	0	118
Washington	0	7	760	0	94	0	862
Watonwan	0	0	34	0	0	0	34
Wilkin	0	0	10	0	0	0	10
Winona	30	185	20	49	37	44	365
WLSSD	28	123	274	0	116	0	541
Wright	0	0	266	0	8	0	274
Yellow Medicine	0	0	21	0	0	0	21
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Metro Area	85	265	21,112	1,100	570	110	23,240
Greater Minn.	821	2,079	12,869	462	5,155	521	21,907
Minnesota	906	2,344	33,981	1,561	5,725	631	45,147

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

County	Food waste	Carpet	Textiles	Pallets	Unspecified or Other	Total
Aitkin	0	0	0	0	3	3
Anoka	3,755	2	1,508	5,353	591	11,209
Becker	0	0	32	0	208	240
Beltrami	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benton	22	0	0	0	3	25
Big Stone	0	0	1	0	0	1
Blue Earth	0	0	450	17,366	0	17,816
Brown	792	0	0	860	191	1,843
Carlton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carver	12,835	0	16	454	308	13,612
Cass	0	0	0	0	3,176	3,176
Chippewa	0	0	0	0	147	147
Chisago	0	0	54	10	0	64
Clay	4,237	0	578	446	2	5,264
Clearwater	0	0	12	0	0	12
Cook	0	0	14	0	22	36
Cottonwood	0	0	48	3,000	0	3,048
Crow Wing	0	0	325	0	15,005	15,331
Dakota	7,428	0	6,905	4,853	37,478	56,664
Dodge	0	0	0	0	181	181
Faribault	375	0	5	0	0	380
Fillmore	0	0	9	0	0	9
Freeborn	0	0	5	900	0	905
Goodhue	0	0	14	0	0	14
Grant	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hennepin	29,379	5	6	5,255	305,975	340,620
Houston	0	0	41	0	0	41
Hubbard	10	0	93	5	0	109
Isanti	116	0	7	4,526	0	4,648
Itasca	0	0	0	3,223	0	3,223
Jackson	0	0	139	0	300	439
Kanabec	0	0	0	8	0	8
Kandiyohi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kittson	19	0	0	0	7	26
Koochiching	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lac Qui Parle	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	0	0	0	0	1	1
Lake of the Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0
Le Sueur	3,340	0	0	305	0	3,645
Lincoln	0	0	9	0	0	9
Lyon	0	0	156	0	2,700	2,856
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin	0	0	87	4,568	2	4,657
McLeod	0	0	0	760	0	760
Meeker	0	0	0	632	17	649

# County SCORE Survey Responses

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

County	Food waste	Carpet	Textiles	Pallets	Unspecified or Other	Total
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morrison	0	0	27	1,018	53	1,097
Mower	0	0	133	8,090	0	8,223
Murray	680	0	146	31	44	900
Nicollet	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nobles	0	0	322	0	0	322
Norman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Olmsted	2,583	0	572	1,166	342	4,663
Otter Tail	32,268	0	151	21	0	32,439
Pennington	0	0	0	0	3	3
Pine	412	0	12	0	0	423
Pipestone	0	0	111	3,200	163	3,473
Polk	2,308	0	0	0	2,952	5,259
Pope/Douglas	0	125	8	0	211	344
Ramsey	32,253	0	1,155	719	158,599	192,726
Red Lake	17	0	3	9	0	29
Redwood	383	10	838	460	3,018	4,710
Renville	890	0	45	0	0	935
Rice	19,640	0	36	510	0	20,186
Rock	0	0	76	4	0	80
Roseau	450	0	0	950	0	1,400
Scott	277	17	33	967	783	2,077
Sherburne	210	0	0	1,200	4,291	5,701
Sibley	2,245	0	0	0	0	2,245
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	6	6
Stearns	2,693	0	0	7,288	1,820	11,802
Steele	0	0	14	5,082	12	5,107
Stevens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swift	0	0	0	0	0	0
Todd	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traverse	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wabasha	5,590	0	2	2,670	1	8,263
Wadena	0	0	0	0	145	145
Waseca	0	0	245	0	0	245
Washington	324	0	15	5	3,982	4,326
Watonwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winona	1,248	0	38	1,064	0	2,350
WLSSD	751	0	1,300	588	53	2,692
Wright	0	0	0	1	0	1
Yellow Medicine	0	0	0	0	93	93
Metro Area	86,184	7	9,606	17,839	511,224	624,859
Greater Minn.	81,345	153	6,190	69,727	31,665	189,079
Minnesota	167,529	160	15,795	87,565	542,888	813,938

### Problem materials (banned) collected for recycling (tons)

County	Anti-freeze	Electronic appliances	Fluorescent & HID lamps	HHW	Latex paint	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total PM
Aitkin	1	2	1	3	1	101	43	10	105	32	300
Anoka	5	159	29	1	65	1,814	242	141	1,855	605	4,916
Becker	0	0	1	13	6	182	24	14	186	293	720
Beltrami	1	15	2	0	6	241	95	19	247	96	722
Benton	1	3	0	2	3	212	28	16	217	71	552
Big Stone	0	0	0	0	1	35	30	5	35	12	118
Blue Earth	1	28	26	13	13	651	88	73	1,042	1,897	3,833
Brown	0	19	6	34	5	161	80	14	164	5,351	5,834
Carlton	0	12	1	5	7	193	26	15	197	64	520
Carver	3	84	1	165	30	456	61	36	466	152	1,453
Cass	0	2	2	8	8	166	22	13	170	372	762
Chippewa	0	0	1	0	0	78	10	6	80	26	202
Chisago	2	12	1	25	26	259	34	20	264	86	729
Clay	20	18	11	7	12	310	325	37	317	496	1,551
Clearwater	3	0	1	3	2	54	7	4	52	17	142
Cook	0	0	0	0	0	31	25	2	32	10	101
Cottonwood	0	0	4	0	2	72	10	6	74	24	191
Crow Wing	1	10	26	1	12	540	45	36	345	215	1,232
Dakota	105	42	67	75	177	2,174	290	169	2,224	725	6,048
Dodge	0	0	1	10	0	109	15	8	112	36	291
Faribault	2	0	3	0	0	96	13	8	99	32	252
Fillmore	0	0	2	0	3	128	17	10	131	43	333
Freeborn	0	17	4	11	8	195	521	15	200	260	1,232
Goodhue	0	18	6	9	10	268	36	21	274	89	731
Grant	0	4	1	4	2	38	5	3	39	13	108
Hennepin	37	1,314	34	74	510	6,741	899	525	6,896	2,247	19,277
Houston	0	0	2	5	0	294	16	9	122	184	632
Hubbard	1	0	8	3	2	187	33	9	113	188	544
Isanti	3	0	4	21	0	1,145	60	15	198	146	1,593
Itasca	2	0	4	0	0	1,167	35	22	270	88	1,589
Jackson	0	9	8	1	1	67	9	5	69	22	192
Kanabec	0	5	1	0	0	602	53	7	94	130	892
Kandiyohi	0	0	0	46	0	248	33	19	254	83	682
Kittson	0	2	1	0	0	31	4	2	32	10	83
Koochiching	0	0	0	3	3	85	11	7	87	28	224
Lac Qui Parle	0	42	0	0	0	48	22	4	49	16	182
Lake	0	0	1	6	5	66	26	5	68	100	278
Lake of the Woods	0	2	3	2	2	27	4	3	28	68	138
Le Sueur	0	5	3	0	3	154	21	12	157	51	407
Lincoln	0	0	2	2	0	38	21	3	39	29	135
Lyon	0	0	3	0	0	153	20	12	156	51	396
Mahnomen	0	0	0	0	0	39	83	3	34	52	210
Marshall	1	0	1	1	2	60	8	5	61	20	160
Martin	8	403	30	5	7	280	255	12	144	457	1,601
McLeod	2	0	16	6	17	211	28	16	216	86	599
Meeker	0	0	11	44	0	137	18	11	140	46	406



## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Problem materials (banned) collected for recycling (tons)

County	Anti-freeze	Electronic appliances	Fluorescent & HID lamps	HHW	Latex paint	Major appliances	Used oil	Used oil filters	Vehicle batteries	Waste tires	Total PM
Mille Lacs	0	0	0	0	0	138	18	11	141	46	354
Morrison	1	1	11	0	5	193	359	15	198	475	1,258
Mower	7	0	6	3	19	232	31	18	238	77	631
Murray	0	0	1	1	1	55	10	4	63	18	153
Nicollet	1	8	3	0	7	181	24	14	185	60	482
Nobles	13	0	8	0	13	125	17	10	128	42	356
Norman	0	0	2	1	1	56	119	4	49	74	305
Olmsted	58	258	60	17	0	763	875	224	780	254	3,288
Otter Tail	0	19	10	29	23	345	46	27	353	183	1,036
Pennington	0	0	1	0	1	81	11	6	83	27	211
Pine	0	0	11	0	0	237	22	13	165	59	506
Pipestone	0	0	0	1	1	59	13	27	165	20	286
Polk	0	0	1	8	1	188	25	15	192	75	505
Pope/Douglas	2	4	63	14	25	268	36	25	274	89	799
Ramsey	15	63	14	3	228	3,076	410	240	3,147	1,025	8,221
Red Lake	0	0	1	1	1	26	20	2	26	28	106
Redwood	42	6	3	1	3	177	243	25	551	751	1,800
Renville	0	2	1	0	3	103	14	8	105	34	271
Rice	18	45	7	15	22	405	58	27	354	360	1,311
Rock	0	0	2	1	2	58	8	5	60	75	210
Roseau	0	10	4	21	5	98	13	9	102	122	384
Scott	136	306	14	20	20	586	76	53	1,682	190	3,083
Sherburne	6	18	7	0	0	409	55	32	418	136	1,082
Sibley	0	3	0	0	2	92	12	7	95	31	243
St. Louis	32	3	9	39	0	1,630	767	40	524	902	3,946
Stearns	0	0	0	0	0	808	670	63	827	656	3,024
Steele	0	9	10	1	5	205	27	16	209	68	551
Stevens	0	3	3	6	3	60	8	5	62	20	170
Swift	0	0	3	4	2	71	10	6	73	24	192
Todd	0	0	6	0	0	147	20	11	150	82	417
Traverse	0	0	1	0	1	24	3	2	25	8	64
Wabasha	0	0	4	52	0	130	17	10	133	43	390
Wadena	0	0	0	0	0	300	11	6	101	27	446
Waseca	0	0	2	3	0	117	16	9	120	39	307
Washington	9	4	6	400	144	1,236	165	96	1,265	412	3,737
Watsonwan	0	0	0	0	3	71	9	6	73	24	186
Wilkin	0	0	0	0	0	69	11	7	43	24	154
Winona	0	0	0	0	17	300	40	23	307	100	788
WLSSD	47	134	14	31	56	799	141	139	706	230	2,297
Wright	1	20	1	26	34	567	76	44	580	265	1,614
Yellow Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	66	9	5	68	22	170
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Metro Area	181	1,684	159	718	1,153	15,906	2,122	1,239	16,271	5,302	44,734
Greater Minn.	407	1,459	459	587	443	18,989	6,145	1,476	16,704	17,019	63,689
Minnesota	587	3,143	618	1,305	1,597	34,895	8,267	2,715	32,975	22,321	108,423

### Wastes generated (tons)

County	Estimated MSW not collected	Problem mats not collected	MSW to facilities: disposal/processing	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Aitkin	420	341	7,479	2,545	10,785
Anoka	0	7,623	189,968	137,863	335,454
Becker	273	532	15,323	5,700	21,828
Beltrami	0	936	19,449	5,474	25,859
Benton	2,827	890	20,710	28,530	52,957
Big Stone	881	119	2,678	608	4,287
Blue Earth	1,679	813	50,019	72,011	124,522
Brown	2,267	401	14,202	20,613	37,483
Carlton	996	811	11,427	5,693	18,926
Carver	294	1,808	52,841	36,025	90,968
Cass	210	476	16,251	9,902	26,839
Chippewa	1,721	329	7,960	2,537	12,547
Chisago	739	1,087	20,138	7,618	29,581
Clay	833	622	24,040	11,556	37,050
Clearwater	42	209	3,574	825	4,650
Cook	30	109	3,399	1,615	5,153
Cottonwood	1,021	304	6,094	5,955	13,374
Crow Wing	470	1,229	41,917	33,187	76,803
Dakota	0	9,138	223,189	146,574	378,901
Dodge	840	459	8,673	4,315	14,286
Faribault	1,847	405	7,483	4,631	14,365
Fillmore	3,316	537	5,982	2,117	11,952
Freeborn	420	132	25,792	16,460	42,804
Goodhue	453	1,126	21,431	10,359	33,370
Grant	782	158	2,165	706	3,812
Hennepin	0	28,331	959,509	593,274	1,581,114
Houston	504	327	5,589	2,915	9,334
Hubbard	0	272	12,236	5,219	17,726
Isanti	2,728	652	21,563	13,712	38,654
Itasca	466	1,043	24,126	16,181	41,816
Jackson	945	282	3,883	2,785	7,896
Kanabec	1,343	222	8,605	2,293	12,462
Kandiyohi	871	1,042	27,694	7,244	36,851
Kittson	112	131	1,398	581	2,222
Koochiching	546	357	7,866	3,366	12,135
Lac Qui Parle	1,679	186	2,706	1,299	5,870
Lake	252	185	5,112	2,260	7,808
Lake of the Woods	21	77	2,030	1,132	3,260
Le Sueur	1,112	647	12,973	8,967	23,699
Lincoln	923	130	2,206	561	3,820
Lyon	854	642	18,674	8,031	28,200
Mahnomen	426	3	1,416	466	2,312
Marshall	439	253	4,875	924	6,491
Martin	974	93	9,870	20,377	31,314
McLeod	3,148	873	25,119	12,263	41,403
Meeker	672	575	9,393	3,463	14,103

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Wastes generated (tons)

County	Estimated MSW not collected	Problem mats not collected	MSW to facilities: disposal/processing	Tons collected for recycling	Total tons generated
Mille Lacs	1,679	579	9,316	5,265	16,839
Morrison	542	221	22,025	9,698	32,486
Mower	1,440	976	25,351	21,667	49,434
Murray	986	224	2,677	2,369	6,256
Nicollet	1,028	759	16,022	13,760	31,569
Nobles	1,217	521	14,516	9,088	25,342
Norman	21	0	3,276	1,021	4,318
Olmsted	534	2,425	85,012	40,743	128,714
Otter Tail	982	1,384	29,138	42,202	73,706
Pennington	1,637	342	12,918	2,524	17,421
Pine	1,696	634	16,060	7,125	25,515
Pipestone	1,196	239	4,935	5,595	11,965
Polk	189	778	15,925	13,447	30,338
Pope/Douglas	496	1,123	28,762	16,743	47,124
Ramsey	0	12,928	456,472	299,807	769,207
Red Lake	8	72	1,448	795	2,323
Redwood	2,210	25	7,980	13,149	23,365
Renville	2,183	430	7,686	3,605	13,904
Rice	1,661	1,138	35,960	37,563	76,322
Rock	630	190	3,605	3,402	7,827
Roseau	686	320	10,702	8,793	20,502
Scott	35	2,325	55,737	50,161	108,258
Sherburne	623	1,719	47,061	21,680	71,083
Sibley	1,595	389	5,940	5,055	12,979
St. Louis	328	643	50,388	54,211	105,570
Stearns	2,945	2,448	73,424	76,686	155,503
Steele	1,154	860	29,627	33,333	64,975
Stevens	407	253	4,686	1,584	6,930
Swift	1,106	300	5,369	2,058	8,832
Todd	2,099	585	10,355	16,821	29,860
Traverse	294	102	1,313	433	2,142
Wabasha	614	548	7,690	12,983	21,834
Wadena	378	319	8,396	1,596	10,688
Waseca	78	493	9,954	33,705	44,230
Washington	0	5,195	142,034	79,238	226,467
Watonwan	684	299	7,078	3,415	11,476
Wilkin	840	152	2,102	789	3,883
Winona	1,340	1,262	25,758	16,090	44,449
WLSSD	3,652	2,722	69,663	41,890	117,927
Wright	1,259	2,307	42,914	7,328	53,808
Yellow Medicine	1,615	278	4,559	1,292	7,745
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Metro Area	329	67,349	2,079,750	1,342,942	3,490,369
Greater Minn.	82,114	48,072	1,303,106	956,501	2,389,793
Minnesota	82,442	115,421	3,382,856	2,299,443	5,880,162

### Recycling rate (tons)

County	Tons collected for recycling	Total MSW generated	MSW collected for recycling	Source reduction credit	Yard waste credit	Recycling rate with credits
Aitkin	2,545	10,785	23.6%	3%	5%	<b>31.6%</b>
Anoka	137,863	335,454	41.1%	3%	5%	<b>49.1%</b>
Becker	5,700	21,828	26.1%	3%	5%	<b>34.1%</b>
Beltrami	5,474	25,859	21.2%	1%	5%	<b>27.2%</b>
Benton	28,530	52,957	53.9%	3%	5%	<b>61.9%</b>
Big Stone	608	4,287	14.2%	3%	3%	<b>20.2%</b>
Blue Earth	72,011	124,522	57.8%	3%	5%	<b>65.8%</b>
Brown	20,613	37,483	55.0%	3%	5%	<b>63.0%</b>
Carlton	5,693	18,926	30.1%	3%	5%	<b>38.1%</b>
Carver	36,025	90,968	39.6%	3%	5%	<b>47.6%</b>
Cass	9,902	26,839	36.9%	3%	5%	<b>44.9%</b>
Chippewa	2,537	12,547	20.2%	0%	5%	<b>25.2%</b>
Chisago	7,618	29,581	25.8%	2%	5%	<b>32.8%</b>
Clay	11,556	37,050	31.2%	3%	5%	<b>39.2%</b>
Clearwater	825	4,650	17.7%	3%	5%	<b>25.7%</b>
Cook	1,615	5,153	31.3%	3%	0%	<b>34.3%</b>
Cottonwood	5,955	13,374	44.5%	3%	5%	<b>52.5%</b>
Crow Wing	33,187	76,803	43.2%	7%	5%	<b>54.9%</b>
Dakota	146,574	378,901	38.7%	3%	5%	<b>46.7%</b>
Dodge	4,315	14,286	30.2%	3%	5%	<b>38.2%</b>
Faribault	4,631	14,365	32.2%	0%	5%	<b>37.2%</b>
Fillmore	2,117	11,952	17.7%	3%	5%	<b>25.7%</b>
Freeborn	16,460	42,804	38.5%	3%	5%	<b>46.5%</b>
Goodhue	10,359	33,370	31.0%	1%	5%	<b>37.0%</b>
Grant	706	3,812	18.5%	0%	5%	<b>23.5%</b>
Hennepin	593,274	1,581,114	37.5%	3%	5%	<b>45.5%</b>
Houston	2,915	9,334	31.2%	3%	5%	<b>39.2%</b>
Hubbard	5,219	17,726	29.4%	3%	5%	<b>37.4%</b>
Isanti	13,712	38,654	35.5%	1%	5%	<b>41.5%</b>
Itasca	16,181	41,816	38.7%	3%	5%	<b>46.7%</b>
Jackson	2,785	7,896	35.3%	3%	5%	<b>43.3%</b>
Kanabec	2,293	12,462	18.4%	1%	5%	<b>24.4%</b>
Kandiyohi	7,244	36,851	19.7%	3%	5%	<b>27.7%</b>
Kittson	581	2,222	26.2%	3%	5%	<b>34.2%</b>
Koochiching	3,366	12,135	27.7%	2%	5%	<b>34.7%</b>
Lac Qui Parle	1,299	5,870	22.1%	3%	5%	<b>30.1%</b>
Lake	2,260	7,808	28.9%	2%	3%	<b>33.9%</b>
Lake of the Woods	1,132	3,260	34.7%	1%	0%	<b>35.7%</b>
Le Sueur	8,967	23,699	37.8%	3%	5%	<b>45.8%</b>
Lincoln	561	3,820	14.7%	3%	5%	<b>22.7%</b>
Lyon	8,031	28,200	28.5%	3%	5%	<b>36.5%</b>
Mahnomen	466	2,312	20.2%	3%	5%	<b>28.2%</b>
Marshall	924	6,491	14.2%	2%	5%	<b>21.2%</b>
Martin	20,377	31,314	65.1%	3%	5%	<b>73.1%</b>
McLeod	12,263	41,403	29.6%	3%	5%	<b>37.6%</b>
Meeker	3,463	14,103	24.6%	3%	5%	<b>32.6%</b>

## County SCORE Survey Responses

### Recycling rate (tons)

County	Tons collected for recycling	Total MSW generated	MSW collected for recycling	Source reduction credit	Yard waste credit	Recycling rate with credits
Mille Lacs	5,265	16,839	31.3%	3%	5%	<b>39.3%</b>
Morrison	9,698	32,486	29.9%	3%	5%	<b>37.9%</b>
Mower	21,667	49,434	43.8%	3%	5%	<b>51.8%</b>
Murray	2,369	6,256	37.9%	3%	5%	<b>45.9%</b>
Nicollet	13,760	31,569	43.6%	3%	5%	<b>51.6%</b>
Nobles	9,088	25,342	35.9%	3%	5%	<b>43.9%</b>
Norman	1,021	4,318	23.6%	2%	5%	<b>30.6%</b>
Olmsted	40,743	128,714	31.7%	3%	5%	<b>39.7%</b>
Otter Tail	42,202	73,706	57.3%	3%	5%	<b>65.3%</b>
Pennington	2,524	17,421	14.5%	3%	5%	<b>22.5%</b>
Pine	7,125	25,515	27.9%	1%	5%	<b>33.9%</b>
Pipestone	5,595	11,965	46.8%	3%	5%	<b>54.8%</b>
Polk	13,447	30,338	44.3%	3%	5%	<b>52.3%</b>
Pope/Douglas	16,743	47,124	35.5%	3%	5%	<b>43.5%</b>
Ramsey	299,807	769,207	39.0%	3%	5%	<b>47.0%</b>
Red Lake	795	2,323	34.2%	3%	5%	<b>42.2%</b>
Redwood	13,149	23,365	56.3%	3%	5%	<b>64.3%</b>
Renville	3,605	13,904	25.9%	3%	3%	<b>31.9%</b>
Rice	37,563	76,322	49.2%	3%	5%	<b>57.2%</b>
Rock	3,402	7,827	43.5%	3%	5%	<b>51.5%</b>
Roseau	8,793	20,502	42.9%	2%	5%	<b>49.9%</b>
Scott	50,161	108,258	46.3%	3%	5%	<b>54.3%</b>
Sherburne	21,680	71,083	30.5%	3%	5%	<b>38.5%</b>
Sibley	5,055	12,979	39.0%	3%	5%	<b>47.0%</b>
St. Louis	54,211	105,570	51.4%	3%	5%	<b>59.4%</b>
Stearns	76,686	155,503	49.3%	3%	5%	<b>57.3%</b>
Steele	33,333	64,975	51.3%	2%	5%	<b>58.3%</b>
Stevens	1,584	6,930	22.9%	2%	5%	<b>29.9%</b>
Swift	2,058	8,832	23.3%	3%	5%	<b>31.3%</b>
Todd	16,821	29,860	56.3%	2%	5%	<b>63.3%</b>
Traverse	433	2,142	20.2%	3%	5%	<b>28.2%</b>
Wabasha	12,983	21,834	59.5%	3%	5%	<b>67.5%</b>
Wadena	1,596	10,688	14.9%	3%	5%	<b>22.9%</b>
Waseca	33,705	44,230	76.2%	2%	5%	<b>83.2%</b>
Washington	79,238	226,467	35.0%	3%	5%	<b>43.0%</b>
Watsonwan	3,415	11,476	29.8%	1%	5%	<b>35.8%</b>
Wilkin	789	3,883	20.3%	3%	5%	<b>28.3%</b>
Winona	16,090	44,449	36.2%	2%	5%	<b>43.2%</b>
WLSSD	41,890	117,927	35.5%	3%	5%	<b>43.5%</b>
Wright	7,328	53,808	13.6%	3%	5%	<b>21.6%</b>
Yellow Medicine	1,292	7,745	16.7%	2%	5%	<b>23.7%</b>
Metro Area	1,342,942	3,490,369	38.5%	3.0%	5.0%	<b>46.5%</b>
Greater Minn.	956,501	2,389,793	40.0%	2.6%	4.8%	<b>47.4%</b>
Minnesota	2,299,443	5,880,162	39.1%	2.6%	4.8%	<b>46.6%</b>