



# Minnesota 2026 Draft Needs Assessment Packaging Waste and Cost Reduction Act

Information session

# Goal of meeting

This meeting is an informational session to present high-level takeaways from the draft 2026 Needs Assessment.

Please use Engagement HQ to submit MPCA comments on the draft 2026 Needs Assessment by Nov. 13th.

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## Extended producer responsibility for packaging

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In early 2024, Minnesota's extended producer responsibility bill for packaging, food packaging, and paper products was signed into law.



### Comment on the draft

The public is encouraged to review and comment on the draft 2026 Needs Assessment through Nov. 13. Four informational sessions are scheduled to discuss the work and ask questions.

[Review and comment](#) [Info sessions](#)

# Minnesota's draft Needs Assessment

## Today's agenda

- 1. Purpose of today's session**
- 2. The act, the Needs Assessment, and key dates**
- 3. Current state of Minnesota's system**
- 4. Future opportunities for waste reduction, reuse, recycling and composting**
- 5. Environmental justice and environmental considerations**
- 6. How to submit formal comments**
- 7. Questions**

# Legislative requirements for the Needs Assessment

Minn. Stat. § 115A.1450 requires the assessment to address **seven core areas**:

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- |          |                                         |                                                                     |
|----------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1</b> | <b>Current state assessment</b>         | Waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting performance today |
| <b>2</b> | <b>Performance targets</b>              | Five- and 10-year goals, grounded in evidence                       |
| <b>3</b> | <b>Collection lists and methods</b>     | Which materials qualify, and how they should be collected           |
| <b>4</b> | <b>Reimbursement rate methodology</b>   | How producer costs are calculated fairly                            |
| <b>5</b> | <b>Responsible end markets</b>          | Confirming viable destinations for collected materials              |
| <b>6</b> | <b>Environmental and health impacts</b> | Consideration for toxic substances in packaging                     |
| <b>7</b> | <b>Public awareness and education</b>   | The best practices for outreach and consultation                    |
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## Orientation to draft Needs Assessment

# Consulting team

 **eunomia** **Lead consulting team for draft Needs Assessment**

 **Foth** Responsible for infrastructure identification and evaluation

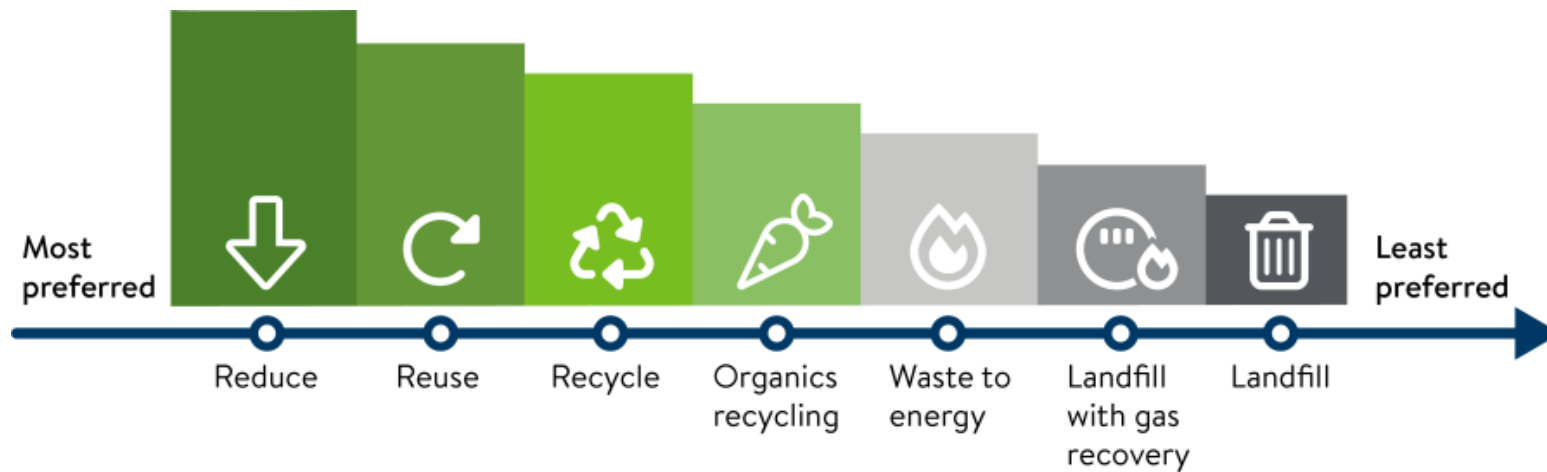
 **ERG** Responsible for toxics evaluation

# Goals of Packaging Waste and Cost Reduction Act

The act considers the waste management hierarchy by ensuring that waste reduction, reuse, and composting are all a part of the law and its implementation.

## Minnesota's law goes beyond recycling:

- ✓ Reduction and reuse are the most preferred strategies on Minnesota's waste management hierarchy.
- ✓ Minnesota has an established system of composting and it is evolving to include anaerobic digestion, lending the state as a template for how compostable packaging can be addressed in the future.



# 2026 Needs Assessment timeline

## Presentation of draft 2026 Needs Assessment

At the **9/16/26** Board meeting, the Board will receive a presentation of the draft 2026 Needs Assessment.

## Public comment closes

Draft 2026 Needs Assessment available for public comment from **9/14 to 11/13/26**.

**Final day to submit comments to the MPCA for consideration is on Friday, Nov. 13, 2026.**

## Final 2026 Needs Assessment

2026 Needs Assessment due **12/31/26**

Late September to early October 2026

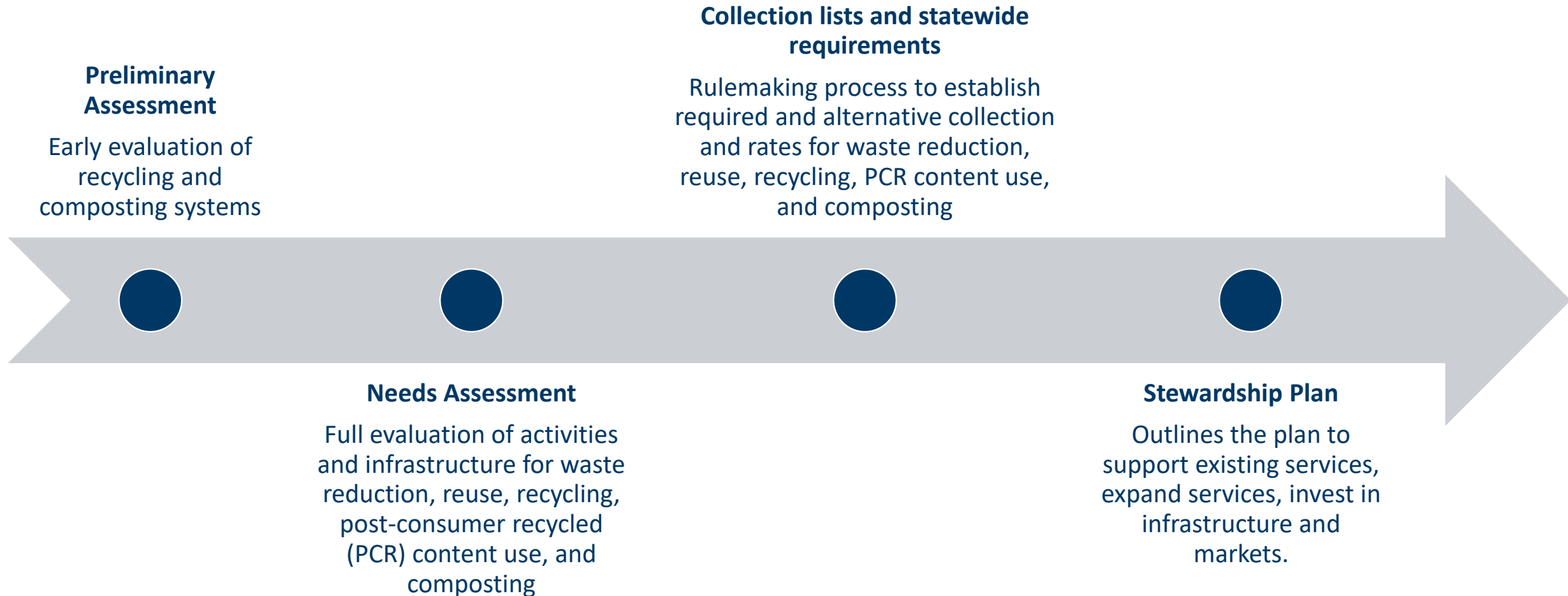
## Information sessions

MPCA and Eunomia to review comments and identify any changes needed to draft Needs Assessment.

**Late November to early December 2026**

## Comment review

# Context of Minnesota's 2026 Needs Assessment



# Implementation timeline: Packaging Waste and Cost Reduction Act



## Phase 1: Building the foundation

2025 - 2026

- Producers appoint a PRO and that PRO registered with MPCA → *complete; Circular Action Alliance (CAA) confirmed in Minnesota*
- MPCA appoints Advisory Board members and facilitates meetings → *ongoing*
- Registration of service providers with the MPCA → *ongoing*
- Completion of preliminary assessment by the MPCA to gather critical data to inform the first stewardship plan → *complete*
- MPCA to complete needs assessment → *in process; by December 31, 2026*

## Phase 2: Establishing the structure

2027 - 2028

- MPCA to establish collection lists ----- → *by July 1, 2028*
- MPCA to establish statewide requirement ----- → *no deadline in the law (goal July 1, 2028)*
- CAA to submit proposed stewardship plan to Advisory Board ----- → *summer 2028*
- CAA to submit proposed stewardship plan to MPCA ----- → *by October 1, 2028*

## Phase 3: Implementing change and tracking progress

2029 - 2032

- CAA begins to implement approved stewardship plan ----- → *upon approval, 2029*
- CAA to begin reimbursement: 50% in 2029; 75% by 2030; 90% by 2031 → *starting on February 1, 2029*
- CAA to submit first annual report ----- → *April 1, 2029*
- MPCA to submit first biennial report to the Legislature ----- → *by October 15, 2031*
- MPCA to complete second needs assessment ----- → *by December 31, 2031*
- MPCA to contract for studies on (1) workplace conditions and equity and (2) covered materials pollution and clean-up → *contracted by January 1, 2032*

# Sections 1 to 8 draft Needs Assessment

| Section                                | Description                                                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>1 Introduction</b>                  | Background, statutory mandate, and how the report is structured. Glossary, acronyms and list of appendices. |
| <b>2 Community profile</b>             | Minnesota's demographics, regions, and population context. (Appendix A.01a)                                 |
| <b>3 Interested party consultation</b> | Stakeholder and Advisory Board engagement record. (Appendix A.03)                                           |
| <b>4 Data collection</b>               | Methodology behind the five Needs Assessment surveys. (Appendix A.04)                                       |
| <b>5 Covered materials</b>             | The three-tier material classification system. (No appendix confirmed)                                      |
| <b>6 Current state programs</b>        | Today's waste reduction, reuse, recycling, and composting activity. (Appendices A.05, A.06, A.08)           |
| <b>7 Current state costs</b>           | What managing covered materials costs today. (Appendices A.09, A.10, A.11)                                  |
| <b>8 Collection lists</b>              | Collection list criteria and considerations for placements. (Appendices A.11, A.12a)                        |

# Sections 9 to 16 draft Needs Assessment

| Section |                                                    | Description                                                                                                          |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9       | <b>Future state programs</b>                       | Modeled 5 (2034)- and 10-year (2039) scenarios for each material stream. (Appendices A.13, A.14)                     |
| 10      | <b>Future state costs</b>                          | Investment and cost projections behind the future scenarios. (Appendices A.14, A.15, A.16)                           |
| 11      | <b>Statewide requirements, performance targets</b> | Proposed ranges of outcomes and the statutory process for establishing statewide requirements and performance target |
| 12      | <b>Measurement and certifications</b>              | How performance gets measured and verified.                                                                          |
| 13      | <b>Reimbursement rates</b>                         | Service provider reimbursement structure and phasing.                                                                |
| 14      | <b>Responsible markets</b>                         | End market evaluation for recovered materials. (Appendix A.18)                                                       |
| 15      | <b>Environmental impacts of materials</b>          | Greenhouse gas, non-Greenhouse gas, and hazardous waste impacts by material                                          |
| 16      | <b>Toxic substance review</b>                      | Chemicals of concern in covered materials. (Appendix A.20)                                                           |

# Structure – How to read the 2026 draft Needs Assessment

- **Approach:** "how was this done?" — the data sources, survey methodology, and assumptions behind a number
- **Findings:** "what was found?" — the headline results: rates, tonnages, costs, trends
- **Limitations:** "how much can this be relied on?" — data gaps, sample sizes, and caveats that affect confidence in the number
- **Appendices:** —datasets and workings behind the figures and findings – see the full Appendix Table at the end of the report

## Data sources and traceability

- Primary data from five surveys: county (76% response), municipality (119 responses, covering 34 of 87 counties), as well as hauler, facility, and end-market surveys.
- Supplemented by interviews and site visits (132 engagements from March–August 2026) and the Advisory Board (18 members, consulted 3 times).
- Secondary data from 6+ datasets including SCORE, hauler reporting, annual facility reporting, waste characterization study, and web-based research.

# Covered material category tiers

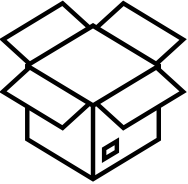
**Tier 1** — Broad material categories: widely understood, simple structure for communication and high-level reporting. Distinguishes recyclable, compostable, and reusable materials.

**Tier 2** — Material form / resin / processing pathway: splits each Tier 1 category wherever there is a meaningful difference in recyclability or compostability. Used to set collection, recycling, and PCR content performance targets.

**Tier 3** — Detailed material distinctions: the most granular level — specific forms, resin grades, coatings. Used to propose the recyclable/compostable collection lists and alternative collection list.

# Example of category tiers

*How example items nests through all three tiers:*

| Example                                                                             |                        | Tier 1         | Tier 2                                                                                       | Tier 3                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
|    | Cardboard boxes        | <b>Paper</b>   | Non-lined paper and fiber (standard mill process)                                            | Cardboard and containerboard (OCC)         |
|   | Clear bottles and jars | <b>Glass</b>   | Glass and other glass-like material (Tier 1 & Tier 2 are identical given low level of glass) | Glass packaging — clear                    |
|  | Clear PET bottles      | <b>Plastic</b> | Rigid — PET                                                                                  | Plastic #1 – PET clear bottles, jugs, jars |

# Where Minnesota is today



**Waste reduction**  
solutions already exist in the market; Minnesota-specific measurement doesn't yet



**Reuse** already happening, but small-scale and fragmented — no centralized tracking exists yet



**Recycling** ~ 64% of single-dwelling households have curbside access, but it varies sharply by region



**Composting** modest collection opportunities concentrated mostly in the Twin Cities Metro Area

# Possible statewide requirements



## Waste reduction

Baseline – no data

5-year: 1-4%

10-year: 2-10%



## Reuse

Baseline – no data

5-year: 1-3%

10-year: 6-14%



## Recycling

Baseline – 48%

5-year: 50-55%

10-year: 55-65%



## Composting

Baseline – 21%

5-year: 25%

10-year: 25%



Waste reduction

# Current state of waste reduction

| Strategy       | Example                                      |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Lightweighting | Beverage bottle thickness reduction          |
| Right-sizing   | E-commerce cardboard box size optimization   |
| Elimination    | Removal of secondary packaging and overwraps |
| Concentration  | Laundry detergent and refill tablets         |
| Refill         | Minnesota co-ops and refill retailers        |



## Key findings

- Lightweighting appears the most widely adopted waste reduction strategy.
- Evidence of adoption strongest among larger producers.
- Co-op sector demonstrates refill systems already operate successfully.
- Material substitution common, but does not necessarily reduce packaging waste or total material use.

# What was and was not considered for waste reduction

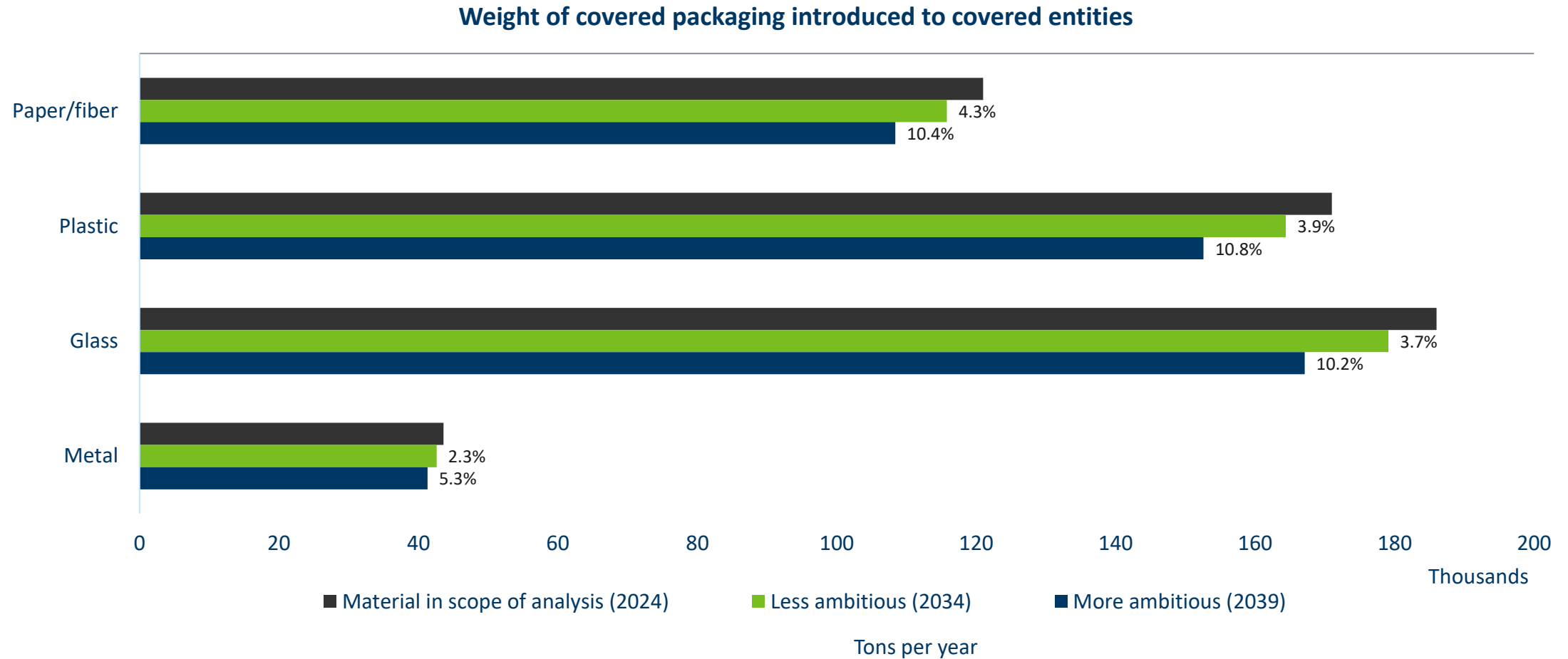
## Modeled:

- ✓ Packaging introduced at covered entities (residential, schools, public buildings)
- ✓ Weight-based reduction in packaging material use
- ✓ Capital expenditures (changes to filling lines etc)
- ✓ Waste reduction actions that confidently reduce total weight: lightweighting, right-sizing, elimination, and selected format changes

## Not Considered:

- ✗ Non-packaging paper products
- ✗ Most non-covered entity applications
- ✗ Refill systems
- ✗ Material substitution
- ✗ Toxicity

# Future state for waste reduction by material type



# Future state of waste reduction actions and investments

## Less ambitious scenario, 5 years:

- Modeled statewide reduction: 1%  
4% for covered material introduced to covered entities
- Estimated capital investment: \$112M, with **\$79.6** million in cumulative financial savings **after five years.**

## More ambitious scenario, 10 years:

- Modeled statewide reduction: 2%  
10% for covered material introduced to covered entities
- Estimated capital investment: \$318M, with **\$359 M** in cumulative financial savings **after ten years.**

## Major actions:

- Research and development, including redesign;
- manufacture tooling;
- marketing/branding/artwork;
- validation/qualification;
- filling line implementation;
- secondary packaging.



Reuse

# Current state of reuse

Reuse for covered entities is concentrated in closed-loop food service packaging. There have been high return rates, positive consumer acceptance.

Public funding has been critical enabler.

In non-covered entities (business-to-business), reuse is commonplace in certain applications (e.g., transport packaging).

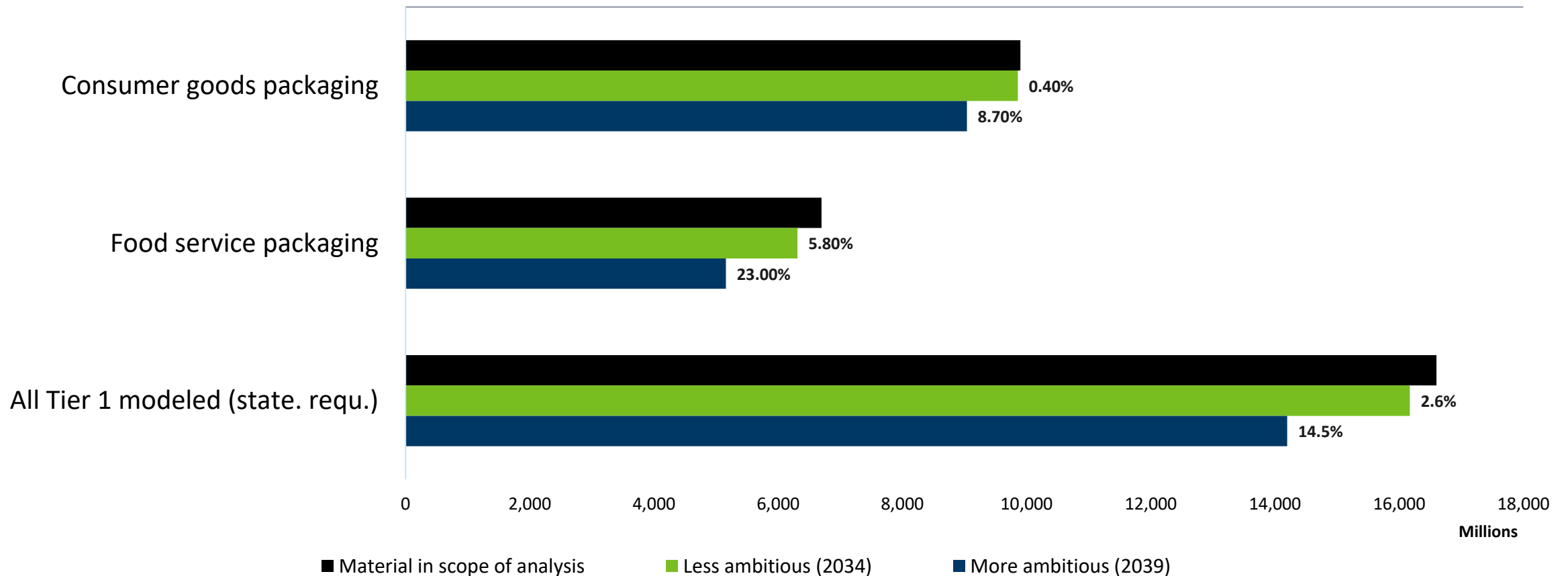
rWorld Hopkins is identified as the only significant reuse-service-provider wash facility.

Covered entities operate decentralized reuse infrastructure (University of Minnesota).

Pallet reconditioning occurs in MN; the nearest wash plant is in the Chicago area.

# Future state of reuse pathways

Units of covered single use packaging introduced to covered entities



# Future state of reuse actions and investments

**5 years:** 6,200 tons avoided per year ≈ 420 million units

Estimated capital investment of **\$73M** and operating expenditures of **\$1.9M**.

## Major actions and investments

- Focus on system establishment, pilots, and early expansion
- Closed-loop food-service reuse is the most immediately scalable modeled opportunity

**10 years:** 84,000 tons avoided per year ≈ 2.4 billion units

Estimated capital investment of **\$311M** and operating expenditures of **\$24M**.

## Major actions and investments

- Assumes more mature washing, collection, and return infrastructure
- Open-loop consumer packaging becomes substantially more important



# Recycling

# Recycling collection assumptions

## Key assumptions about participation in open market recycling collection (modeling assumptions)

|                                  | Urban,<br>single-<br>dwelling | Rural,<br>single-<br>dwelling | Multi-<br>dwelling |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Local ordinance requires service | 80%                           | 60%                           | 60%                |
| No local ordinance found         | 60%                           | 10%                           | 60%                |

**Non-residential** collection assumptions were based on generation estimates.

# Recycling collection service participation

| Covered entity               | Type of service                  | Total         |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Single-family dwelling units | Organized collection             | 833,804 (47%) |
|                              | Open hauling (participate)       | 302,400 (17%) |
|                              | Open market (do not participate) | 248,294 (14%) |
|                              | No service                       | 138,656 (8%)  |
|                              | No data                          | 249,364 (14%) |
| Multi-family dwelling units  | Access to recycling onsite       | 385,523 (89%) |
|                              | No service                       | 49,917 (11%)  |

Statewide, an estimated 64% of single dwelling units (over 1.1 million) have curbside recycling collection, but access varies by region.

In comparison, 89% of multi dwelling units have access to on-site recycling.

Across all households, it is an estimated 1.5 million dwelling units have service, around 68% of all dwelling units statewide.

# Collection method analysis

**Each Tier 3 material was scored on 4 criteria; low score = ready for collection**

1. Collection

2. Processing capacity

3. Availability of end markets

4. Detriments

| Stronger Conditions      | OCC, standard paper, PET/HDPE bottles, metal containers, and glass.                                |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Additional Consideration | Small-format packaging, coated paper, selected thermoforms, aerosols, and flexible plastics.       |
| Important Distinction    | The Needs Assessment recommends collection methods; MPCA subsequently establishes statutory lists. |

# Three evaluation results



## Required commingled collection list

Collected with regular recycling



## Alternative collection list

Special collection (drop-off / take-back)



## No list

Not collected yet – must be redesigned or become recyclable by 2032

# Future state of recycling actions and investments

**Baseline** costs for single-family dwellings **\$99.2-106.6M**, multi-family dwellings **\$13.3M**, non-residential costs **\$26.7M**, and drop-off costs **\$58.5M**.

**Totaling \$198.2 - 205.6M.**

For the 5- and 10-year scenarios costs increase to ~\$320 million/year.

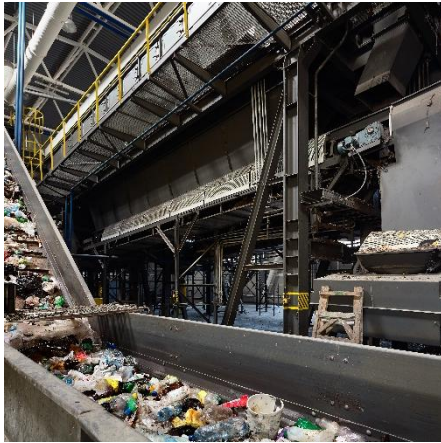
**5 years:** 611,800 tons recycled  $\approx$  41% increase from baseline (2024)

**10 years:** 561,700 tons recycled  $\approx$  29% increase from baseline (2024)

## Major actions and investments

- Households with curbside/on-site trash provides with
- Investments in MRFs
- End market developments
- Education and awareness
- Movement of material from into collection and alternative list or banned (design change)
- Represent relatively conservative increases in existing capture per unit, room for more growth

# Status of recycling infrastructure



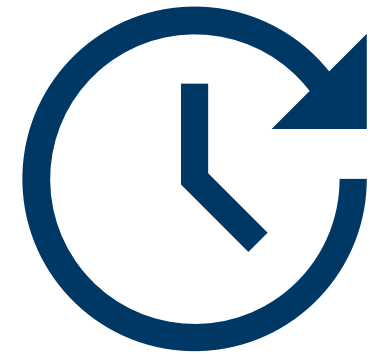
## Recycling facilities

- Minnesota has 18 recycling facilities
- Nearly half are concentrated in the Twin Cities Metro Area



## Transfer stations

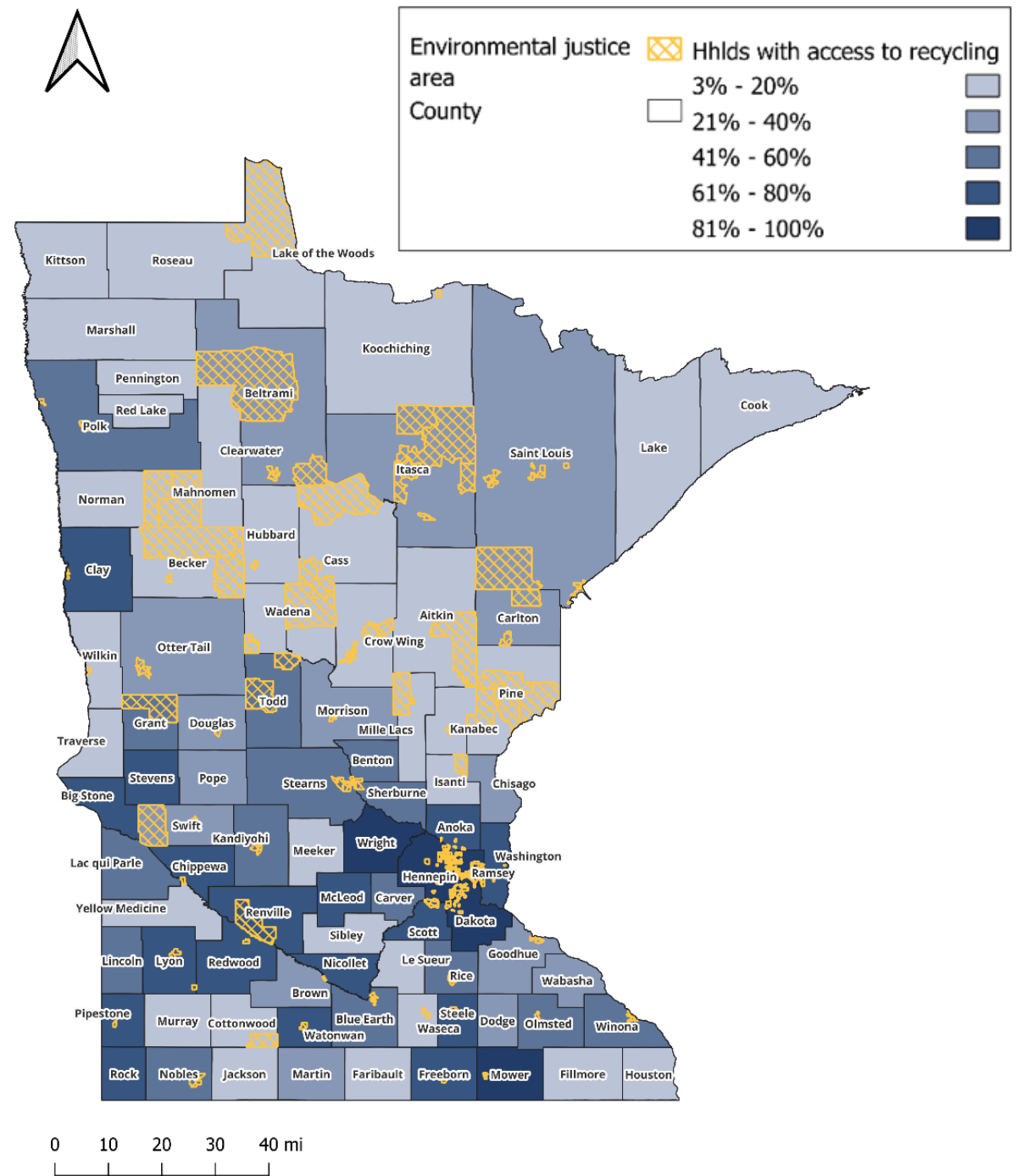
- Minnesota has 126 transfer stations statewide, though infrastructure is unevenly distributed
- On average, transfer stations dedicate 24% of their facility area to recycling operations



## Future state

No new facilities for non-HHW needed, but expansion of current locations to accommodate alternatively collected material

# Households with access to curbside and on-site recycling services



# Recycling facility subcategories by region

| Recycling facility subcategories           | Twin Cities Metropolitan Area - TCMA | NE       | NW       | NC       | SE       | SW       | Total     |
|--------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Material recovery facility                 | 7                                    | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 0        | 7         |
| Hybrid recovery/transfer facility (hybrid) | 0                                    | 1        | 2        | 0        | 1        | 1        | 5         |
| Mixed-waste processing facility            | 1                                    | 0        | 3        | 0        | 2        | 0        | 6         |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>8</b>                             | <b>1</b> | <b>5</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>1</b> | <b>18</b> |

# Transfer station subcategories by region

| Transfer station subcategories                 | Twin Cities Metropolitan Area - TCMA | NE        | NW        | NC        | SE        | SW        | Total      |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Transfers compostables                         | 2                                    | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 2          |
| Transfers recyclables                          | 2                                    | 6         | 2         | 5         | 2         | 2         | 19         |
| Transfers recyclables and compostables         | 1                                    | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1          |
| Transfers trash                                | 18                                   | 3         | 4         | 4         | 9         | 2         | 40         |
| Transfers trash and yard waste                 | 0                                    | 0         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 1          |
| Transfers recyclables, compostables, and trash | 2                                    | 3         | 5         | 1         | 0         | 0         | 10         |
| Transfers recyclables and trash                | 5                                    | 12        | 9         | 9         | 11        | 7         | 53         |
| <b>Total</b>                                   | <b>30</b>                            | <b>24</b> | <b>21</b> | <b>19</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>126</b> |



# Composting

# Tons collected for composting

| Material                | Twin Cities<br>Metropolitan<br>Area - TCMA | Greater<br>Minnesota | Total   |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Compostable<br>plastic  | 315                                        | 97                   | 412     |
| Compostable<br>paper    | 2,913                                      | 909                  | 3,822   |
| Wood<br>packaging       | No data                                    | 0                    | 0       |
| Non-covered<br>material | 76,443                                     | 23,586               | 100,029 |

- Most compostable covered materials are collected in the twin cities metro area (76%).
- An estimated 8% of households are confirmed to participate in organics recycling services.
- 1.4M households live in a county with an organics drop-off location, resulting in 75% of residents having some type of access.

# Future state of composting

**Baseline** costs for single-family dwellings **\$500,000.**

For the 5- and 10-year scenarios costs increase to ~\$1M/year expanding costs for drop-off collection and certain covered entities.

For the 5- and 10-year scenarios diversion increases to 5,037 tons from 4,238 tons at baseline.

Composting rate of 21% estimated at baseline rising to 25% in the future.

Due to covered compostable paper and packaging being a relatively smaller percent of the overall organics recycling stream collected for composting, the ability for reimbursement to result in expanded collection or composting is relatively minimal compared to recycling. Assumptions that the program will only reimburse collection and composting programs already being planned outside the program.



## Environmental justice considerations

# Environmental justice considerations for reuse and refill

## Waste reduction

- Reuse and refill systems require convenient and accessible infrastructure with education and engagement
- Affordability and accessibility should be considered when scaling waste reduction initiatives.
- Consumer education required to transition to some waste reduction measures

## Reuse

- Early reuse may occur in denser urban areas; equitable statewide access requires longer-term expansion.
- Open-loop systems may rely on deposits or incentives.
- Return convenience will be critical.

# Access to recycling and composting by households in EJ areas

- **Recycling:** 90%+ of EJ households statewide have curbside access, but 21% are in counties with only low-to-moderate access (0–50%), concentrated in NW, NE, NC
- **Composting:** 92% of Minnesota households lack organics curbside access altogether; 52% lack it in the TCMA vs 88–99% everywhere else
- Most counties pay a similar rate regardless of poverty level. The four highest-poverty counties pay less — this could mean an efficient service, or a reduced one (fewer materials, less frequent collection)

# Environmental justice considerations for recycling

## Reimbursement phasing:

PRO reimburses eligible net costs on a phased schedule.

- Roll out to EJ communities that do not currently have automatic collections needs to be considered
- Reimbursement for composting is small
- Drop-off site transit access: of 272 sites with data, only 20 (7%) have unconditional bus access;
- Locations of new collection drop-off sites need to ensure adequate consultation and engagement



## Environmental impacts

# Materials for non-greenhouse gas indicators

- Paper is highest on 7 of 9 indicators — a combination of high tonnage and relatively high per-ton impact. No material is highest on every indicator (table, right).
- Exceptions: aluminum has a disproportionate water-depletion impact relative to its mass share; cardboard's human-toxicity (non-cancer) result is also disproportionate.
- Not captured here: PFAS and microplastics — emerging concerns covered on the next slide, not in these 9 LCA indicators.

| Indicator                   | Highest-impact material |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Acidification               | Paper                   |
| Human health (PM2.5)        | Paper                   |
| Ecotoxicity                 | Paper                   |
| Eutrophication              | Paper                   |
| Human toxicity (non-cancer) | Cardboard               |
| Natural land transformation | Paper                   |
| Ozone depletion             | Paper                   |
| Smog                        | Paper                   |
| Water depletion             | Aluminum                |

## Greenhouse gas benefit

Recycling drives the near-term carbon benefit; waste reduction's benefit grows fastest over time.

- **Recycling benefit:** 751,000 short tons CO<sub>2</sub>e at the 5-year point vs. current state.
- **Waste reduction/reuse benefit:** 65,000 short tons CO<sub>2</sub>e at 5 years, rising to 254,000 short tons CO<sub>2</sub>e at 10 years.

# Hazardous waste and toxic substances of concern

- Hazardous waste sources: upstream production (aluminum reduction, steel, petroleum refining for plastics, treated wood) and packaging conversion (solvents, inks, coatings, adhesives) — relevant across multiple materials.
- Toxic substances: initial eight priority chemical categories analyzed and additional substances (e.g. antimony trioxide, melamine, flame retardants) have been flagged in research and in previously introduced legislation.

## Chemical categories of concern

Bisphenols

Chromium-VI

Lead

Organophosphate esters

Orthophthalates

PCBs

Perchlorate

PFAS



How to stay engaged

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## Minnesota Packaging Waste and Cost Reduction Act – 2026 Needs Assessment



The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) invites comments on a draft Needs Assessment for implementation of the Packaging Waste and Cost Reduction Act (Minn. Stat. § 115A.144-115A.1463).

The law created an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for packaging and paper products statewide. When fully implemented, an intent of this law is to incentivize more sustainable design and hold producers responsible for reducing the environmental impacts of the items they produce. Producers must reimburse 90% of the costs to refill, reuse, recycle, or compost covered materials, ultimately reducing what residents, local government, and others must pay to manage the packaging. In 2024, Minnesota became the fifth state to pass a paper and plastic packaging law.

Under the law, the MPCA is required to complete a Needs Assessment in 2026 and every five years thereafter. The assessment will evaluate Minnesota's current infrastructure and system of management and disposal of covered packaging and determine the future system that improves environmental outcomes.

This needs assessment was conducted by Eunomia Research & Consulting on behalf of the MPCA.

- Improved rates - an official baseline to measure program outcomes, including proposed rates
- More services - recommendations on where investments should be made in services

### Documents

 Draft 2026 MN Needs Assessment.pdf (13.8 MB) (pdf)

 Appendices.zip (17.5 MB) (zip)

### Submit your comments - Minnesota Packaging Waste and Cost Reduction Act

COMMENT NOW



*Download the draft 2026 Needs Assessment.*

*Submit a comment through the MPCA website.*

***[comment.pca.state.mn.us/minnesota-packaging-waste-and-cost-reduction-act-2026-needs-assessment](https://comment.pca.state.mn.us/minnesota-packaging-waste-and-cost-reduction-act-2026-needs-assessment)***

# Stay connected

## **Information sessions:**

- October 1, 3-4 pm (virtual)
- October 13, 3-4:30 pm (virtual)
- October 14, 9:30-11 am (hybrid)

**Sign up for the Gov Delivery email list**

[www.pca.state.mn.us/packaging](http://www.pca.state.mn.us/packaging)