



## League of Women Voters of Minnesota Records

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Nyseth, Gale, Planner 291-6354  
 Peterson, Carole, Planner 291-6559  
 Riddle, Paul, Supervisor 291-6362  
 Watson, Edith, Secretary 291-6427

#### Housing and Redevelopment Authority

Manager (vacant) 291-6306  
 Receptionist (vacant) 291-6311  
 Anderson, Robin, Assistant 291-6622  
 Ayala, Martha, Client Advisor 291-6587  
 Bloomquist, Linda, Secretary 291-6626  
 Darwin, Cheryl, Specialist 291-6516  
 Dreier, Marlis, Procedures Specialist 291-6620  
 Fox, Kathy, Supervisor 291-6600  
 Fromm, Mary, Information Specialist 291-6515  
 Gonzalo, Ricardo, Certification Specialist 291-6588  
 Hart, Sharon, Client Advisor 291-6583  
 Hogan, Jan, Supervisor 291-6605  
 Klemmer, Mary, Secretary 291-6614  
 Koebnick, Ruth, Specialist 291-6526  
 Lewis, Jerry, Secretary 291-6609  
 Mengelkoch, Carole, Client Advisor 291-6608  
 Mulligan, Kathleen, Client Advisor 291-6586  
 Olson, Erma, Specialist 291-6565  
 Rahaman, Halima, Assistant 291-6551  
 Richardson, Kristine, Client Advisor 291-6607  
 Ruedy, Dale, Specialist 291-6596  
 Slaughter, Cathy, Assistant 291-6623  
 Solhr, Barb, Client Advisor 291-6584  
 Stone, Dianne, Supervisor 291-6530  
 Svejovsky, Dee, Client Advisor 291-6585  
 Wilson, Dave, EEO Specialist 291-6528

#### Metro Systems Department

Pinke, Judy, Director 291-6305  
 Porter, Ellie, Department Secretary 291-6312

#### Metro Governance Division

Maranda, Edward, Planner 291-6436  
 Mazanec, Robert, Manager 291-6330

#### Solid Waste Division

Arends, Judy, Solid Waste Planner 291-6536  
 Ayers, Michael, Solid Waste Planning Supervisor 291-6546  
 Biron, Linda, Secretary 291-6468  
 Boone, Katy, Abatement Supervisor 291-6421  
 Carlson, Sally, Solid Waste Planning Assistant 291-6508  
 Caswell, Tom, Associate Solid Waste Planner 291-6319  
 Davis, Jane, Associate Solid Waste Planner 291-6592  
 Davis, Robert, Planner 291-6317  
 Emerson, Sunny, Abatement Grant Aide 291-6499  
 Jones, Glynnis, Abatement Grants Administrator 291-6384  
 Nelson, Wayne, Solid Waste Planner 291-6406  
 Patraw, Karen, Secretary 291-6325  
 Rafferty, John, Solid Waste Planner 291-6459  
 Schaffer, Karen, Manager 291-6412  
 Uttley, James, Abatement Planner 291-6361  
 Von Mosch, Susan, Abatement Planner 291-6389

#### Parks and Natural Resources Division

Ayers, Susan, Secretary 291-6401  
 Burandt, Karl, Environmental Planner 291-6404  
 Frost, James, Environmental Planner 291-6519  
 Jouseau, Marcel, Natural Resources Supervisor 291-6402  
 Mauritz, Jack, Parks Planner 291-6602  
 Myslajek, Florence, Parks Planner 291-6520  
 Nethercut, Robert, Manager 291-6403  
 Oberts, Gary, Environmental Planner 291-6484  
 Osgood, Richard, Environmental Planner 291-6449  
 Schenk, Carl, Environmental Planner 291-6410  
 Scholen, Grant, Parks Planner 291-6405  
 Skone, Craig, Planning Assistant 291-6328  
 Stefferud, Arne, Parks Planner 291-6360

#### Transportation Division

Alderson, Stephen, Supervisor 291-6337  
 Braden, Ann, Planner 291-6525  
 Case, Chauncey, Planner 291-6342  
 Coon, Mary, Secretary 291-6308  
 Diaz, Natalio, Manager 291-6341  
 Hinze, Laurie, Planning Assistant 291-6416  
 Kozlak, Connie, Planner 291-6346  
 Kumar, Vijaya, Planner 291-6339  
 Lyons, Karen, Associate Planner 291-6345  
 Martin, Janice, Secretary 291-6308  
 Miyazaki, Gary, Planning Assistant 291-6531  
 Paddock, Robert, Planner 291-6340  
 Parsons-Freeberg, Diane, Secretary 291-6308  
 Wilson, Stephen, Planner 291-6344

#### Research and Long-Range Planning Department

Israel, Roger, Director 291-6302  
 Conley, Debbie, Department Secretary 291-6335  
 Ohrn, Carl, Planner 291-6507

#### Planning and Technical Assistance Division

Baltzersen, Paul, Planner 291-6321  
 Flood, Tori, Planning Assistant 291-6621  
 Harrington, Karen, Planner 291-6409  
 Pahl, Pat, Manager 291-6392  
 Segell, Marj, Secretary 291-6363  
 Sennes, Barbara, Planner 291-6419  
 Smith, Paul, Planner 291-6408  
 Thompson, Lucy, Associate Planner 291-6381

#### Research Division

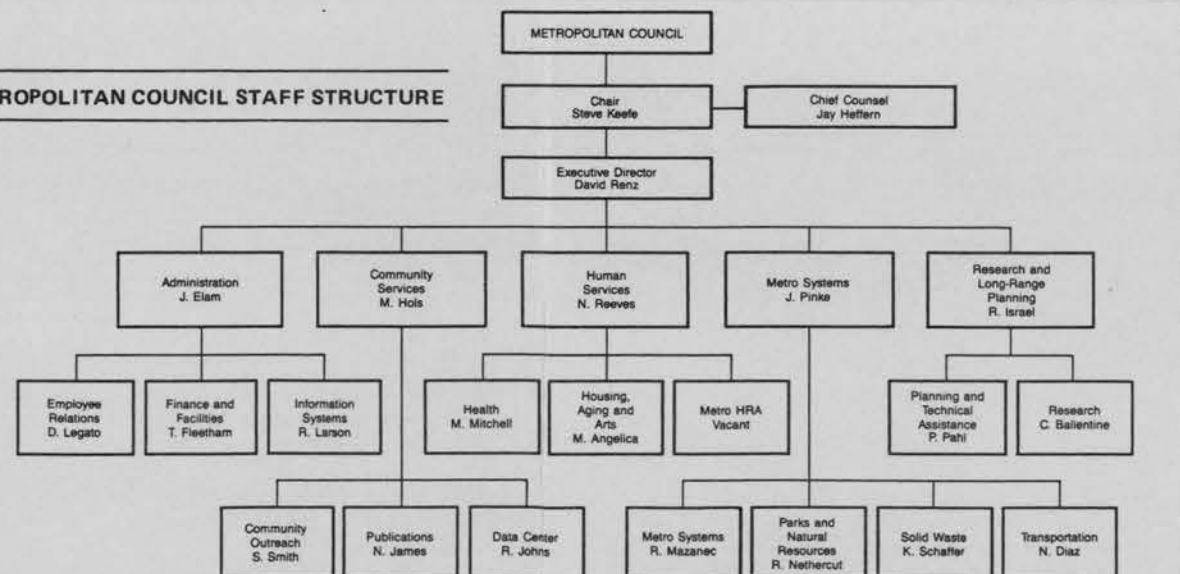
Ballentine, Charles, Manager 291-6521  
 Byers, William, Supervisor 291-6322  
 Carlson, Regan, Associate Planner 291-6407  
 Crouley, Debra, Planning Assistant 291-6343  
 Gilhousen, Marlin, Planner 291-6329  
 Johnson, Kathleen, Planner 291-6332  
 Kayser, Terry, Planner 291-6356  
 Knaff, Eugene, Planner 291-6334  
 McNicoll, John, Associate Planner 291-6490  
 Munson, Michael, Planner 291-6331  
 Vavoulis, Matina, Planning Assistant 291-6348  
 Werner, Norm, Planner 291-6314

#### FREQUENTLY CALLED NUMBERS

Metropolitan Council  
 General Offices 612 291-6359  
 TDD 291-0904  
 Chair's Office 291-6461  
 HRA Assistance 291-6300  
 Personnel 291-6368  
 Referrals 291-6312  
 Data Center 291-6464  
 Metropolitan Commissions  
 Metropolitan Airports Commission 726-1892  
 Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission 291-6401  
 Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission 332-0386  
 Metropolitan Transit Commission 349-7400  
 Metropolitan Waste Control Commission 222-8423  
 Regional Transit Board 292-8789

March 1987  
 Publication No. 310-87-034

#### METROPOLITAN COUNCIL STAFF STRUCTURE



## METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

# Directory



March 1987

# METROPOLITAN COUNCIL MEMBERS

<b>Chair—Steve Keefe</b>	374-3822 (h)
300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, MN 55101	291-6453 (o)
<b>District Representatives</b>	
✓ 1. <b>LIZ ANDERSON</b>	
914 Parkview Av., St. Paul, MN 55117	488-9494 (h)
Member, Metropolitan and Community Development Committee, Environmental Resources Committee	296-6424 (o)
✓ 2. <b>MIKE MCLAUGHLIN</b>	
275 Summit Av., St. Paul, MN 55102	228-9111 (h)
Member, Metropolitan and Community Development Committee, Environmental Resources Committee	
✓ 3. <b>CHARLES WILLIAM WIGER</b>	
2892 Mary Lane, Maplewood, MN 55109	770-0283 (h)
Member, Environmental Resources Committee, Metropolitan Systems Committee; liaison to Metropolitan Parks and Open Space Commission	483-1313 (o)
4. <b>CAROL FLYNN</b>	
4741 Elliot Av., Minneapolis, MN 55407	827-2016 (h)
Chair, Metropolitan Systems Committee	296-4600 (o)
5. <b>LEON F. (LEE) COOK</b>	
5016 13th Av. S., Minneapolis, MN 55417	823-2692 (h)
Member, Metropolitan and Community Development Committee, Management Committee	626-2796 (o)
6. <b>JOAN CAMPBELL</b>	
947 17th Av. SE., Apt. 2, Minneapolis, MN 55414	331-8251 (h)
Chair, Metropolitan and Community Development Committee; member, Management Committee	626-3934 (o)
7. <b>MARY HAUSER</b>	
616 Hall Av., Birchwood, MN 55110	426-2732 (h)
Member, Metropolitan and Community Development Committee, Systems Committee, Governor's Council on Rural Development	
8. <b>DONALD E. STEIN</b>	
11721 Evergreen Circle NW., Coon Rapids, MN 55433	757-1949 (h)
Member, Metropolitan Systems Committee, Management Committee	786-3300 (o)
✓ 9. <b>JOSEPHINE D. NUNN</b>	
401 Elm Creek Rd., Champlin, MN 55316	421-1547 (h)
Chair, Environmental Resources Committee; member, Metropolitan Systems Committee; liaison to Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission	

✓ 10. <b>JOHN EVANS</b>	
7531 Angeline Drive, New Hope, MN 55428	536-8301 (h)
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✓ 11. <b>DOTTIE RIETOW</b>	
1317 Kilmer Av. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55426	545-5848 (o and h)
Member, Metropolitan and Community Development Committee, Environmental Resources Committee	
12. <b>GERTRUDE ULRICH</b>	
7601 Aldrich Av. S., Richfield, MN 55423	866-8171 (h)
Member, Metropolitan and Community Development Committee, Metropolitan Systems Committee; liaison to Metropolitan Airports Commission	
13. <b>DIRK DEVRIES</b>	
18600 Woolman Dr., Minnetonka, MN 55343	474-7527 (h)
Member, Metropolitan Systems Committee, Management Committee; liaison to Regional Transit Board	473-0251 (o)
✓ 14. <b>MARCY J. WARITZ</b>	
1271 Bluff Creek Dr., Chaska, MN 55318	
Member, Environmental Resources Committee, Management Committee	
15. <b>MARY K. MARTIN</b>	
2411 Francis St., South St. Paul, MN 55075	451-8470 (h)
Member, Metropolitan and Community Development Committee, Management Committee	450-9892 (o)
16. <b>PATRICK J. (PAT) SCULLY</b>	
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Chair, Management Committee; member, Metropolitan Systems Committee	

## METROPOLITAN COUNCIL STAFF

### Office of Chair

Bachman, Peter, Assistant Counsel	291-6555
Coughlan, Cheryl, Assistant Counsel	291-6438
Harrington, John, Assistant to the Chair	291-6324
Heffern, Jay, Chief Counsel	291-6450
Johnson, Rosemarie, Admin. Assistant to the Chair	291-6391

Keefe, Steve, Chair	291-6453
Lester, William, Special Assistant to the Chair	291-6630
Marquardt, Liz, Legal Secretary	291-6382
Pagel, Gary, Special Assistant for Intergovernmental Affairs	291-6394

### Office of Executive Director

Brandt, Emil, Transportation Coordinator	291-6347
Everling, Roberta, Planner	291-6378
Lindstrom, Sandi, Secretary to the Chair and Executive Director	291-6390
Nelson, Marion, Secretary, Internal Audit	291-6448
Newberry, Liz, Equal Opportunity Coordinator	291-6575
Renz, David, Executive Director	291-6454
Scherman, Ronald, Chief Internal Auditor	291-6492
Siddiqui, Murtuza, Internal Auditor	291-6430
Yankovec, Chris, Secretary to the Chair and Executive Director	291-6414

### Administration Department

Elam, Jon, Director	291-6549
Blace, Janice, Department Secretary	291-6456

### Employee Relations Division

Borden, Diane, Personnel Assistant	291-6370
Harding, Pat, Secretary	291-6316
Hutton, Flo, Personnel Assistant	291-6369
Legato, Denise, Manager	291-6367
Mann, Re, Personnel Assistant	291-6518
McCoy, Brenda, Secretary	291-6316
Wheeler, Macey, Employee Relations Representative	291-6578

### Finance and Facilities Division

Arnold, Shannon, Receptionist/Switchboard	291-6359
Barton, James, Space Coordinator	291-6417
Chambers, Chris, Principal Account Clerk	291-6529
Dicklich, Mildred, Office Clerk	291-6398
Dziuk, Jeff, Accountant	291-6375
Fleetham, Timothy, Manager	291-6374
Garfield, Laurie, Support Services Supervisor	291-6371
Hayes, Clarice, Referrals Assistant	291-6315
Hrad, Laurie, Accountant	291-6442
Klemenhausen, Renee, Clerk Typist/Data Entry	291-6318
Kuehn, Ralph, Senior Account Clerk	291-6318
Luhrs, Linda, Referrals Aide	291-6377
Marks, Pam, Accountant-Operations	291-6491
Morris, Alan, Financial Planning Supervisor	291-6446
Parker, Andy, Office Clerk	291-6434
Ricci, Gregory, Office Clerk	291-6635
Rutford, John, Referrals Coordinator	291-6313
Savage, Dick, Facilities Coordinator	291-6440
Wierzba, Connie, Clerk Typist/Data Entry	291-6576
Zielinski, James, Accountant	291-6502

### Information Systems Division

Burnett, George, Applications Supervisor	291-6432
Chiniquist, James, Systems Analyst/Programmer	291-6433
DeGayner, Vicki, Word Processing Coordinator	291-6532
Ehlenz, Kathy, Geographic Base File	291-6444
Erickson, Clayton, Computer Operations Supervisor	291-6441
Ersbo, Wayne, Systems Analyst/Programmer	291-6429
Hernandez, Christina, Central Services Clerk	291-6373
Larson, Roy, Manager	291-6480
Letendre, Gene, Systems Analyst/Programmer	291-6435
Manton, Maurice, Systems Analyst/Programmer	291-6514
O'Connor, Linda, Computer Operator/Data Entry	291-6439
Rygwalski, Carol, Central Services Coordinator	291-6372

Saum, Carol, Lead Computer Operator	291-6439
Smalley, Julie, Systems Analyst/Programmer	291-6475

### Community Services Department

Hols, Marge, Director	291-6423
Berens, Carol, Department Secretary	291-6512

### Data Center Division

Adams, Mary, Librarian	291-6310
Gammon, Kathy, Planning Assistant	291-6464
Johns, Robert, Manager	291-6357
Michaud, Carl, Planner	291-6579
O'Connell, Pat, Planning Assistant	291-6464
Olsen, Cheryl, Planning Assistant	291-6616
Opitz, Julie, Planner	291-6365
Tomaselli, Linda, Planner	291-6517
Ward, Vic, Planner	291-6460

### Community Outreach Division

Larson, Jane, Secretary	291-6500
Mattson, Donna, Planner	291-6493
Peterson, Guy, Planner	291-6527
Smith, Shirlee, Manager	291-6481
Tolliver, Lois, Mail List Coordinator	291-6465

### Publications Division

Burns, Clifton, Graphics Specialist	291-6458
Farrington, Nadine, Printing Buyer/Composer	291-6478
Homstad, Leigh, Editor/Writer	291-6424
James, Nancy, Manager	291-6425
Martin, Jim, Editor/Writer	291-6426
Reddick, Kenneth, Editor/Writer	291-6422
Rouse, Pat, Graphics Specialist	291-6462

### Human Services Department

Reeves, Nancy, Director	291-6307
Milashius, Linda, Department Secretary	291-6566

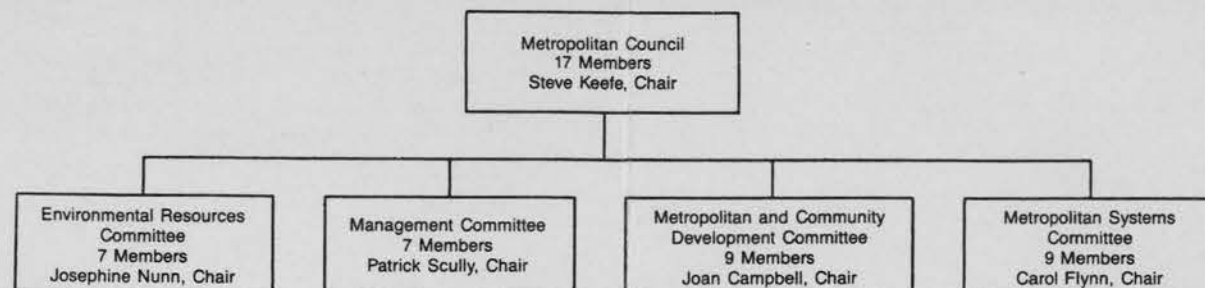
### Housing/Aging/Arts Division

Angelica, Marion, Manager	291-6483
Barron, Joanne, Housing Planner	291-6385
Buss, Sherri, Aging Planner	291-6496
Cuthbert, Neal, Housing Planner	291-6543
Dahle, Linda, Aging Secretary	291-6445
Dougherty, Audrey, Housing Planner	291-6380
Freshley, Hal, Aging Planner	291-6467
Hauber, Flo, Aging Planner	291-6540
Hennessey, Linda, Arts Planner	291-6541
Isaacson, Ruth Ann, Arts Supervisor	291-6494
Jorgenson, Larry, Grants Program Administrator	291-6640
Kelsey, Gary, Aging Planner	291-6538
Knatterud, LaRhae, Aging Supervisor	291-6497
Massman, Irene, Housing Secretary	291-6415
Robinson, Louise, Associate Arts Planner	291-6542
Stern, Ana, Housing Supervisor	291-6601
Vail, Joane, Housing Planner	291-6455

### Health Division

Lippert, Toni, Developmental Disabilities Planner	291-6364
McGough, John, Planner	291-6388
Mitchell, Malcolm, Manager	291-6351

## METROPOLITAN COUNCIL COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

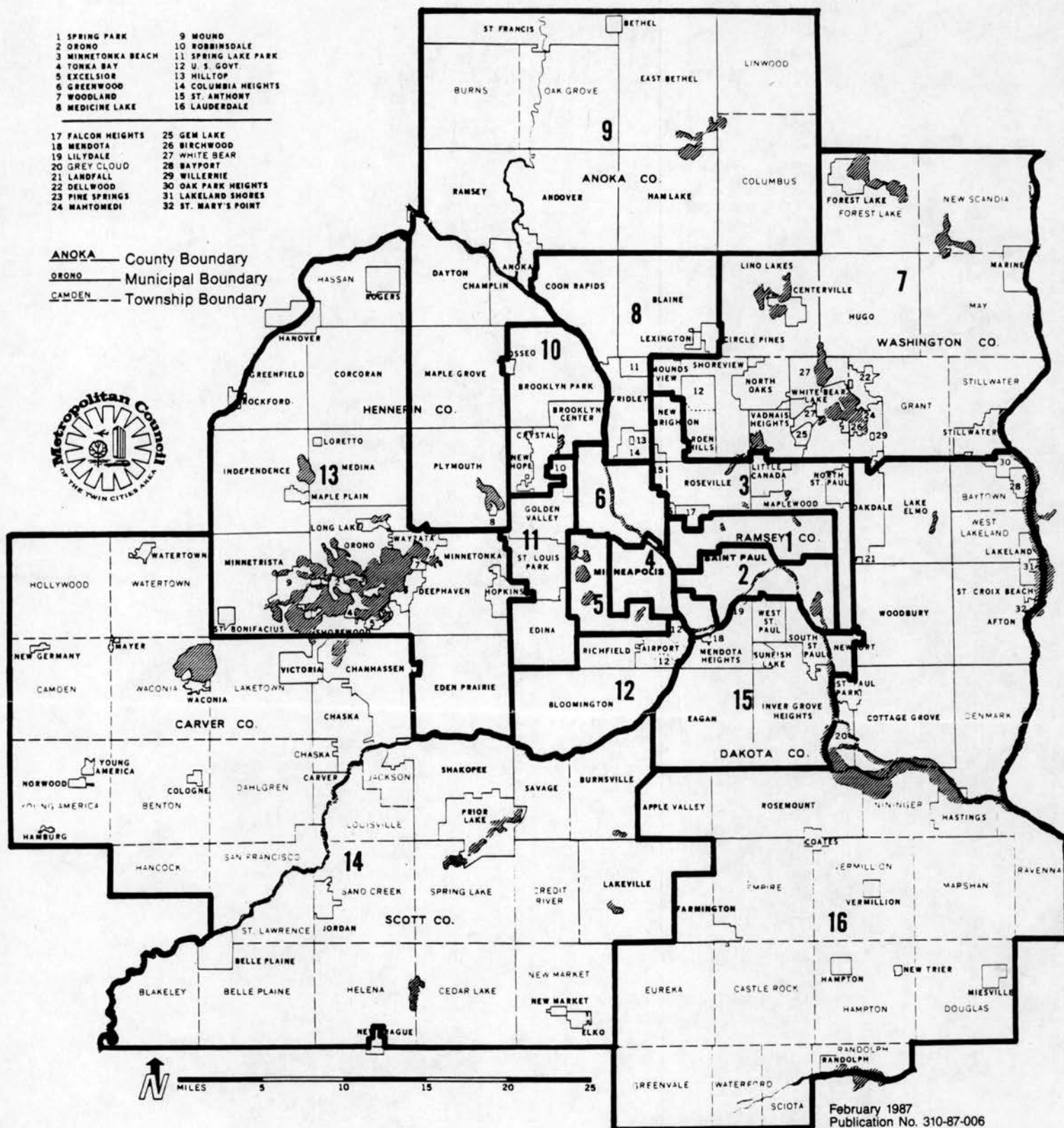




- 1 SPRING PARK
- 2 OROO
- 3 MINNETONKA BEACH
- 4 TONKA BAY
- 5 EXCELSIOR
- 6 GREENWOOD
- 7 WOODLAND
- 8 MEDICINE LAKE
- 9 MOUND
- 10 ROBBINSDALE
- 11 SPRING LAKE PARK
- 12 U. S. GOVT.
- 13 HILLTOP
- 14 COLUMBIA HEIGHTS
- 15 ST. ANTHONY
- 16 LAUDERDALE

- 17 FALCON HEIGHTS
- 18 MENDOTA
- 19 LILYDALE
- 20 GREY CLOUD
- 21 LANDFALL
- 22 DELLWOOD
- 23 PINE SPRINGS
- 24 MAHOMETDI
- 25 GEM LAKE
- 26 BIRCHWOOD
- 27 WHITE BEAR
- 28 BAYPORT
- 29 WILLERIE
- 30 OAK PARK HEIGHTS
- 31 LAKE LAND SHORES
- 32 ST. MARY'S POINT

**ANOKA** — County Boundary  
**ORONO** — Municipal Boundary  
**CAMDEN** — Township Boundary



### METROPOLITAN COUNCIL OF THE TWIN CITIES AREA

The Council members and their districts are as follows: Chair — Steve Keefe

- |  |                                     |                                       |   |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 — Liz Anderson,<br>St. Paul                | 5 — Leon F. Cook,<br>Minneapolis    | 9 — Josephine D. Nunn,<br>Champlin    | 13 — Dirk deVries,<br>Minnetonka          |
| 2 — Mike McLaughlin,<br>St. Paul             | 6 — Joan Campbell,<br>Minneapolis   | 10 — John Evans,<br>New Hope          | 14 — Marcy J. Waritz,<br>Chaska           |
| 3 — Charles William Wiger,<br>North St. Paul | 7 — Mary Hauser,<br>Birchwood       | 11 — Dottie Rietow,<br>St. Louis Park | 15 — Mary K. Martin,<br>West St. Paul     |
| 4 — Carol Flynn,<br>Minneapolis              | 8 — Donald E. Stein,<br>Coon Rapids | 12 — Gertrude Ulrich,<br>Richfield    | 16 — Patrick J. (Pat) Scully,<br>Hastings |



## METROPOLITAN COUNCIL MEMBERS

### Chair

#### **Steve Keefe**

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374-3822 h  
291-6453 o

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✓ ②

#### **Mike McLaughlin**

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St. Paul, MN 55102  
228-9111 h

✓ ③

#### **Charles Wiger**

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483-1313 o

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#### **Carol Flynn**

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296-2642 o

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#### **Leon F. (Lee) Cook**

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626-2796 o  
626-2820 o (swtchbd.)

6

#### **Joan Campbell**

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#### **Mary Hauser**

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#### **Donald E. Stein**

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#### **Josephine D. Nunn**

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#### **John Evans**

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893-2509 o

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#### **Dottie Rietow**

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St. Louis Park, MN 55426  
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#### **Gertrude Ulrich**

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#### **Dirk deVries**

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#### **Marcy J. Waritz**

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445-4826 h

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#### **Mary K. Martin**

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So. St. Paul, MN 55075  
451-8470 h  
450-9892 o

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#### **Patrick J. (Pat) Scully**

1617 Ashland St.  
Hastings, MN 55033  
438-3500 h



## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

For over ten years the League of Women Voters, and more recently the Container Conservation Coalition, have worked to pass a beverage container deposit law in Minnesota. Nine states presently have such laws in place and working well. No deposit law has ever been rescinded, and at least two were reaffirmed by voters after initial passage. (Maine and Massachusetts). California is presently implementing a law referred to as a deposit law, but which might more properly be called a beverage container recycling law. At this time the LWV of Minnesota is concerned that because of the large administrative bureaucracy that such a law demands, and the small (one cent) initial "deposit" (included in the product price, not added at the cash register) it would not be effective in Minnesota. (Rep. Krueger's H.F. 63 is a California-type bill.)

In the seven-county metropolitan area the 1990 ban on unprocessed waste to landfills presents a unique problem for local governments. Most are making an effort to reduce the waste stream in their communities, but it seems apparent that a complete reduction will not be achieved by 1990. We feel that a beverage container deposit law would give a big boost to such an endeavor, and would be effective in all of Minnesota, not just the metro area. Don't be misled by deposit law opponents who are claiming that passage of such legislation will kill recycling in Minnesota. Recycling is very much alive in deposit states, and several of them (Oregon and Michigan, for instance) have very innovative total recycling programs in addition to the deposit law. Several years ago the plastic industry admitted that plastic recycling was only economically feasible in deposit states, where it was returned in large quantities. Deposit states report an average redemption rate of about 90 percent for all beverage containers of plastic, glass, or metal. The law presently being drafted in Minnesota would call for a ten cent deposit and would allow the state to retain the unclaimed deposits in a fund to support state-wide recycling programs of additional material, and market and product research using reclaimed waste products. Such a program will generate new industries and additional jobs for Minnesota.

Additional benefits from a deposit law are reduced litter on roads and in public beaches and parks. Massachusetts reported a 60 percent reduction in glass lacerations in children playing in public areas, after the passage of a deposit law. There is no question that burning plants benefit from the prior removal of any percentage of glass and metal from the waste stream. The bottom line is: It's only fair for the industries that introduced the throwaway containers to do something about the cost of disposing of the waste they generate. We realize that the industry will probably turn any cost they incur back to the consumers, but at least those costs are no longer hidden in tax rates and service fees. Price comparisons with deposit states do not indicate any substantial price increases. (Prices tend to rise immediately after enactment, then level off over the next 12 to 18 months to prices in non-deposit states.)

Deposit laws are effective and logical in reducing a portion of the waste stream. It is discouraging to see opponents for such legislation spend huge amounts of money in state after state to kill their adoption. Why would nine states have and keep such laws if they were not doing the job?

Jeanne Crampton, Nat. Resources Director, LWVMN (926-8760)

Feb. 4, 1987

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL  
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
612-291-6359

DATE: March 31, 1987  
TO: Environmental Resources Committee  
FROM: John McGough, Katy Boone (Solid Waste Division)  
SUBJECT: Action on Container Deposit Legislation

At three previous meetings, the Environmental Resources Committee has held lengthy discussion on the Container Deposit Bill drafted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) for introduction in this legislative session. After hearing from proponents and opponents of this legislation, the committee identified four areas of concern relating to the implementation of a container deposit system in the Metropolitan Area. They were as follows:

1. The impacts of a container deposit/redemption system on the existing Metropolitan Area waste management system.
2. The ability of the counties to implement the redemption system called for in the Act.
3. The effects of container deposit on recycling and on landfills.
4. The uses proposed for the unredeemed deposit fund.

To help the committee take a position on container deposit legislation, Council staff has met with MPCA and county staffs and with representatives of the recycling industry to identify possible changes in the current bill that could address the Council's concerns.

ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COUNCIL ACTION

1. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council support the Container Deposit Bill as currently written.
2. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council support the Container Deposit Bill with changes.
3. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council not support the Container Deposit Bill.

Summarized on the attached pages are some amendment options the Council might consider in its recommendation on this legislation.



OPTIONAL CHANGES IN THE CONTAINER DEPOSIT BILL  
TO DEAL WITH THE COUNCIL'S CONCERNS

A. Concern Regarding Impact on Current Recycling System

- 30¢  
1 liter or  
also
1. To discourage the use of nonbiodegradable materials for beverage containers, there should be a graduated system for deposits based on the size of containers and the recyclability of the material.  
To guarantee the continuation of effective curbside and drop off programs, require that the non-container recyclables (newspapers, food cans and glass, etc.) continue to be collected through curbside or drop-off programs. *mandatory recycling - should be separate*
  3. To minimize the effect of container deposit on the current recycling system, exempt any county that is currently recycling at a higher rate than the expected 2.69% of the waste stream (95% redemption of beverage containers). *should specify Beverage Containers -*
  4. Raise the handling fee from 2 cents per container to better cover the costs. *?*
  5. Require that local redemption centers accept all recyclable materials. *done*

B. Concern Regarding Impact on Counties

- Counties haven't complained*
1. Require that all redemption be done through retailers so counties would not have to do any additional licensing.
  2. Remove requirement that counties or MPCA license any local redemption centers.
  3. Provide a general fund appropriation to the counties to set up the redemption system, including planning the system, develop and license the redemption centers and exempt retailers.

C. Concern Regarding Impact on Landfills

- Al Freschette  
Scott Co. Env. Health*
1. For containers redeemed in the Metropolitan Area, the Metropolitan Council would decide what and when materials are not recyclable and can be landfilled or processed at a resource recovery facility.
  2. In order to be counted toward a metropolitan county's recycling goal, the redeemed beverage containers must be documented as recycled.
  3. Prohibit the classification of the redemption process as a municipal solid waste processing technique for the purposes of the 1990 deadline on landfills.

D. Concern Regarding Use of Unredeemed Deposits

- ?*
1. Require all unredeemed deposits be given to the counties by the Department of Revenue.
  2. Require all unredeemed deposits be used for solid waste management.

- 1- Regs. cover details of laws
- 2- You can pick ~~pretty~~ details out of this drill -
- 3- Counties ~~are~~ will be allowed to use con. red. <sup>for</sup> ~~reduction~~ mandates
- 4- Markets for plastics  
— granulated for transp.
- 5- Costs are coming from consumers of product — not state or local governments.
- 6- Anchor Glass is going to close
- 7- AMC -

3. Develop a distribution formula to give a fair share of the unredeemed deposits to the metro area counties.
4. To minimize the number of redeemed containers landfilled and to maximize the amount of non-container material reused, the first priority for use of the funds by the counties should be the development of an outstate transportation system for these materials to markets.
5. Leave all the unredeemed deposits with the distributor in the private redemption system.

Dist.  
is resp.  
for this

Rego

Why?

Dist. gets profit from

Many - Waste reduction  
 — pragmatic - refillables are made in  
 Mexico — job loss !!  
 "Genny Saver" bottle —

1990 deadline in Metro hasn't  
 done anything to change solid waste  
 practices —

Industry Pays for C.D. to  
 some degree

Exempt Metro area — require  
 two container labeling —



Mr. Jacobs could be a  
redeemer -

Recyclers - Become Redeemers  
2¢

Machine Counter -

2½¢ Cost

Don't have to take  
those kind -

2¢ Cans -  
in a #  
2¢ ~~#~~ a can

Loose

1% of waste

70% In Curbside

209,

Dist. gets lost of  
recycled material -

Glass -  
Metal -  
Plastic -

### Three Recycling Scenarios for Minnesota

Scenario 1 (Existing): This is a picture of what is occurring now in recycling. The tonnages are from multi-material (two or more materials) residential recycling programs, including curbside and drop-off around the State. These figures do not include commercial waste recycling, e.g. corrugated, white goods, etc. because citizens of Minnesota do not directly participate in those activities. Statewide, residents of 30 counties are unable to participate in recycling activities because there are no opportunities. The cost of this scenario is unknown.

Scenario 2 (Curbside/Public Education)\*: This scenario proposes to develop multi-material curbside recycling in all of the Metropolitan counties and in the 15 largest counties of the State. The recycling rates shown also include any existing recycling that is occurring. This scenario assumes that curbside programs with bins for storage of materials and public education are used because these programs experience the highest participation and volume of recovered materials. (1,2) The participation rate assumed is 52 percent and the volume of materials is 60 pounds per month from each participating household. The participation rate is at least double the average participation rate of curbside programs in the metropolitan area. The volume of materials per household was provided by Super Cycle (St. Paul), and is at least double the volume of recyclable materials per household currently experienced in the existing Minneapolis and St. Louis Park Curbside Recycling Programs. Therefore, this

represents a best case scenario. Statewide, 24 counties could not offer recycling opportunities to residents because of their rural nature. The cost of this scenario is around \$2,600,000 for the three bin system of storage in the Greater Minnesota area and around \$12,900,000 for the Metropolitan area (exclusive of St. Louis Park which already has bins). The statewide public education cost is around \$600,000 annually. The cost to each city which contracts the program to the recycler is \$45.00 per ton, according to Super Cycle for a statewide cost of around \$7,200,000. This total cost is around \$23,300,000 or \$9.00 per person for each of the counties served. The amount of materials recycled under this proposed scenario is around 160,000 tons or four percent of the total solid waste stream, statewide. If the volume of recyclable materials collected from each participating household is based on existing recycling programs, then the waste recycled is 80,000 or two percent of the total solid waste stream statewide.

Scenario 3 (Deposit)\*: This scenario requires beverage containers to be returned to redemption (recycling) centers or retailers for recycling. The scenario estimates 95 percent of the beverage containers will be returned for recycling. The scenario assumes all existing recycling programs will lose 24 percent of their volume due to removal of beverage containers, but will gain an additional ten percent volume of other types of materials through increased awareness (1,2) of recycling activities. This loss will not occur if an existing recycling center becomes a redemption center; therefore this represents a worst case scenario. Growth or expansion of recycling programs beyond this point was not included although it will occur. Statewide, all 87 counties would be able to offer



recycling opportunities to their residents. The cost statewide, is estimated at \$54,200,000, which is around \$13.00 per person for each of the counties served. The amount of materials recycled under this scenario is 208,000 tons per year or six percent of the total solid waste stream, statewide.

T1

\*Note: There are two variables which impact both scenarios 2 and 3; time and certainty. First is the time of implementation or, the amount of time elapsed between the program initiation and the time when the predicted recycling rate occurs. For scenario 2, the time of implementation is estimated at three years. For scenario 3, the time of implementation is one year or less. The second variable is certainty. The participation rates, volumes and time predicted for scenario 2 have not occurred on a statewide basis in any state in the nation, although they have occurred in isolated community programs. The rates, volumes and time predicted for scenario 3 have been experienced by the states which have deposit legislation in effect for a minimum of three years.

- (1) Geller, E. Scott, et. al. 1982. Preserving the Environment: Strategies for Change Pergamon Press
- (2) Jacobs, Harvey E. and Baily, Jon S. 1982. "Evaluating Participation in a Residential Recycling Program". Journal of Environmental Systems Vol 12(2), 1982-83

Multi-material Residential Recycling Rates  
as a Percentage of Total Solid Waste Disposal\*

	(Existing) <u>Scenario 1</u>	Existing and New (Curbside, Public Ed) <u>Scenario 2</u> high/realistic	Existing and New (Deposit) <u>Scenario 3</u>
<u>County</u>			
<u>Metro</u>			
Anoka	.4%	5%/3%	5%
Carver	4%	7%/5%	8%
Dakota	.7%	6%/3%	5%
Hennepin	7%	7%/3%	11%
Ramsey	1%	7%/3%	8%
Scott	3%	3%/1%	7%
Washington	.3%	3%/1%	5%
<u>Non-metro</u>			
Aitkin	0%	0%	7%
Becker	0+%	0+%	6%
Beltrami	5%	5%	11%
Benton	4%	4%	8%
Big Stone	2%	2%	8%
Blue Earth	0+%	5%/3%	7%
Brown	.1%	.1%	6%
Carlton	0+%	0+%	6%
Cass	0%	0%	6%
Chippewa	1%	1%	7%
Chisago	3%	3%	9%
Clay	4%	10%/6%	11%
Clearwater	0%	0%	5%
Cook	.5%	.5%	7%
Cottonwood	0+%	0+%	7%
Crow Wing	0%	3%/2%	7%
Dodge	.1%	.1%	2%
Douglas	4%	4%	11%
Faribault	5%	5%	12%
Fillmore	2%	2%	9%
Freeborn	10%	16%/13%	15%
Goodhue	1%	4%/2%	8%
Grant	0+%	0+%	6%
Houston	1%	1%	8%
Isanti	0+%	0+%	7%
Itasca	0+%	3%/1+	8%
Jackson	1%	1%	7%
Kanabec	.8%	.8%	8%
Kandiyohi	5%	9%/7%	11%
Kittson	0%	0%	7%
Koochiching	0+%	0+%	8%
Lac Qui Parle	.5%	.5%	9%
Lake	0%	0%	8%

County

Lake of the Woods	0+%	0+%	7%
LeSueur	0+%	0+%	8%
Lincoln	.4%	.4%	7%
Lyon	9%	9%	15%
McLeod	2%	2%	9%
Mahnomen	0%	0%	7%
Marshall	0%	0%	7%
Martin	6%	6%	13%
Meeker	3%	3%	10%
Mille Lacs	NA	NA	8%
Morrison	4%	4%	11%
Mower	0%	7%/3%	7%
Murray	.6%	.6%	8%
Nicollet	0+%	0+%	7%
Nobles	6%	6%	12%
Norman	2%	2%	19%
Olmsted	3%	8%/4%	9%
Otter Tail	0+%	3%/1%	7%
Pennington	0%	0%	7%
Pine	0+%	0+%	7%
Pipestone	.6%	.6%	8%
Polk	1%	1%	8%
Pope	4%	4%	11%
Red Lake	0%	0%	6%
Redwood	5%	5%	12%
Renville	.4%	.4%	8%
Rice	0+%	4%/2%	7%
Rock	1%	1%	9%
Roseau	0%	0%	7%
St. Louis	.1%	2%/1%	7%
Sherburne	4%	4%	10%
Sibley	0+%	0+%	6%
Stearns	7%	10%/9%	13%
Steele	3%	3%	12%
Stevens	NA	NA	8%
Swift	2%	2%	9%
Todd	2%	2%	9%
Traverse	.3%	.3%	6%
Wabasha	0%	0%	7%
Wadena	4%	4%	15%
Waseca	22%	22%	27%
Watonwan	0%	0%	8%
Wilkin	0+%	0+%	6%
Winona	1%	5%/3%	8%
Wright	1%	2%/1%	8%
Yellow Medicine	.2%	.2%	7%

\*Note: 0+ represents cases where volunteers may be recycling one material (e.g., Boy Scouts recycling newspapers) but there is no multi-material recycling occurring in that county.



METROPOLITAN COUNCIL  
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
612-291-6359

DATE: March 31, 1987  
TO: Environmental Resources Committee  
FROM: John McGough, Katy Boone (Solid Waste Division)  
SUBJECT: Action on Container Deposit Legislation

At three previous meetings, the Environmental Resources Committee has held lengthy discussion on the Container Deposit Bill drafted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) for introduction in this legislative session. After hearing from proponents and opponents of this legislation, the committee identified four areas of concern relating to the implementation of a container deposit system in the Metropolitan Area. They were as follows:

1. The impacts of a container deposit/redemption system on the existing Metropolitan Area waste management system.
2. The ability of the counties to implement the redemption system called for in the Act.
3. The effects of container deposit on recycling and on landfills.
4. The uses proposed for the unredeemed deposit fund.

To help the committee take a position on container deposit legislation, Council staff has met with MPCA and county staffs and with representatives of the recycling industry to identify possible changes in the current bill that could address the Council's concerns.

ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COUNCIL ACTION

1. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council support the Container Deposit Bill as currently written.
2. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council support the Container Deposit Bill with changes.
3. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council not support the Container Deposit Bill.

Summarized on the attached pages are some amendment options the Council might consider in its recommendation on this legislation.

OPTIONAL CHANGES IN THE CONTAINER DEPOSIT BILL  
TO DEAL WITH THE COUNCIL'S CONCERNS

A. Concern Regarding Impact on Current Recycling System

1. To discourage the use of nonbiodegradable materials for beverage containers, there should be a graduated system for deposits based on the size of containers and the recyclability of the material.
2. To guarantee the continuation of effective curbside and drop off programs, require that the non-container recyclables (newspapers, food cans and glass, etc.) continue to be collected through curbside or drop-off programs.
3. To minimize the effect of container deposit on the current recycling system, exempt any county that is currently recycling at a higher rate than the expected 2.69% of the waste stream (95% redemption of beverage containers).
4. Raise the handling fee from 2 cents per container to better cover the costs.
5. Require that local redemption centers accept all recyclable materials.

B. Concern Regarding Impact on Counties

1. Require that all redemption be done through retailers so counties would not have to do any additional licensing.
2. Remove requirement that counties or MPCA license any local redemption centers.
3. Provide a general fund appropriation to the counties to set up the redemption system, including planning the system, develop and license the redemption centers and exempt retailers.

C. Concern Regarding Impact on Landfills

1. For containers redeemed in the Metropolitan Area, the Metropolitan Council would decide what and when materials are not recyclable and can be landfilled or processed at a resource recovery facility.
2. In order to be counted toward a metropolitan county's recycling goal, the redeemed beverage containers must be documented as recycled.
3. Prohibit the classification of the redemption process as a municipal solid waste processing technique for the purposes of the 1990 deadline on landfills.

D. Concern Regarding Use of Unredeemed Deposits

1. Require all unredeemed deposits be given to the counties by the Department of Revenue.
2. Require all unredeemed deposits be used for solid waste management.

3. Develop a distribution formula to give a fair share of the unredeemed deposits to the metro area counties.
4. To minimize the number of redeemed containers landfilled and to maximize the amount of non-container material reused, the first priority for use of the funds by the counties should be the development of an outstate transportation system for these materials to markets.
5. Leave all the unredeemed deposits with the distributor in the private redemption system.





## LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445  
4330 Wooddale Ave. S.  
St. Louis Park, MN.  
55424

Ms. Josephine Nunn, Chair  
Metropolitan Council  
Metro Square Bldg.  
St. Paul, MN. 5510

Dear Ms. Nunn:

In thinking about my remarks at the last Environmental Resources Committee meeting on March 18th, I realized that I may not have made my point about deposits and on-site sale of beverages. It seemed to me that Mr. Locey was saying that all on-site sale beverages would in some way be exempt from the deposit law. This, of course, is not the case. The bar owner/restaurant pays the deposit to the distributor, just as a retailer would. The difference is that the owner doesn't charge the customer a deposit for a beverage drunk at a bar or table. The owner retains the container on the premises, and receives the deposit back when the bottle or can is returned to the distributor.

At the last meeting a number of statistics relating to recycling were flashed before the committee by opponents to a deposit law. In following up on some of those figures, we were able to detect a number of discrepancies. For instance: Rather than increasing the cost of curbside recycling in Ramsey County, our calculations indicate they will be reduced. (We will go into this at the meeting on Wed., April 1.) On the question of what amount of waste is affected by a deposit law, consider this: In Ramsey County, 80% of the waste will be going to the RDF plant, where 10% will be removed, either before or after processing, and landfilled or recycled. Of the 20% left, 5% could be removed by a container deposit law, and about 6% of the balance would be yard waste which could be composted. (Statistics from a number of places seem to indicate that beverage containers, including plastic do run about 5 or 6% of the waste stream.)

The gentleman from Ramsey County quoted a large figure as cost to consumers. We disagree that the amount quoted was correct, but the point to be made here is that the cost is going to end up with consumers, no matter what vehicle is used. Burning plants, RDF manufacture, new landfills, mandatory recycling programs all have associated costs

and/or subsidies connected to them. Prices for garbage disposal of any kind is rising rapidly. We think Minnesota consumers have already indicated their willingness to pay for environmental quality and protection. A container deposit bill has a ten-cent deposit, which is returned to the consumer when he/she returns the bottle or can; the distributor is required to pay a 2-cent handling fee to the retailer/redeemer for redemption of containers. All things being equal, we assume that 2-cents will be passed on to consumers. So we are looking at 12 cents on a six-pack of beer, plus a one-time payment of 60 cents, if the containers are returned for redemption. Persons who do not redeem their containers are paying in a direct manner for waste disposal.

There was a lot of discussion about the unclaimed deposit fund. No deposit state to date has kept the unclaimed deposits, although several have indicated that in retrospect they wished they had. Unclaimed deposits reflect money paid by consumers throughout the state who for whatever reason---loss, breakage, discard---neglect to redeem their container. Allowing the state to use those unclaimed deposits for waste and environmental programs that will benefit residents throughout the state makes sense. As was pointed out, it is impossible to second guess future legislative action, but it would be unlikely that an elected body would completely reverse public expectations and divert funds to a completely extraneous use. Recently committees in both houses passed new amendments to the solid waste act. Generally there was no discussion as to how those bills would be funded. We think when legislators are faced with the hard fact that these programs they have passed won't be worth the paper they are written on without money to implement, they may look again at the unclaimed deposit fund.

Glass industry employees have our profound sympathy. We can understand the fear that these people have regarding their jobs---particularly when their management is subtly threatening plant closings should a container deposit law pass in the state. Last August I attended hearings in Hennepin County on "Ordinance 13", which mandates recycling of 16 percent of the waste stream in each municipality in the county. Anchor Glass testified at those hearings that their newly remodeled plant would allow them to recycle "any amount of reclaimed glass." Under a deposit law, they will have a substantial, stable, return of glass for recycling. Why then are they indicating that a deposit law will force them to close their plant? Their insistence that glass plants have closed throughout the United States because of the effects of deposit laws in nine of those states just doesn't ring true. They know that they are safe either way. If they can kill the deposit law, they are off scot free, to pursue whatever marketing strategies they prefer.

If the law should pass, it makes a perfect scapegoat for whatever eventualities arise, even a plant closing. Make no mistake, plastic is on the rise, in beverage containers, and in the "pickle jar" trade, too. Whether we have a deposit law or not, plastic containers will be with us. (See the attached statement on plastic containers.) Incidentally, I presume everyone knows that the major curbside recycling programs now functioning do not pick up plastic, nor do they have any plans to do so in the future.

At a midwest regional recycling meeting held recently in St. Paul one of the participants, a woman who works in both Vermont and New Hampshire on marketing recycled material indicated that plastic markets were more interested in locating in Vermont, a deposit state, because of the dependable supply of plastic obtainable. Until a plastic retrieval program of some magnitude exists in an area, such as is possible with a deposit law, markets do not exist and entrepreneurs are reluctant to commit themselves to the establishment of either a major processing plant, or a manufacturing process until they are sure the material will be available.

Voluntary consumer recycling is working in deposit states, and includes the collection of plastic containers other than plastic beverage containers. As it says in the report from Oregon, "In 1981 there were 265 recycling centers in approximately 60 Oregon towns. The centers take such items as newspaper, used oil, tin cans, cardboard, soft plastic, office paper, and container glass and aluminum not covered by the Bottle Bill. The current trend in Oregon communities is to consolidate small recycling centers into curbside collection systems.." (This report was written in 1981, ten years after the deposit law was adopted.) In their 1987 report to the Oregon Legislative Assembly on the Recycling Opportunity Act, it says: "Today there are curbside recycling collection programs in 100 Oregon cities....In addition to curbside service in the larger cities, recycling drop-off depots are open at nearly every public disposal site in the state." It does not sound to us as if a container deposit law sounds the death knell for recycling, either voluntary, drop-off, or curbside!

Sincerely,

Jeanne Crampton, Chair,  
Container Conservation Coalition  
Natural Resources Director  
League of Women Voters of MN



April 7, 1987

Steve Keefe  
Chair, Metropolitan Council  
1639 Cedar Lake Pkwy  
St. Louis Park, Mn 55416

Dear Mr. Keefe,

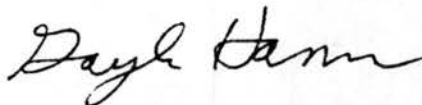
I was dismayed at the seemingly indifferent manner in which the Metropolitan Council Environmental Committee voted on the Council's position on the proposed Beverage Container Deposit Legislation. After hearing contradicting and confusing recommendations from the staff (members said it was contradicting and confusing) the Committee voted with absolutely no discussion. Only 4 of the 7 members even bothered to be there for the vote. This is an extremely complicated bill and it has immediate bearing on metro area solid waste management programs. It deserved considerably more attention.

In addition the vote was in direct opposition to the stated policy of the Met Council in its Solid Waste Management Development Guide/Policy Plan. This Guide/Policy Plan is being used by most of the municipalities in the Twin Cities area as they develop their own solid waste management plans. To suddenly make endorsements that contradict the plan without study and public hearings will put the whole plan in jeopardy. Should citizens of the metro area accept the idea that Metro Council Plans are worthless, something to be changed on a whim? Why should the municipalities take any suggested action by the Metro Council seriously if the Council doesn't respect its own stated policy?

I have worked on Roseville's Solid Waste Management Plan as well as Ramsey County's Solid Waste Master Plan. I know the amount of work and study that goes into these plans. I hate to see them undermined by hasty and poorly thought out action by the Metropolitan Council.

I hope when the full Council meets to discuss this issue they will give adequate time and study to the subject.

Sincerely,



Gayle Hann  
2354 Auerbach  
Roseville, Mn 55113  
484-0420

# LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF MINNESOTA

555 WABASHA • ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA 55102 • TELEPHONE (612) 224-5445

TO: The Members of the Metropolitan Council  
FROM: Jeanne Crampton, Natural Resources Director,  
League of Women Voters, Container Conservation  
Coalition Chair  
DATE: April 7, 1987

As you know, the Environmental Resources Committee of the Met Council met on April 1 and voted not to support the container deposit law presently being considered at the legislature. A four-person quorum was present, and the vote was three to one. Since support for a container law does exist within the Met Council's solid waste recommendations, we are somewhat baffled by this action, although at least one member did indicate dissatisfaction with this particular bill, and not necessarily the concept. It would seem to us that if the concept is acceptable, then perhaps a more feasible approach would be to simply take no vote, or vote to remain neutral. This was the approach taken by the Ramsey County Board on April 6, in light of conflicting testimony given regarding the benefits/demerits of the law. They felt that they needed more time in which to determine which statistics and reports had more validity.

A possibility exists that the container bill will be withdrawn from consideration in this session, and taken up in 1988, which would give all interested parties time to investigate claims and counter-claims and determine the truth.

The position of the Anchor Glass Company seems to be a matter of some concern. Although Anchor Glass has not testified directly (at least in my hearing) that they will close their plant if a container deposit law became fact, others have not been so reticent. One cannot but wonder where they are getting their information. Last August I heard an Anchor Glass representative testify at Hennepin County that they would be able to "take any amount of recycled glass" once they finished their remodeling of the plant. All of a sudden, when it appears that a portion of that glass might be obtained under a deposit scenario, they talk of not finishing the overhaul, and an inability to recycle such glass. Why? How is that glass different from what comes in under any voluntary recycling program? I have carefully refrained from using the word "blackmail" when I have spoken on this issue, but it seems to me that blackmail is exactly what we have here.

The point to be made at this time is that there are no free programs to cope with solid waste. The cost is going to end up with consumers, no matter what vehicle is used. Burning plants, RDF manufacture, new landfills, mandatory recycling programs all have associated costs and/or subsidies connected to them. Prices for garbage disposal of any kind is rising rapidly. We think Minnesota consumers have already indicated their willingness to pay for environmental quality and protection. The container deposit bill has a ten-cent deposit, (30 cents on containers one liter and over.) which is returned to the consumer when he/she returns the bottle or can; the distributor is required to pay a 2-cent handling fee to the retailer/redeemer for redemption of containers. All things being equal, we assume that 2-cents will be passed on to consumers. So we are looking at 12 cents on a six-pack of beer, plus a one-time payment of 60 cents, if the containers are returned for redemption. Persons who do not redeem their containers are paying in a direct manner for waste disposal. A deposit law involves the industry that introduced the throwaway container in the solution to the problem that exists.

In one way, the bill filed in Minnesota is different from a traditional container deposit law. No deposit state to date has kept the unclaimed deposits, although several have indicated that in retrospect they wished they had. Unclaimed deposits reflect money paid by consumers throughout the state who for whatever reason---loss, breakage, discard---neglect to redeem their container. Allowing the state to use those unclaimed deposits for waste and environmental programs that will benefit residents throughout the state makes sense.

Recycling programs in other than metro counties are not flourishing; in most cases they do not even exist. Recyclers and recycling programs have diminished to a great degree in the last three years all over this state. We would like to suggest that a container law would allow some of those areas to get started on a multi-material recycling program through the use of redemption sites that could also redeem beverage containers and obtain the two-cent handling fee paid by distributors.

At a midwest regional recycling meeting held recently in St. Paul one of the participants, a woman who works in both Vermont and New Hampshire on marketing recycled material indicated that plastic markets were more interested in locating in Vermont, a deposit state, because of the dependable supply of plastic obtainable. Until a plastic retrieval program of some magnitude exists in an area, such as is possible with a deposit law, markets do not exist and entrepreneurs are reluctant to commit themselves to the establishment of either a major processing plant, or a manufacturing process until they are sure the material will be available.



Voluntary consumer recycling is working in deposit states, and includes the collection of plastic containers other than plastic beverage containers. As it says in the report from Oregon, "In 1981 there were 265 recycling centers in approximately 60 Oregon towns. The centers take such items as newspaper, used oil, tin cans, cardboard, soft plastic, office paper, and container glass and aluminum not covered by the Bottle Bill. The current trend in Oregon communities is to consolidate small recycling centers into curbside collection systems.." (This report was written in 1981, ten years after the deposit law was adopted.) In their 1987 report to the Oregon Legislative Assembly on the Recycling Opportunity Act, it says: "Today there are curbside recycling collection programs in 100 Oregon cities....In addition to curbside service in the larger cities, recycling drop-off depots are open at nearly every public disposal site in the state." It does not sound to us as if a container deposit law sounds the death knell for recycling, either voluntary, drop-off, or curbside!

Sincerely,

Jeanne Crampton, Chair,  
Container Conservation Coalition  
Natural Resources Director  
League of Women Voters of MN

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL  
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
612-291-6359

DATE: March 11, 1987  
TO: Environmental Resources Committee  
FROM: Solid Waste Division (Sunny Jo Emerson, 219-6499) *jc*  
SUBJECT: Household Rebate Report

Attached for your information is the 1986 Household Rebate Report. Sixty-two cities applied for and received \$310,154.26.

Attachment

A REPORT ON THE 1986 LANDFILL ABATEMENT COST RECOVERY PROGRAM  
(Household Rebate)

The 1984 Minnesota legislature created a landfill abatement cost recovery program to provide reimbursement to cities and towns in the seven-county Metropolitan Area, on an annual basis, for landfill abatement and resource recovery expenses. The program was operated by the Metropolitan Council beginning in January 1986 when \$251,459.26 was reimbursed to cities and towns for 1985 expenses.

In the Metropolitan Area, 194 cities and towns were eligible to apply for reimbursement of funds spent for landfill abatement and resource recovery expenses for the year 1986. Reimbursement rates were up to 50 cents per household. The number of households per city or town was derived from the Council's April 1, 1986, preliminary household estimates, calculated annually.

Sixty two cities applied for 1986 abatement expenses and received household rebate reimbursements totalling \$310,154.26. When compared to 1985 figures (42 cities receiving \$251,459.26), this is a 48 percent increase in applications and a 23 percent increase in payments. The smallest payment was to Rockford for \$66.50, while the largest payment was to Minneapolis for \$81,841.00. The average payment was \$7,503.67. Eight cities received payments of \$7,500 or more. A list of individual cities and their payments is attached.

Twenty three cities received household rebate for the first time, Bayport, Bloomington, Brooklyn Center, Brooklyn Park, Carver, Chanhassan, Crystal, Cottage Grove, Golden Valley, Long Lake, Loretto, Maple Plain, Medina, Minnetonka Beach, Newport, North Oaks, Oak Park Heights, Oakdale, Orono, Ramsey, Rockford, Stillwater and Young America. The cities of Corcoran, Hopkins and Eden Prairie did not claim household rebate this year, but did claim it last year.

There were a number of new drop off recycling center programs established this year and those expenses accounted for 18 percent of the activities claimed. Goodwill/Easter Seals operates an attended drop off center that collects traditional household recyclables as well as newspaper, glass and metal under contracts with individual cities or multicity groups. In Hennepin County, Bloomington contracted with Goodwill, and joint city operations include Brooklyn Park, Brooklyn Center and Crystal cooperatively with Goodwill. Long Lake, Loretto, Maple Plain, Medina, Minnetonka Beach and Orono have established the West Hennepin Recycling Commission. In Washington County joint city operations are Bayport, Oak Park Heights and Stillwater, and Cottage Grove, Newport and St. Paul Park, both groups contracted with Goodwill; and Oakdale contracted with Goodwill.

Household rebate expenses by category have changed considerably in the past year. Contract recycling service increased in 1986 to 50 percent (\$155,677.50) up from 34 percent (\$85,453.08) in 1985. In 1985 printing and postage was 9 percent (\$21,773.94); in 1986 it was 4 percent (\$11,810.99). Miscellaneous was 5 percent (\$13,647.79) in 1985 and only .5 percent (\$1,003.03) in 1986. Planning was 1 percent (\$3,085.74) in 1985; in 1986 it was less than .5 percent (\$379.78) and was counted in miscellaneous. Also, in 1986, printing, postage and miscellaneous were combined into one category.



Wages dropped considerably, going from 39 percent in 1985 (\$99,068.80) to 21 percent (\$65,819.38) in 1986. To be consistent, any activities documented by employee timesheets was counted as wages; however, the employee activities included operating machinery in connection with compost sites, paperwork involved with grants or other abatement programs, and staff time spent in city solid waste programs.

This report does not reflect all of the money being spent by cities in the region on abatement and recycling activities, and the breakdown of expenses by category is incomplete also. Some cities spend more on recycling and abatement activities than the Metropolitan Council rebate. These cities decide the activities they will be reimbursed for. (For example, Richfield claimed all of its rebate (\$7,447.50) for contracted recycling. Thus, we do not record their statistics on wages, postage and planning.) North Oaks claimed rebate for postage and printing. The city surveyed its residents in order to plan a future curbside program, but we could not record statistics for planning.

Some cities have abatement activities but don't participate in our program for several reasons. The city may have received reimbursement from the county for their expenses and would not be eligible to apply for our program in addition; or the amount of rebate a city could receive is not large enough to justify the time spent on preparing an application; and some cities have volunteer or private activities only and do not spend city funds, and are not eligible for reimbursement.

Percent of cities in each county and amount to each county for 1986 and 1985:

1986		1985	
54% Hennepin	(\$166,474.50)	52% Hennepin	(\$129,486.22)
26% Ramsey	(\$ 80,324.00)	30% Ramsey	(\$ 74,735.97)
7% Dakota	(\$ 22,340.00)	8% Dakota	(\$ 20,233.50)
7% Anoka	(\$ 20,701.51)	8% Anoka	(\$ 19,689.66)
5% Washington	(\$ 14,524.25)	2% Washington	(\$ 3,669.05)
1% Carver	(\$ 3,899.00)	1% Scott	(\$ 1,846.86)
.5% Scott	(\$ 1,891.00)	1% Carver	(\$ 1,798.00)
100%	\$310,154.26	100%	\$251,459.26

Percent of cities in each county and number of cities within a county that received rebates for 1986 and 1985:

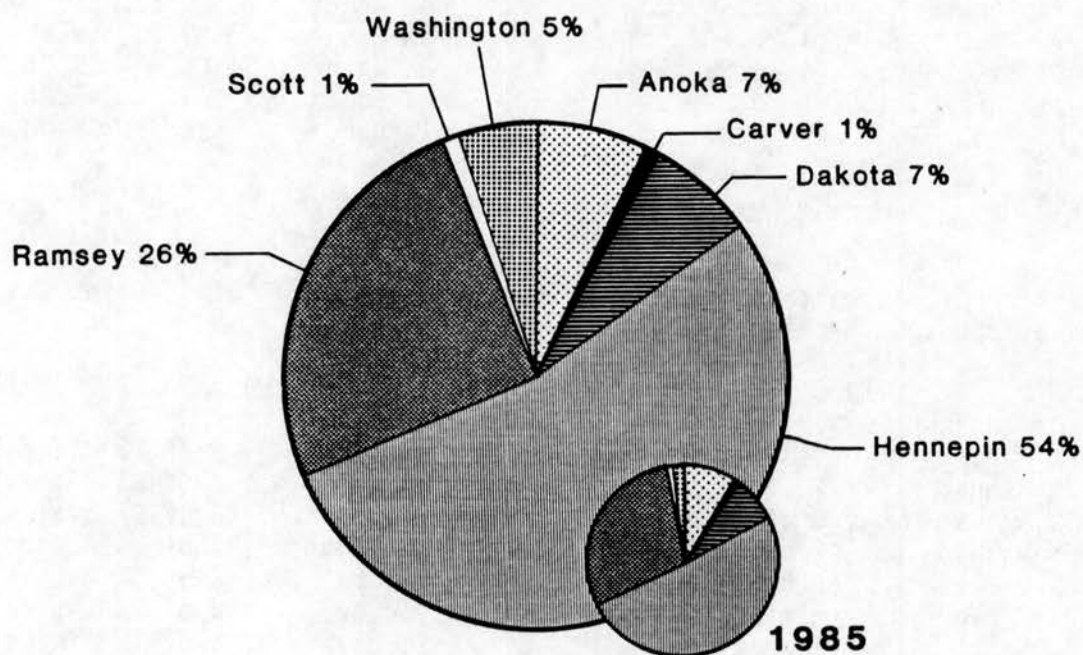
1986		1985	
57% Ramsey	(9 of 16 cities)	57% Ramsey	( 9 of 16 cities)
47% Hennepin	(22 of 47 cities)	35% Anoka	( 7 of 21 cities)
38% Anoka	( 8 of 21 cities)	28% Hennepin	(13 of 47 cities)
35% Washington	(12 of 34 cities)	15% Washington	( 5 of 34 cities)
15% Dakota	( 5 of 34 cities)	15% Dakota	( 5 of 34 cities)
22% Carver	( 5 of 23 cities)	9% Carver	( 2 of 23 cities)
5% Scott	(1 of 19 cities)	5% Scott	( 1 of 19 cities)

Expenses claimed for 1986 and 1985, and percent of total amount paid.

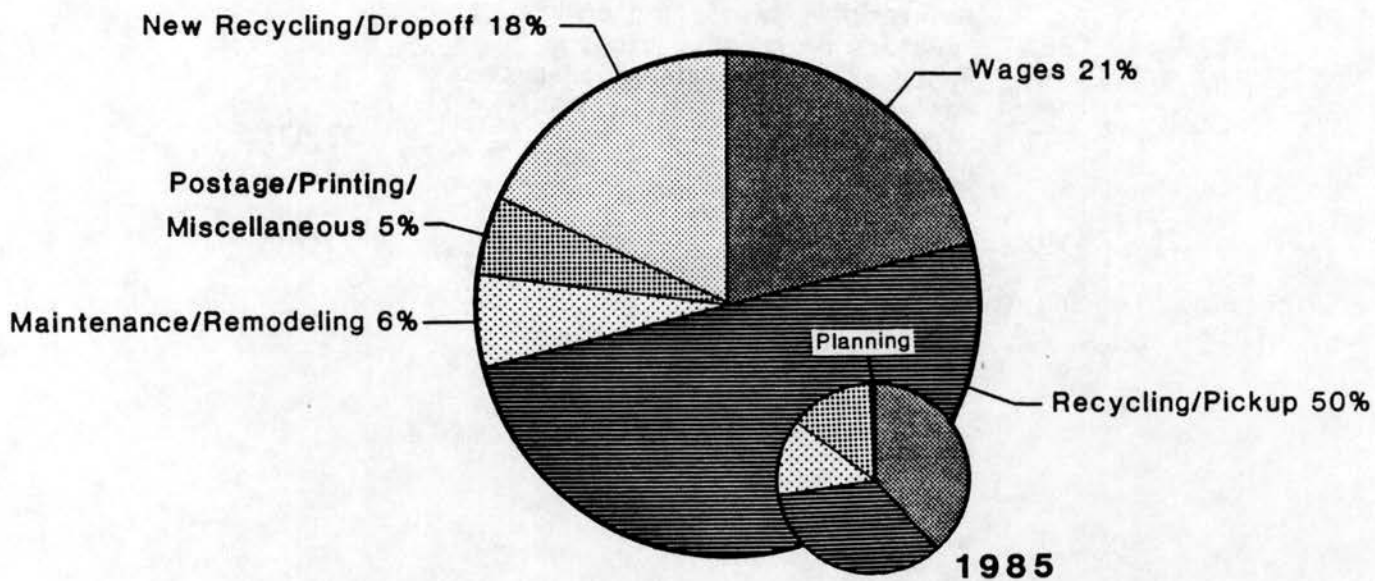
1986		Activity	1985	
Amount	Percent		Amount	Percent
\$155,677.50	50	Contracted recycling service	\$ 85,453.08	34
65,819.38	21	Wages	99,068.80	39
55,771.50	18	New recycling facilities		
19,692.08	6	Maintenance/remodeling of recycling centers or compost sites	28,429.91	12
13,193.80	5	Postage/Printing/miscellaneous*		
		Postage/Printing	21,773.94	9
		Miscellaneous	13,647.79	5
		Planning	3,085.74	1
\$310,154.26	100		\$251,459.26	100

\*Includes planning expenses.

# HOUSEHOLD REBATE, BY COUNTY, AS PERCENT OF TOTAL 1986

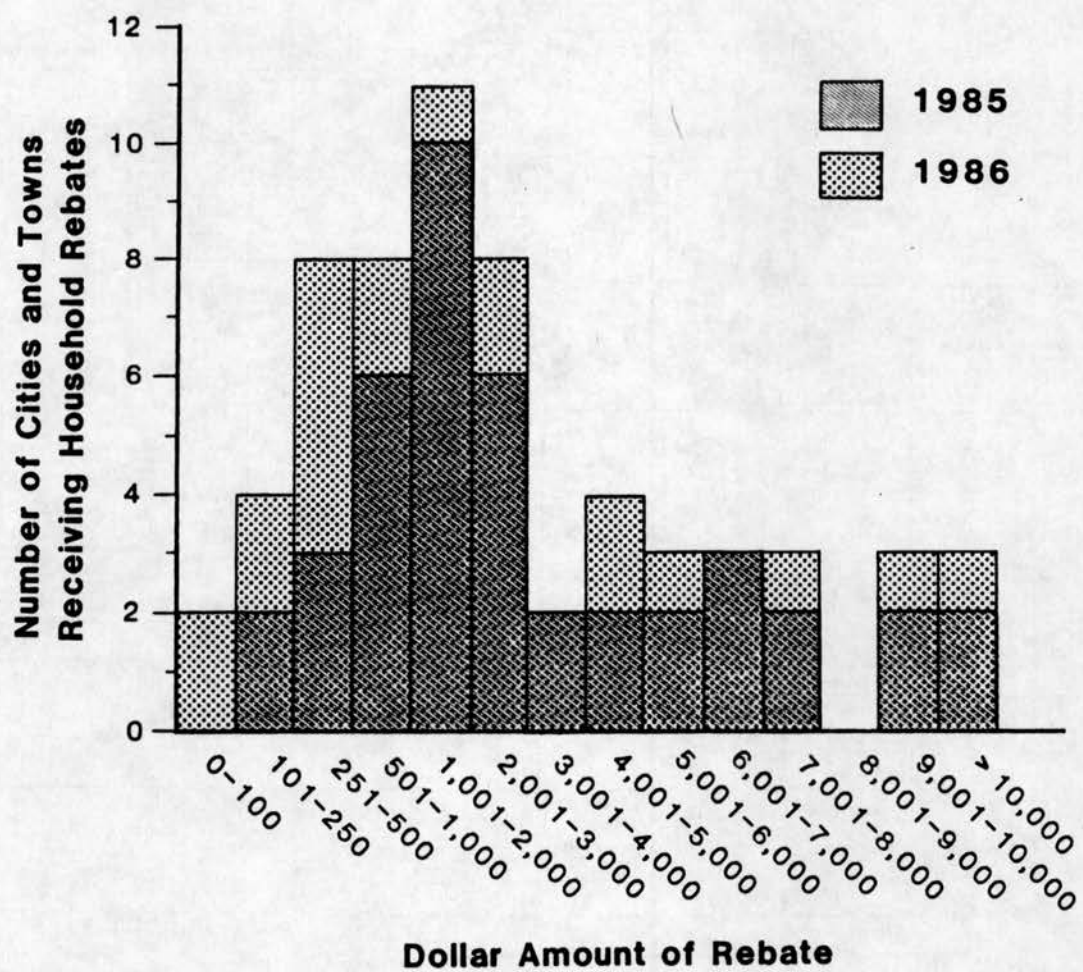


# HOUSEHOLD REBATE EXPENSES, BY CATEGORY 1986

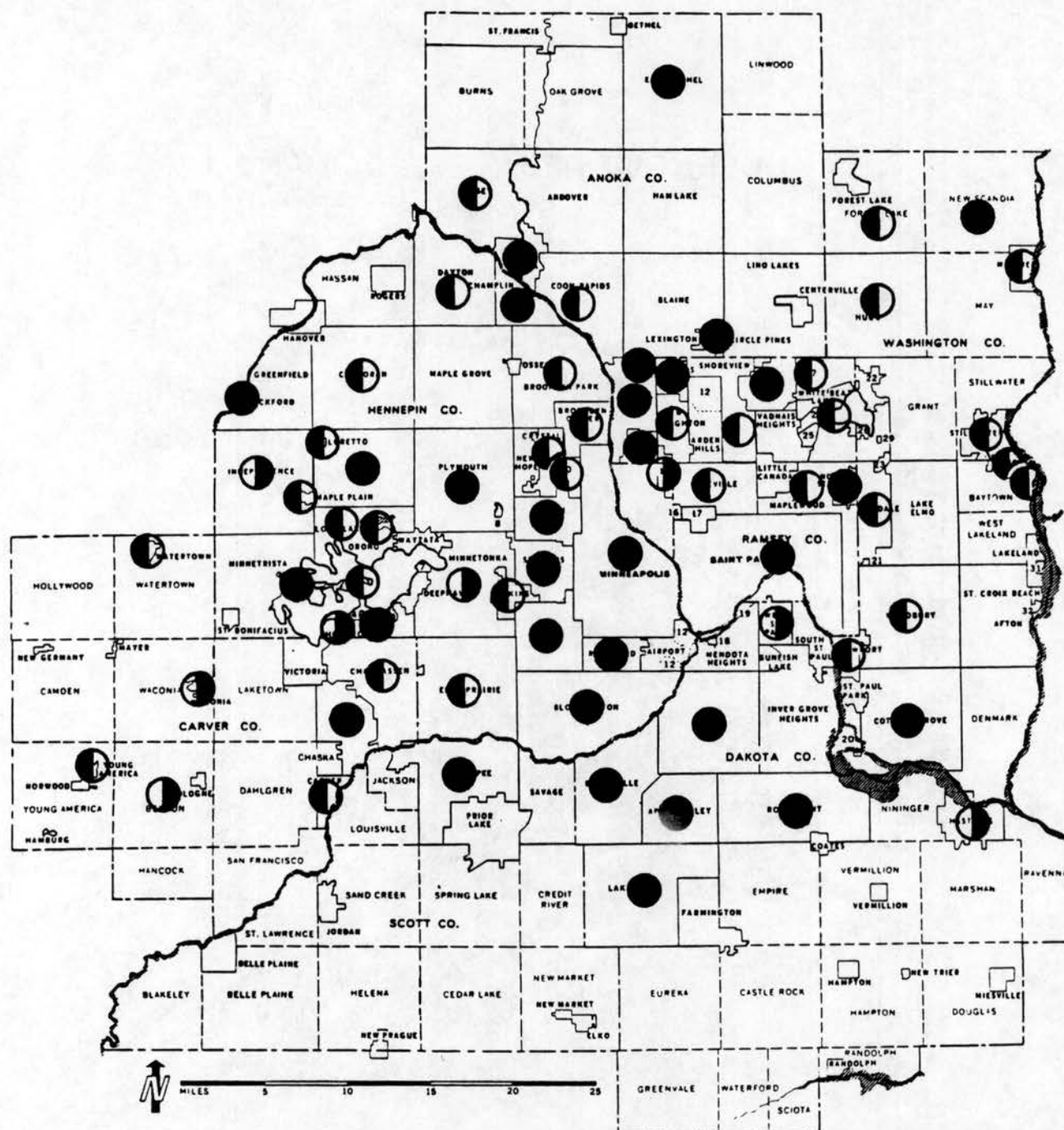




## HOUSEHOLD REBATES, 1985 AND 1986



# **CITIES AND TOWNS RECEIVING HOUSEHOLD REBATES AND TONNAGE PAYMENTS, January 1, 1986-January 31, 1987**



- Household Rebate
- Tonnage Payment

# 1986 Household Rebate Payments by City

## Anoka County

Anoka	1,164.10
Circle Pines	701.00
Columbia Heights	3,873.00
Coon Rapids	6,965.00
East Bethel	1,108.00
Fridley	5,351.50
Ramsey	412.91
Spring Lake Park	1,126.00

Total \$ 20,701.51

## Carver County

Carver	124.50
Chanhassen	1,393.00
Chaska	1,755.00
Watertown	400.00
Young America	226.50

Total \$ 3,899.00

## Dakota County

Apple Valley	4,478.00
Burnsville	7,728.00
Eagan	6,272.50
Lakeville	2,861.50
Rosemount	1,000.00

Total \$ 24,868.25

## Hennepin County

Bloomington	16,043.00
Brooklyn Center	5,645.50
Brooklyn Park	9,450.50
Champlin	1,831.00
Crystal	4,577.00
Dayton	612.50
Edina	9,671.50
Excelsior	643.00
Golden Valley	4,059.50
Long Lake	376.50
Loretto	71.50
Maple Plain	283.00
Medina	442.50
Minneapolis	81,841.00
Minnetonka Beach	104.00
Mound	1,810.00
Orono	1,270.00
Plymouth	7,447.50
Richfield	7,767.50
Robbinsdale	2,931.00
Rockford	66.50
St. Louis Park	9,530.00

Total \$166,474.50



Ramsey County

Maplewood	5,227.00
Mounds View	2,291.50
North Oaks	485.00
North St. Paul	2,153.50
Roseville	6,571.00
Shoreview	4,122.00
St. Paul	54,352.00
White Bear Lake	3,850.00
White Bear Twp.	1,272.00

Total	\$ 80,324.00
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Scott County

Shakopee	1,891.00
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Total	\$ 1,891.00
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Washington County

Bayport	366.00
Cottage Grove	2,847.50
Forest Lake Twp.	878.00
Hugo	594.50
Marine on St. Croix	106.50
New Scandia Twp.	476.50
Newport	646.50
Oak Park Heights	575.00
Oakdale	2,472.50
St. Paul Park	784.50
Stillwater	2,248.50
Woodbury	2,528.25

Total	\$ 11,996.00
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METROPOLITAN COUNCIL  
Suite 300, Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
612-291-6359

Minutes of the  
ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE  
Feb. 18, 1987

Present: Mike McLaughlin, Jo Nunn, Chair; Dottie Rietow, Marcy Waritz

Absent: Liz Anderson, John Evans, Chuck Wiger

Other Council Members Present: Dirk deVries

Others Present: Lee Holden, Colleen Halpine, Gordon Hess, Carl Jullie, Mayor Gary Peterson, Roger Pauly, Rep. Sidney Pauley, Linda Lehman, Rick Johnston, Dick Nowlin, Leslie Davis, JoEllen Hurr, Roger Splinter

Staff Present: Katy Boone, Karen Schaffer, John Rafferty, Michael Ayers, Judy Arends, Marcel Jouseau, Sunny Emerson

Chair Nunn called the meeting to order at 3:08 p.m. Waritz moved, McLaughlin seconded and the agenda was unanimously approved by McLaughlin, Nunn, Rietow and Waritz. Rietow moved, Waritz seconded and the committee unanimously approved the Feb. 4 minutes.

#### PLANNING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

Staff reviewed the purpose of the grant program and presented the evaluation and ranking team's recommendation. The team recommended that a total of \$67,000 be awarded to three projects from the \$120,000 set aside for this grant program.

Committee chair Nunn asked that the representative for the Ramsey County/Washington County/Resource Recovery Project Board proposal describe how the household hazardous waste planning project fits in with the county solid waste management master plan, which has not yet been sent to the committee for approval. Colleen Halpine, solid waste planner for Ramsey County, informed the committee that a public hearing on the draft master plan is scheduled for Feb. 23, 1987. A copy of the draft was submitted to Council staff about six weeks ago for review. The draft plan identifies the need for further study in the area of household hazardous waste to develop a system that will be compatible with the resource-derived fuel facility in Newport.

Judy Arends, Council staff liaison to Washington County, said that a final master plan was submitted to the Council by Washington County in late January. The plan, which has been approved by the Washington County Board, is being reviewed by staff and will come before the committee in March. Committee chair Nunn reminded committee members of an earlier discussion regarding potential sanctions the Council might impose for county grant requests when master plans have not been submitted and approved.

Committee member Rietow asked why the review team had not recommended the proposal from North St. Paul/Oakdale. Staff responded that the proposal would primarily fund city attorney fees for conducting a number of administrative tasks rather than legal research on the issues surrounding organized collection. The proposal did not suggest a clear or strong role or involvement by the cities. The proposal from Champlin is tied to using the results of the planning project, working with a variety of interested parties and would include broader participation than just attorneys from cities that have budgeted funds in 1987 for landfill abatement. Chair Nunn added that the review team felt that if at some time the Council finds that additional research is necessary, a contract could be used for the work. Staff also responded that because a majority of the regional issues included in the Planning Assistance Grant program were not addressed by any proposals, these issues will be considered as topics for future work as the biennial budget is developed for the landfill abatement fund programs.

Rietow moved, McLaughlin seconded and the committee unanimously approved the following recommendation:

That the Metropolitan Council approve a total of \$67,000 in Planning Assistance grants for the following projects:

Ramsey County/Washington County/Resource Recovery Project Board, \$30,000;  
City of Ramsey/City of Medina, \$30,000; and  
City of Champlin, \$7,000.

#### FLYING CLOUD SUPPLEMENTAL EIS

John Rafferty, staff, updated committee members on the history of the Flying Cloud supplemental EIS. Rafferty also discussed information received today from Pace Laboratories: "1) Samples from wells located around the outermost west, north and southeast perimeters of the site do not contain volatile organic compounds that indicate contamination from landfill leachate. 2) A number of the samples from outer perimeter wells had low concentrations of gasoline related compounds, and in some cases, methylene chloride at levels slightly above analytical qualifications limits. The presence of these compounds are most likely attributable to outside contaminant sources and does not indicate the presence of landfill leachate." Rafferty commented that because the contamination is in the general pattern that was expected, within the boundaries expected, this is not considered substantial, new information that impacts the facility and a supplemental EIS is unnecessary.

Council member deVries asked if the site is contributing to pollution in the Minnesota River. Rafferty stated that the concentrations of the contaminants, by the time they reach the river flowing underneath the site, would be much lower than the existing conditions in the river for similar compounds. Committee member Rietow asked if the Prairie du Chien aquifer is one of the basic sources of water for the Metropolitan Area. Rafferty answered yes and he believes it is the major source of water for Eden Prairie as well. The city of Eden Prairie's wells are to the north and northwest of this site approximately three miles. Linda Lehman, L. Lehman & Assoc., Inc., explained that water will flow from the highest pressure to the lowest pressure, which may not be up and down hill. The pressures are higher in the Prairie du Chien aquifer, so the



water should come up from the lower aquifer into the river, but that doesn't necessarily mean that all the contaminants will follow.

Council member deVries asked how the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency is going to clean up the pollution. Rafferty explained that from the standpoint of a supplemental EIS, the resolution of this problem will not generate any new information that would be useful in evaluating either the site or the need for the EIS.

Dick Nowlin, representing BFI, commented that the superfund study is a 4-part study--the first two focusing on additional information and the last two focusing on the remedy. Dick Nowlin reviewed the data to give committee a full understanding of what has been done since the last meeting on Flying Cloud and discussed the superfund RI/FS. Nowlin then passed out copies of the Environmental Quality Board rules relating to environmental impact statement supplements.

Gordon Hess, Sunde Engineering, gave a slide presentation to show what has been done in terms of new well construction.

Roger Splinter, Pace Laboratories, summarized the recent and analytical activities conducted by Pace at the Flying Cloud Sanitary Landfill. A written summary was presented to committee members at the meeting.

Committee member Rietow asked Rick Johnston from MPCA if the barrier wells have been proven effective. Johnston answered they have been widely used and will probably be the most common remedy for sanitary landfills. Committee member Waritz asked if the testing of wells was constant? Johnston stated that there is a quarterly sampling program under the normal permitting process and their general frequency is three times per year.

Mayor Gary Peterson, Eden Prairie, strongly encouraged the committee to support the ordering of the supplemental EIS for Flying Cloud Landfill. Mayor Peterson said that the series of events since the discovery of the pollutants in the spring and summer of 1985 require such a study and the remedial action process should be a constituent part of the SEIS.

Carl Jullie, City of Eden Prairie, explained that L. Lehman and Associates, Inc., consulting hydrogeologists, were retained to help the city deal with the technical aspects of the groundwater monitoring efforts. Jullie gave a general overview of the latest report from the consultants. After their careful review of the monitoring data available to them, they have emphatically concluded that there is substantial new information and new circumstances that have arisen that indicate the need for a supplemental environmental impact statement.

Roger Pauly, attorney for the City of Eden Prairie, presented the committee members with a report from L. Lehman & Associates, Inc. dated Feb. 17, 1987, Summary of New Information Demonstrating the Need for a Supplemental EIS, and his letter to the committee dated Feb. 18, 1987, stating the City of Eden Prairie's opposition to the rescission of the Council's resolution to require a supplemental EIS. Pauly commented on reasons outlined in his letter supporting the requirement of a supplemental EIS.

Leslie Davis, Earth Protector, stated that socioeconomic factors and traffic patterns have changed since the EIS began in 1982. Davis commented that the legislature has mandated that landfills are really not a good idea and urged order of a supplemental EIS, if for no other reason than to buy time.

Rep. Sidney Pauley commented that with the opening of Canterbury Downs, traffic patterns on Hwy. 169 should be re-examined.

Linda Lehman showed slides of wells finished or completed in the bedrock and stated that questionable wells should be resampled. Lehman concluded that a supplemental EIS is clearly warranted on the basis of: 1) substantial new information regarding gasoline contamination outside the maximum plume boundary to the west; 2) rising contaminant levels to the west, and 3) unknown contaminant levels to the east.

Representative Sidney Pauley commented that if we really do believe there is pollution going into the Prairie du Chien from the airport, that we ought to have the authority to have the airport do some testing wells. Rep. Pauley stated that the RI/FS should be open to public hearing because of future economic and environmental impacts.

Rietow asked Rafferty about the rising pollution of the wells to the west, an issue brought up by Eden Prairie. Rafferty stated that Lehman is correct; we are seeing an increase in the level of contaminants in the wells in some areas. Lehman is also correct in stating that this is the highest concentration we have seen anywhere on the site. Rafferty did not feel Lehman was correct in her assessment that the flow is in the southeast direction. Rafferty said he believes flow is almost due south of that point.

Rietow asked if the data generated since the EIS was drafted will be reviewed before the committee discusses the permit? Rafferty answered that in looking at the need for supplemental EIS, there are differences of opinion on how the data should be interpreted. The interpretation that he has suggests that the summary of the conditions at the landfill site, as presented in the EIS, are correct. The EIS can't be all-encompassing. It can't go into infinite detail on every issue.

Rietow asked Rafferty what would happen if the committee didn't pass the recommendation? Rick Johnston said that it is the agency's position that the RI/FS process is not subject to environmental review. Rafferty answered that if the committee voted against the position to rescind the recommendation to do a supplemental EIS, a supplemental EIS will be done. Rafferty explained that the complete process would take 8-10 months to complete.

Leslie Davis commented that the leachate will be piped to the Blue Lake sanitary treatment plant and put in the river and urged the committee to order the supplemental EIS. Davis also commented that an ash dump is completely different than a mixed municipal waste dump.

Karen Schaffer explained that the RI/FS process will take place regardless of anything said or done here. Schaffer commented that it is the position of the PCA that if the agency orders the operator to install a barrier well system or to remedy the pollution caused by the existing facility, that decision of the

MPCA

296-6300

Linda Sharp  
296-5645



296-

Linda Brummer

Bill # Senate-

S.F. 959

H.F.

agency and that action by the operator are not subject to environmental review. If the Council were to take the position that environmental review of that action is appropriate, input from the legal department is needed because an incidental consequence of ordering supplemental EIS is delay. Ordering a supplemental EIS purely for the reason of delay is beyond the scope of the law. The question is, should environmental review be done on the remedial actions which PCA requires of polluters. If the answer to that question is yes, the superfund process will be drawn out.

The committee discussed the possibility of taking more time to consider the issue and the fact that three members of the committee were absent. Committee member Waritz stated that, as a new member, she would like more time.

McLaughlin commented that the suggestion that the committee delay for the sake of delay bothered him. McLaughlin moved and Chair Nunn seconded the following recommendation: That the Metropolitan Council rescind the declaration that a supplemental environmental impact statement is required for the proposed expansion of the Flying Cloud Sanitary Landfill. Chair Nunn commented that she felt that the issue has been before committee a long time and that staff feels no new, real information will be forthcoming. The motion did not carry; Rietow and Waritz voted no and McLaughlin and Nunn voted yes; making the vote a tie.

Chair Nunn asked committee for consideration that the Flying Cloud Supplemental EIS issue be moved to the March 4 committee meeting. Waritz moved, and Rietow seconded that the issue be moved to March 4 meeting and the committee unanimously approved the motion. The issue will appear on the agenda again on March 4, and staff will be getting answers to some of the discussion questions.

#### NON-POINT SOURCE POLLUTION

Members of the committee believe that the Council must continue to play a strong role in leading the effort on nonpoint source pollution abatement. The committee discussed the staff recommendations and expressed the need to reword the first recommendation in a positive tone. Rietow moved, Waritz seconded and the committee unanimously approved the following recommendation:

1. That the Metropolitan Council continue to play a leadership role as the Metropolitan Area water quality planning agency under the federal Clean Water Act.
2. That the Metropolitan Council agree in principle to undertake a program for the abatement of nonpoint sources of pollution in the Metropolitan Area, as a potential tradeoff for increasingly stringent effluent discharge limits, and direct the executive director to develop staffing and financial analysis for Council review.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 6:08 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

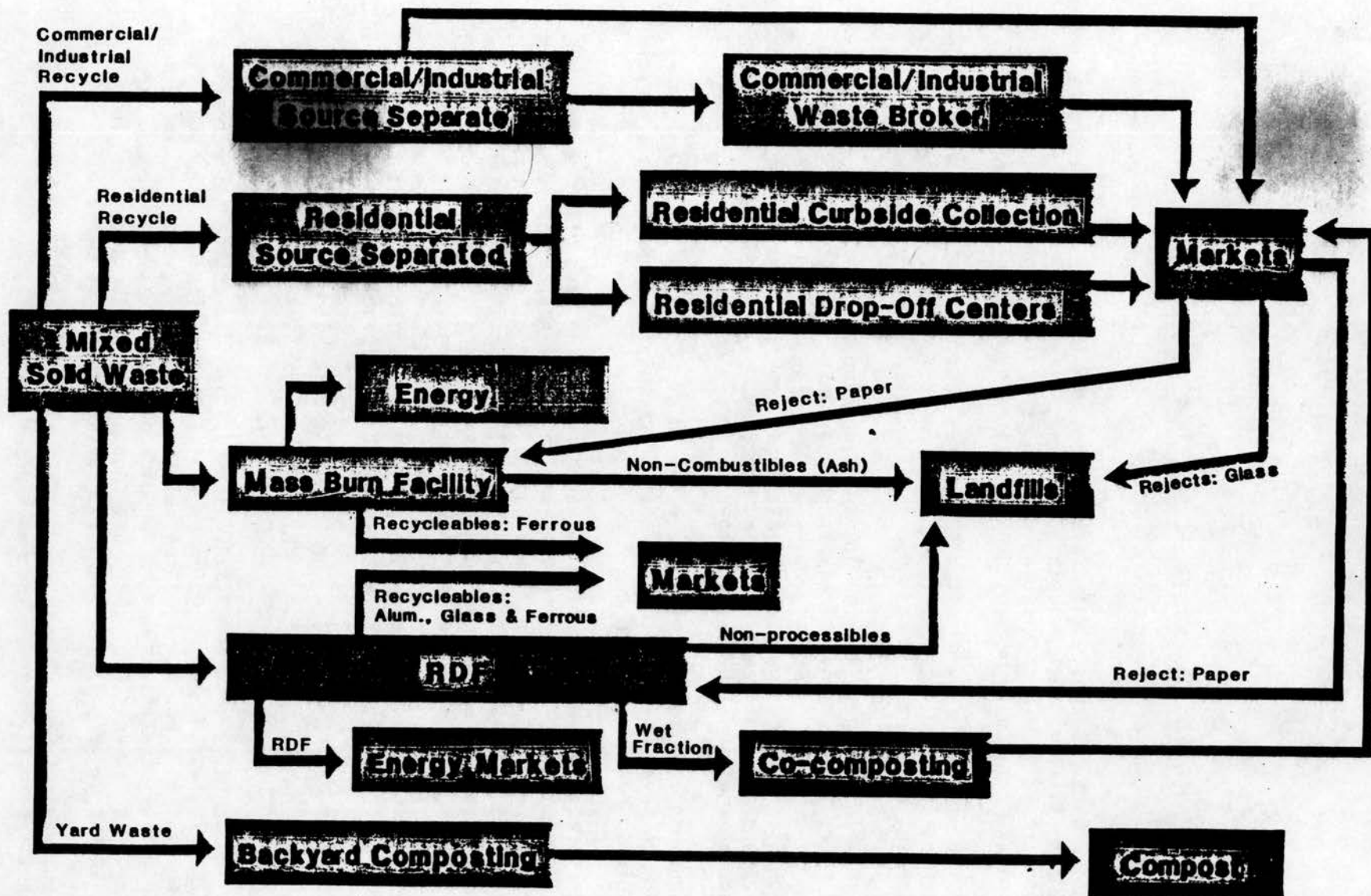
Karen Patraw, Secretary  
2.26.87

March 3, 1987

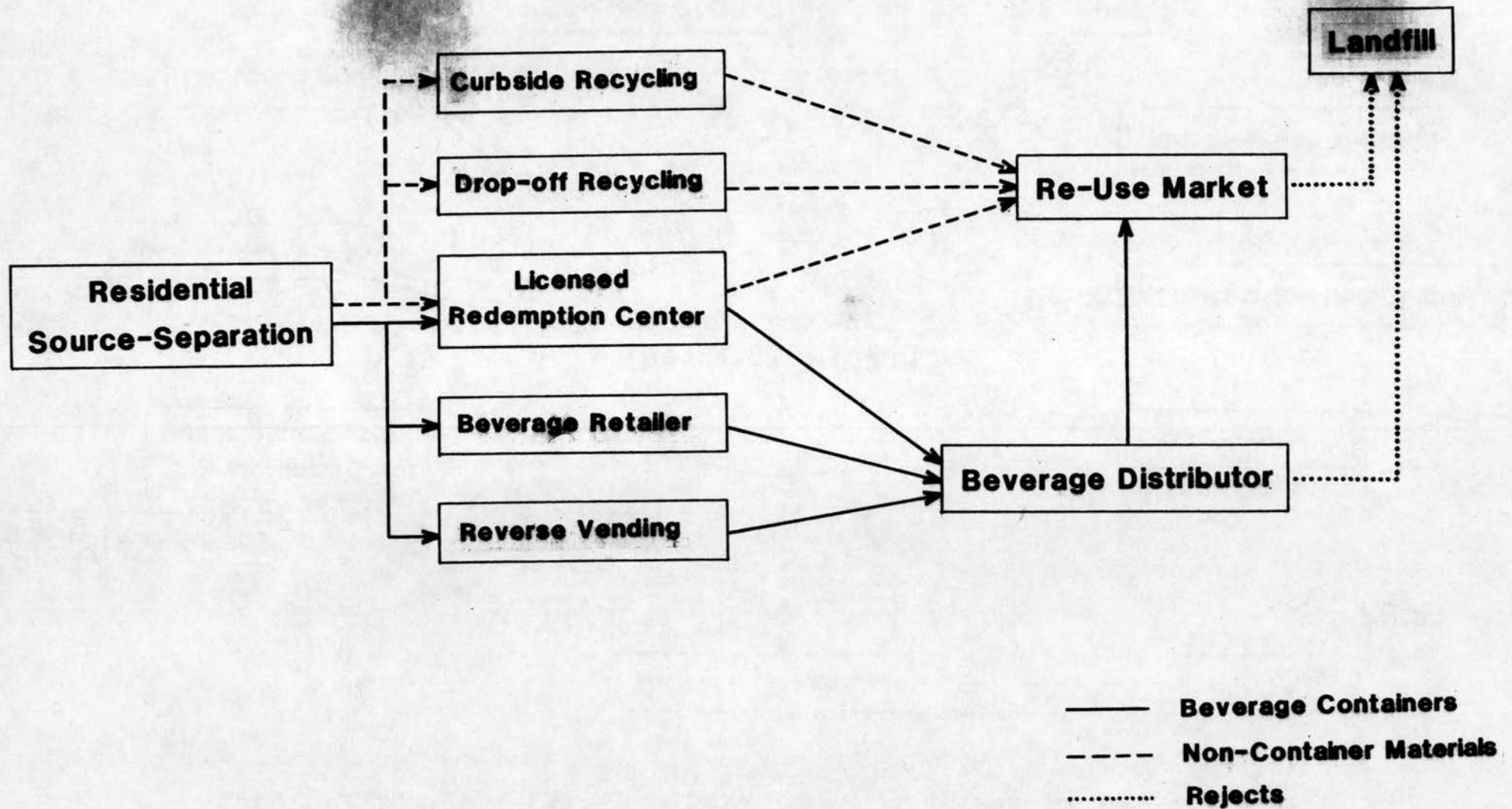
SUMMARY OF MINNESOTA'S PROPOSAL: THE CONTAINER DEPOSIT BILL

- Establishes a deposit value of ten cents on throwaway beverage containers (nonrefillable) that contain beer, wine, wine coolers, carbonated and noncarbonated beverages. The distributor charges the deposit on products sold to retailers, who in turn charge the deposit to the consumer.
- A consumer may return empty containers, and receive the ten-cent refund, to retailers or to local redemption (recycling) centers or to reverse vending machines.
- A retailer may petition the county to be exempt from taking back containers if there is a convenient recycling opportunity nearby.
- The distributor redeems the containers from retailers, redemption centers and operators of reverse vending machines, pays the deposit of ten cents and an additional handling allowance of two cents per container.
- Redeemed containers may not be disposed of at a landfill. Containers may not go to an energy recovery facility except for transfer to a recycler, unless there is no market.
- Encourages establishment of licensed redemption (recycling) centers as an alternative location for return and refund of nonrefillable beverage containers. Counties may designate cities or other local units of government to become licensing agents. Redemption centers that collect materials other than beverage containers or are associated with curbside recycling programs have priority for licensing.
- Establishes a public education program to promote awareness of the container deposit system and other recycling opportunities.
- Requires quarterly payment by the distributor of unredeemed deposits to the state. Overpayment and deficits will be reconciled at the end of the year.
- Establishes an unredeemed container deposit fund in the state treasury to finance programs including labor dislocation (related to deposit legislation), public education relating to solid waste recycling efforts, community beautification (litter pickup), solid waste management and resource recovery, household hazardous waste collection, and other resource conservation priorities, including RIM (percentage).
- Requires the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to administer and report on the effectiveness of container deposit annually.

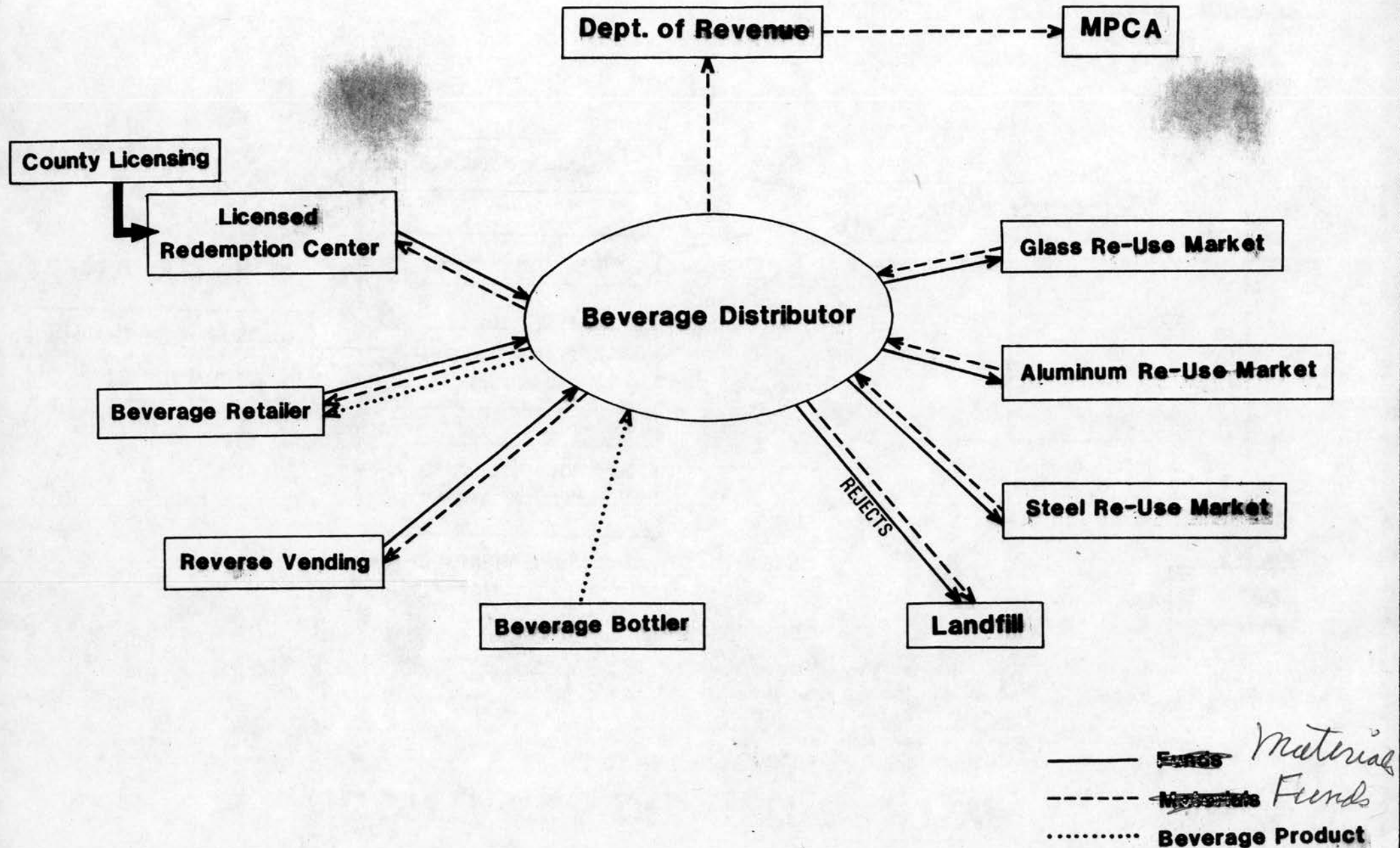




# CONTAINER DEPOSIT SYSTEM



# DEPOSIT FUNDS AND MATERIALS SYSTEM





## ASSUMPTIONS OF CONTAINER DEPOSIT LEGISLATION

### System

- a container deposit system will complement the existing Metro Area recycling efforts
- without container deposit, no recycling system will develop outstate
- the counties, through licensing redemption centers, will assure an adequate and convenient redemption system of retailers and centers
- counties will develop plans for locating and licensing redemption centers

### Source Separation

- there will be an increase in source separation of beverage containers due to the increase in their value
- there may be an increase in source separation of other recyclable materials

### Redemption

- 90 percent of glass, aluminum and steel beverage containers will be redeemed
- existing recyclers (programs, contractors and centers) will become redemption centers
- the retailer will participate in the redemption system
- distributors will play a major role in the redemption system
- there will be an increase in the reuse of glass, aluminum and steel from beverage containers
- redeemed beverage container material will not be landfilled

### Markets

- existing local markets for recyclable materials (glass, aluminum) will be available to accept container deposit material at prices that will remain stable
- a reuse market for plastic will be developed

### Funding

- the unclaimed deposits will provide a means to support a statewide waste management system
- the two cents handling fee will cover the cost of establishing and operating the redemption system
- a redemption system will be developed and funds for redemption centers will be made available, if necessary
- unredeemed deposits will not be available for this use until FY90, with no appropriation in the bill for FY88 and 89

- general revenue funds will be available to pay for public education, technical assistance, administration and developing the collection system for containers
- the proposed system will be capable of tracking and accounting for the proposed volume of containers and funds

#### Other

- the loss of jobs in the container industry will be offset by the increase in jobs in the collection and transportation system
- container deposit will not have a long-term effect on the consumer's beverage purchasing pattern
- there will be a substantial reduction in beverage container litter

#### Underlying Principles

- residential generators are key to landfill abatement
- container deposit is an easy way for the generator to recycle
- glass, aluminum and steel are the key materials to be recycled
- source separation is the preferred method for recycling
- financial incentives will change recycling behavior
- funds for variety of public uses will be generated through unredeemed deposits
- regulation and enforcement are necessary to make recycling work

KP0231:PHENV2  
3.18.87

glass Kowalski's — Tex & Univ.  
"getting rid of bottles  
going to plastic anyway

off premise  
consumption

#### ASSUMPTIONS OF CURRENT RECYCLING SYSTEM

sign on market -  
MPCA does not  
License

Kansack

Plastic  
Recycling

#### Assumptions

- by 1990 no unprocessed waste will be landfilled
- by 1990, at least 16% of the waste stream will be recycled
- increased costs of solid waste disposal will increase recycling
- increased costs of solid waste disposal may increase illegal dumping
- low-tech abatement is labor intensive and creates jobs
- under the present system, recycling activity out state will never equal that in the Metro area
- the waste generator should pay the costs of abatement
- the recycling system is developing over time
- the long-term funding sources for abatement will be identified in the near future
- cities and towns are the primary implementors
- counties are responsible for development of the system
- really effective recycling will glut the local markets
- markets for recyclable materials can be volatile and are influenced by national and international events

Henn Co  
Burner

#### Underlying Principles

- residential and commercial/industrial generators are both important in abatement
- a balanced solid waste management system is needed with a variety of low and high-tech methods
- recycling service should be provided as a public service
- low-tech recycling needs some form of public subsidy
- reuse markets are necessary to make the recycling system work
- recycling is done for environmental and conservation reasons
- it takes cooperation and coordination among private and/or public groups to make recycling work

Fund-  
market  
& Product  
research

deposits  
don't  
solve  
every thing





## ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE MEETING

Wednesday  
March 18, 1987  
Room E  
3:00 p.m.

### AGENDA

#### AMENDED AGENDA

1. Approval of agenda and minutes of Feb. 18, 1987
2. 1986 Household Rebate Report Emerson
3. Predrafting Notice for Solid Waste Management Policy Plan (action) Ayers
- 2 4. Army Corps of Engineers Permit to Discharge to a Wetland in City of Ham Lake, Referral File No. 14093-1 (action) Osgood
- 3 5. Army Corps of Engineers Permit to Discharge to a Wetland Adjacent to Pike Lake, Referral File No. 14099-1 (action) Osgood
- 4 6. O'Connor Development Limitation, Referral File No. 10306-4 (action) Caswell
7. Container Deposit Discussion Boone/McGough

JOSEPHINE NUNN  
CHAIR

ENVIRONMENTAL



# METROPOLITAN COUNCIL MEETING

Thursday, April 9, 1987  
Council Chambers  
4:00 P.M.

## \*AMENDED **AGENDA**

- I. Call to Order
- II. Approval of Agenda
- III. Minutes: March 26, 1987
- IV. Business (AGENDA ITEMS MAY NOT BE TAKEN IN THE ORDER PRESENTED)
  - A. Consent List
    1. General
  - B. Report of the Metropolitan and Community Development Committee  
(Joan Campbell, Chair)
    1. City of Roseville Environmental Assessment Worksheet, Rosewood Corporate Center, Referral 14113-1
    - \*2. LaSalle Place Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Referral 13784-2
  - C. Report of the Metropolitan Systems Committee  
(Carol Flynn Chair)
    1. Consent List: Dakota County Request to Relocate Power Line in Lebanon Hills Regional Park
    2. Lake Minnetonka Regional Park Acquisition Master Plan, Referral 9254-1
  - D. Report of the Management Committee  
(Patrick Scully, Chair)
    1. Approval of Collateral for Investments - February, 1987
    - \*2. Amendment to Homart Agreement
    3. Supervisory Confidential Plan and Personnel Code
    - \*4. Budget Amendment Request for Needed Office Space-Related Consultant Services and Other Planning Expenses

\*5. Request for Contract Approval for Office Space Consulting Services with Radius Design, Inc.

\*6. Authorization to Submit FY 1988 Developmental Disabilities Grant Application

E. Report of the Environmental Resources Committee  
(Jo Nunn, Chair)

1. Council's Position on Container Deposit Legislation

V. Other Business

VI. Reports

A. Chair

B. Council Members

VII. Adjournment

Legislative Liaison

MCA001-CHADM2



METROPOLITAN COUNCIL  
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101  
291-6359

REPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE

DATE: April 2, 1987

TO: Metropolitan Council

SUBJECT: Council's Position on Container Deposit Legislation

BACKGROUND

At its meeting on April 1, 1987, the Environmental Resources Committee considered the above mentioned report. At three previous meetings, the Environmental Resources Committee held lengthy discussion on the Container Deposit Bill drafted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) for introduction in this legislative session.

ISSUES AND CONCERNS

After hearing testimony from proponents and opponents of this legislation, the committee identified four areas of concern relating to the implementation of a container deposit system in the Metropolitan Area.

1. The impacts of a container deposit/redemption system on the existing Metropolitan Area waste management system.
2. The ability of the counties to implement the redemption system called for in the Act.
3. The effects of container deposit on recycling and on landfilling.
4. The uses proposed for the unredeemed deposit fund.

The committee voted 3-1 to adopt the following recommendation.

RECOMMENDATION

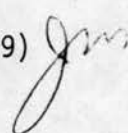
Recommend that the Metropolitan Council not support the Container Deposit Bill.

Respectfully submitted,

Josephine Nunn, Chair

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL  
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
612-291-6359

DATE: March 26, 1987  
TO: Environmental Resources Committee  
FROM: John McGough, Solid Waste Division (291-6389)  
SUBJECT: Container Deposit Legislation



On March 24, the Environmental Protection Subcommittee of the Senate Environmental and Natural Resources Committee held a lengthy hearing on the Container Deposit Bill (S.F. 959). The bill was referred to the full Senate committee without a recommendation. A Senate committee hearing on the bill, as well as House hearings, will be scheduled before April 10.

So that the Metropolitan Council position on this legislation can be forwarded to the legislature in time for these hearings, we have scheduled final ERC discussion and action on the container bill for the committee's April 1 meeting.

We will be distributing copies of the amended bill and additional background materials at the meeting.

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL  
Suite 300 Metro Square Building, St. Paul, Minnesota 55101  
612-291-6359

DATE: March 31, 1987  
TO: Environmental Resources Committee  
FROM: John McGough, Katy Boone (Solid Waste Division)  
SUBJECT: Action on Container Deposit Legislation

At three previous meetings, the Environmental Resources Committee has held lengthy discussion on the Container Deposit Bill drafted by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) for introduction in this legislative session. After hearing from proponents and opponents of this legislation, the committee identified four areas of concern relating to the implementation of a container deposit system in the Metropolitan Area. They were as follows:

1. The impacts of a container deposit/redemption system on the existing Metropolitan Area waste management system.
2. The ability of the counties to implement the redemption system called for in the Act.
3. The effects of container deposit on recycling and on landfills.
4. The uses proposed for the unredeemed deposit fund.

To help the committee take a position on container deposit legislation, Council staff has met with MPCA and county staffs and with representatives of the recycling industry to identify possible changes in the current bill that could address the Council's concerns.

ALTERNATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COUNCIL ACTION

1. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council support the Container Deposit Bill as currently written.
2. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council support the Container Deposit Bill with changes.
3. Recommend that the Metropolitan Council not support the Container Deposit Bill.

Summarized on the attached pages are some amendment options the Council might consider in its recommendation on this legislation.



OPTIONAL CHANGES IN THE CONTAINER DEPOSIT BILL  
TO DEAL WITH THE COUNCIL'S CONCERNS

A. Concern Regarding Impact on Current Recycling System

1. To discourage the use of nonbiodegradable materials for beverage containers, there should be a graduated system for deposits based on the size of containers and the recyclability of the material.
2. To guarantee the continuation of effective curbside and drop off programs, require that the non-container recyclables (newspapers, food cans and glass, etc.) continue to be collected through curbside or drop-off programs.
3. To minimize the effect of container deposit on the current recycling system, exempt any county that is currently recycling at a higher rate than the expected 2.69% of the waste stream (95% redemption of beverage containers).
4. Raise the handling fee from 2 cents per container to better cover the costs.
5. Require that local redemption centers accept all recyclable materials.

B. Concern Regarding Impact on Counties

1. Require that all redemption be done through retailers so counties would not have to do any additional licensing.
2. Remove requirement that counties or MPCA license any local redemption centers.
3. Provide a general fund appropriation to the counties to set up the redemption system, including planning the system, develop and license the redemption centers and exempt retailers.

C. Concern Regarding Impact on Landfills

1. For containers redeemed in the Metropolitan Area, the Metropolitan Council would decide what and when materials are not recyclable and can be landfilled or processed at a resource recovery facility.
2. In order to be counted toward a metropolitan county's recycling goal, the redeemed beverage containers must be documented as recycled.
3. Prohibit the classification of the redemption process as a municipal solid waste processing technique for the purposes of the 1990 deadline on landfills.

D. Concern Regarding Use of Unredeemed Deposits

1. Require all unredeemed deposits be given to the counties by the Department of Revenue.
2. Require all unredeemed deposits be used for solid waste management.

3. Develop a distribution formula to give a fair share of the unredeemed deposits to the metro area counties.
4. To minimize the number of redeemed containers landfilled and to maximize the amount of non-container material reused, the first priority for use of the funds by the counties should be the development of an outstate transportation system for these materials to markets.
5. Leave all the unredeemed deposits with the distributor in the private redemption system.

# New England CRInc.: an efficient operation

by Al Carolla

Al Carolla is with Cavert Wire Company Inc. of Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

A framed thumbnail sketch on a paper place mat hangs in the president's office of New England Container Recovery Inc. (CRInc.). Doodled before the company was established, the drawing is a layout of the firm's original plant. "This was the first step in the planning stages of this company," Colonel (retired) Richard J. Kattar, president and chief operating officer, explained. "Our entire operation was thoroughly researched and organized before a person was hired or a piece of machinery purchased."

Comprehensive planning by a team of four former military executives was a critical part of the process that has made New England CRInc. one of the country's smoothest and most efficient recycling operations. Since its founding in 1982 as Mass. CRInc., the company has grown from servicing 2,000 customers in Massachusetts to more than 5,000 customers throughout New England and neighboring states.

Kattar has shaped the firm into an effective tool of the beverage industry. "We began with a simple system that enabled Mass. CRInc. to service our state quite well. As time passed, we got smarter, using less space to accomplish more recycling. We were able to add volume sales with little or no capital expenditure," Kattar stated. In November 1985, after expanding its business into surrounding states, Mass. CRInc. officially became New England CRInc.

Today, CRInc.'s customers can be found in Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, parts of New Hampshire and Rhode Island and soon in parts of New York. Clients include 62 malt beverage distributors and 31 soft drink distributors, all serviced from three processing facilities in Massachusetts and a forward dispatch site in Connecticut.

## Processing procedure

New England CRInc.'s 55 to 70 drivers

(depending on the season) collect pre-sorted bottles and cans at the customers' business locations. "The trickiest part is efficient route scheduling for our drivers," noted A. J. Gasper, CRInc.'s customer service coordinator. "As our manual system was refined, we retained a Boston-based software design company to create a computerized means of scheduling daily routes. Automated Transportation Route Planning System allows most of our trucks to arrive at the processing facilities with full loads, using fewer driver hours and less fuel. Our operation is becoming more streamlined."

At three processing facilities, items are unloaded, sorted and counted by a number of methods, including an electric eye. Data are fed into a computer and a check for the deposit and handling fee is mailed to the retailer.

Some 91,000 tons of glass, aluminum, corrugated containers and plastic are processed annually. All materials brought in by the drivers are sorted, counted and crushed, including the plastic bags in which the empty containers are carried. While most materials are baled, glass is sorted by color, crushed to less than two square inches and shipped by rail or truck.

For baling corrugated containers and aluminum, the firm uses eight Balemaster horizontal balers with automatic tie. Four horizontal closed end balers from International Baler are used for baling plastics.

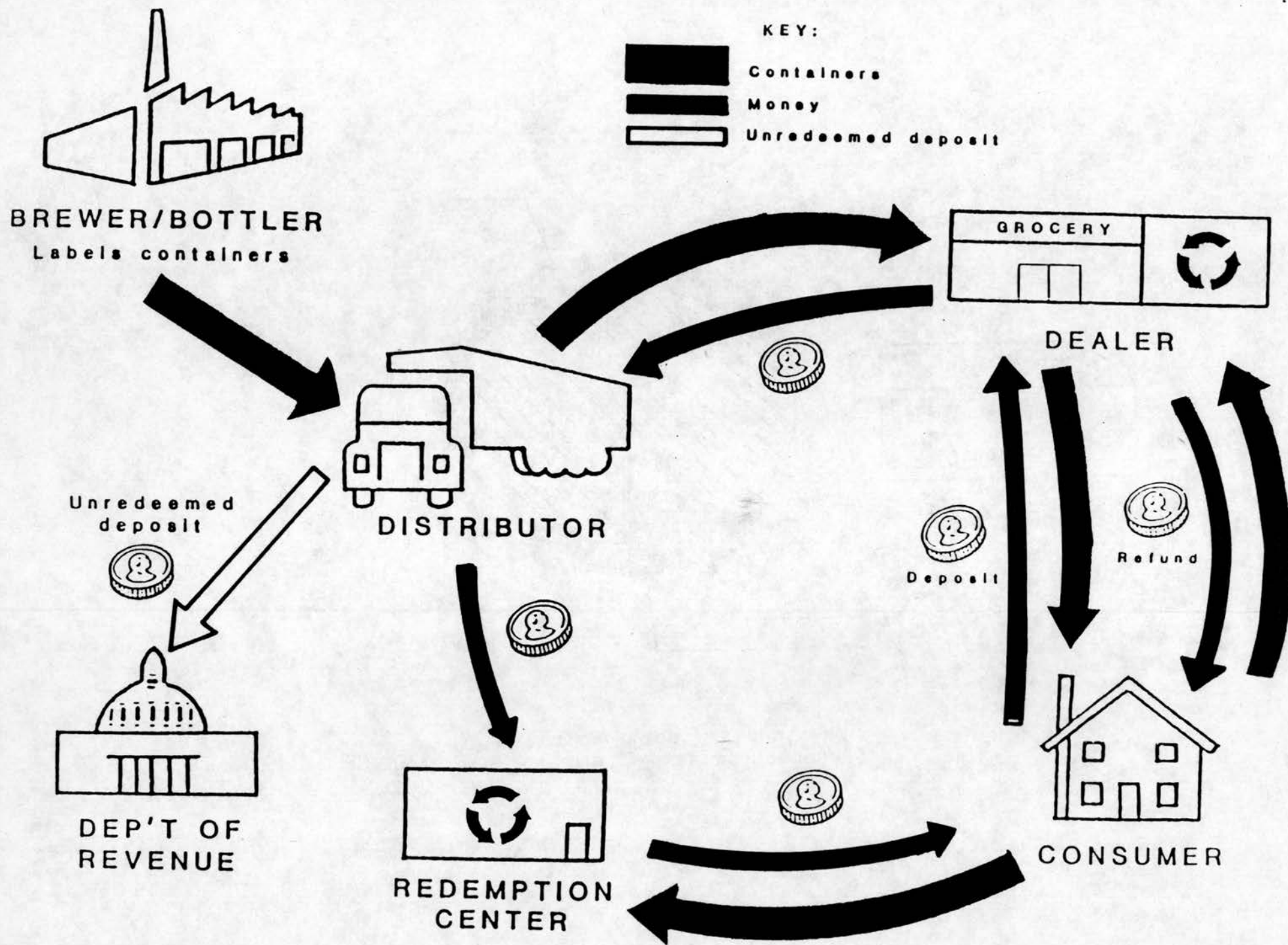
The bales weigh from 300 to over 1,200 pounds and are tied with Cavert Wire Company's 12-gauge black, strand annealed automatic baling wire. (Strand annealing eliminates hard and soft spots, and insures uniform quality and maximum strength.) Each year, CRInc. uses over 3.5 million feet of Cavert wire to bale over 19,000 tons of material. For example, over 69 feet of wire are needed to tie each 650- to 700-pound aluminum bale. Each day, CRInc. ties approximately 125 bales of aluminum alone. Cavert's New England



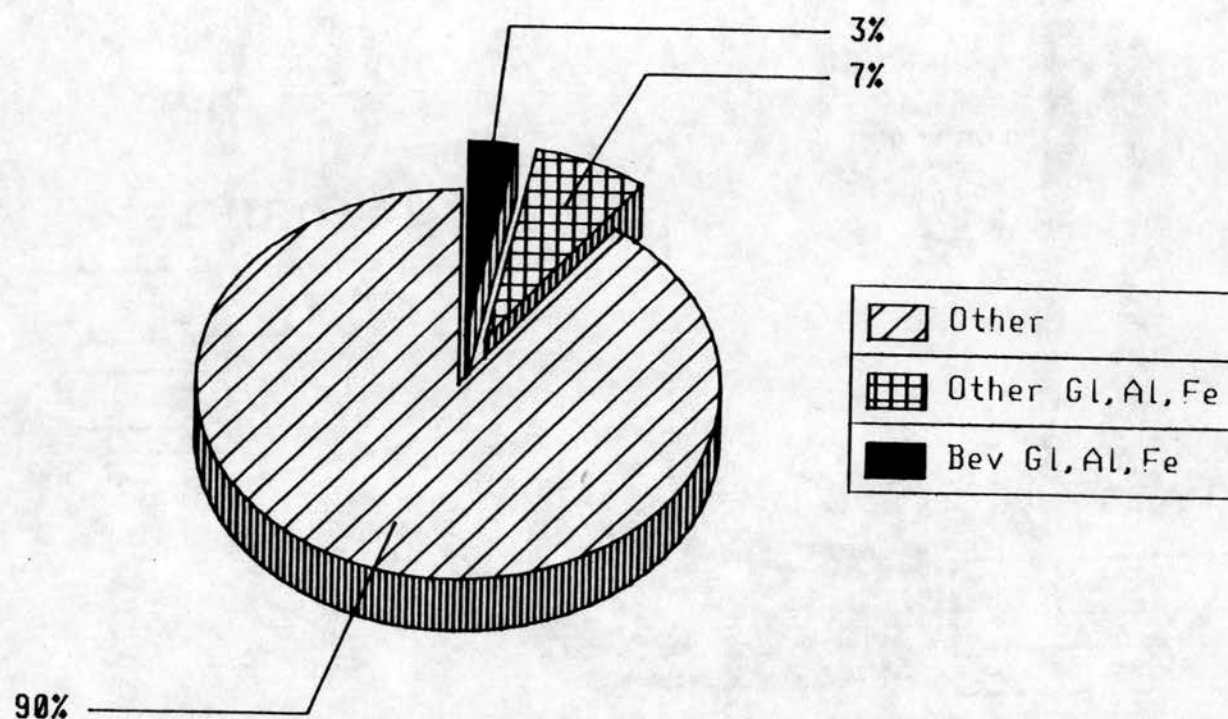


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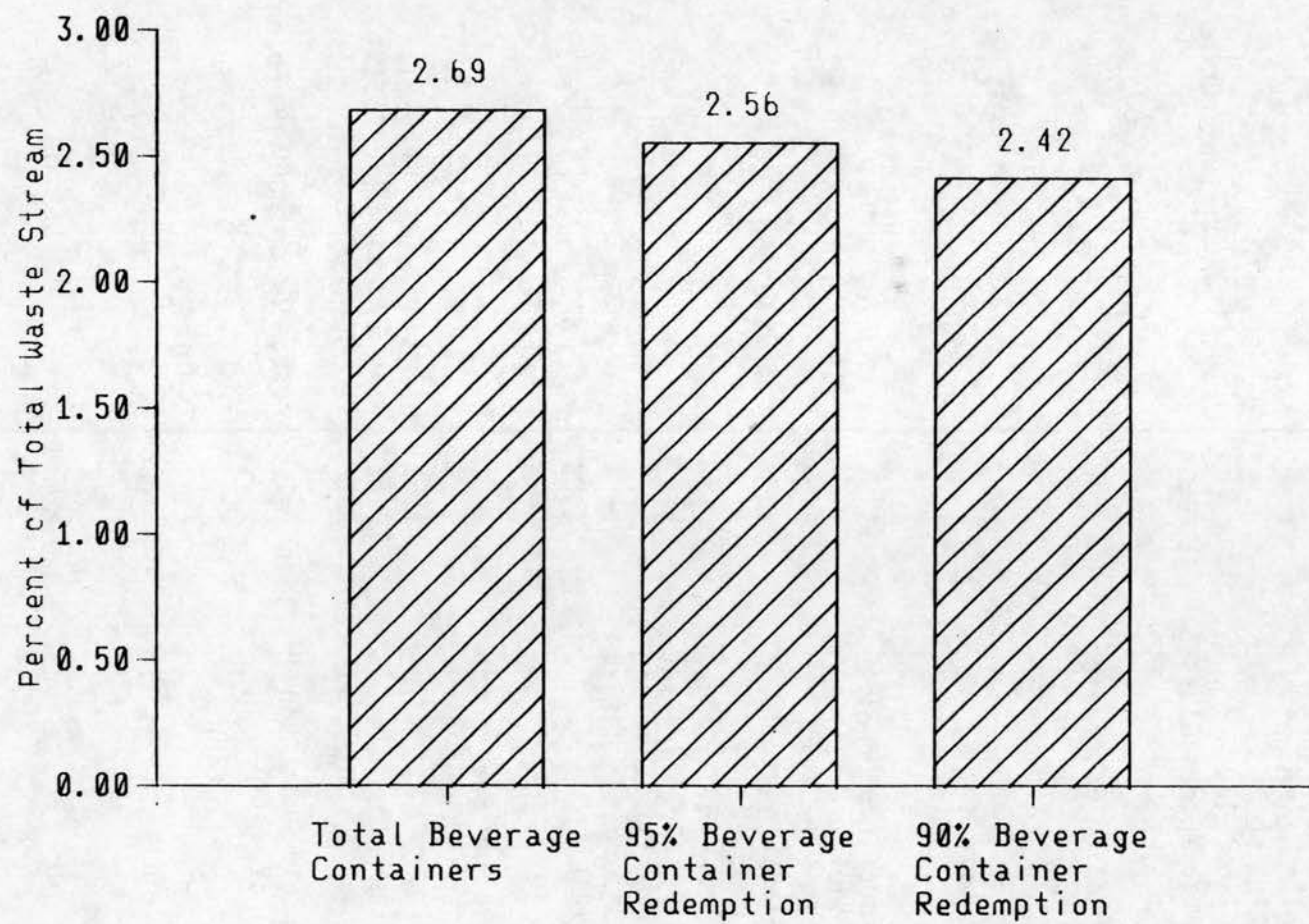


Beverage Container Waste as Component  
of Total Metropolitan Waste Stream





Total Beverage Container Waste and Impact  
of 90 & 95 Percent Beverage Container Redemption



INFORMATION FROM LOCAL RECYCLING PROGRAMS

<u>Program/Vendor</u>	<u>% Total Volume Collected</u>	<u>\$ Per Ton</u>	<u>% Beverage Containers</u>	<u>% Total Revenue</u>
City Drop-off				
Columbia Heights				
Aluminum	.63%	\$420/ton		17%
Clear Glass	5.6%	\$40/ton	unknown	15%
Amber/Green Glass	3.0%			8%
Recycling Contractor				
MERC				
Aluminum	.7%			18%
Glass	25.0%		64%	31%
Bi-metal	.5%			1%
Nonprofit Drop-off				
Goodwill				
Aluminum	.1%			
Glass	24.0%	\$40/ton		
Recycling Contractor				
Northland Recycling				
(Commercial Accts.)				
Glass	75.0%	\$75/ton	all	85%
Recycling Contractor				
Super Cycle				
Aluminum	1.5%	\$540/ton	all	18%
Glass	25.0%	\$75/ton	55%	42%

Source: Phone conversations with program or company representatives 2/6 - 2/11/87.

COMPARISON OF STATE CONTAINER DEPOSIT LEGISLATION

	<u>Connecticut</u>	<u>Iowa</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Michigan</u>	<u>Maine</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Vermont</u>	<u>Delaware</u>
Effective Date	1/80	7/79	1/83	1/78	1/78	9/83	10/71	4/72	7/79
Legislative Intent	NA	NA	Litter Reduction Conserv.	Litter Reduction Solid Waste	Litter Reduction Solid Waste	Litter Reduction	Litter Reduction	Litter Reduction	Litter Reduction
Amt. of Deposit	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents (under 32 oz.) 10 cents (over 32 oz.)	10 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum
Handling Fee	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	-	2 cents	1.5 cents	-	2 cents or 20% of deposit	20% of deposit
Deposit Initiation Level	Retailer to Distributor	Retailer to Distributor	Distributor to Bottler	Retailer to Distributor	Retailer to Distributor	Retailer to Distributor	Retailer to Distributor	Consumer to Retailer	Retailer to Distributor
Independent Redemption Centers	Yes	Yes	NA	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	NA
State Use of Unredeemed Funds	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Types of Beverages Covered	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks, Wine Coolers	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Beverages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks
1985 Redemption Rate (%)	91%	93%	85%	90%	93%	80%	91%	90%	NA
Beverage Container Litter Reduction	NA	79%	NA	81%	78%	70%	83%	76%	NA
Solid Waste Reduction	NA	NA	5%	3-8%	NA	4%	4%	NA	NA
Mandatory Container Recycling	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No



# JOB GAINS (LOSSES) IN CONTAINER DEPOSIT STATES BY SECTOR

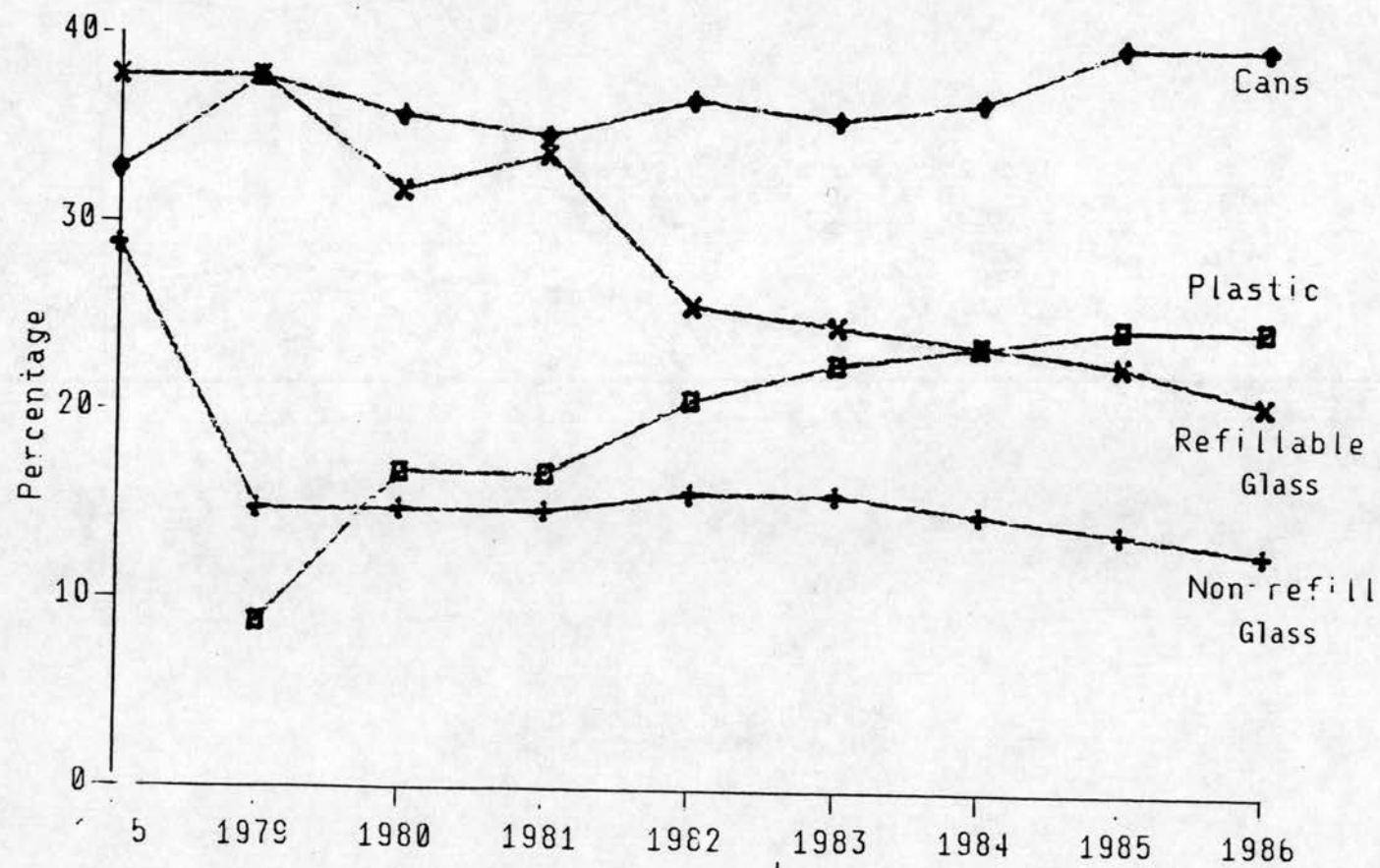
	<u>Glass</u>	<u>Can</u>	<u>Plastics</u>	<u>Soft Drink Distributors</u>	<u>Beer Distributors</u>	<u>Beverage Centers</u>	<u>Recycling</u>	<u>Retailers</u>
Oregon	(200)	(140-162)	NA	82-98	50-60	63-70*	NA	200-250
Michigan	(167)	(73)	NA	720	600	NA	19	3,500
Maine	NA	NA	NA	.....50.....		NA	80	396
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	.....150.....		NA	200-300	NA
Connecticut	(100)		NA	.....55.....		NA	120	NA
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	.....400.....		NA	200	NA
New York	(348)	(135)	159	455 .....700-1100.....		1020-1260	730	2,500
Massachusetts	No statistics available-----							
Delaware	No statistics available-----							

\*Distributors common carrier trucking

## Sources:

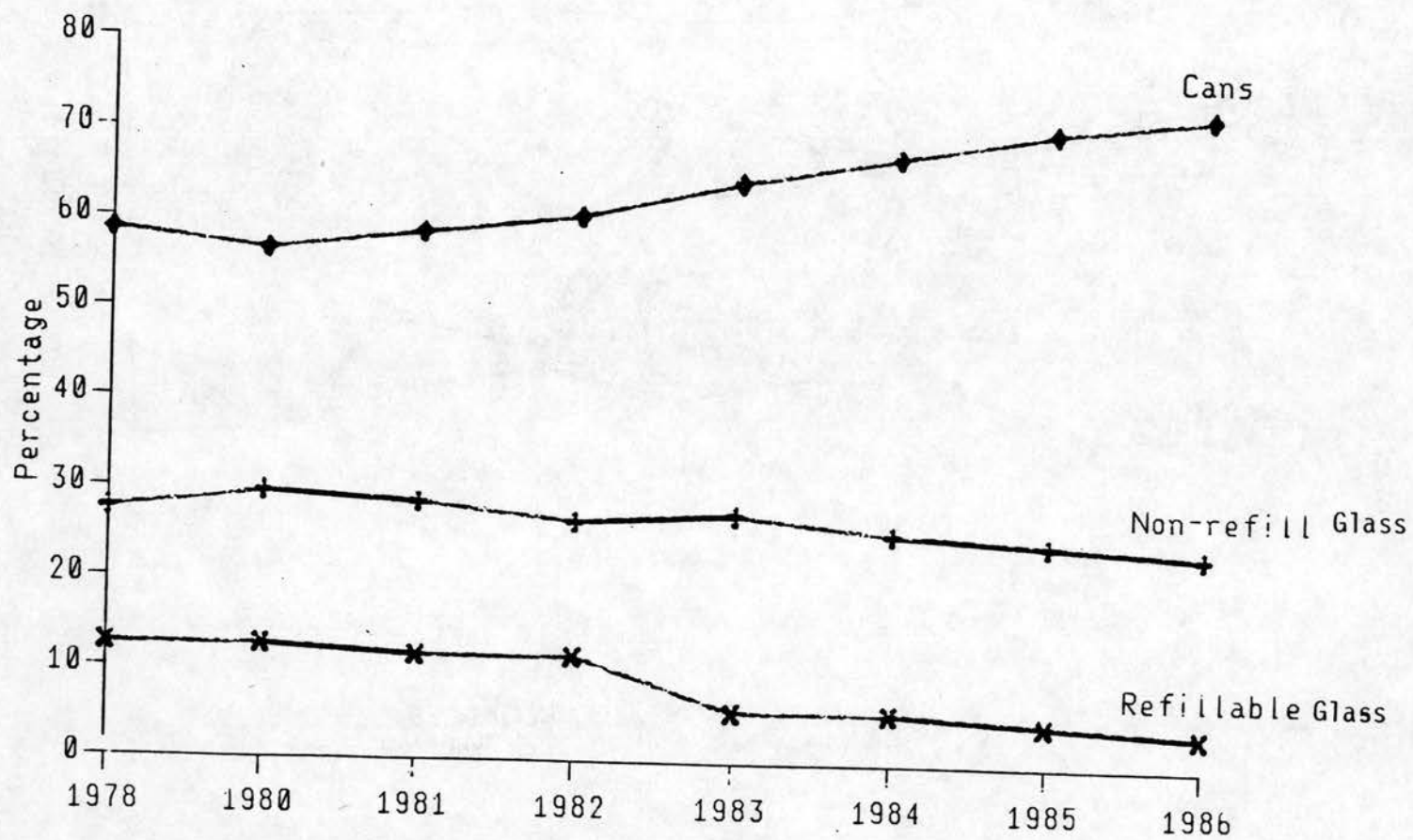
- General Accounting Office. 1980. State's Experience With Beverage Container Deposit Laws Shows Positive Benefits. Report by the Comptroller Gen. of the U.S.
- Nelson A. Rockefeller Inst. of Government. 1985. The New York Returnable Beverage Container Law: The First Year
- Moore and Scott. 1983. "Beverage Container Deposit Laws: A Survey of the Issues and Results," Journal of Consumer Affairs 17(1): 57-80
- Leffords and Webster. 1977. Vermont 5 Cent Deposits, A Report on Vermont's experience with beverage container deposit legislation over a Four Year Period.
- Shireman, William K., et al. 1981. Can and Bottle Bills, California Public Interest Research Group and Stanford Environmental Laws Society Study Group Report

# NATIONAL SOFT DRINK CONTAINER MIX BY PERCENTAGE OF MARKET SHARE



Sources: National Soft Drink Association  
CALPIRG

NATIONAL BEER CONTAINER MIX  
BY PERCENTAGE OF MARKET SHARE



Sources: National Soft Drink Association  
Brewers Almanac



### Three Recycling Scenarios for Minnesota

Scenario 1 (Existing): This is a picture of what is occurring now in recycling. The tonnages are from multi-material (two or more materials) residential recycling programs, including curbside and drop-off around the State. These figures do not include commercial waste recycling, e.g. corrugated, white goods, etc. because citizens of Minnesota do not directly participate in those activities. Statewide, residents of 30 counties are unable to participate in recycling activities because there are no opportunities. The cost of this scenario is unknown.

Scenario 2 (Curbside/Public Education)\*: This scenario proposes to develop multi-material curbside recycling in all of the Metropolitan counties and in the 15 largest counties of the State. The recycling rates shown also include any existing recycling that is occurring. This scenario assumes that curbside programs with bins for storage of materials and public education are used because these programs experience the highest participation and volume of recovered materials. (1,2) The participation rate assumed is 52 percent and the volume of materials is 60 pounds per month from each participating household. The participation rate is at least double the average participation rate of curbside programs in the metropolitan area. The volume of materials per household was provided by Super Cycle (St. Paul), and is at least double the volume of recyclable materials per household currently experienced in the existing Minneapolis and St. Louis Park Curbside Recycling Programs. Therefore, this

represents a best case scenario. Statewide, 24 counties could not offer recycling opportunities to residents because of their rural nature. The cost of this scenario is around \$2,600,000 for the three bin system of storage in the Greater Minnesota area and around \$12,900,000 for the Metropolitan area (exclusive of St. Louis Park which already has bins). The statewide public education cost is around \$600,000 annually. The cost to each city which contracts the program to the recycler is \$45.00 per ton, according to Super Cycle for a statewide cost of around \$7,200,000. This total cost is around \$23,300,000 or \$9.00 per person for each of the counties served. The amount of materials recycled under this proposed scenario is around 160,000 tons or four percent of the total solid waste stream, statewide. If the volume of recyclable materials collected from each participating household is based on existing recycling programs, then the waste recycled is 80,000 or two percent of the total solid waste stream statewide.

Scenario 3 (Deposit)\*: This scenario requires beverage containers to be returned to redemption (recycling) centers or retailers for recycling. The scenario estimates 95 percent of the beverage containers will be returned for recycling. The scenario assumes all existing recycling programs will lose 24 percent of their volume due to removal of beverage containers, but will gain an additional ten percent volume of other types of materials through increased awareness (1,2) of recycling activities. This loss will not occur if an existing recycling center becomes a redemption center; therefore this represents a worst case scenario. Growth or expansion of recycling programs beyond this point was not included although it will occur. Statewide, all 87 counties would be able to offer

recycling opportunities to their residents. The cost statewide, is estimated at \$54,200,000, which is around \$13.00 per person for each of the counties served. The amount of materials recycled under this scenario is 208,000 tons per year or six percent of the total solid waste stream, statewide.

T1

\*Note: There are two variables which impact both scenarios 2 and 3; time and certainty. First is the time of implementation or, the amount of time elapsed between the program initiation and the time when the predicted recycling rate occurs. For scenario 2, the time of implementation is estimated at three years. For scenario 3, the time of implementation is one year or less. The second variable is certainty. The participation rates, volumes and time predicted for scenario 2 have not occurred on a statewide basis in any state in the nation, although they have occurred in isolated community programs. The rates, volumes and time predicted for scenario 3 have been experienced by the states which have deposit legislation in effect for a minimum of three years.

- (1) Geller, E. Scott, et. al. 1982. Preserving the Environment: Strategies for Change Pergamon Press
- (2) Jacobs, Harvey E. and Baily, Jon S. 1982. "Evaluating Participation in a Residential Recycling Program". Journal of Environmental Systems Vol 12(2), 1982-83



Multi-material Residential Recycling Rates  
as a Percentage of Total Solid Waste Disposal\*

	(Existing) <u>Scenario 1</u>	Existing and New (Curbside, Public Ed) <u>Scenario 2</u> high/realistic	Existing and New (Deposit) <u>Scenario 3</u>
<u>County</u>			
<u>Metro</u>			
Anoka	.4%	5%/3%	5%
Carver	4%	7%/5%	8%
Dakota	.7%	6%/3%	5%
Hennepin	7%	7%/3%	11%
Ramsey	1%	7%/3%	8%
Scott	3%	3%/1%	7%
Washington	.3%	3%/1%	5%
<u>Non-metro</u>			
Aitkin	0%	0%	7%
Becker	0+%	0+%	6%
Beltrami	5%	5%	11%
Benton	4%	4%	8%
Big Stone	2%	2%	8%
Blue Earth	0+%	5%/3%	7%
Brown	.1%	.1%	6%
Carlton	0+%	0+%	6%
Cass	0%	0%	6%
Chippewa	1%	1%	7%
Chisago	3%	3%	9%
Clay	4%	10%/6%	11%
Clearwater	0%	0%	5%
Cook	.5%	.5%	7%
Cottonwood	0+%	0+%	7%
Crow Wing	0%	3%/2%	7%
Dodge	.1%	.1%	2%
Douglas	4%	4%	11%
Faribault	5%	5%	12%
Fillmore	2%	2%	9%
Freeborn	10%	16%/13%	15%
Goodhue	1%	4%/2%	8%
Grant	0+%	0+%	6%
Houston	1%	1%	8%
Isanti	0+%	0+%	7%
Itasca	0+%	3%/1%	8%
Jackson	1%	1%	7%
Kanabec	.8%	.8%	8%
Kandiyohi	5%	9%/7%	11%
Kittson	0%	0%	7%
Koochiching	0+%	0+%	8%
Lac Qui Parle	.5%	.5%	9%
Lake	0%	0%	8%

County

Lake of the Woods	0+%	0+%	7%
LeSueur	0+%	0+%	8%
Lincoln	.4%	.4%	7%
Lyon	9%	9%	15%
McLeod	2%	2%	9%
Mahnomen	0%	0%	7%
Marshall	0%	0%	7%
Martin	6%	6%	13%
Meeker	3%	3%	10%
Mille Lacs	NA	NA	8%
Morrison	4%	4%	11%
Mower	0%	7%/3%	7%
Murray	.6%	.6%	8%
Nicollet	0+%	0+%	7%
Nobles	6%	6%	12%
Norman	2%	2%	19%
Olmsted	3%	8%/4%	9%
Otter Tail	0+%	3%/1%	7%
Pennington	0%	0%	7%
Pine	0+%	0+%	7%
Pipestone	.6%	.6%	8%
Polk	1%	1%	8%
Pope	4%	4%	11%
Red Lake	0%	0%	6%
Redwood	5%	5%	12%
Renville	.4%	.4%	8%
Rice	0+%	4%/2%	7%
Rock	1%	1%	9%
Roseau	0%	0%	7%
St. Louis	.1%	2%/1%	7%
Sherburne	4%	4%	10%
Sibley	0+%	0+%	6%
Stearns	7%	10%/9%	13%
Steele	3%	3%	12%
Stevens	NA	NA	8%
Swift	2%	2%	9%
Todd	2%	2%	9%
Traverse	.3%	.3%	6%
Wabasha	0%	0%	7%
Wadena	4%	4%	15%
Waseca	22%	22%	27%
Watsonwan	0%	0%	8%
Wilkin	0+%	0+%	6%
Winona	1%	5%/3%	8%
Wright	1%	2%/1%	8%
Yellow Medicine	.2%	.2%	7%

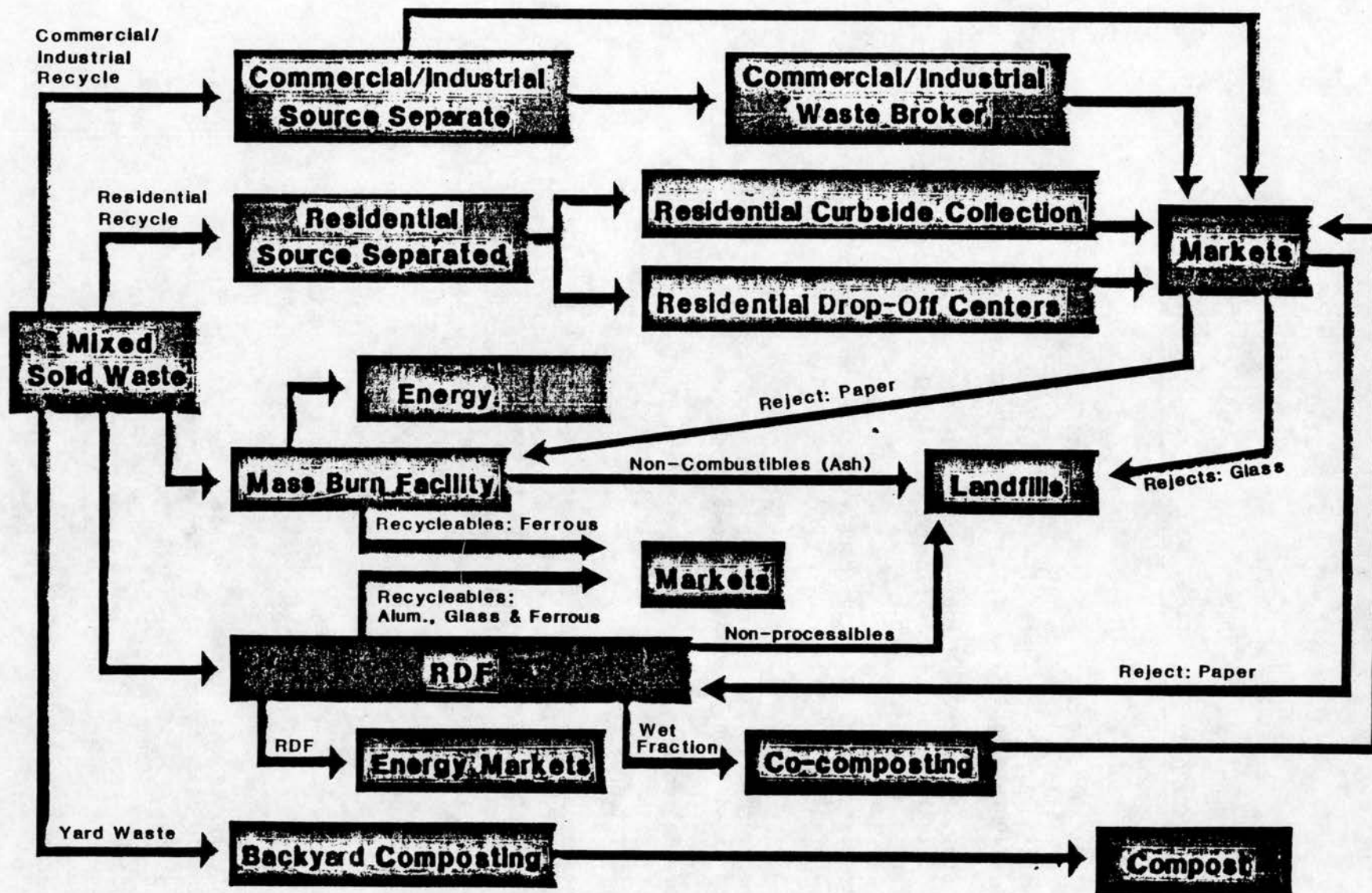
\*Note: 0+ represents cases where volunteers may be recycling one material (e.g., Boy Scouts recycling newspapers) but there is no multi-material recycling occurring in that county.

March 3, 1987

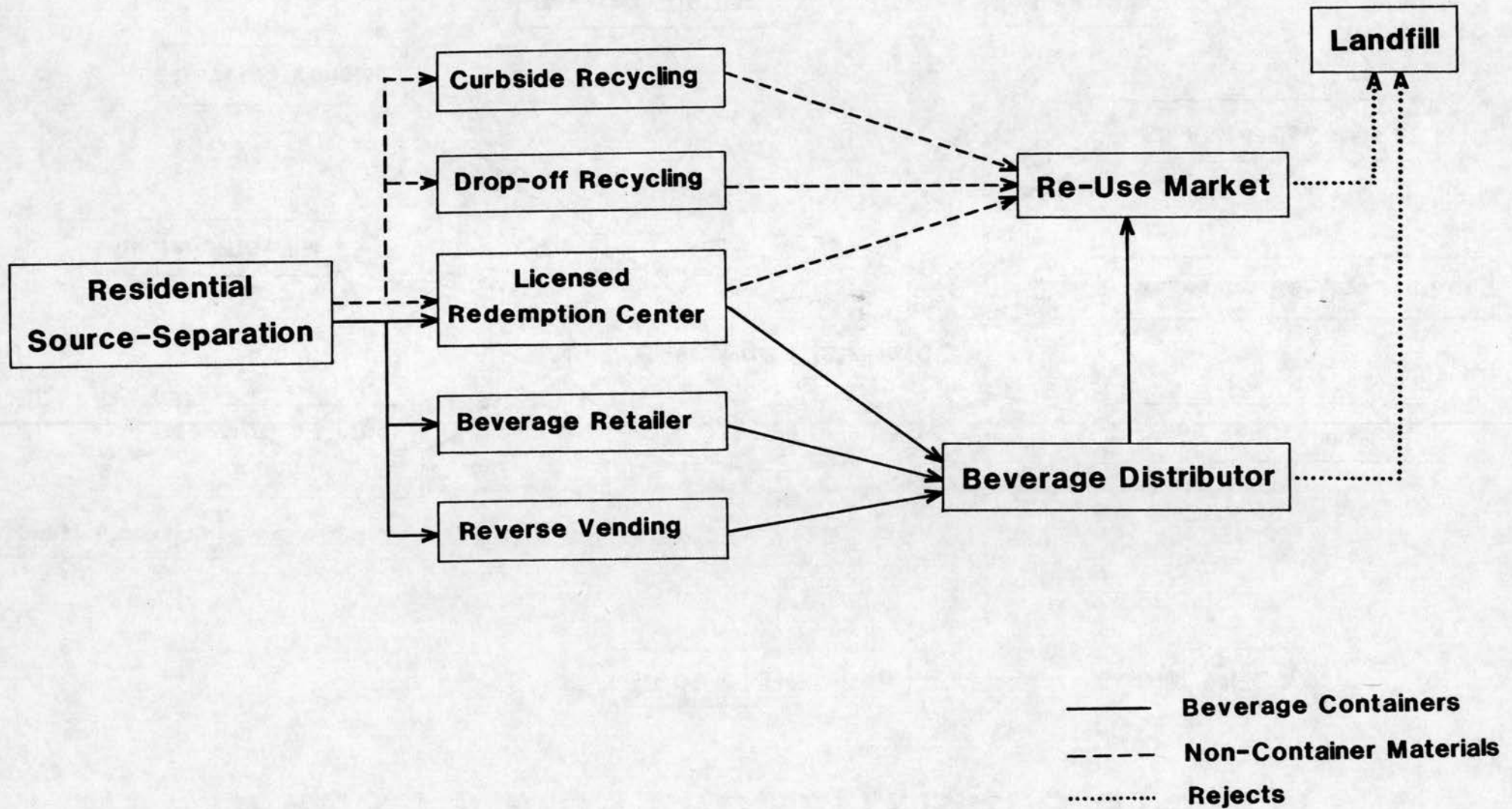
SUMMARY OF MINNESOTA'S PROPOSAL: THE CONTAINER DEPOSIT BILL

- Establishes a deposit value of ten cents on throwaway beverage containers (nonrefillable) that contain beer, wine, wine coolers, carbonated and noncarbonated beverages. The distributor charges the deposit on products sold to retailers, who in turn charge the deposit to the consumer.
- A consumer may return empty containers, and receive the ten-cent refund, to retailers or to local redemption (recycling) centers or to reverse vending machines.
- A retailer may petition the county to be exempt from taking back containers if there is a convenient recycling opportunity nearby.
- The distributor redeems the containers from retailers, redemption centers and operators of reverse vending machines, pays the deposit of ten cents and an additional handling allowance of two cents per container.
- Redeemed containers may not be disposed of at a landfill. Containers may not go to an energy recovery facility except for transfer to a recycler, unless there is no market.
- Encourages establishment of licensed redemption (recycling) centers as an alternative location for return and refund of nonrefillable beverage containers. Counties may designate cities or other local units of government to become licensing agents. Redemption centers that collect materials other than beverage containers or are associated with curbside recycling programs have priority for licensing.
- Establishes a public education program to promote awareness of the container deposit system and other recycling opportunities.
- Requires quarterly payment by the distributor of unredeemed deposits to the state. Overpayment and deficits will be reconciled at the end of the year.
- Establishes an unredeemed container deposit fund in the state treasury to finance programs including labor dislocation (related to deposit legislation), public education relating to solid waste recycling efforts, community beautification (litter pickup), solid waste management and resource recovery, household hazardous waste collection, and other resource conservation priorities, including RIM (percentage).
- Requires the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to administer and report on the effectiveness of container deposit annually.

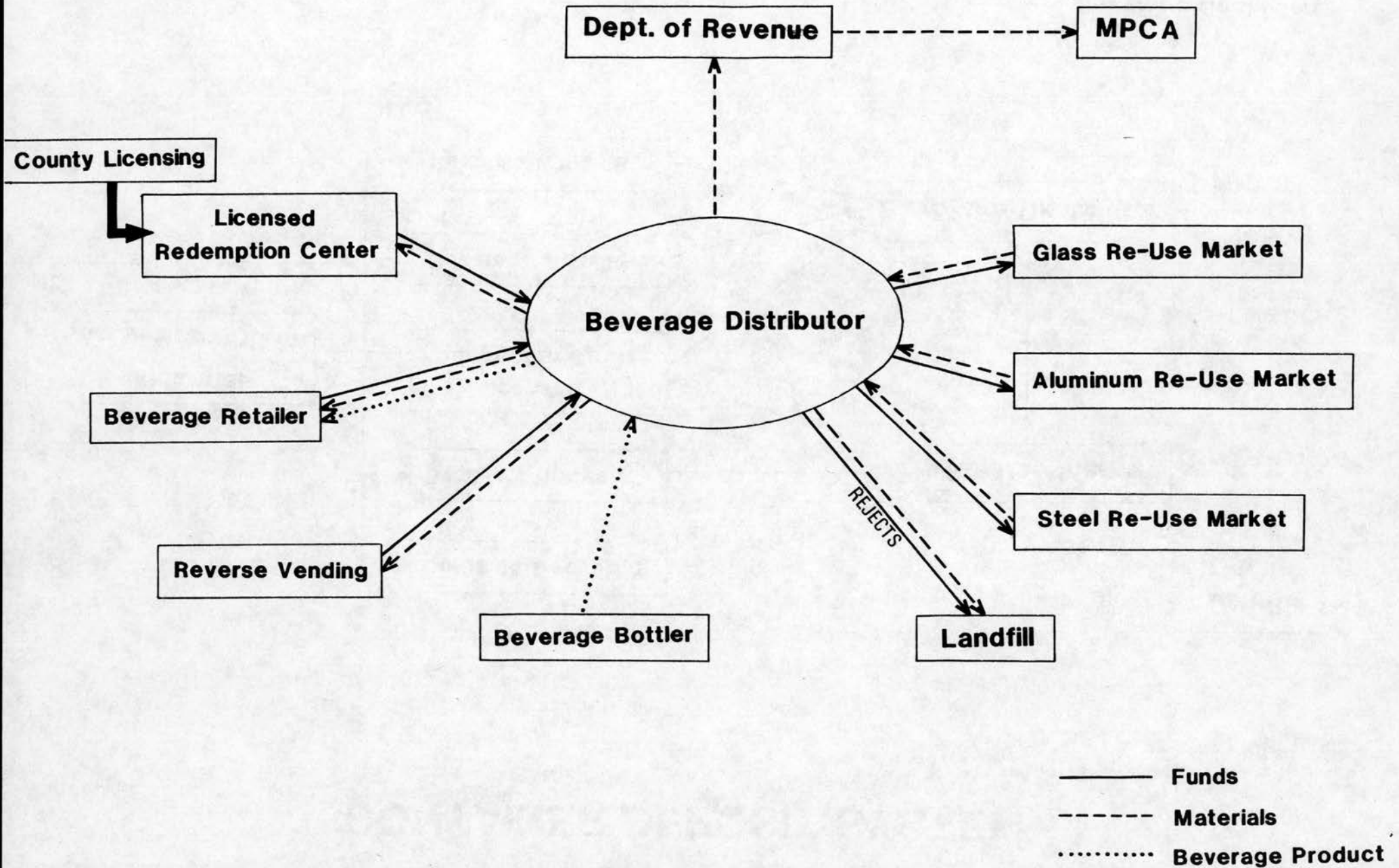




# CONTAINER DEPOSIT SYSTEM



# DEPOSIT FUNDS AND MATERIALS SYSTEM





## ASSUMPTIONS OF CONTAINER DEPOSIT LEGISLATION

### System

- a container deposit system will complement the existing Metro Area recycling efforts
- without container deposit, no recycling system will develop outstate
- the counties, through licensing redemption centers, will assure an adequate and convenient redemption system of retailers and centers
- counties will develop plans for locating and licensing redemption centers

### Source Separation

- there will be an increase in source separation of beverage containers due to the increase in their value
- there may be an increase in source separation of other recyclable materials

### Redemption

- 90 percent of glass, aluminum and steel beverage containers will be redeemed
- existing recyclers (programs, contractors and centers) will become redemption centers
- the retailer will participate in the redemption system
- distributors will play a major role in the redemption system
- there will be an increase in the reuse of glass, aluminum and steel from beverage containers
- redeemed beverage container material will not be landfilled

### Markets

- existing local markets for recyclable materials (glass, aluminum) will be available to accept container deposit material at prices that will remain stable
- a reuse market for plastic will be developed

### Funding

- the unclaimed deposits will provide a means to support a statewide waste management system
- the two cents handling fee will cover the cost of establishing and operating the redemption system
- a redemption system will be developed and funds for redemption centers will be made available, if necessary
- unredeemed deposits will not be available for this use until FY90, with no appropriation in the bill for FY88 and 89

- general revenue funds will be available to pay for public education, technical assistance, administration and developing the collection system for containers
- the proposed system will be capable of tracking and accounting for the proposed volume of containers and funds

#### Other

- the loss of jobs in the container industry will be offset by the increase in jobs in the collection and transportation system
- container deposit will not have a long-term effect on the consumer's beverage purchasing pattern
- there will be a substantial reduction in beverage container litter

#### Underlying Principles

- residential generators are key to landfill abatement
- container deposit is an easy way for the generator to recycle
- glass, aluminum and steel are the key materials to be recycled
- source separation is the preferred method for recycling
- financial incentives will change recycling behavior
- funds for variety of public uses will be generated through unredeemed deposits
- regulation and enforcement are necessary to make recycling work

KP0231:PHENV2  
3.18.87

## ASSUMPTIONS OF CURRENT RECYCLING SYSTEM

### Assumptions

- by 1990 no unprocessed waste will be landfilled
- by 1990, at least 16% of the waste stream will be recycled
- increased costs of solid waste disposal will increase recycling
- increased costs of solid waste disposal may increase illegal dumping
- low-tech abatement is labor intensive and creates jobs
- under the present system, recycling activity out state will never equal that in the Metro area
- the waste generator should pay the costs of abatement
- the recycling system is developing over time
- the long-term funding sources for abatement will be identified in the near future
- cities and towns are the primary implementors
- counties are responsible for development of the system
- really effective recycling will glut the local markets
- markets for recyclable materials can be volatile and are influenced by national and international events

### Underlying Principles

- residential and commercial/industrial generators are both important in abatement
- a balanced solid waste management system is needed with a variety of low and high-tech methods
- recycling service should be provided as a public service
- low-tech recycling needs some form of public subsidy
- reuse markets are necessary to make the recycling system work
- recycling is done for environmental and conservation reasons
- it takes cooperation and coordination among private and/or public groups to make recycling work



CONTAINER DEPOSIT LEGISLATION  
ISSUES AND IMPACTS  
FOR SCOTT COUNTY

The proposed container deposit legislation (SF 959 and HF 1085), if passed, will have some major impacts on Scott County as well as other counties--especially in the metropolitan area where solid waste management plans are being implemented. This bill is being proposed as a benefit to recycling when, in fact, it may seriously damage current efforts and destroy the recycled glass market. Some of the identifiable issues and impacts are:

Anchor Glass, Minnesota's only recycled glass market, will close due to market shifts resulting from a container deposit bill. This will cause an increase in costs for existing and planned efforts to recycle glass.

This bill will also remove beverage containers from county sponsored programs. Such containers are currently a major source of revenue for recycling programs. There must be compensation for this lost revenue and additional cost. As in Hennepin and Ramsey County, direct subsidies through property or other tax sources will likely be needed.

Scott County is currently meeting the recycling goal established by the Metropolitan Council. This is being accomplished primarily through voluntary drop off and curbside pick up programs. The County Solid Waste Master Plan (which is at the Metropolitan Council for review) identifies recycling programs to accomplish a 14% recycling goal by 1990, as established by the Metropolitan Council. This will be done through methods such as curbside collection which present minimal changes in public involvement. These methods have been shown to be the most effective. The Container Deposit Bill establishes redemption centers which will conflict with Scott County's existing and planned efforts. Containers cannot be redeemed with curbside collection.

Under the bill, redemption centers or recycling centers will have to be licensed by the counties. This will result in an estimated expense of \$1200.00 per center in staff time. It is estimated that to provide the minimum of convenient locations to Scott County citizens at least ten redemption centers will be needed. Monthly inspections will be needed to ensure that facilities are maintained in a sanitary condition. In addition to the cost and burden on staff time, there will be increased liability to the county. Dropoff centers often receive unwanted wastes, including hazardous waste, which become a problem and expense for the operators or the county.

Container deposit legislation will cost counties more than it will help! Anchor Glass Company in Shakopee would be forced to close because the majority (70%) of their product is non-returnable amber glass beer bottles which are always phased out in container deposit states. This would result in a lost glass market to Minnesota. Glass would have to be shipped to Streeter, IL, the next closest glass market. At 10 cents per ton mile and at the expected market value for glass this would end up costing Scott County over \$70,000 per year to recycle glass, or \$3.5 million for the entire metropolitan area. This cost is based on the current value of cullet at Anchor at \$45.00 per ton versus selling it to the next closest market at \$40.00 per ton and paying for transportation! Recycling programs will still be required in the metropolitan area to meet Metropolitan Council goals. Counties will need to subsidize these programs an additional \$3.5 million dollars per year!

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE CONTAINER DEPOSIT BILL. THIS SUMMARY WAS PREPARED BY THE MINNESOTA POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY, ONE OF THE BILL'S SUPPORTERS. COMMENTS AND ISSUES HAVE BEEN ADDED AND UNDERLINED TO CREATE A CLEARER PICTURE OF THIS PROGRAM

March 3, 1987

SUMMARY OF MINNESOTA'S PROPOSAL: THE CONTAINER DEPOSIT BILL

--Establishes a deposit value of ten cents on throwaway beverage containers (nonrefillable) that contain beer, wine, wine coolers, carbonated and noncarbonated beverages. The distributor charges the deposit on products sold to retailers, who in turn charge the deposit to the consumer.

The bill does not include dairy products, or noncarbonated beverages that come in plastic/foil/paper cartons. This is probably because these containers would pose an immense health and sanitation problem at redemption centers, not because they do not cause the same waste concerns as covered containers.

--A consumer may return empty containers, and receive the ten cent refund, to retailers or to local redemption (recycling) centers or to reverse vending machines.

Only unbroken containers of the size and brand carried by the retailer will be refundable. This fact, plus the potential storage and handling problems associated with disposable glass containers, will result in a move away from glass containers to plastic and metal for carbonated beverages and disposable plastic/foil/paper containers for noncarbonated beverages.

--A retailer may petition the county to be exempt from taking back containers if there is a convenient recycling opportunity nearby.

There is no definition of "convenient" or "nearby". The counties will be faced with frustrated retailers and difficult decisions.

--The distributor redeems the containers from retailers, redemption centers and operators of reverse vending machines, pays the deposit of ten cents and an additional handling allowance of two cents per container.

There are currently no reverse vending machines available that can dispense redemption monies and distinguish between different container compositions and sizes with associated differences in redemption values. Distributors are not prepared to transport dirty used beverage containers. They must purchase separate vehicles for this purpose in order to prevent contamination of product. It is doubtful if two cents per container will cover the cost of this program. In other states the unredeemed funds are kept by the retailers to cover their costs, while in this bill the funds are paid to the state. It is likely the added cost to the consumer will be in excess of five cents per container to administer this hidden tax.



--Redeemed containers may not be disposed of at a landfill. Containers may not go to an energy recovery facility except for transfer to a recycler, unless there is no market.

Currently there are no markets for plastic. Until such markets develop, all plastic containers will be landfilled. In addition, the markets for glass will be damaged to such an extent that it may cost more to ship glass to distant markets than to landfill it. Estimates based on current shipping costs and recycled glass values (as reduced for states with container deposit legislation) indicate that most of the glass from non-metro counties will probably be landfilled. Thus the only container that will not likely be ending up in landfills is the aluminum and bimetal can. However, very few such cans are currently being landfilled because of the value of aluminum. Therefore, this whole costly program does not appear to be very productive in terms of reducing landfilled waste. In fact, this has been the case in other states with container deposit legislation. Redeemed containers are frequently landfilled for lack of markets.

--Encourages establishment of licensed redemption (recycling) centers as an alternative location for return and refund of nonrefillable beverage containers. Counties may designate cities or other local units of government to become licensing agents. Redemption centers that collect materials other than beverage containers or are associated with curbside recycling programs have priority for licensing.

The encouragement of redemption centers is not necessarily a good thing in terms of establishing effective recycling programs. Curbside collection programs are much more effective in multimaterials recycling. Beverage containers cannot be redeemed through curbside collection programs. It is doubtful that cities would voluntarily assume the cost and risk of licensing redemption centers. Counties that saw redemption centers as being counterproductive to their curbside recycling programs would be pressured into licensing them because of demand, in spite of the fact that the county would be faced with increasing subsidies to their established programs to offset the lost revenue.

--Establishes a public education program to promote awareness of the container deposit system and other recycling opportunities.

Public education programs that are sponsored by the state, as would be the case here, often create problems for local programs that may not be set up in quite the same way.

--Requires quarterly payment by the distributor of unredeemed deposits to the state. Overpayment and deficits will be reconciled at the end of the year.

There is not currently a tax tracking system in place to follow this. Thus a whole new bureaucracy would need to be created just to acquire an anticipated ten million dollars.



--Establishes an unredeemed container deposit fund in the state treasury to finance programs including labor dislocation (related to deposit legislation), public education relating to solid waste recycling efforts, community beautification (litter pickup), solid waste management and resource recovery, household hazardous waste collection, and other resource conservation priorities, including RIM (percentage).

As has been demonstrated with other "dedicated" new tax mechanisms, there is no guarantee that these funds would be used for the originally promised purposes. There is no description in this bill as to how these funds would be distributed. It is clear that the counties, in being responsible for licensing the redemption centers, would incur costs and liabilities. No money has been earmarked for counties.

--Requires the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to administer and report on the effectiveness of container deposit annually.

The Minnesota Pollution Control Agency has great difficulty in implementing and administering the programs they now have. They have not been given the financial support by the legislature to adequately enforce all of the rules and laws currently on the books. The section in this bill (Section 9) which requires a study to determine the impact of this bill on consumers and affected industries after the bill is passed is putting the cart before the horse! The study should take place before a bill is even considered for passage.

1 To: Mr. Willet, Chair

2 Committee on Environment and Natural Resources

3 Mr. Dahl,

4 Chair of the Subcommittee on Environmental Protection, to  
5 which was referred

6 S.F. No. 959: A bill for an act relating to solid waste;  
7 requiring payment of a refund on nonrefillable beverage  
8 containers; authorizing counties to license redemption centers;  
9 imposing duties on the commissioner of revenue and the pollution  
10 control agency; imposing penalties; establishing a dedicated  
11 fund in the state treasury; requiring rules and emergency  
12 rules; appropriating money; proposing coding of new law in  
13 Minnesota Statutes, chapter 116F.

14 Reports the same back with the recommendation that the bill  
15 be amended as follows:

16 Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

17 "Section 1. [116F.50] [DEFINITIONS.]

18 Subdivision 1. [SCOPE.] For purposes of sections 1 to 12,  
19 the terms defined in this section have the meanings given them.

20 Subd. 2. [AGENCY.] "Agency" means the Minnesota pollution  
21 control agency.

22 Subd. 3. [BEVERAGES.] "Beverages" means beer, ale, and  
23 other malt beverages; wine coolers; carbonated mineral and soda  
24 waters; and spring water.

25 Subd. 4. [COMMISSIONER.] "Commissioner" means the  
26 commissioner of revenue.

27 Subd. 5. [CONSUMER.] "Consumer" means a person who buys a  
28 filled nonrefillable beverage container from a dealer.

29 Subd. 6. [DEALER.] "Dealer" means a person who engages in  
30 the sale of filled nonrefillable beverage containers to  
31 consumers.

32 Subd. 7. [DISTRIBUTOR.] "Distributor" means a person who  
33 sells filled nonrefillable beverage containers to dealers in  
34 this state.

35 Subd. 8. [LOCAL REDEMPTION CENTER.] "Local redemption  
36 center" means a licensed establishment, where a person may  
37 obtain the amount of the refund value for any empty  
38 nonrefillable beverage container labeled as required in section  
39 4.

40 Subd. 9. [NONREFILLABLE BEVERAGE CONTAINER.]

1 "Nonrefillable beverage container" means an individual  
2 hermetically sealed bottle, can, jar, or carton that is:  
3 (1) composed of at least 50 percent glass, metal, or  
4 plastic by weight;  
5 (2) used to contain beverages in liquid form intended for  
6 human consumption and, when sold, contains one gallon (3.8  
7 liters) or less of a beverage; and  
8 (3) not designed or constructed to be returned, refilled,  
9 and resold after the beverage it contained has been consumed.

10 Subd. 10. [REVERSE VENDING MACHINE.] "Reverse vending  
11 machine" means a mechanical device that accepts one or more  
12 types of empty beverage containers and issues a cash refund or  
13 redeemable credit slip with a value not less than the  
14 container's redemption value.

15 Subd. 11. [UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE.] "Universal product  
16 code" is an 11-digit, all-numeric code that represents a  
17 beverage container or other consumer package of a particular  
18 brand, size, type, and manufacturer by using a series of  
19 alternating bars and spaces for electronic scanning.

20 Sec. 2. [116F.51] [REFUND VALUE.]

21 Subdivision 1. [APPLICATION.] Except as provided in  
22 subdivision 2, the price of a nonrefillable beverage container  
23 sold or offered for off-sale by dealers in this state shall  
24 include a refund value of:

25 (1) 30 cents for a container with a volume of one liter or  
26 more; and

27 (2) ten cents for all other containers.

28 Subd. 2. [EXEMPTIONS.] This section does not apply to  
29 filled nonrefillable beverage containers:

30 (1) sold aboard commercial airlines, passenger trains, or  
31 passenger buses crossing the border of this state; and

32 (2) when the contents are consumed on the premises of a  
33 dealer.

34 Sec. 3. [116F.52] [COLLECTION.]

35 Subdivision 1. [SCOPE.] A distributor selling filled  
36 nonrefillable beverage containers to dealers in the state shall



1 add as a deposit the refund value provided in section 2 to the  
2 price of each filled nonrefillable beverage container.

3 Subd. 2. [REFUND PAYMENT REQUIRED.] Except as provided in  
4 subdivision 3, after January 1, 1988:

5 (a) A dealer or local redemption center shall accept an  
6 empty nonrefillable beverage container of the kind, size, and  
7 brand sold by the dealer and pay to the person returning the  
8 nonrefillable beverage container the refund value provided in  
9 section 2.

10 (b) A distributor or a designee of a distributor shall  
11 accept from a dealer or local redemption center a nonrefillable  
12 beverage container of the kind, size, and brand sold by the  
13 distributor and pay the dealer or local redemption center the  
14 refund value provided in section 2 and a handling allowance of  
15 two cents per container upon receipt.

16 Subd. 3. [DISPOSAL.] A distributor, dealer, or local  
17 redemption center may not dispose of redeemed nonrefillable  
18 beverage containers at a solid waste land disposal facility  
19 unless specifically authorized by the agency. A resource  
20 recovery facility that is burning waste, or converting waste to  
21 energy or materials for combustion, may not accept redeemed  
22 nonrefillable beverage containers, except for transfer to a  
23 recycler. This subdivision does not apply if no person is  
24 willing to accept the redeemed nonrefillable beverage containers.

25 Subd 4. [EXCEPTIONS.] A dealer or local redemption center  
26 may refuse to accept, and a distributor or designee may refuse  
27 to accept from a dealer or local redemption center, a  
28 nonrefillable beverage container that does not visibly display a  
29 refund value as required by section 4, or is broken, unclean, or  
30 not empty.

31 Sec. 4. [116F.53] [CONTAINER DESIGN.]

32 (a) After January 1, 1988, a filled nonrefillable beverage  
33 container sold or offered for sale in this state by a dealer or  
34 distributor shall clearly indicate by embossing, by a stamp, by  
35 a label, or other permanent method of display, the name or  
36 abbreviation of this state, the refund value of the container,

1 and the words "Return For Deposit."

2 (b) A container shall be printed, embossed, stamped,  
3 labeled, or otherwise marked with a universal code or similar  
4 machine-readable code. Nothing in this section shall prohibit  
5 inclusion of the names on the label of other states that have  
6 container deposit laws.

7 Sec. 5. [116F.54] [LOCAL REDEMPTION CENTERS.]

8 Subdivision 1. [APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL.] Any person may  
9 file with the county board an application for a license to  
10 operate a local redemption center. The license must be renewed  
11 annually. The county may designate cities or other local  
12 governmental units as the licensing authority. The application  
13 shall state the name and address of the owner and operator of  
14 the center, the hours open for operation, and the area the  
15 center wishes to serve.

16 Subd. 2. [APPROVAL.] (a) The county or its designee may  
17 approve an application for a license to operate a local  
18 redemption center if it finds that the proposed center will  
19 provide a convenient service for the return of nonrefillable  
20 beverage containers. Local redemption centers that are or will  
21 be associated with contracted curbside recycling programs or  
22 that collect other recyclable materials in addition to beverage  
23 containers shall be given preference by the county or its  
24 designee.

25 (b) The license to operate a local redemption center shall  
26 state that the center accepts deposit nonrefillable beverage  
27 containers, other recyclable materials that the center accepts,  
28 the hours open for operation, and the area the local redemption  
29 center and any associated curbside program is licensed to serve.

30 (c) A licensed local redemption center must accept all  
31 deposit nonrefillable beverage containers.

32 Subd. 3. [POSTED LISTS.] A local redemption center shall  
33 prominently display on its premises the kinds, sizes, and brand  
34 names of nonrefillable beverage containers and other materials  
35 accepted and the hours open for operation.

36 Subd. 4. [WITHDRAWAL OF APPROVAL.] The county or its

1 designee may review at any time a license to operate a local  
2 redemption center. After written notice to the owner and  
3 operator of the local redemption center, the county or its  
4 designee may, after a public hearing, revoke the license of a  
5 local redemption center if it finds there has not been  
6 compliance with the license or if the local redemption center no  
7 longer provides a convenient service to the public.

8 Subd. 5. [EXEMPTION.] A county or its designee shall, upon  
9 written petition from a dealer, exempt that dealer from the  
10 requirement of accepting and paying the refund value of  
11 nonrefillable beverage containers of the kind, size, and brand  
12 sold by the dealer. The county shall mail notice to a dealer it  
13 so exempts. Upon receipt of the notice, the dealer must  
14 prominently display a sign stating the location of the nearest  
15 redemption center.

16 Sec. 6. [116F.55] [CONTAINERS; ABATEMENT GOALS.]

17 The counties in the metropolitan area may use the amount of  
18 containers redeemed toward the solid waste abatement goals  
19 established by the metropolitan council under chapter 473. The  
20 counties outside the metropolitan area may use the amount of  
21 containers redeemed toward the abatement goals established by  
22 the agency under section 115A.46.

23 Sec. 7. [116F.56] [UNREDEEMED DEPOSITS; COLLECTION.]

24 Subdivision 1. [REPORT.] Every distributor doing business  
25 in this state shall file quarterly and annual reports, on a form  
26 prescribed by the commissioner, stating the total number of  
27 nonrefillable beverage containers sold and redeemed to dealers  
28 and local redemption centers in the state and the unredeemed  
29 deposit amounts during the reporting period. The quarterly  
30 report shall be due on or before the 15th day following the end  
31 of the calendar quarter, and the annual report shall accompany  
32 the report for the fourth calendar quarter and is due on or  
33 before the 15th of January following the end of the calendar  
34 year.

35 Subd. 2. [RECORDS.] The commissioner must by rule require  
36 a distributor to keep books, papers, documents, and records the



1 commissioner considers necessary to enforce this section. The  
2 commissioner must examine, or have examined, any books, papers,  
3 records, or other documents relevant to making a determination,  
4 whether they are in the possession of a distributor or another  
5 person or corporation. The commissioner must require the  
6 attendance of any persons having knowledge or information about  
7 the matter, to compel the production of books, papers, records,  
8 or memoranda by persons so required to attend, to take testimony  
9 on matters material to a determination, and to administer oaths  
10 or affirmations.

11 Subd. 3. [INFORMATION CONFIDENTIAL.] Neither the  
12 commissioner nor any other public official or employee may  
13 divulge or otherwise make known in any manner any particulars  
14 disclosed in any report or return required by this section, or  
15 any information concerning the affairs of the distributor making  
16 the return acquired from its records, officers, or employees  
17 while examining or auditing under the authority of sections 1 to  
18 12 except in connection with a proceeding involving unredeemed  
19 deposits due under sections 1 to 12. Nothing in this section  
20 prohibits the commissioner from publishing statistics so  
21 classified that they do not disclose the identity of particular  
22 records or reports and their contents. Notwithstanding this  
23 subdivision, the commissioner may provide the agency with  
24 information necessary for enforcement of this section.

25 Subd. 4. [TIME FOR PAYMENT; REFUND.] Any unredeemed  
26 deposits during a calendar quarter shall be paid to the  
27 commissioner on or before the 15th day following the end of the  
28 quarter and the commissioner must be notified of an overpayment  
29 based on the quarterly report. The payment due for the fourth  
30 calendar quarter shall be adjusted to reflect any underpayment  
31 or overpayment that is shown on the annual report. Any  
32 overpayment of unredeemed deposits may not be taken as a credit  
33 and must be refunded by the commissioner within 30 days after  
34 receiving the quarterly or annual reports using money in the  
35 fund created by section 8.

36 Subd. 5. [ENFORCEMENT.] The interest and enforcement

1 provisions under chapters 270 and 297A shall apply to the  
2 unredeemed deposits due the commissioner under this section.

3 Sec. 8. [116F.57] [FUND.]

4 Subdivision 1. [CREATION.] The department of finance shall  
5 establish a fund in the state treasury for the purposes of  
6 section 1 to 12 to be known as the "unredeemed container deposit  
7 fund." All money collected by the commissioner under section 7  
8 shall be deposited in the unredeemed container deposit fund, and  
9 any interest earned on investment of the money or penalty  
10 amounts accrues in the fund except that the commissioner may  
11 deduct the actual costs annually to administer, audit, and  
12 collect the money.

13 Subd. 2. [PURPOSES.] Money in the fund may be spent, upon  
14 appropriation by the legislature, for the following purposes:

15 (1) proven labor dislocation costs as a result of sections  
16 1 to 12 for up to three years after the effective date as  
17 determined by the commissioner of labor and industry, including  
18 lost pension benefits, health insurance, and retraining, and in  
19 the discretion of the commissioner lost vacation and severance  
20 pay;

21 (2) market development;

22 (3) public education related to sections 1 to 12;

23 (4) recycling efforts, including yard waste composting;

24 (5) household hazardous waste collection programs;

25 (6) community beautification projects;

26 (7) local solid waste management and resource recovery

27 programs;

28 (8) public education related to solid waste problems and  
29 management; and

30 (9) other resource conservation priorities of the state.

31 .. percent of the money in the fund must be credited to the  
32 reinvest in Minnesota resources fund.

33 Subd. 3. [COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION.] The legislative  
34 commission on waste management shall make recommendations to the  
35 standing legislative committees on finance and appropriations  
36 about appropriations from the fund.

1       Sec. 9. [116F.58] [AGENCY AUTHORITY.]

2       Subdivision 1. [PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM.] The agency  
3       may prepare, publish, and issue printed pamphlets and bulletins  
4       that are necessary for the dissemination of information to the  
5       public concerning the activities of the agency under sections 1  
6       to 12.

7       Subd. 2. [INFORMATION GATHERING.] The agency may require  
8       any dealer, distributor, or local redemption center to provide  
9       necessary information concerning their compliance with sections  
10      1 to 12 that will enable the agency to prepare the reports  
11      required by section 10.

12      Sec. 10. [116F.59] [REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.]

13      (a) By November 1, 1989, the agency must issue a report to  
14      the governor, the standing legislative committees on finance and  
15      appropriations, and the legislative commission on waste  
16      management, that determines the impact of sections 1 to 12 on  
17      consumers, the beverage industry, recycling programs, including  
18      curbside recycling, recycling markets in the state, and the  
19      beverage labor force. The report may be contracted out by the  
20      agency, and the cost of the report may not be more than \$.....  
21      and shall be reimbursed by the fund created by section 8.

22      (b) The agency and the commissioner must report annually to  
23      the legislative commission on waste management on the  
24      requirements of sections 1 to 12, including money spent during  
25      the previous fiscal year under section 8, subdivision 2.

26      Sec. 11. [116F.60] [PENALTIES.]

27      (a) A person violating any provision of section 3 or 4 is  
28      guilty of a petty misdemeanor. Each day of violation is a  
29      separate offense.

30      (b) A person who fails to forward unredeemed deposit  
31      amounts as required by section 7, subdivision 1, is subject to  
32      the penalties in section 297A.39 as if the unredeemed deposit  
33      was unpaid sales tax.

34      Sec. 12. [116F.61] [RULES.]

35      The agency or the commissioner may adopt emergency and  
36      permanent rules to implement the requirements of sections 1 to



1 12.

2 The cost of adopting any rules shall be reimbursed to the  
3 agency or the commissioner by the fund created by section 8.

4 Sec. 13. [APPROPRIATIONS.]

5 Subdivision 1. [AGENCY.] The sum of \$..... is  
6 appropriated from the general fund to the pollution control  
7 agency to be available until June 30, 1989:

8 (1) for public education on  
9 sections 1 to 12 and  
10 administrative costs \$.....

11 (2) for the cost of the report  
12 required by section 10,  
13 paragraph (a) \$.....

14 (3) for the cost of technical  
15 assistance to develop and  
16 implement local redemption  
17 centers described in section 5 \$.....

18 The complement of the agency is increased by ... positions.

19 Subd. 2. [COMMISSIONER.] The sum of \$..... is  
20 appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of  
21 revenue to be available until June 30, 1989:

22 (1) for administrative costs  
23 of the fund required  
24 under section 8 \$.....

25 (2) for the collection system  
26 of unredeemed deposits \$.....

27 The complement of the department of revenue is increased by  
28 ..... positions.

29 Sec. 14. [EFFECTIVE DATE.]

30 Sections 1 to 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, and 11 are effective January  
31 1, 1988. Sections 5, 9, 12, and 13 are effective July 1, 1987."

32 And when so amended that the bill be referred to the full  
33 committee without recommendation.

34

35 .....  
36 (Subcommittee Chair)

37 March 24, 1987.....  
38 (Date of Subcommittee action)

# St. Cloud Area Environmental Council

c/o Dr. John Peck  
Route 4  
St. Cloud, MN 56301  
(612) 685-3365

February 9, 1987

Steve Keefe  
Metropolitan Council  
300 Metro Square Building  
St. Paul, MN. 55101

Dear Mr. Keefe:

As of January 1, 1987, 50 of the 87 counties in Minnesota had passed resolutions supporting deposit legislation and the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC) had included similar support in its Legislative Policy Platform for 1987.

In addition, this past year, County Commissioners, appearing before the Waste Management Board (WMB) have repeatedly asked for help from the state in developing their solid waste management plans - that help has included placing a monetary value on beverage containers.

We urge you to keep the needs of all Minnesota counties in mind as you discuss deposit legislation. When looking at the changes such legislation may pose, pro and con, to your solid waste management efforts in the Metro area, please remember that most counties in this state are in their solid waste management infancy. Areas with lower density populations find it difficult to have curb-side source-separation programs; they can not afford to collect and transport recyclables; they can not establish and maintain the same consumer options in their stores.

Dollars from unclaimed deposits on beverage containers that go back to the state can help provide the funding needed to stimulate not only collection but also the actual recycling of the collected resources into new products within Minnesota. Why should we continue to be mainly a collection state when we could expand into actual recycling and increase jobs? for Minnesotans?

Below is a summary of the items in the AMC Legislative Policy Platform that apply to Solid Waste Management. ~~We~~ believe they reflect some of the needs experienced by greater Minnesota counties:

- A. Better coordination between cities and counties with respect to waste collection and disposal. Many cities provide waste collection to its citizens. Often, particularly as tipping fees rise, county and city efforts may go in different directions. Efforts for better coordination is necessary.
- B. Support container deposit legislation. This legislation provides an incentive to remove containers from the waste stream. The counties feel money from unredeemed containers should be used to fund local recycling efforts.
- C. Support financial assistance for solid waste projects. For counties this is an effective means to implement new solid waste projects. Considering the high cost of abatement alternatives, the counties encourage the Legislature to <sup>raise</sup> ~~25%~~ <sup>the</sup> two million dollar cap.

# St. Cloud Area Environmental Council

c/o Dr. John Peck  
Route 4  
St. Cloud, MN 56301  
(612) 685-3365

D. Support policies aimed at waste reduction and developing markets for recyclables. The counties support efforts to minimize waste before it becomes a problem. This can be done by working with generators. Counties also encourage development of markets for recyclables.

E. Support product charges. In order for consumers to understand they are a part of the waste problem, counties encourage fee attached to products when purchased rather than when disposed.

We hope you will join the Governor, the MPCA Board and the AMC in supporting deposit legislation. We feel it is a logical part of this state's solid waste management efforts and that its time is long overdue.

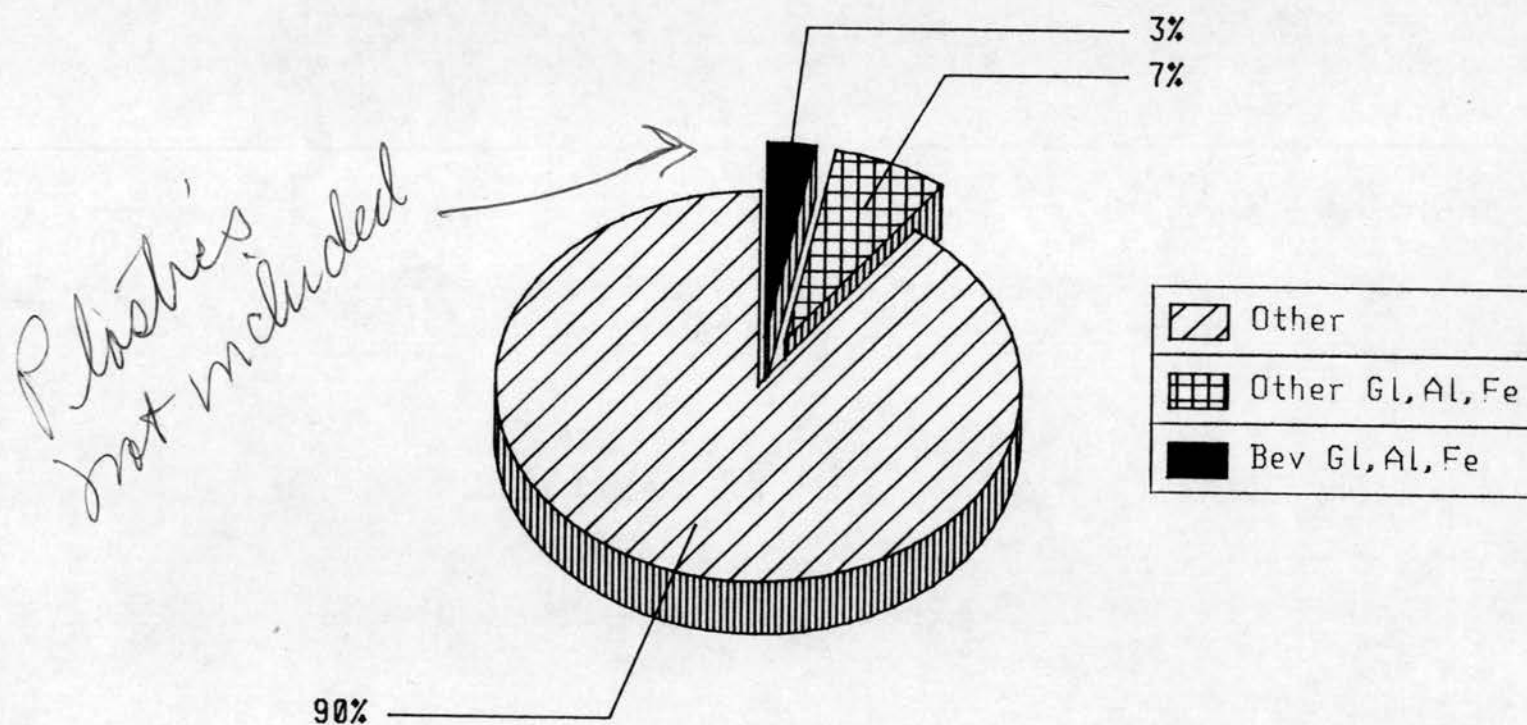
Sincerely yours,

*Linda Peck*

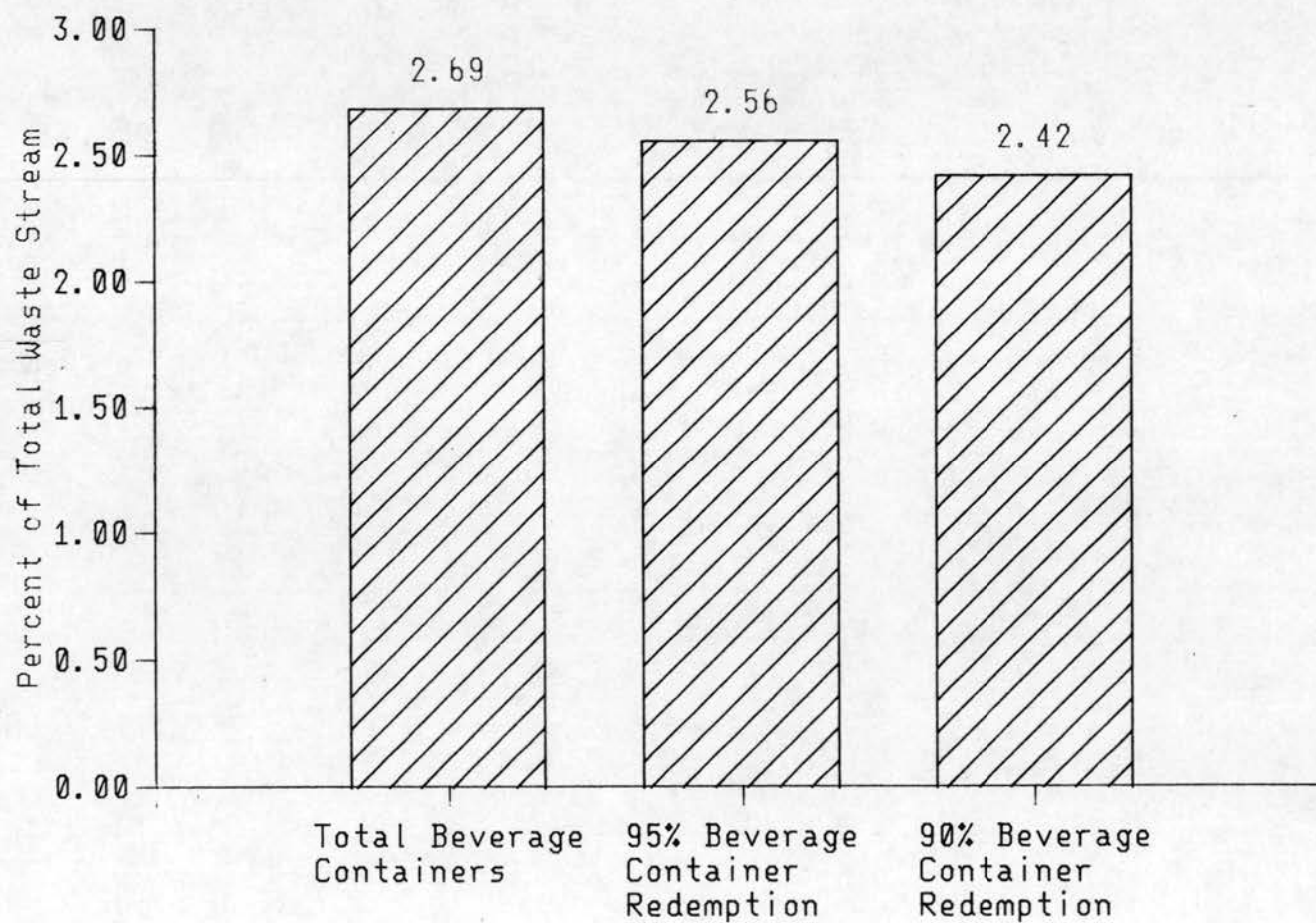
Linda Peck, Secretary  
St. Cloud Area Environmental  
Council



Beverage Container Waste as Component  
of Total Metropolitan Waste Stream



Total Beverage Container Waste and Impact  
of 90 & 95 Percent Beverage Container Redemption



INFORMATION FROM LOCAL RECYCLING PROGRAMS

<u>Program/Vendor</u>	<u>% Total Volume Collected</u>	<u>\$ Per Ton</u>	<u>% Beverage Containers</u>	<u>% Total Revenue</u>
City Drop-off				
Columbia Heights				
Aluminum	.63%	\$420/ton		17%
Clear Glass	5.6%	\$40/ton	unknown	15%
Amber/Green Glass	3.0%			8%
Recycling Contractor				
MERC				
Aluminum	.7%			18%
Glass	25.0%		64%	31%
Bi-metal	.5%			1%
Nonprofit Drop-off				
Goodwill				
Aluminum	.1%			
Glass	24.0%	\$40/ton		
Recycling Contractor				
Northland Recycling				
(Commercial Accts.)				
Glass	75.0%	\$75/ton	all	85%
Recycling Contractor				
Super Cycle				
Aluminum	1.5%	\$540/ton	all	18%
Glass	25.0%	\$75/ton	55%	42%

Source: Phone conversations with program or company representatives 2/6 - 2/11/87.



COMPARISON OF STATE CONTAINER DEPOSIT LEGISLATION

	<u>Connecticut</u>	<u>Iowa</u>	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>Michigan</u>	<u>Maine</u>	<u>New York</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Vermont</u>	<u>Delaware</u>
Effective Date	1/80	7/79	1/83	1/78	1/78	9/83	10/71	4/72	7/79
Legislative Intent	NA	NA	Litter Reduction Conserv.	Litter Reduction Solid Waste	Litter Reduction Solid Waste	Litter Reduction	Litter Reduction	Litter Reduction	Litter Reduction
Amt. of Deposit	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents (under 32 oz.) 10 cents (over 32 oz.)	10 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum	5 cents minimum
Handling Fee	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	-	2 cents	1.5 cents	-	2 cents or 20% of deposit	20% of deposit
Deposit Initiation Level	Retailer to Distributor	Retailer to Distributor	Distributor to Bottler	Retailer to Distributor	Retailer to Distributor	Retailer to Distributor	Retailer to Distributor	Consumer to Retailer	Retailer to Distributor
Independent Redemption Centers	Yes	Yes	NA	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	NA
State Use of Unredeemed Funds	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Types of Beverages Covered	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks, Wine Coolers	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks	Malt Bever- ages, Mineral & Soda Water, Soft Drinks
1985 Redemption Rate (%)	91%	93%	85%	90%	93%	80%	91%	90%	NA
Beverage Container Litter Reduction	NA	79%	NA	81%	78%	70%	83%	76%	NA
Solid Waste Reduction	NA	NA	5%	3-8%	NA	4%	4%	NA	NA
Mandatory Container Recycling	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

JOB GAINS (LOSSES) IN CONTAINER DEPOSIT STATES BY SECTOR

	<u>Glass</u>	<u>Can</u>	<u>Plastics</u>	<u>Soft Drink Distributors</u>	<u>Beer Distributors</u>	<u>Beverage Centers</u>	<u>Recycling</u>	<u>Retailers</u>
Oregon	(200)	(140-162)	NA	82-98	50-60	63-70*	NA	200-250
Michigan	(167)	(73)	NA	720	600	NA	19	3,500
Maine	NA	NA	NA	.....50.....		NA	80	396
Vermont	NA	NA	NA	.....150.....		NA	200-300	NA
Connecticut	(100)		NA	.....55.....		NA	120	NA
Iowa	NA	NA	NA	.....400.....		NA	200	NA
New York	(348)	(135)	159	455 ....700-1100.....		1020-1260	730	2,500
Massachusetts	No statistics available-----							
Delaware	No statistics available-----							

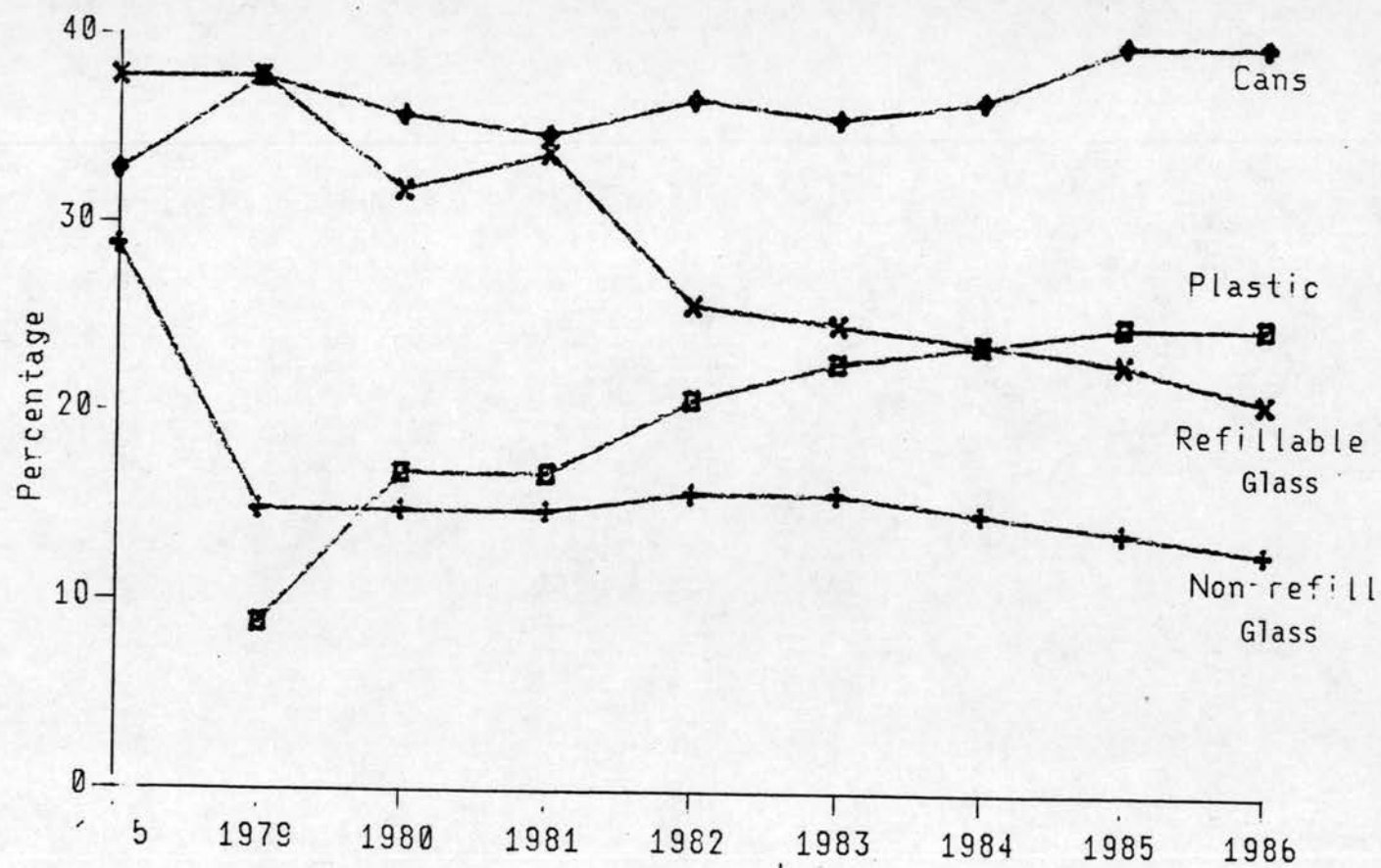
\*Distributors common carrier trucking

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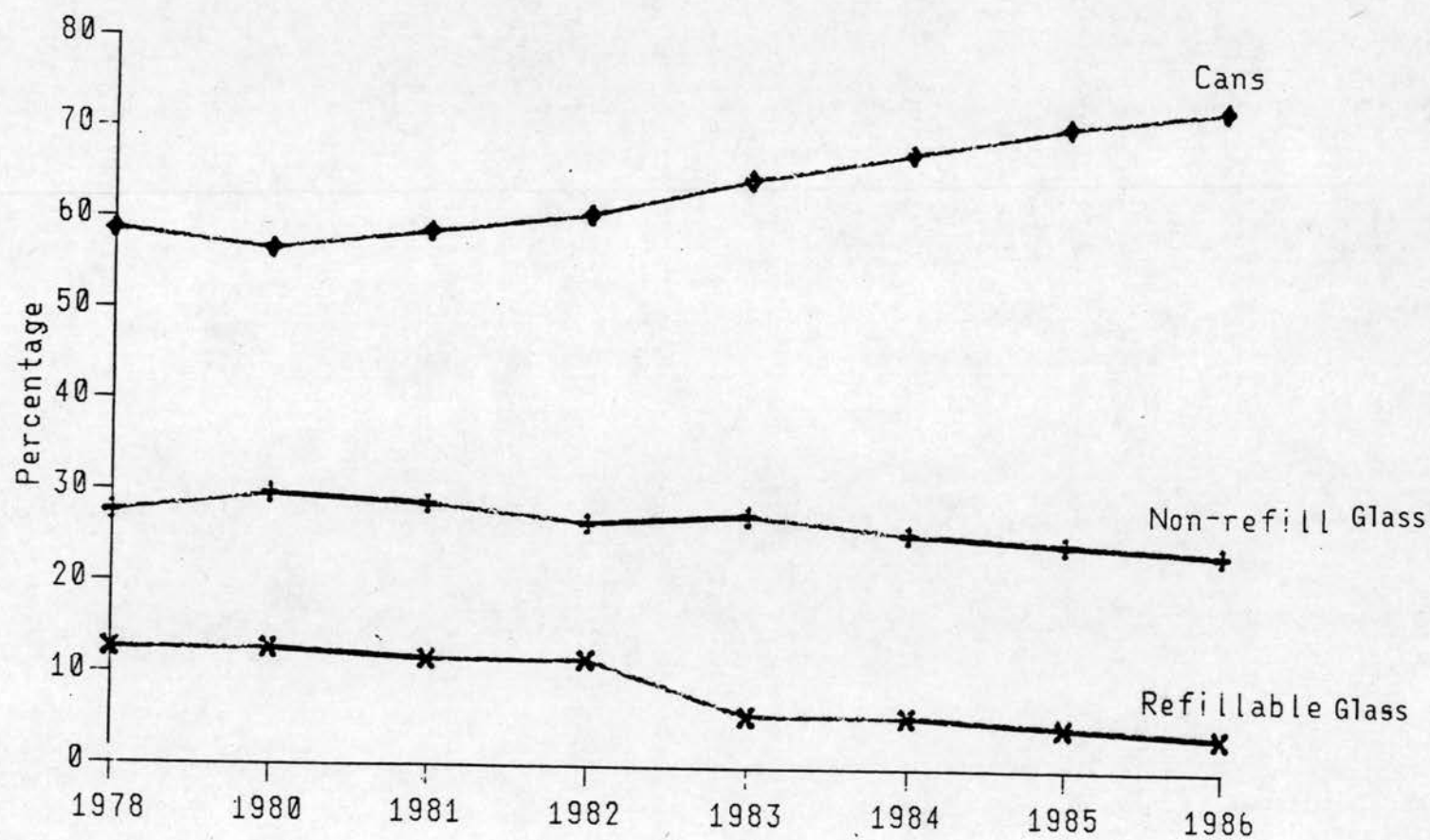
NATIONAL SOFT DRINK CONTAINER MIX  
BY PERCENTAGE OF MARKET SHARE



Sources: National Soft Drink Association  
CALPIRG



NATIONAL BEER CONTAINER MIX  
BY PERCENTAGE OF MARKET SHARE



Sources: National Soft Drink Association  
Brewers Almanac