

Approved

Thomas F. Walker
Date 2-25-90

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The meeting was called to order by Representative Thomas F. Walker at
Chairperson

9:00 a.m./p.m. on Tuesday, February 20, 1990 in room 522-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:

Representative Krehbiel - Excused
Representative Reinert - Excused

Committee staff present:

Avis Swartzman - Revisor
Carolyn Rampey - Legislative Research
Jackie Brey Meyer - Committee Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Representative McClure
David Traster- Assistant Secretary and General Counsel-Health & Environment
C. J. Poirier- Environmental Attorney for American Bar Association
Mary Montello- Ad Hoc Committee on Recycling, Prairie Village, Kansas
Wayne Byrd - Councilmember, City of Overland Park, Kansas
Charles S. Allen- Vice President, Kansas Wildlife Federation, Inc.
Joe Reed- Environmental Health Officer, City of Overland Park, Kansas
Charlene A. Stinard- Program Director, Kansas Natural Resource Council
Joyce Wolf- Kansas Audubon Council
Scott Andrews- Sierra Club
Marjorie Van Buren- Editor, Kaw Valley Spring Newsletter, Topeka, Kansas
Johnny Leuthold- graduate student, Kansas University
Charley Whitworth- Sedgwick County Citizens For Recycling
Harland Priddle- Secretary, Department of Commerce
Bill Cutler- Member, Shawnee County Solid Waste Task Force
Jeff Henneberg- Wamego Junior Community Council
Bryndon Meinhardt- Wamego Junior Community Council
David Mize- Wamego Junior Community Council
Representative Adam
Nick Roach- Director of Purchases, Department of Administration
Chiquita Cornelius- Executive Director, Kansas Business & Industry Recycling Program (BIRP)
Testimony received from conferees unable to testify due to time constraints:
J. S. Garton- Manhattan, Kansas
John T. Torbert- Executive Director, Kansas Association of Counties
Mary Ann Bradford- Natural Resources Coordinator, League of Women Voters
Orville Voth- Douglas County Silver Haired Legislator
Patricia Marvin- Recycling Coordinator for the City of Lawrence, Kansas
Kevin Higgins- Senior, Kansas University
Terry Leatherman- Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Wayne Probasco- Executive Secretary, Kansas Soft Drink Association

Chairman Walker called the meeting to order. Minutes of 2/13/90 and 2/15/90 would stand approved at the end of the meeting if there were no corrections or additions.

The agenda for the day was the continuation of HB 2805 - state procurement practices and HB 2806 - concerning solid waste.

Representative McClure, one of the sponsors of HB 2805, defined the bill and distributed his attachment, along with a memo from the Legislative Research Department to Representative Adam regarding the estimated cost of mandated state purchases of recycled paper. (Attachments 1 and 2) Representative McClure stated a balloon would be forthcoming to clear up the areas needing clarification.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

room 522-S Statehouse, at 9:00 a.m./p.m. on Tuesday, February 20, 1990

David Traster, Assistant Secretary and General Counsel, Department of Health and Environment, addressed the bill. The Department supports the paper recycling concepts outlined in HB 2805. Mr. Traster spoke of the Solid Waste Advisory Task Force that was formed by Dr. Stanley Grant, which studied a variety of solid waste issues. The following recommendations were made by the task force. "State agencies and local governments should initiate and implement in-house materials separation and recycling programs.

"State agencies and local governments should give preference in procurement to goods made from recycled materials or which substitute a percentage of post-consumer waste for virgin materials."

Mr. Traster stated that paper is the largest single component of solid waste in the country. The recycling of paper would present a practical alternative to disposal from a political and economic perspective. (Attachment 3)

C. J. Poirier, Environmental Attorney for the American Bar Association was next to address the bill. His testimony contained the fact that the bill would have the state buy recyclable paper and a state-wide coordinator would be established, along with a 15-member commission on recycling and waste reduction. He stated that HB 2805 and HB 2806 would allow the Legislature to become environmentally conscious, but in a businesslike way. (Attachment 4)

Mary Montello appeared on the bill representing the City of Prairie Village, Kansas. She stated that this city was one of the first to implement a curbside recycling program. It also sponsors a weekly drop off location at City Hall. Response to this has been overwhelming. She asked that all cities be allowed to participate with the state in the purchase of recycled products if the bill is passed. It is absolutely essential legislation. She added that strong laws and strong legislators are needed. The education of people in schools, churches, and jobs in programs that stress recycling will be a major task. The people will have to make it work. A lot of support from the state will be needed. If the state will lead the citizens, the citizens will follow. (Attachment 5)

Wayne Byrd, Councilmember, Overland Park Recycling Task Force spoke to the bill. This city also has a curbside program. They are currently testing recycled copy paper and computer paper. So far the results have been excellent. Mr. Byrd's testimony ended by commenting that the recycled paper market can be encouraged by state and local governments. (Attachment 6) Also included with the attachment was a letter to the Chairman of the House Energy and Natural Resources Committee (Attachment 6a) and the City of Overland Park Mayor and Council Agenda, printed on recycled paper. (Attachment 6b)

Charles S. Allen, Vice President, Kansas Wildlife Federation, Inc., addressed both bills. His testimony stated that his organization supports HB 2805 and HB 2806 because they propose positive actions to address the solid waste management and waste reduction problem. National polls show a growing concern with waste problems. The creation of a statewide coordinator position is an important first step. A survivable recycling-based solid waste management system requires leadership from state government. (Attachment 7) The Resolution adopted by the Kansas Wildlife Federation was attached to Mr. Allen's testimony and labeled (Attachment 7a)

Joe Reed, Environmental Health Officer, City of Overland Park, appeared next on HB 2805. His testimony stated the purchasing practices proposed in the bill will be a meaningful step in encouraging the expansion of markets for recovered paper fibers. This will give manufacturers the incentive to invest capital necessary to produce goods with recycled content. (Attachment 8) Attached for the committee's consideration were copies of recycled products currently being used by the city and labeled (Attachments 8a, 8b, and 8c) Mr. Reed's testimony on HB 2806 is labeled Attachment 8d)

Mr. Reed showed the committee a box that hooks on to a wastebasket for collection of recyclable paper.

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Charlene Stinard, Program Director, Kansas Natural Resource Council, was next to address HB 2805. Her testimony stated that each person is responsible for approximately three pounds of trash per day, or one thousand pounds per year. American households produce one hundred sixty thousand million pounds of municipal solid waste every year. Industry generates another 7.6 billion tons per year. These statistics were cited from 1989 State of the States Report, Renew America, Washington, D.C., March 1989. Thirty-five percent of solid waste consists of paper products. Testimony ended by stating that 30 states and the federal government now have procurement policies. (Attachment 9) Testimony on HB 2806 presented by Ms. Stinard on behalf of the Kansas Natural Resource Council was labeled (Attachment 9a) Ms. Stinard ended by stating that costs are associated with recycling, but there are savings also.

Joyce Wolf, Kansas Audubon Council, addressed HB 2805. Her testimony stated that several states have enacted some form of procurement policy. Some have emphasized the paper aspect, others a variety of items. Unless state governments, businesses and private citizens get involved, it will become very difficult for recycling firms to find markets for papers brought to them. Ms. Wolf cited paper statistics and landfill costs to show an offset in costs for an actual savings of recycled items. (Attachment 10) An EPA booklet, printed on recycled paper, entitled "Recycling Works!" was given to the Chairman and labeled (Attachment 10a) Ms. Wolf's Kansas Audubon Council's HB 2806 testimony was labeled (Attachment 10b)

Scott Andrews, representing the Sierra Club, appeared next on HB 2805 and HB 2806. He spoke for the 2500 members of the Kansas Chapter of the club. His testimony stated that recycling saves energy and material resources and reduces pollution associated with manufacturing. Two of the most immediate needs include a lack of available information for those persons who wish to participate in recycling programs and the development of markets for recycled materials. Both house bills heard today are addressing that problem. A statewide coordinator and a positive procurement policy will be setting a positive example and are a positive step towards increasing recycling in Kansas. The Sierra Club strongly supports passage of these two bills. (Attachment 11)

Marjorie Van Buren, Editor, Kaw Valley Spring Newsletter, Topeka, Kansas, addressed HB 2805. Her testimony stated the growing urgency of keeping reusable paper out of our landfills and the avoidance of wasting natural resources are good reasons for the committee to give favorable consideration to the bill. (Attachment 12) One of Ms. Van Buren's newsletters was submitted as part of her testimony. Ms. Van Buren was asked by one of the committee members to submit her costs of recycled paper for use in her newsletter. She responded that she would be happy to get that information together and submit it.*
*Ms. Van Buren's response is contained in the last attachment to the Committee minutes.

Johnny Leuthold, graduate student, Kansas University distributed identical sheets of testimony to show the different types of recycled paper. (Attachments 13 and 13a) His testimony stated he has enjoyed using both minimum impact recycled paper and the bleached version now offered through state contract. His familiarity with other state's programs lead him to make suggestions concerning recycling. He suggested cooperative paper purchasing, the ability to order minimum impact paper, and annual reporting requirements.

Charley Whitworth, Sedgwick County Citizens For Recycling, distributed testimony on HB 2805 and HB 2806. (Attachments 14 and 14a) Recently Mr. Whitworth contacted paper wholesale houses in Wichita. He was looking for paper with at least 50% recycled paper content. He was told by one

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company if he could get together a few friends (with large needs) they would do a special run. Another company quoted prices quite high compared to the same product made from 100% virgin material. He said two things keep the price comparison the way it is. One is the United State's government's subsidizing of the logging industry; another is the current lack of demand for paper from recycled stock. This is where a purchaser as large as the state of Kansas can make a marked difference. At first prices will be higher, but a procurement policy will go a long way toward establishing a pattern of responsible purchasing.

Secretary Harland Priddle, Kansas Department of Commerce, was present to testify on HB 2806. (Attachment 15) His testimony stated that the Department fully concurs with the need for implementation of management procedures for solid waste issues for the future. The Department will be pleased to work closely with all entities within state government and the private sector to achieve desired results. He suggested consideration of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment as a commission member. The Department does not believe it is necessary for both the marketing coordinator and Secretary of Commerce to be appointed on the commission. The Secretary or his designee would suffice. Identification of the roles of the statewide coordinator and the commission should be distinct. Staff support should also be identified.

Bill Cutler, Shawnee County Solid Waste Taskforce, appeared next in support of HB 2805 (Attachment 16) and 2806 (Attachment 16a) Mr. Cutler spoke of the growing awareness of the need to recycle paper. For recycling to be effective, a market has to be in place for the products made from recycled paper. Producers are reluctant to increase capacity until they see a ready market. HB 2805 would indicate that. Mr. Cutler hoped the state would consider requiring high waste paper content in items such as paper towels and toilet paper. A secondary effect of making recycled paper more available would be the availability for other users at affordable prices.

Jeff Henneberg, Bryndon Meinhardt and David Mize, representing the Wamego Junior Community Council each spoke a few sentences in support of House Bills 2805 and 2806. (Attachment 17) The students told how they are using recycling in the high school. The program will be incorporated in the junior high and elementary grades in the future. Other future plans include getting the local business community involved, starting a community recycling center, curbside recycling and getting a major recycling company into the Wamego Industrial Park. The hope was expressed that youth participation would be included in the commission. The younger generation has no choice but to make recycling work. There is no alternative. The students thanked the committee for allowing them to testify.

As there were no further conferees to testify on HB 2805, the Chairman declared the hearing closed on this bill.

The Committee turned to HB 2806.

Representative Adam, one of the bill sponsors, appeared first on the bill. She explained what the bill does and added that it is essential that Kansas assume a role in finding solutions to the state's solid waste disposal problems. The bill will answer several needs for thousands of Kansans interested in recycling. Careful planning is needed if the state is to maximize a positive environment with cost minimization and a minimum of administrative hassle. (Attachment 18)

Nick Roach, Director of Purchasing, Department of Administration, was introduced by Representative Adam. He told of how copy machines today can be adjusted to handle recycled paper. He said that the companies are not too happy to do it, but they will. He would like to see quotas as opposed to goals; Accountability by coming to the source on an annual basis with what is being done. Availability may be a problem; the demand must be there - if you don't have the demand you won't have the availability. Page 4 of 5

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David Traster, Assistant Secretary and General Counsel, Department of Health and Environment, testified on HB 2806. Mr. Traster's testimony defined the term "integrated waste management" and said it would contain the components of source reduction (including recycling), incineration and landfilling. In integrated waste management all these elements work together to form a complete system for proper management of municipal waste. Mr. Traster told of the work the Kansas Solid Waste Advisory Task Force has been doing during the last eighteen months. The task force recommends the establishment of a "Kansas Advisory Council on Solid Waste Management" based on the Keep America Beautiful model. Environmental education would also form an integral part of the advisory council's work. His testimony ended with the belief that the recommendations of the advisory task force in HB 2806 would strengthen the state's integrated solid waste management system. (Attachment 19)

Chiquita Cornelius, Executive Director, Kansas Business and Industry Recycling Program, Inc., (BIRP), was last to testify on HB 2806. (Attachment 20) Ms. Cornelius had other attachments which were labeled 20a, b, c, and d) Ms. Cornelius was requested to serve as founding Executive Director of BIRP in 1983. In January 1986, Kansas BIRP agreed to provide administrative support for the Litter Control Commission. BIRP provides assistance in setting up recycling centers and programs and develops markets for those centers. The Litter Control Commission (LCC) provides the vehicle for coordination of efforts by thousands of volunteers in litter reduction, beautification and recycling. Ms. Cornelius provided examples of efforts such as the model block project, adopt-a-park, avenue of trees, and recycling. Education was stressed as a major component in the success of recycling. The only concern expressed was that it will stop short of adopting a program which deals with the environment in a more comprehensive manner. Legislators were encouraged to familiarize themselves with the Keep America Beautiful program and consider revising the bill to include the recommendation of the task force.

The Chairman thanked all the conferees for appearing on behalf of House Bills 2805 and 2806. He stated they were certainly enthusiastic about the issues and apologized to others who did not have time to testify. This testimony is labeled as follows:

Jan Garton, Manhattan, Kansas - Attachment 21
John Torbert, Executive Director, KS Assn of Counties - Attachment 22
Mary Ann Bradford, League of Women Voters - Attachment 23
Orville Voth, KS Silver Haired Legislator - Attachment 24
Patricia Marvin, Recycling Coordinator, Lawrence - Attachment 25
Patti Armstrong, Lenexa, KS - Attachment 26
Kevin Higgins, K.U. Senior - Attachment 27
Terry Leatherman, Kansas Industrial Council KCCI - Attachment 28
Wayne Probasco, Executive Secretary, Kansas Soft Drink Association -
(Attachments 29a through ~~K~~)
Marjorie Van Buren's response to request for copy information Attachment 30
The meeting was adjourned.

GUEST LIST

COMMITTEE: GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

DATE: FEBRUARY 20, 1990

NAME	ADDRESS	COMPANY/ORGANIZATION
Jim Twigg	6300 W 87 ST	City of Overland Park
Joe Reed	"	"
Patricia Marwin	810 E. 13th.	Lawrence, KS.
Orville Voth	2212 Westdale Rd	Lawrence Silver Hand Regulator
Chuck Allen	Lea, KS 66048 1128 HALDERMAN	KWF
Wayne Boyd	O.P. KS. 5354 W. 100 TERR 66207	City of Overland Park
Chiquita Cornelius	2231 Wanamaker Rd Suite 200, Topeka, KS	KS BIRP
Scott Andrews	7001 Crestwood, Topeka	Siesta Club
Charlene Stinard	Topeka	Ks Natural Rsc Council
Emily Wellman	TOPEKA	KCC
Byrndon Menhardt	Box 310 Wamego 66547	Wamego Junior Community Council
DAVID MIZE	Box 176 " "	WJCC
Jeff Henneberg	302 NOBLE AVE. BELLEVUE KS 64607	WJCC
Sue Kidd	RR 1 Box 466 St George	Wamego High School - WJCC
Terry E. Decker	Topeka	Ks. Bd. of Ag.
Bill Carter	Topeka	EDDA
Lu Vojf	Topeka	S of A
Nien Rosch	Topeka	Div. of PURCHASES
Carla K. Bishop	Topeka	DoA / Purchases

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TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

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MEMBER: ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

TESTIMONY ON H.B. 2805

FOR THE HOUSE G.O. COMMITTEE

H.B. 2805 would require that by July 1, 1991, 10% of the state's spending for newsprint or high grade bleached printing or writing paper, (as defined in 40CFR 250.4) (53 Fed. Reg. 23562-23563), will be for paper containing not less than 50% waste paper by weight. (As defined in 40CFR 250.4) (53 Fed. Reg. 23562-23563). 10% of the waste paper must be post consumer material. On July 1, 1993 the level of spending for recycled paper would increase to 30% and on July 1, 1995, to 50%

The bill allows a 20% price preference for recycled paper to help meet these quotas. It also states that if identical bids are submitted, the contract will be awarded to the bidder whose product contains the most recyclable or recycled material.

Based on figures from the Division of Purchases current year 1990 paper spending will be approximately \$3,407,503.

Assuming the cost of paper remains the same and if between July 1, 1991 and July 1, 1993 the 10% goal is achieved with contracts utilizing the 20% price preference, the additional annual cost to the state would be \$68,150. Making the same assumptions for the 30% and 50% goals would result in annual costs of \$204,453 and \$340,756 respectively.

Again this is assuming the price of paper stays the same. Information from the Division of purchases indicates the price of paper has decreased from the previous years.

Yesterday the House G.O. Department of Administration Subcommittee received a handbook for the Governor's State Office Building paper recycling pilot program. But just collecting the paper won't accomplish much unless there's a market for it.

The state of Kansas needs to make a firm commitment to using recycled products. As landfill space becomes more limited and expensive, public interest is growing in reducing our solid waste stream. It's time for us to lead by example.

KANSAS LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Room 545-N - Statehouse

Phone 296-3181

February 19, 1990

TO: Representative Joan Adam

Office No. 284-W

**RE: Estimated Cost of Mandated State Purchases of
Recycled Paper (H.B. 2805)**

According to an official from the Division of Purchases, the anticipated cost of paper for the state for CY 1990 will be \$3,407,563. If one assumes that the cost of paper to the state is to remain relatively constant, that paper vendors are able to meet all of the criteria of H.B. 2805, and that the price preference is fully utilized, then the estimated maximum additional cost to the state would be \$68,151 annually for the period of July 1, 1991 through July 1, 1993.

One calculates this by multiplying \$3,407,563 (the total dollar purchases of paper) times the 10 percent goal that is established in the bill. This 10 percent goal (\$340,756) is the estimated annual dollar value of money spent on recycled paper for the period July 1, 1991 through July 1, 1993. Assuming that the state gives the maximum 20 percent price preference on this dollar volume of state paper purchases, the maximum potential additional annual cost to the state is estimated by multiplying \$340,756 times 20 percent, which is the maximum cost of the price preference. The product of this multiplication is \$68,151.

I hope this information is helpful to you. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.



**Raney Gilliland
Principal Analyst**

RG/jar

ATTACHMENT 2
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90



State of Kansas

Mike Hayden, Governor

Department of Health and Environment

Office of the Secretary

Stanley C. Grant, Ph.D., Secretary

Landon State Office Bldg., Topeka, KS 66612-1290

(913) 296-1522

FAX (913) 296-6231

Testimony Presented to
House Governmental Organization Committee

by

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment

House Bill 2805

The Department of Health and Environment supports the paper recycling concepts outlined in House Bill 2805.

During the past year the Solid Waste Advisory Task Force formed by Dr. Stanley Grant, Secretary of Health and Environment, studied a variety of solid waste issues. The task force's work was organized around the concept of integrated waste management.

The Kansas Solid Waste Advisory Task Force made the following recommendations to the Secretary:

"State agencies and local governments should initiate and implement in-house materials separation and recycling programs.

"State agencies and local governments should give preference in procurement to goods made from recycled materials or which substitute a percentage of post-consumer waste for virgin materials."

Paper is the largest single component of solid waste in this county, representing 40% of the total tonnage of solid wastes either buried or burned. Recycling paper presents a practical alternative to disposal from both a political and an economic perspective. Political measures encouraging recycling will have a distinct appeal to a society that is increasingly concerned with the protection and preservation of the natural environment. Legislation mandating recycling has already been enacted in some states and major metropolitan areas and it is likely this trend will continue.

The current level of recycling from municipal solid waste recycling in the United States is low, about 10%. Although it is difficult to say how much recycling is possible, most people agree that recycling can be increased dramatically.

ATTACHMENT 3
GOVERNMENTAL ORG.
2/20/90

One of the most direct government approaches to create new and expanded markets is to buy recycled products. This could be and is significant because local, state, and federal governments purchase about 20% of the goods and services produced in the U.S. economy.

In the short run, implementation of House Bill 2805 will increase the cost of paper products to state agencies. Recently, we requested that the Division of Purchasing accept bids on recycled paper. We ordered 65,000 sheets of letterhead and 130,000 sheets of bond made from recycled paper. The purchase will be 20% greater than the bid on virgin paper. Because of its environmental mission, KDHE is moving to comply with the intent of House Bill 2805, even before it is enacted.

Testimony presented by

David M. Traster
Assistant Secretary and
General Counsel
February 20, 1990



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1989-90

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Please Address Reply to:

**DRAMATIC IMPACTS OF PROPOSED
ENVIRONMENTAL BILLS 2805 & 2806**

*Remarks of C. J. Poirier before Kansas Legislature February 20, 1990;
(see Resume attached):*

INTRODUCTION

Six of your colleagues have joined in introducing proposed Bills No. 2805 and 2806. A superficial analysis of those Bills implies they would have only the following general effect:

- *The State would buy recyclable paper;*
- *A State-wide coordinator of waste reduction, recycling and market development would be established along with a 15-member Commission on Recycling and Waste Reduction.*

More significantly, however, from the viewpoint of the speaker, these two Bills are the first step towards an economically sound, businesswise approach toward trying to solve three of the world's largest pending environmental, international, inter-generational crises, which are:

WASTE

As nations produce millions of tons of waste, including paper products, the world is running out of places to dispose of the refuse. Staten Island reportedly has a land fill that contains as many cubic yards of solid waste as there are cubic yards in the Great Wall of China.

GLOBAL WARMING

To make paper takes trees. Trees are a collector of carbon dioxide. If emissions of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" are not severely curtailed, their heat-trapping properties could raise the atmosphere's mean temperature as much as 8° F. during the next sixty years. One of the major sources of CO₂ are the burning of forests, which releases CO₂, and cutting of forests, which stops collection of CO₂.

ATTACHMENT 4
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90



AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Section of Tort and Insurance Practice



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Please Address Reply to:

EXTINCTION

Destruction of forests and other habitats is driving one hundred species of plants and animals to extinction every day. The losses are especially serious in the tropical forests, which cover only 7% of the earth's surface but are home to between 50% and 80% of the planet's species. The genetic material being lost forever may contain secrets for fighting diseases or improving crops.

CONCLUSION

These proposed Bills present to this Legislature the opportunity to be environmentally conscious, but in a businesslike way. The effects of deforestation are briefly described above; why not begin to change those results with legislation like that being proposed by your colleagues?

RESUME

CONSTANT JOHN POIRIER, III (C.J.)



PERSONAL

Birthdate: May 24, 1940
Spouse: Brooke
Children: Desmond

EDUCATION

Undergraduate: University of Kansas, 1962
Law: New York University; University of Kansas, 1968
Honors & Awards: Root-Tilden Fellowship,
New York University, School of Law

BAR AND FIRM AFFILIATION

Mr. Poirier is a member of The Missouri and Kansas Bars. Formerly an Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, he began his association with Shughart, Thomson & Kilroy in 1973 and was admitted as a Director in 1976.

PROFESSIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERIENCE

As an Assistant United States Attorney in the early 1970's, C.J. handled the environmental cases within the United States Attorney's office for the Western District of Missouri on behalf of the Department of Justice and Environmental Protection Agency. He was active in negotiating consent decrees with potentially responsible parties, was active in obtaining decrees from major corporations relating to reduction of their air pollution practices, by securing remediation for the government in those cases.

A member of the Shughart, Thomson & Kilroy Trial Department since 1973, he has been heavily involved since 1983 in the landmark environmental Superfund case of United States v. Conservation Chemical Company, et al. As one of the lawyers representing FMC Corporation, and for the most part in the Lead Attorney position, he has supervised up to 10 Shughart, Thomson & Kilroy lawyers at one time during the course of that litigation.

The litigation took many stages in 1980 through the present time, and resulted in 1987 in a consent decree where a treatment plant will be built at the site of Conservation Chemical Company on Front Street in Kansas City, Missouri, to pump and treat allegedly contaminated groundwater at that site at the estimated cost of \$71 million over the next 30 years. That was a multi-stage case in the Court of United States District Judge Scott O. Wright and in its most active era (1982 through 1987), it involved almost 300 companies. It is probably the most highly contested Superfund case in history, in the number of parties, the number of novel issues, and the amount of environmental law that was created.

Other major ongoing environmental projects have included organizing potentially responsible parties to do a clean up, prior to suit, at an Osceola, Missouri hazardous waste site; the clean up of a hazardous waste mining site in Kansas City, Missouri; the clean up of a Superfund site near St. Joseph, Missouri; the clean up of a gasoline spill in the Peculiar, Missouri area; and participated in other smaller environmental remediation sites on behalf of clients.

C.J. has also been involved in environmental audits, assisting companies in complying with environmental regulations. He has also been involved in the drafting of language for purchase/sale agreements representing both buyers and sellers concerning the liabilities relating to those real estate transactions. He has also written private placement language that deals with the environmental concerns, and has also been active in

determining the potential legal liability of recipients of bequests from estates to beneficiaries without their incurring legal liability for potential hazardous waste clean up. A description of other environmental cases involving other issues and problems C.J. has handled is available on request.

Poirier has also been involved in suits, both for and against insurance companies, on issues of insurance coverage matters for pollution and contamination. He is active in doing environmental assessments prior to the purchase of property. He has also acted as special counsel to bankruptcy courts in handling the environmental considerations pursuant to considerations of chapter 7 reorganization in bankruptcy.

In sum, as a practicing environmental attorney for both Government and private industry, C.J. has been involved in numerous on-the-scene, in-the-field environmental cases from 1970 through the present time. He is presently devoting 75 to 90 percent of his practice working on environmental cases, and heading the Shughart, Thomson & Kilroy Environmental Law Group composed of approximately 12 attorneys.

Related Professional Activities

- 1989 - Head, American Bar Association Committee to draft an all-ABA International Environmental Accord, for ultimate presentation to ABA House of Delegates, United Nations and other nations and nongovernmental organizations of the work for approval.
- 1989 - Co-chairman of the American Bar Association Long Range Planning Committee for Toxic and Hazardous Substances and Environmental Law. In that capacity, involved in working with other lawyers, judges, and scientists, academicians, legislators and physicians throughout the United States, and the international legal scientific community to help attempt to resolve, on a national and international level, the problems facing the world in the areas of environmental law, disposal of hazardous substances, and resolution of toxic tort claims.
- (1987-) - member of the National Board of Advisors for the Bureau of National Affairs, Toxics Law Reporter, a select group of practicing attorneys, academicians and engineering experts in environmental, hazardous waste and toxic tort law and author of numerous case reports and articles for the Reporter.

- Served on the Institute Planning Committee for the American Bar Association, Bureau of National Affairs National Institute on Pollution Liability November 10 and 11, 1988, in Washington, D.C. Also program faculty speaker and moderator.
- American Bar Association representative to "Global Change and International Law: The 'Greenhouse' Effect, Comprehensiveness and the Third World", February, 1989.
- Author for 1989 Symposium on the Legal and Scientific Issues in Causation, sponsored by the ABA and Northwest Center for Professional Education, March 28 and 29, San Francisco, California.
- The 1989 Missouri Bar Tort Law Project Committee to publish work in environmental areas, and speaking on those topics at various locations in Missouri in 1989.
- Speaker at program of University of Missouri and Lawyers Association of Kansas City on "A Practical Approach to Lender Liability (Environmental)", June 9, 1989.

Has also appeared, and will appear, in numerous recent local seminars. They include:

- "Environmental Issues in Business Transactions", UMKC/CLE (March 1988);
- National Business Institute, Inc. "Hazardous Waste in Missouri", November 2, 1988;
- Introduction to Environmental Engineering Liability, presentation to East Central Kansas Group of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME);
- Chamber of Commerce Centurions, December 13, 1988: "This Fragile Earth, Our Island Home";
- University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City Bar Association Environmental Seminar presently scheduled for March 31, 1989 in Kansas City, speaking on "The Universe of Environmental Law";
- "Toxic Blackacre" for STK Business Department (1988).

Recent^{1/} published works on environmental law issues include:

- "Environmental Laws: Federal, Missouri, Kansas" (1988);
- "Allocation of Liability Among Potentially Responsible Parties" (November 1988); BNA Toxics Law Reporter;
- Co-editor: 562 page page course work materials "Pollution Liability: Strategies for Managing and Combined Challenges of Superfund and Toxic Tort Claims" ABA/BNA Institute (November 1988);
- Introduction to Engineering Liability: Professional, Products and Environmental, November 1988;
- International Aspects of Environmental Law, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, November 1988;
- The Case for an Environmental Earth Covenant, BNA Toxics Law Reporter, April 19, 1989;
- The Bankruptcy Perspective of a Practical Approach to Lender Liability, June 1989;
- Various other articles in the Kansas City Business Journal, the Toxics Law Reporter, and the St. Louis-Post Dispatch featuring our firm's environmental work have appeared in 1988.

Appeared before various meetings of the local Kansas City organizations for Risk and Insurance Management Society, Inc. (RIMS) and Society of Chartered Property and Casualty Underwriters (CPCU) (1988), and Centurions Leadership Group of Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.

1/ Prior to 1988, I have co-authored and published articles in the University of Missouri-Kansas City Law Review, Case & Comment, Journal of the Missouri Bar and Missouri Bar Continuing Legal Education Deskbooks for practicing attorneys. Titles of major published works include: "Comparative Fault and Crashworthiness Cases"; "Products Liability"; "Computer-Based Litigation Support Systems: The Discoverability Issue"; "Tort and Contract Theories in Products Liability Cases"; "Products Liability Warranty Actions".

Former Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Kansas City Metropolitan Bar Association Environmental Law Committee (1986, 1987). Has also served as Vice Chairman of the Toxic and Hazardous Substances and Environmental Law Committee of the American Bar Association (1988-1989).

TESTIMONY TO HOUSE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

RE: HB 2805 AND HB 2806

MARY MONTELLO, MEMBER OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON RECYCLING

CITY OF PRAIRIE VILLAGE, KANSAS

FEBRUARY 15, 1990

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am Mary Montello representing the City of Prairie Village, Kansas, a city of approximately 23,000 residents located in Johnson County. The City of Prairie Village, its' Governing Body and the Ad Hoc Committee on Recycling support recycling solid waste and purchasing recycled products.

In fact, the City has a recycling program and purchases recycled products. Prairie Village was one of the first cities in Kansas to implement a curbside recycling program. The City also sponsors a very successful weekly drop off location at City Hall. Response to the program has been overwhelming.

The City applauds the State Legislature for the attention it is giving to environmental problems. Poll after poll shows that virtually everyone wants everything possible done to solve the environmental crisis. We hope that the Legislature will respond to the public voice and lead Kansas to national prominence in environmental concerns by implementing creative laws that can truly change our world.

The City of Prairie Village is therefore, in favor of the spirit behind House Bills 2805 and 2806. Very briefly, I would like to share with you some of the City's specific concerns regarding the two bills.

ATTACHMENT 5
GOVERNMENTAL ORG.
2/20/90

Regarding the proposed legislation for State procurement of recycled products, we request that all cities be allowed to participate with the State in the purchase of recycled products. This would, of course, allow us to purchase the products at reduced rates, but more importantly, would address a major problem in recycling which is creating a larger market for recycled materials.

One of the greatest difficulties faced by governmental bodies and by individuals is solving environmental problems that are still evolving. Prairie Village and other cities must be able to deal quickly with new developments. To this end, cities need enabling legislation, resources, information and money to implement programs according to their own peculiarities and strengths. The City of Prairie Village supports the establishment of a statewide coordinator of recycling assistance, but would not be in favor of a commission which would develop legislation which may usurp local government's ability to make decisions regarding solid waste. K.S.A 65-3410 authorizes cities to do all things necessary for a proper effective solid waste management system. Local government is far more responsive and effective in providing such services.

The key to the success of Prairie Village's recycling program has been citizen education. The State can help cities by developing markets and providing technical and financial assistance so that all Kansans can understand how recycling can improve our world. Mr. Chairman, thank you for your time. I would be happy to answer any questions that the Committee might have.



Overland Park

February 19, 1990

To: Chairman Thomas Walker
Members of the House Governmental Organization Committee

From: Wayne C. Byrd, Councilmember, City of Overland Park
Chairman, Overland Park Recycling Task Force

The Overland Park Recycling Task Force convened in May 1989 to study the recycling issue and recommend a curbside recycling program for Overland Park. From very early on, it was evident that effective recycling required the development of strong markets for recycled goods, for unless recycled materials reenter the stream of commerce as useable products, recycling simply results in very tidy landfills.

In addition to recommending a curbside program, our task force recommended that our city government begin copying on both sides of a sheet of paper, that we implement an in-house recycling program and that we begin testing recycled paper goods as an alternative to the virgin products we currently use.

Last Thursday, I briefly testified before the House Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Since then I have written to Representatives Spaniol and the committee in response to questions asked by them. A copy of that letter, double-side duplicated on recycled copy paper, is attached.

In an attempt to encourage market development, we are currently testing recycled copy paper and computer paper, both with excellent results. The attached pages 1 and 2 of our council agenda demonstrate the brightness and opacity of the sheet, which provide for easy readability and acceptable double-side duplicating. This sheet costs us \$3 per ream, compared to \$2.60 per ream for our current virgin copy paper.

We are also testing an 18-pound recycled computer paper which may replace our 15-pound virgin product. Because strength is an important factor with computer paper, we opted for the heavier recycled sheet; however, our experience has been so positive that

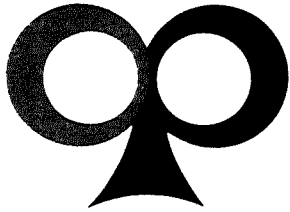
ATTACHMENT 6
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90

we soon will test 15-pound recycled paper. Pricing? The recycled 18-pound sheet costs \$7.36 per M. The virgin 15-pound sheet costs \$7.67 per M.

Obviously, the price of the copy paper is a bit higher; however, these costs can be more than offset by the savings associated with double-side duplicating.

Our brief but limited experience leads us to believe that the recycled paper market can be encouraged by state and local governments at relatively low cost, while significantly enhancing efforts to extend landfill life and recover valuable resources. I encourage you to give thoughtful consideration and to act favorably on House Bill 2805.

Thank you for your interest. I will be pleased to answer any questions.



Overland Park

February 19, 1990

Representative Dennis Spaniol
Kansas House of Representatives
Room 115-S, State Capitol
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Dear Representative Spaniol:

Thank you for the warm reception you and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee gave last Thursday to testimony on HB 2879, relating to procurement of recycled products. The Committee's interest, insightful questions, and courteous treatment of me and the other witnesses is greatly appreciated.

During the meeting, several questions were asked that we were unable to fully answer. When I mentioned that Overland Park is testing recycled copy and computer paper, someone asked for the pricing differentials with virgin products. We currently purchase a 15# Premium Bond computer paper for \$7.67 per 1,000 sheets. We are testing, with excellent results, an 18# Econobond paper, which costs \$7.36/M. This product contains a minimum of 25% recycled material and is purchased from O.E.I. Business Forms in North Kansas City, Missouri.

We are also testing a recycled copy paper, again with excellent results. Our current virgin paper is 20# Versicopy Dual Purpose Bond, which we purchase for \$2.60/ream. Our recycled test paper is 20# Renu-A-Source bond, which we buy for \$3.00/ream. This product, described as 50% recycled with 10% post-consumer content, is manufactured by Badger Paper and is distributed by Leslie Paper in Lenexa, Kansas. Leslie tells me that significant quantities of this product can be purchased for \$2.55/ream.

While the cost for recycled copy paper may be higher than for virgin, that cost differential can be more than offset by double side duplicating. And while not all documents will be an even number of pages, paper savings should be in the area of 30%.

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Representative Dennis Spaniol
February 19, 1990
Page two

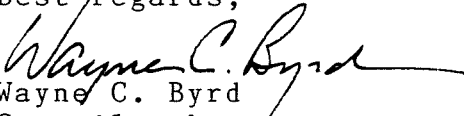
In Overland Park, we have been double side duplicating since mid-1989, with very good results. The attached pages 1 and 2 of our Council agenda are copied onto recycled paper.

Another questioner asked, if the State gave a 5% preference to recycled products, would vendors bid prices $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ higher than for virgin products? Assuming multiple bidders and a competitive, sealed bid system, no one would know the prices until all bids were opened, thus assuring genuinely competitive bids.

Finally, I encourage you to carefully define terminology in the proposed legislation. Industry generally recycles materials within plant operations. The key phrase, "post-consumer," identifies the recycled component that has been diverted from the solid waste stream. In bidding paper products, the State should consider the amount of post-consumer content along with the product pricing.

Thank you again for your interest in this issue. If you or other Committee members have additional questions, I will be pleased to respond.

Best regards,



Wayne C. Byrd
Councilmember,
City of Overland Park

cc: Members, Energy and Natural Resources Committee
Chairman and Members, Governmental Organization Committee
Representative Arthur Douville
Representative Robert Vancrum

CIT Y OF OVERLAND PARK

FEBRUARY						
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MAYOR AND COUNCIL AGENDA

City Council Chamber
8500 Santa Fe Drive

February 19, 1990

MARCH						
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MAYOR ED EILERT _____ COUNCIL PRESIDENT LEHNERTZ _____ AND COUNCILMEMBERS PRESENT:

BYRD _____ ERICKSON _____ LOUDON _____ LYSAUGHT _____

OWENS _____ SANDERS _____ SPEER _____ STERRETT _____

7:30 P.M.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

PUBLIC HEARING:

PROPOSED ASSESSMENTS FOR IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT NO. 88-132 -
For the purpose of paying the cost of the improvement of
Empire Estates by the construction of a storm drainage
system.

ORDINANCE NO. I.D. 88-132-18 - Levying assessments
on lots, pieces and parcels of ground for the
purpose of paying the cost of the construction of a
storm drainage system in and including Empire
Estates. (Vicinity of 96th Street to 95th Street,
Buena Vista Street to Catalina Street)

MAYOR ED EILERT

1991-95 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM - Adoption for budget
planning purposes.

CITY MANAGER DONALD E. PIPES

Information on Governing Body members and a seating chart are on the last page.
Governing Body meetings are held on the first three Mondays of the month at 7:30
p.m. If you would like to present an item of business, please contact the City
Clerk's office, 381-5252.

Kansas Wildlife Federation, Inc.

200 S.W. 30th, Suite 101 • P.O. Box 5715 • Topeka, KS 66605

Testimony HB 2805 and HB 2806

Governmental Organization Committee
Presented by Charles S. Allen, Vice President
February 15, 1990

The Kansas Wildlife Federation is a not-for-profit natural resource conservation and education organization. Our 8000 volunteer members join with the 10,000 Kansas members of our affiliate organization, the National Wildlife Federation, to promote sound sustainable natural resource policies for the state of Kansas.

The KWF supports HB 2805 and HB 2806 because they propose positive actions to address the ever compounding problem of solid waste management and waste reduction. They address many of the serious concerns of the KWF membership. The KWF, at the annual meeting, on October 14-15, 1989, approved Resolution No. 1989-9, urging the Governor and the State Legislature to develop a comprehensive solid waste management program - copy attached.

National polls very clearly show the growing concern over the solid waste disposal problem and strong support for major recycling projects and innovative uses for recycled products. Recycling is one essential component of solid waste management planning. There are cities and rural communities across our state searching for solutions to the landfill problems. In doing so, they are developing and proposing a variety of recycling programs. In almost all cases, they are thwarted and frustrated in their efforts by the absence of sizable commercial recycling operators. The major block to the development of recycling operations is the lack of viable markets for recycled materials.

The creation of a statewide coordinator position is an important first step. This person should be able to bring together recyclers and marketing operations; assist industry in developing innovative uses for recycled materials; and provide for an informed public and state government. Importantly, the coordinator should provide technical assistance for waste reduction to counties, cities and towns and to business both large and small; support funding for recycling projects; investigate and recommend the feasibility of economic incentives for private recycling contractors and industries using recovered recycled materials.

ATTACHMENT 7
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90

The commission on waste reduction, recycling and market development must take an aggressive role in assisting the Governor and the Legislature in developing long range goals and obtainable objectives.

Their early evaluations and considerations should include:

1. A system of curbside sorting that can be applied statewide.
2. A plan for recycling operations in all metropolitan areas and a program to establish regional recycling or transfer operations for less populous areas.
3. Consider the sale/use only of refillable/recyclable beverage containers.
4. Development of systems for collection and composting of yard wastes by counties or communities. Estimates are that 25% of landfill space is taken up by yard waste.
5. A close look at incentives for large consumers of paper products to follow the example of the state government.

The Kansas Wildlife Federation feels that HB 2805 and HB 2806 are positive steps in addressing the ever growing problems of solid waste disposal. The major obstacles to overcoming the problems generated by a throw-away society are not technological. They include resistance to change, logistics, marketing, incurred costs and the importance of convenience in trash disposal. A survivable recycling-based solid waste management system requires leadership from state government. Local governments, for a variety of reasons, cannot do it all themselves. Firm commitment by the Legislature and creative approaches to solutions provide us with the opportunity to develop and implement programs before our state is faced with crash remedial crises.

**RESOLUTION 1989-9
DEVELOPMENT OF A COMPREHENSIVE
SOLID WASTE PROGRAM**

WHEREAS, the total solid waste volume in Kansas is increasing dramatically, and

WHEREAS, much of the wasted material such as paper, cardboard, glass, aluminum, and grass clippings now going into landfills could be recycled, and

WHEREAS, with the removal of recyclable materials from the waste stream, our natural resources will be conserved, the life of landfills will be prolonged, and greater protection to ground and surface waters will be provided, and

WHEREAS, industries could be developed to collect and recycle materials into marketable products thereby creating new jobs for Kansans;

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Wildlife Federation, Inc., in annual meeting assembled on October 14-15, 1989, in Hutchinson, Kansas, urges the Governor and the Legislature to develop a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Program which includes an incentive to develop industries to process recyclables, and a state-wide recycling program; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Governor and the Kansas Legislature develop incentives to promote the production of recyclable materials and the use of recycled products.

**TESTIMONY BEFORE
HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE**

Good morning, Chairman Walker and members of the House Governmental Organization Committee. My name is Joe Reed, I am the Environmental Health Officer for the City of Overland Park. I appear before you today in support of HB 2805.

HB 2805 would require a price preference not to exceed 20 percent on various papers, containing a minimum of 50 percent waste fiber content, that are purchased by state agencies.

Local governments, in response to environmental concerns, are increasingly turning to recycling programs to recover materials that previously had been landfilled. Materials such as glass, aluminum, plastics, and newsprint are commonly collected so they can be marketed for use as raw material in the manufacture of a new product.

While established and strong markets exist for some collected materials, newsprint, which is commonly 60 percent of the material collected in a recycling program, is increasingly difficult to market due to excess supply and insufficient demand.

The purchasing practices proposed in HB 2805 would appear to be a meaningful step in encouraging the expansion of markets for recovered paper fibers.

This bill would send a message to manufacturers that products made with recovered materials are in demand and that demand will remain, giving them the incentive to invest the capital necessary to produce goods with recycled content.

Recognizing that implementation of HB 2805 may result in increased expenditures of public monies, other efforts may be explored to minimize waste in our business practices.

Some of the costs that may be incurred by passage of HB 2805 could be defrayed by implementation of an aggressive in-house waste reduction and recovery program.

Within the City of Overland Park, 4394 pounds of office paper were collected from approximately 150 employees in the first three months of our in-house paper recovery program. Payment received for this material totalled \$137.52.

Use of white legal pads, which are easily recycled as opposed to yellow which are thrown away, is an easy example of waste reduction. Two-sided copying, whenever possible, is another that has obvious cost savings.

Attached for your consideration are recycled products currently being used by the City of Overland Park.

We thank you for this opportunity to appear in support of HB 2805.

The Environmental Health Office of the City of Overland Park is committed to assisting the residents of our community in providing an optimum environment conducive to good health and aesthetically pleasing surroundings. The cooperation and active participation of every property owner and resident is essential in attaining this goal.

The staff of the Environmental Health Office is available to provide information or assistance regarding any of the following subjects:

- Inspection of food service establishments operating in Overland Park
- Investigation of reports of possible foodborne illness
- Insect and rodent control
- Property maintenance
- Inoperable vehicles
- Residential solid waste collection and storage
- Tall grass and weed abatement
- Recycling
- The Overland Park Clean Indoor Air Act
- Section 8 Housing inspections
- Septic system operations and
- Other issues impacting the health and environment of this community.



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City of Overland Park
Environmental Health Office
6300 West 87th Street
Overland Park, Kansas 66212

6300 West 87th Street
Overland Park, KS 66212

(913) 381-5252
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Joseph M. Reed, Jr., R.S.
Environmental Health Officer



City of Overland Park
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

Outside Storage Of Useful Items



Overland Park
Environmental Health Office

86

Outside Storage of Useful Items

What are useful items?

In this context, they are things you have some use for now or in the future, but which you need to store. They might include: lumber, boxes, barrels, bottles, cans, ladders, carts, logs, tires, lawn and garden equipment, firewood and metal.

Where should I store these items?

Any useful items on the property must be stored behind the front building line (and extension); behind the front and side platted building lines; more than 15 feet from the property line along any street right-of-way; and/or behind the contiguous properties' platted setback lines (extended).

How may I store items in my yard?

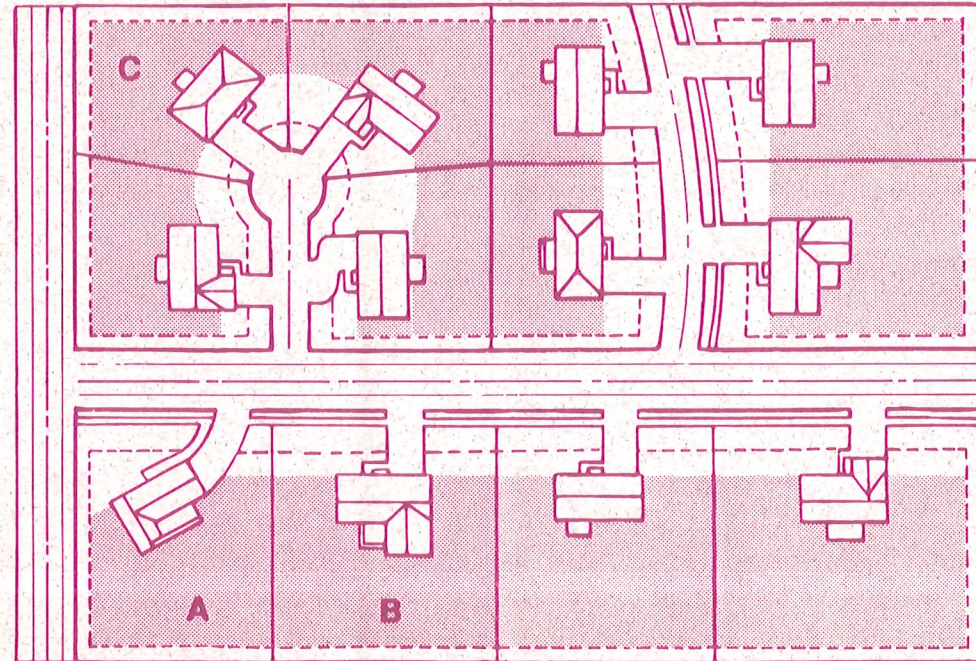
Stored items must be neatly arranged, and in such a manner as to prevent the harborage of insects and animals.

How much of my yard may be used for storage?

Outside storage of useful items must not exceed 20 percent of the allowable outside storage area.

Is there a penalty for improper storage of useful items?

Yes, a fine of up to \$500 or six months imprisonment, or both per day of violation.



Useful Item Storage Limited to 20% of the Shaded Area

Examples:

HOUSE A: On a corner lot, storage is limited to areas behind the extended setback line of the building, more than 15 feet from the property line along any street right-of-way and behind the setback line (extended) of property B.

HOUSE B: Located in the middle of the block, storage is limited to areas behind the extended setback line of the building and behind the setback lines (extended) of the contiguous properties.

HOUSE C: Storage is limited to areas behind the platted setback lines (extended) of the building and behind the contiguous properties' platted setback lines (extended).

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O.E.I. BUSINESS FORMS

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8-c

**TESTIMONY BEFORE
HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE**

Good morning, Chairman Walker and members of the House Governmental Organization Committee. My name is Joe Reed. I am the Environmental Health Officer for the City of Overland Park. I appear before you today in support of HB 2806.

Waste reduction and minimization of materials going to landfills in Kansas are an increasing concern to many citizens as well as governmental entities within the state. In an effort to redirect materials that are currently entering the landfill, many communities are turning to recycling as a means of reducing this volume.

Collection of materials in separate vehicles or at separate locations is only one component of a successful recycling program. Completion of this recycling effort occurs only after the material has been processed and marketed, and a new product emerges for use by the consumer

HB 2806 appears to be a significant step by the Legislature to encourage recycling and provide information as well as stimulate markets for recycled products. Waste reduction is both an environmental and economic issue, as it costs both to create and dispose of solid waste. This effort should encourage more

meaningful community collection programs and increased employment opportunities in Kansas.

The City of Overland Park supports HB 2806 and other efforts to reduce waste and minimize the volume of materials going to landfills in the state of Kansas. We encourage the commission established by this legislation to consider a comprehensive long range solid waste management plan encompassing recycling, composting, household hazardous wastes, and other considerations relating to solid wastes generated in Kansas.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before the committee. Should there be questions, I will be happy to respond on behalf of the City of Overland Park.

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Kansas Natural Resource Council

Testimony presented before the House Government Organization Committee
 HB 2805: procurement of recycled paper

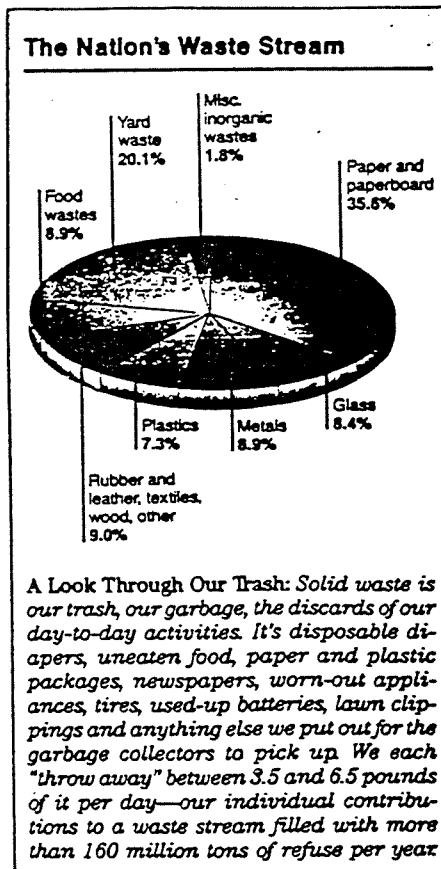
Presented by Charlene A. Stinard, Program Director

February 15, 1990

My name is Charlene Stinard, and I represent the Kansas Natural Resource Council, a private, non-profit, research and public education organization whose 800 members promote sustainable natural resource policies for the state of Kansas.

You and I are responsible for producing about 3 pounds of trash every day, or 1,000 pounds a year each. American households produce 160,000 million pounds of municipal solid waste every year. Industry generates another 7.6 billion tons per year. [1989 State of the States Report, Renew America, Washington, DC, March 1989.]

According to a study by Franklin and Associates, published in 1988, over 35% of our solid waste stream consists of paper products.



It All Adds Up: Annual U.S. Discards of Selected Everyday Items

Product:	Weight (millions of tons)	% of Total Waste Stream
Newspapers	8.8	5.5%
Books & magazines	4.4	2.8%
Rubber tires	1.7	1.1%
Office papers	5.0	3.1%
Tissue & paper towels	2.9	1.8%
Beer & soda bottles	4.5	2.8%
Wine & liquor bottles	2.1	1.3%
Corrugated boxes	11.4	7.1%

1986 figures. Source: Franklin Associates, Prairie Village, KS.



The US Environmental Protection Agency and the Kansas Department of Health and Environment have endorsed an integrated solid waste management strategy that emphasizes waste reduction and recycling. To reduce the amount of paper that ends up in our landfills, the federal government also adopted guidelines in 1988 to encourage recycling and the purchase of recycled paper. States can play a significant role in three ways: by recycling, as consumers of recycled materials, and by providing legislative and economic incentives to spur recycling-related markets.

We believe that the current pilot project under way in two state office buildings (initiated under the Governor's Executive Order No. 89-113) does not go far enough in promoting recycling and the purchase of recycled products. HB 2805 does more to address the recycling responsibilities of state government by offering preferences for recycled paper products.

Programs to purchase recycled paper do have costs; until the markets are encouraged by significant demands for new supplies, the dollar costs are slightly higher. These costs, however, do come down, and income from the sale of waste office paper can defray those costs. In addition, the environmental savings are enormous - savings in reduced energy consumption, reduced air and water pollution, and the avoided costs of landfilling materials that are appropriately re-used.

Paper

To produce one ton of paper packaging requires: 3,688 pounds of wood, 216 pounds of lime, 360 pounds of salt cake, 76 pounds of soda ash, 24,000 gallons of water, 28 million BTUs of energy.

Pollutants include: 84 pounds of air pollutants, 36 pounds of water pollutants, 176 pounds of solid wastes.

Recycling of paper (rather than producing new paper): can reduce water use by 60 percent, energy use by 70 percent, pollutants by 50 percent.

Glass

To produce one ton of glass requires: 1,330 pounds of sand, 433 pounds of soda ash, 433 pounds of limestone, 151 pounds of feldspar, 15.2 million BTUs of energy.

Pollutants generated include: 384 pounds of mining wastes, 27.8 pounds of air pollutants.

The use of 50 percent recycled glass in the manufacturing process: can reduce water consumption by 50 percent, mining wastes by 79 percent and air pollution by 14 percent.

Aluminum

To produce one ton of aluminum requires: 8,766 pounds of bauxite, 1,020 pounds of petroleum coke, 966 pounds of soda ash, 327 pounds of pitch, 238 pounds of lime, 197 million BTUs of energy.

Pollutants generated include: 3,290 pounds of red mud, 2900 pounds of carbon dioxide, 81 pounds of air pollutants, 789 pounds of solid wastes.

Recycling of aluminum (rather than new production): can reduce energy use by 95 percent with similar reductions in water and air pollution.

Steel

To produce one ton of steel requires: 1970 pounds of iron ore, 791 pounds of coke, 454 pounds of lime, 29 million BTUs of energy.

Pollutants produced include: 538 pounds of solid wastes, 242 pounds of air pollutants.

Recycling of steel: can reduce energy consumption by 70 percent with similar reductions in solid waste, and air and water pollution.

Americans, realizing that we are the world's biggest polluters, are creating responsible solid waste solutions. The federal government and 30 states have established procurement policies as one step toward effective solid waste management. We urge your support of HB 2805 as environmentally sound resource policy for the state of Kansas.

cfile:HB2805

Kansas Natural Resource Council

Testimony presented before the House Government Organization Committee
HB 2806: recycling coordinator and commission

Presented by Charlene A. Stinard, Program Director

February 15, 1990

My name is Charlene Stinard, and I represent the Kansas Natural Resource Council, a private, non-profit research and public education organization whose 800 members promote sustainable natural resource policies for the state of Kansas.

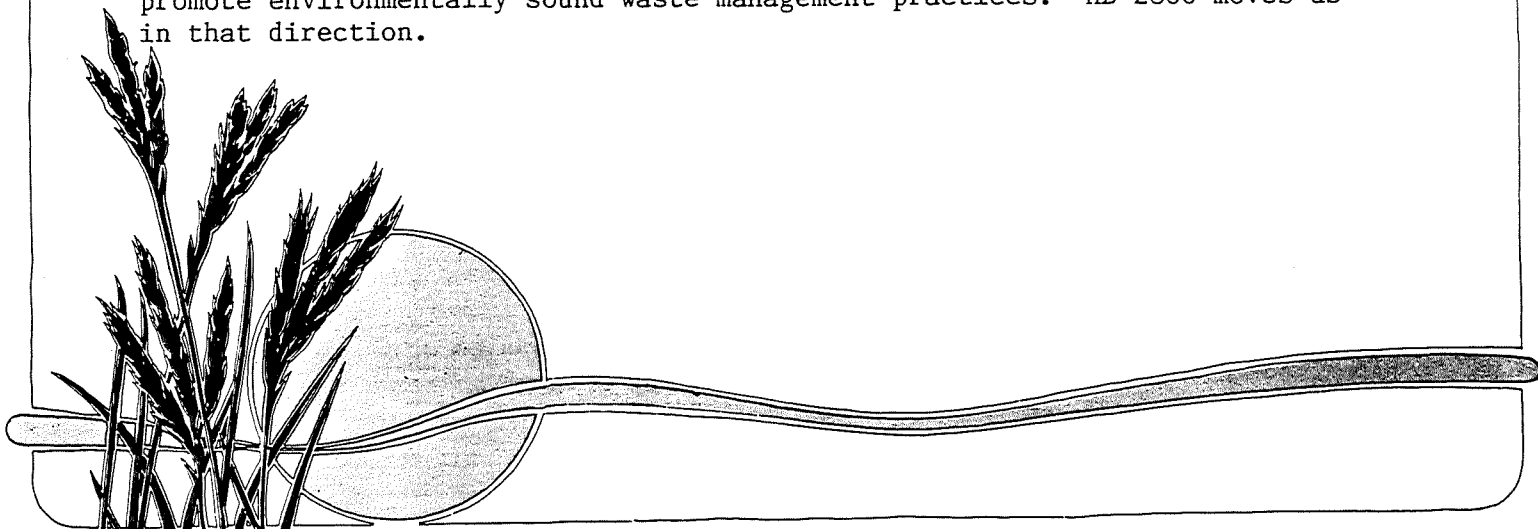
As landfills across Kansas and the nation reach capacity, and expensive new Environmental Protection Agency landfill regulations go into effect, local governments struggle to deal with tons of trash collected annually. Since the incineration of unsegregated municipal trash produces highly toxic chemicals, waste reduction and recycling must become the basis of every environmentally and economically sound solid waste management strategy.

Recycling is one essential component of effective solid waste management. Kansas citizens from Wichita to Lawrence, from Hays to Emporia, have taken the initiative to organize recycling projects in and for their communities. Interest is high, and the need for state assistance is great.

While solid waste management is a local responsibility, state government has an important role to play in educating the public and in encouraging new programs and policies. KNRC recommends that Kansas:

1. establish a target for recycling 25% of the state's solid waste stream by 1992, as the federal government has.
2. require counties to prepare solid waste management plans, to include separation of recyclables and small quantities of hazardous wastes from trash streams intended for landfills. (Grants to local governments for environmental planning are available under SB 398, passed in the 1989 session.)

In addition, the state itself can play an important role in the management of solid wastes. The Legislature and the executive branch should actively promote environmentally sound waste management practices. HB 2806 moves us in that direction.



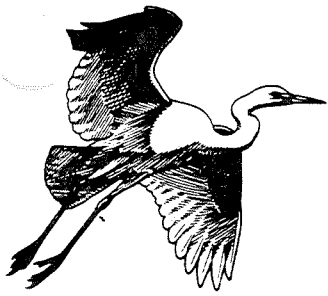
Located in the Department of Commerce, separate from the regulatory responsibilities of the state, a state coordinator for waste reduction, recycling, and market development could:

1. promote a comprehensive, state-wide recycling program for all state government offices, to be extended to all state institutions by 1992;
2. provide information and technical assistance on waste reduction and recycling to counties, cities and towns, business and industry, and citizens; and
3. in conjunction with the commission, gather the data needed for recommending state action to:
 - promote markets for waste/recovered/recycled materials;
 - encourage innovative recycling programs and demonstration projects in waste reduction; and
 - recommend economic incentives (e.g., tax credits, low interest loans) to promote recycling businesses in Kansas.

This is an issue on which economic development and natural resources advocates can work as partners. The major obstacles to overcoming the problems generated with our trash are not technological. They include logistics, markets, costs, resistance to change, and the importance of convenience in trash disposal.

A recycling-based solid waste management system requires leadership from state government. Local governments, for a variety of reasons, cannot do it alone. With a commitment from the Legislature and some creative thinking about solutions, we have the opportunity to set up programs before we are faced with landfill crises. We urge the Committee to support HB 2806 as a significant step toward environmentally and economically sound solid waste management.

cfile:HB2806



Kansas Audubon Council

February 15, 1990

HB 2805 State Paper Procurement Practices
House Governmental Organization Committee

My name is Joyce Wolf and I am pleased to be here today on behalf of the 5000 Kansas members of the National Audubon Society who support the protection and wise use of our natural resources.

The Kansas Audubon Council supports the concepts found in HB 2805. We believe that to phase in the purchase of recycled paper over a period of years is essential to the successful implementation of a statewide recycled-paper procurement policy, and it is also important to set parameters for the amount of post-consumer materials the products must contain.

There are several states which have enacted some form of a procurement preference for recycled products -- some just for paper, and others for a variety of items. One strategy that some states use to help offset the price differential is to apply the receipts from the sale of recycled goods to the increased cost for recycled paper products. Perhaps this could be investigated as a potential funding source for Kansas' program.

Because paper is such a large component of the overall waste stream, it is important to encourage citizens to recycle it. At the same time, unless individuals, businesses and governments begin to purchase recycled paper products, it will be very difficult for recycling firms to find markets for the papers brought to them. The Kansas Audubon Council believes it is entirely fitting that state government set the example for others by actively promoting recycling through its paper procurement policy.

We thank you for this opportunity to share our thoughts with you and encourage you to consider favorable passage of HB 2805.

SUPPORTING FACTS

- * Ten million acres of forest, worldwide, is devoted to the production of paper.
- * The U.S. annually imports 800 million pounds of paper from Brazil, thus contributing to the destruction of tropical rainforests.
- * Paper, most of which could be recycled, makes up more than one-third of the total volume of waste that is flooding our landfills.

ATTACHMENT 10
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90



Recycling Works!

State and Local Solutions to Solid Waste Management Problems



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Recycling Works: An Overview

The average American produces more than 1,000 pounds of trash a year! As this proliferation of waste continues, places to dispose of it are dwindling. To avoid a crisis, everyone needs to accept responsibility for reducing the amount of garbage they throw away. However, it is often the job of state and local governments to deal with their citizens' trash.

Every state has at least one authority, agency, commission, or department responsible for managing the disposal of refuse generated by its citizens. Usually, local authorities handle collection and disposal, but private companies are also frequently utilized to manage trash.

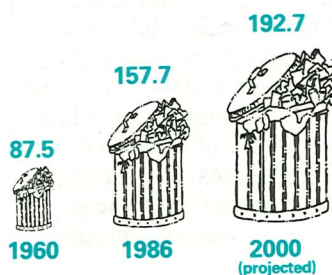
In some jurisdictions, trash appears to be a minor problem and is easily buried in a landfill. But for others, trash disposal has become a critical problem. Landfills are rapidly filling and closing. Incinerators are not able to safely handle enough of the trash that is produced. To cut down on the amount of trash needing disposal, many communities are turning to recycling and discovering that it works!

This booklet provides information about successful recycling programs initiated by state and local agencies. It also describes private recycling efforts and joint recycling ventures of government and businesses. Each success story is designed to provide basic information to help you as you consider various recycling options in your community.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM

As a nation, we are producing an ever-increasing amount of municipal trash. Referred to as the throwaway society, we produce almost twice as much solid waste as other developed countries. Our current rate of 160 million tons per year could fill a convoy of 10-ton trash trucks 145,000 miles long—enough to circle the equator nearly six times! To make matters worse, the amount of refuse generated in the United States is projected to increase about 20 percent by the year 2000.

Total United States Waste Disposal, in Millions of Tons



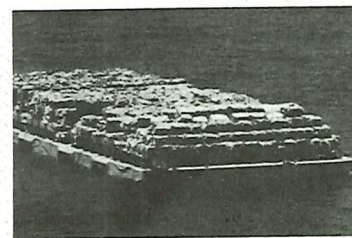
Currently, the most common form of waste management is disposal in landfills. We landfill 80 percent of our municipal waste. We incinerate 10 percent and recycle only another 10 percent. Yet landfills can no longer be relied upon as our main waste management alternative.

Landfills do not last forever. Many landfills are nearing or have already reached capacity; others are closing or have closed because they cannot operate within new safety standards. Furthermore, new landfill locations are very difficult to find.

The lack of landfill space and the growing volume of waste have created a waste management nightmare for some communities. Increased tipping fees and the need to transport

waste to another county, another municipality, or even another state have caused costs to soar. Waste collection, transportation, and disposal costs have risen to over \$100 a ton in some communities. Morris County, New Jersey, for instance, pays over \$116 a ton to get its waste to a Pennsylvania site.

But does it make sense to landfill or burn all of our trash? A sizeable portion of what we throw away contains valuable resources—metals, glass, paper, wood, and plastic—that can be reprocessed and used again.



The garbage barge, *Mobro*, illustrated just how hard it can be to dispose of garbage. The *Mobro* traveled on a six-month odyssey of over 6,000 miles, including six states and three other countries, before it found a home—in New York, where it came from!

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT

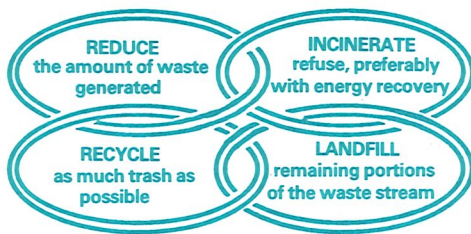
Many states and local governments are moving to prevent massive waste handling problems. Some are just beginning to evaluate the adequacy of their current waste management programs. Others are considering or implementing an integrated solid waste management approach. A number

of agencies have recognized the value of including recycling as part of their solid waste management programs. In fact, about 8,000 recycling programs are working to reduce the volume of waste in the United States. Recycling can play a much larger role in waste management programs.

An Integrated Waste Management Solution

As state and local governments plan for and implement integrated waste management, they usually consider a hierarchy of methods: reduce, recycle, incinerate, and landfill. Reducing waste—preventing it from needing to be dealt with at all—is generally the most favored management tool. Recycling—next in order of preference—helps to divert wastes from landfills and incinerators and provides for the reuse of resources. Inciner-

ating waste is next in the hierarchy. Incineration reduces volume and can recover energy, but may have some risks associated with it. Landfilling, while necessary to handle some wastes, is the least preferred waste management method. Landfills are very costly and may involve some risks. In most communities, locating landfill and incinerator sites is a problem as well.



Why Recycle?

Recycling reduces the amount of waste that needs to be buried in a landfill or incinerated. This reduction in volume may result in reduced disposal costs and add to the useful life expectancy of a landfill. And recycling puts discarded material to valuable use, cutting down on litter and conserving natural resources. In some localities, recycled materials are sold, benefiting the recycling program.

A Recycling Component

Adding a recycling component to an existing municipal solid waste system is a challenging process. To begin, your state or community should consider the following approaches:

- Analyze the contents and source of your waste.
- Learn about existing waste disposal and collection systems, including their costs and capabilities.
- Determine to what degree recycling is already being conducted in your state or community.

- Identify public attitudes about recycling.
- Study which recycling options might best meet your special needs.
- Explore existing markets for recovered materials and the possibility of finding new ones.

RECYCLING OPTIONS THAT WORK

Recycling programs come in many shapes and sizes. The type of recycling program you choose should be designed to meet your community's needs. For example, consider what kind of collection system would be the most expedient, the most convenient to citizens, and ultimately the most successful. And does it make sense in your community to target specific wastes—office paper, yard clippings, plastic soft drink bottles?

Collecting Recyclables

For citizens, the most convenient kind of collection is curbside collection. To make collection even handier, some communities provide householders with special containers for separated wastes. Some

10a 4

neighborhood pickups are combined with regular garbage collection; others use separate collection systems. A number of communities offer incentives like cash or gifts to cooperating households. While curbside collection may be costly, the success rate may make it worthwhile, especially in populous areas. In highly urbanized areas, apartment house and office building collection systems can work well, too. And mandatory systems may yield more recyclable materials than voluntary programs.

In many communities, drop-off centers work. These centers range from landfill locations, where people or machines sort recyclables, to "theme centers." For example, the Fort Seminole Recycling Center in Tallahassee uses a frontier fort motif and buys back recyclables. Financial incentives or contributions to charity encourage participation in other places. A number of communi-

ties locate drop-off centers in convenient spots like shopping malls; some centers are even mobile. Often, centers are run by private groups or as joint private-public enterprises.

Obviously, most drop-off centers are cheaper to operate than curbside collection systems. However, drop-off centers typically yield less waste for reuse.

Choosing Recyclables

What is in a typical trash can in your community? If it is anything like the national average, you can expect the bulk to be paper and yard waste. Newspapers are easily recycled. Yard clippings and leaves can be composted and used for landscaping. Businesses around the country are recycling computer paper and other high-grade paper, cardboard, and glass. And clean wood wastes can be processed into usable lumber. Of course, metals, such as aluminum, are valuable commodities as well.

What's Recyclable in the Waste Stream?

<p>CONSTRUCTION WASTE, TIRES Reprocessed for Pressed Board, Roads, and Other Construction Projects</p>	<p>PLASTICS, DRINK BOTTLES Reprocessed for Auto Parts, Fiberfill, Strapping</p>
<p>ALUMINUM CANS Reprocessed for Can Sheet & Castings</p>	<p>YARD WASTE Composted for Landscaping</p>
<p>OTHER METALS Cleaned & Reprocessed as Scrap & Structural Products</p>	<p>GLASS Refilled or Cullet for Jars, Bottles, Construction Material</p>
<p>FURNISHINGS AND CLOTHING Reused by Another Person</p>	<p>ANIMAL WASTE Used as Fertilizer</p>
<p>PAPER Mixed Paper, High-Grade Paper, Newspaper, Cardboard Reprocessed as Newsprint, Paperboard, Insulation</p>	

Citizen Participation

Encouraging participation to increase the amount of recovered waste can be the greatest challenge to any recycling program. There are many ways to increase recovery and participation rates. Many communities have active promotional campaigns. Providing special containers for recyclables seems to help, too. Some places have chosen mandatory over voluntary programs. Others rely on voluntary efforts, but use creative approaches to boost participation.

Incentives have been initiated in a number of communities. For instance, Rockford, Illinois, has incorporated a weekly garbage lottery award of \$1,000 to any resident whose inspected trash bags are free of newspapers and aluminum cans. Camden, New Jersey, hopes that, following the first three years of its recycling program, profits can be returned to the public in the form of improved services and new community projects.

As recycling programs grow and ensure a steady volume of recovered materials, new markets evolve. For example, New Jersey's new mandatory program has spurred development of new glass cullet, used paper, and aluminum plants within the state.

Marketing Recovered Material

Identifying and developing markets for recovered materials is another major challenge for state and local recycling programs. A recycling market is any source of demand for waste materials. To find the most suitable markets, many communities develop marketing plans. A typical plan may address the availability and locations of markets and the types and grades, amounts, specifications, transportation requirements, and price-setting mechanisms for a community's recovered materials. Services, such as storage and processing, may also be factors to consider. Many com-

munities enter into contracts with purchasers, even though prices usually fluctuate. And some programs market cooperatively with neighboring programs to cut marketing costs.

In 1987, New Jersey's Office of Recycling published a guide to marketing recyclable materials. The guide is one of several available sources of useful information on marketing recovered materials.

Developing markets is a continuing challenge to EPA, states, communities, industries, and consumers. Demand for recyclables needs to be stimulated, marketplace gluts need to be avoided, and industries, business, and household consumers need to buy products made with recycled materials.

RECYCLING WORKS!

All around the country—in communities such as yours—recycling is working to reduce the volume of trash in need of

disposal. Recycling is one key part of your integrated waste management system that makes sense.

Each community has its own unique waste problems that call for special solutions. A number of successful programs are described on the following pages to give you some ideas as you plan your community's recycling program. Some of the success stories take place statewide; most are local. Two describe efforts of villages and small towns to join together, forming regional recycling programs. While some success stories highlight curbside collection, others address unique drop-off systems. Several involve some private sector sponsorship; while others are totally run by private enterprises. A used oil program and a leaf composting project are highlighted here, too. What they all add up to is—

RECYCLING WORKS!

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Alabama

Type of Program

State Overview

Background

Used oil collection.

Alabama's borders extend from the Tennessee Valley to the Gulf of Mexico. With the exception of Birmingham and metropolitan areas around Mobile, Montgomery, and Huntsville, Alabama is predominantly rural. About four million people live in Alabama.

Only about half of the nation's used oil was recovered and reused in 1977. The other half was usually discarded, often to the detriment of the environment.

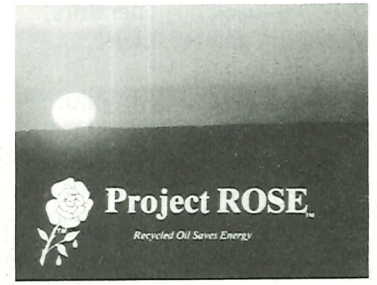
presented a great challenge: Individuals who changed their own motor oil needed to be made aware of the hazards of dumping it, and garages needed reliable collection services. Project ROSE was designed to collect used oil from individual, corporate, and municipal consumers, garages, and service stations for treatment by a used oil processor.



recycled oil saves energy

In 1977, as part of a nationwide effort to conserve energy, Project ROSE was created. ROSE stands for Recycled Oil Saves Energy. Alabama recognized that its citizens could salvage millions of gallons of used crankcase oil a year. This oil would not be haphazardly dumped. Furthermore, new developments had made refining, processing, and reclaiming used oil a feasible and attractive idea.

Annually the state generates more than 17 million gallons of used automotive oil and 7 million gallons of used industrial oil. Most of the industrial oil is routinely recovered; however, in establishing Project ROSE, recovering used automotive oil



Alabamians recycled 8.2 million gallons of used oil in 1986.

Program Description

Project ROSE is a nonprofit conservation program initiated by Alabama's Science, Technology and Energy Division, Department of Economic and Community Affairs, and sponsored by the University of Alabama. The program's goal is to protect the environment and conserve a valuable resource. To accomplish its goal, Project ROSE officials assist do-it-yourself used oil changers in recycling used oil and provide collection and recycling information to used oil generators, collectors, and recyclers.

To start Project ROSE, pilot projects were conducted in Tuscaloosa and Mobile. These cities were selected because of their large volumes of available used oil, the number of volunteer collection centers, and the availability of collectors and recycling facilities. The chance of success appeared promising.

The development of these projects required the workers to do the following:

Conduct Surveys. Surveys were conducted to provide basic data from individuals about whether they would recycle; from service stations about amounts, storage capacities, and collection services; and from waste oil handlers about volumes, incentives, fees, and processors' availability and capacity. The results of the surveys showed a shortage of collectors and collection centers. The surveys pointed the way for a local government-sponsored program in Tuscaloosa. And, since Mobile had larger volumes of used oil and a number of used oil collectors, sponsorship by the private sector was proposed.

Identify Sponsors. City, county, civic groups, private industry, and joint sponsorship were explored as project sponsors. In Tuscaloosa, the city sponsored the program; in Mobile, private industry sponsored it.

Select from Alternative Collection Methods. Curbside collection, service station collection, and consumer centers were considered. In Mobile, collection centers were to supplement curbside collection and service station efforts. In Tuscaloosa, curbside pickup was selected. One thousand gallons of used oil a month were collected this way from Tuscaloosa.

Publicize the Program. Newspaper, radio, and television ads were used and pamphlets were distributed to promote the projects. Pamphlets were particularly useful to promote curbside pickup.

Evaluate the Results. In Tuscaloosa, a gain from 1,000 to 1,200 gallons of used oil a month was documented during the oil collection drive. In addition, more businesses requested drums for collecting used oil. Mobile's pilot project resulted in an estimated 750,000 gallons of used oil being reclaimed, an increase from 300,000 in the previous year.

Expand the Program. Project ROSE expanded its collection programs for used oil to 12 additional areas. Sponsors ranged from the League of Women Voters and Alabama Conservancy to city sanitation departments and private businesses.

What Makes Alabama's Program Unique?

From two pilot used oil projects, Alabama's Project ROSE has grown to national prominence. Currently, three types of used oil programs comprise Project ROSE: curbside collection, collection centers, and drum placement.

The curbside collection program is primarily used and best suited for metropolitan areas in which consistent garbage collection is provided. Based on survey data, 70 percent of all respondents replied that they would save their used oil for recycling if it were picked up at their homes. The Cities of Birmingham and Tuscaloosa operate a curbside collection program for city residents served by curbside garbage collection. City garbage trucks, equipped with metal storage racks costing \$60 each, have been adapted to transport used oil deposited along the curbside. Used oil is stored during route collection and transferred to a holding tank at city facilities. A collector picks up this used oil and pays the cities at a price determined by current market value.

A mass media campaign directed toward the cities' resi-

dents was found to be essential to the implementation of a curbside collection program. The media program helps to make residents aware of the service being provided to them by each city. The campaign also explains the hazards of improper disposal and outlines the procedures used and type of storage container needed for participation in the program. Media promotion has been maintained to ensure success and maximize program benefits.

The Project ROSE collection center program consists of service stations, garages, and automotive service centers which voluntarily accept do-it-yourselfers' used oil for recycling. These businesses routinely collect used oil and practice recycling to safely dispose of used oil while gaining a small profit from its sale. Once contacted by Project ROSE, most service stations and garages accept used oil. The news media is informed about a service station's or garage's participation as a Project ROSE collection center.

Service stations that participate receive information about used oil collection and about

recycling businesses operating as the Project ROSE used oil waste exchange. This information and other resources are available from Project ROSE. Future plans for Project ROSE include a statewide effort to contact all service stations, garages, and automotive centers to inform them of the waste exchange services the program provides.

The third type of collection program is the drum placement program, in which 55-gallon drums are provided for do-it-yourself used oil collection. This program operates in rural areas where there are few service stations or garages. Drums are located on the premises of cooperating businesses and small government agencies.

Information about collection center locations is provided to people who call Project ROSE on one of two toll-free, in-state hotlines.

Community awareness and statewide recognition of Project ROSE are essential to a successful recycling program. Media—radio, television, newspapers—are used extensively to disseminate program information and publicize the

toll-free hotline numbers available for residents seeking local collection center information. Materials describing Project ROSE and detailing the environmental preservation and energy conservation benefits of recycling are provided free upon request. Project ROSE also provides informational materials to businesses, civic groups, environmental organizations, trade associations, and state agencies to be included with business correspondence. A quarterly newsletter is distributed in Alabama and nationwide to used oil industry members, state recycling agencies, and other persons and organizations which support the program.

In addition, an audiovisual presentation is available for statewide distribution. Designed for civic groups, environmental organizations, trade and business associations, schools, conferences, and workshops, this program provides essential program information and encourages do-it-yourself recycling. The presentation also assists communities in organizing collection programs where none currently exist.

Obstacles Overcome

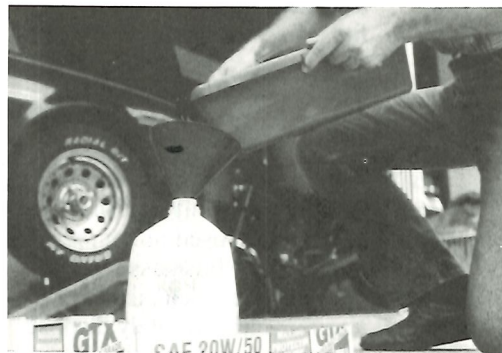
The chief obstacle overcome by Alabama's Project ROSE was getting do-it-yourself oil changers to recycle. The program provides information to do-it-yourselfers regarding environmentally safe used oil disposal and recycling methods. Moreover, the program makes sure there is an available oil collection system for Alabamians' used oil.

While it is not possible to determine the amount of used crankcase oil collected from do-it-yourselfers, Alabamians recycled 8.2 million gallons of used oil in 1986. Project ROSE operates with city curbside collection and 300 collection centers. And it covers 53 of Alabama's 67 counties. This used oil recycling network works!

Program Contact

For further information about Alabama's program, contact Janet Graham at (205) 348-4878 or write to

Janet H. Graham, Coordinator
Project ROSE
University of Alabama
Box 870203
Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0203



Janet Graham suggests:
"Project ROSE has shown
that one person can make a
difference in saving energy
and protecting the
environment."

Austin, Texas

Type of Program Community Overview Background

Voluntary curbside recycling program.

Austin, the capital of Texas, has an area of over 160 square miles. It is populated by almost one-half a million people, who dispose of almost 300,000 tons of waste each year. The city provides garbage collection to more than 113,000 single-family dwellings, while private haulers collect from 65,000 households in multi-family units and businesses. Two private landfills and a municipal landfill accept refuse. The municipal landfill charge is only \$10 per ton. In addition, there are two county-operated transfer stations.

In February 1977, the Austin Tomorrow Plan directed that the City of Austin seek environmentally sound methods of solid waste management. Recognizing the benefits of alternative disposal methods, the plan stated that waste recovery systems need not be financially self-sufficient. Program costs should be weighed against alternate costs of land disposal plus the environmental and social costs of additional landfill capacity.

In June 1981, a 20-year Solid Waste Management Plan was adopted by the city that called for landfilling, composting, transfer stations, resource recovery (waste-to-energy), and recycling.

In February 1982, a pilot curbside recycling program was implemented in two neighborhoods including 3,000 homes. Due to its success, the service area was expanded in early 1983 to 12,000 homes. During the second year, over 100 tons per month of glass, newspaper, and cans were collected. In the fall of 1983, a volunteer block leader program was established, and five-

gallon plastic buckets were made available to participants through fire stations. Both the dedication of block leaders and the availability of containers have contributed to increased public awareness and participation in the curbside program.



The weekly tonnage of recyclables picked up by city crews increased by 14.5 percent, from 110 to 126 tons per week.

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Program Description

Austin's curbside recycling program is voluntary. It serves about 88,000 households, 75 percent of the collection service area. Pickup is once a week.

Participation is approximately 25 percent, and about 4 percent of the recyclable material is diverted from the landfill. Color-mixed glass, aluminum and steel cans, and newspapers are picked up. A major local company buys most of the recyclable material.

Austin's million dollar annual budget covers its entire waste reduction program, including curbside recycling. To offset this cost, nearly a third of this amount comes from the sale of recovered material. The remainder is received from user and collection fees.

In addition to curbside recycling, Austin sponsors other recycling services.

Annual Christmas Tree Recycling. About 22,000 trees were reclaimed and chipped for mulch and compost in 1987.

Municipal Landfill Recycling. Approximately 40 tons per month of appliances, bulky metals, and other recyclables are dropped off at the site and recycled by private groups.

City Office Facility Recycling. Approximately 10 tons of office paper is recycled per month by private groups.

Private Drop-Off Site Recycling. Six private newspaper drop-off sites are strategically placed around Austin for citizens who do not receive curbside recycling service. At two of these sites, glass and metal are dropped off as well.

Buy-Back Recycling. Several buy-back organizations in the Austin area buy aluminum cans, newspapers, cardboard, glass, and bulky metal items. Other organizations accept used building materials, clothes, appliances, and old furniture for repair and reuse.

Home Chemical Collection. This annual event collected 168 barrels of assorted hazardous materials in 1988, recycled 600 auto batteries and 2,600

gallons of used motor oil, and directed 4,500 gallons of usable paint to local housing rehabilitation projects.

Municipal Sewage Sludge Composting. Presently, Austin's Wastewater Utility composts about 40 percent of its dewatered sewage sludge, adding wood chips from private tree trimming companies and water hyacinths used in the polishing of wastewater effluent, to provide carbon for the composting process. The finished compost is used on municipal parks and recreational areas.

What Makes Austin's Program Unique?

One reason for the Austin program's success is its block leaders. The city is divided into recycling districts of approximately 1,400 homes each. A volunteer block leader is assigned 20 householders. Each household is presented with information and encouraged to recycle. Block leaders, during home visits to their neighbors, distribute recycling and composting literature, recycling pails, yard signs, and bumper stickers. These good-will ambassadors show how to prepare cans, bottles, and papers for curbside collection.

Recycling Week is another unique program. In 1988, the week of September 11-17 was selected to call public attention to new developments in the city's curbside recycling program, and to recognize the involvement of businesses, schools, and citizen groups in Austin's waste reduction efforts. The city dropped its requirement for the color-separation of glass containers collected at the curb, simplifying the role of the household recycler. In addition, a new campaign was launched to recruit more than 1,000 block leaders.

Obstacles Overcome

A privately sponsored "Cash for Trash" program went into effect during Recycling Week, offering a \$100 prize each day to a randomly selected household with recyclable materials set out for curbside pickup. Private industry and a leading newspaper will provide continuing sponsorship of "Cash for Trash" as an ongoing incentive to encourage curbside recycling participation.

Keep Austin Beautiful programs involving Austin public schools and the business community were also promoted during Recycling Week. Middle schools and junior and senior highs began recycling school paper and aluminum cans on their campuses to benefit their student activity funds and to help the district cut down on its disposal costs. The program, supported by

private and public auspices, honors the school with the highest per capita recycling totals at the end of the school year. The Keep Austin Beautiful Clean Recycler Program serves to promote recycling and responsible waste management practices on the part of Austin businesses. In addition, a recycling forum included an open discussion of Austin's future prospects for alternative waste reduction programs.

Public awareness and education played a major part in the activities of Recycling Week, beginning with a press conference and mayoral proclamation at City Council chambers. Eleven articles on various aspects of recycling appeared in five local newspapers. All three major network television stations added their support to Recycling Week with coverage of its highlighted programs and events. Several local radio stations ran news items on Recycling Week, using press releases issued by Austin's Public Information Office.

A public service ad featuring a local musician was developed to provide continuing reinforcement of the Recycling Week message. The spot, promoting the ease of curbside recycling and the "Cash for Trash" program, was carried by four major local radio stations.

Since Recycling Week, the Austin Curbside Recycling Program has recorded daily, weekly, and monthly highs in material collections. On an average, the weekly tonnage of recyclables picked up by city crews increased by 14.5 percent, from 110 to 126 tons per week. Calls to the Waste Reduction Programs Recycling Hotline increased from a daily average of 25 to 35. Furthermore, 200 block leaders were added to the program over a two-week period.

Austin is not facing an immediate landfill crisis; in fact, land-filling is still rather cheap. Therefore, increasing participation rates and material volumes is considerably more difficult. Austin's challenge is to increase recycling to the point that it is a cost-effective alternative to landfilling. Austin is approaching this challenge, confident that it will be met.

Program Contact

For further information about Austin's program, contact Alan Watts at (512) 472-0500 or write to

Alan Watts
Austin Recycling Program
Solid Waste Services Division
P.O. Box 1088
Austin, TX 78767-8844



Alan Watts advises other city recycling program managers to look ahead. "There are more than 20,000 households participating in our curbside program just because they recognize its long-term value to our economy and environment. It's this kind of commitment from people taking the initiative in their homes, workplaces, and in community life that we've got to build on to help us avoid a garbage crisis rather than confront one after it arrives."

Hamburg, New York

Type of Program

Mandatory curbside pickup of separated trash.



Community Overview

The Village of Hamburg, a suburb of Buffalo, has a population of 10,500. Its mandatory program was enacted in 1981.

Background

Hamburg's recycling effort began as a voluntary program with citizens taking separated newspapers, bottles, and cans to a recycling center. From there, local firms purchased the material they recovered.

Through the efforts of a volunteer committee, residents were surveyed and public hearings were held to determine whether to make recycling mandatory. As a result, a law was passed in 1981 that required separating and recycling of waste material. Compliance with the law after one month was 85 percent; since then, compliance has exceeded 95 percent.

Program Description

Residents put out recyclables on regular garbage collection day. Newspapers are put into a paper bag, bottles and cans into another, and cardboard into a third bag. Garbage trucks pulling trailers for the recyclables collect all the trash on a single run. The trailers filled with recyclables are taken to a center operated by an association for the retarded. There, the material is sorted for dealer pickup.

Recyclables represent 25 percent of Hamburg's waste, by volume. Recycling has reduced the need for landfills by 34 percent and saved as much as \$24,000 in tipping fees each year.

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What Makes Hamburg's Program Unique?

Comply or else! While as many as 98 percent of Hamburg's residents cooperate, those who do not are penalized. If a household fails to separate all of its recyclables, it gets only one of its trash cans picked up. This one empty can is marked with an orange sticker which serves as a reminder that garbage must be separated. If the problem persists, a warning letter is sent. If the household still does not comply, their garbage is not picked up for a week—a rare occurrence. Offenders can be summoned to court, but garbage cans not picked up is considered a greater punishment.

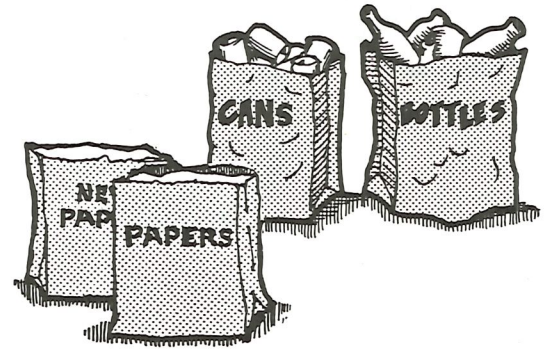
Obstacles Overcome

Hamburg has been successful in finding markets. There is, however, no assurance these markets will be steady. Securing markets is a constant challenge. For instance, when the newsprint market fell, the town continued to pick up the newspapers, taking what money they could for them. Hamburg has an agreement with a paper company that stipulates that the town gets half if the price is more than \$40 a ton; if the price goes below \$40, the village receives \$20 a ton less than market price with a \$1 minimum. Even at \$1 a ton, the \$10 a ton tipping fee is saved.

Program Contact

For further information about Hamburg's program, contact Gerald Knoll at (716) 649-4953 or write to

Gerald E. Knoll
 Superintendent of Public Works
 100 Main Street
 Hamburg, NY 14075



Jerry Knoll offers this advice to small-scale programs: "Recycling had better save money. If not, it's a tough idea to sell! Moreover, if you're going to recycle, make it mandatory. Mandatory takes no more time but reduces the waste by greater amounts."

10a-16

Mecklenburg County, North Carolina

Type of Program

Comprehensive integrated solid waste management, including a three-phased recycling program.



Community Overview

Mecklenburg County is a growing area, spurred by the economic development of its principal city, Charlotte. Many more people from other counties and states commute to Charlotte for work and shopping as well. By 2006, the current population of 460,000 is expected to increase by nearly 30 percent, with employment increasing by almost 50 percent.

The City of Charlotte and other municipalities provide for the collection of waste from its citizens, while Mecklenburg County handles waste management countywide.



Background

The one remaining county-run landfill is expected to be full by 1991. It currently handles about half of the more than 600,000 tons of solid waste produced annually. The other half is accepted at a private landfill. In 1986, only one percent of Mecklenburg County's waste was recycled.

Locating new landfills has been difficult because of the decreasing amount of available land, unfavorable soil conditions, potential long-term environmental concerns, legal barriers, public opposition, and restrictive new permitting regulations—not unlike other areas.

As a result, Mecklenburg County developed a County Solid Waste Management Plan. The plan focuses on recycling, resource recovery, and landfilling. Since the plan was initiated, recycling activities have steadily increased, two bond issues have been passed to support waste-to-energy facilities and other solid waste management programs, and additional landfill areas are being sought.

Program Description

The predominant avenue of waste disposal continues to be landfills. However, when the resource recovery and recycling programs are fully implemented, landfills will be used only for disposing of noncombustible and non-recyclable material, as well as residue from waste-to-energy facilities.

Over the next five years, a three-phase recycling program will be carried out. A 20-year goal of 30 percent waste recycling has been set by the county. Phase I of the recycling program is now under way. It includes multi-materials curbside collection in selected municipalities and neighborhoods, a temporary processing center, and an expansion of already existing recycling efforts. These existing efforts include

- Two staffed and six unstaffed drop-off centers.
- "Metro-mulch," where clean yard waste is left for shredding and sale.

The recycling center took in almost \$30,000 last year.

What Makes Mecklenburg County's Program Unique?

- Pilot curbside collection of glass, aluminum, newspapers, and plastic soft drink and liquor bottles.
- Cardboard recovery at the landfill.
- Metal recovery at the landfill.
- White office paper collected from county and city offices.
- Development of efforts to increase public awareness and promote recycling.

Phase II will further expand current recycling programs and will add new ones.

- New drop-off centers.
- Curbside collection in all municipalities and construction of a materials processing facility by 1989.
- Sorting operations for selected recyclables at all disposal sites.
- Separate yard waste collection and recycling facility.

Phase III will include new programs, policies, and regulations that are still needed to achieve the 30 percent recycling goal.

The county's recycling budget, funded through landfill user fees, is over \$1 million. This pays for a staff of 25 to administer and operate its recycling program.

The landfill's recycling center took in almost \$30,000 last year. This revenue came from selling the newspaper, three colors of glass, aluminum cans, and plastic soft drink and liquor bottles collected at curbside.

To encourage recycling, landfill users can dump free if they bring in a set amount of recyclables. With this incentive, individuals and businesses bring in separated recyclables just to avoid the landfill fee. Furthermore, when it was discovered that municipal "freeloaders" were mixing recyclable metals with their other wastes, these town collectors agreed to deposit metals in separate bins. This move has increased revenues from recycled metals.

The county's tub grinder, located at the landfill, shreds bush and tree cuttings. The shredded mulch is sold to the public for about \$4 per yard. The county and cities use it for landscaping.

Approximately one-fourth to one-third of all residential waste is yard waste—leaves, grass, and other clippings—the largest waste stream component. A separate collection and recycling program for yard waste is just beginning.

The multi-materials curbside recycling program, begun in 1987, has an average participation rate of 74 percent. Approximately 9,100 homes participate in the program. In the selected areas, newspaper, glass containers, beverage cans, and plastic soft drink and liquor bottles are collected. Residents have a red plastic container for mixed bottles, cans, and jars; bundled or bagged newspapers are placed on top.

Two types of trucks transport these materials to a processing facility. The trucks, operated by one person, have separated storage compartments for three different materials.

Plastic bottles are shredded by a granulator donated by Coca-Cola. The company has also provided free consultations and a guaranteed market for the plastic.

An extensive public awareness and promotion program has included widely disseminated and effective informational materials, mass media support, educational conferences, and public events to spur recycling participation. A volunteer speakers' bureau uses an audiovisual program for public presentations. Volunteer citizens and service organizations are working with Mecklenburg County and its municipalities to make recycling work. The public awareness success can be measured by the high recycling participation levels, the approval of bonds for waste-to-energy, and the commitment of elected officials to help meet Mecklenburg County's waste reduction goals.

Obstacles Overcome

The most difficult hurdle the recycling program has had to clear is one of doubt that recycling really works. It took several years to secure start-up funding for the recycling experiment. With good planning and public support, the experiment is now successful.

The City of Charlotte is even taking on more responsibility for an expanded recycling pickup program. Currently, the pickup program is working in a group of diverse neighborhoods—rich and poor, young and elderly, black and white. Furthermore, the data from this program have enabled the managers to project tonnage that can be expected from a citywide program in Charlotte. These data are being used for accurate planning for a materials processing facility. Those kinds of successes have helped to gain the support of those who doubted the value of recycling.

The success of curbside recycling has been attributed to two key efforts: An intensive public awareness campaign and the receipt by each participating household of a red box for indoor storage of mixed cans and bottles. In addition to a \$99,000 annual public awareness and education budget, private contributions have paid for printing of brochures and other publications.

To complement the curbside collection program, the Mecklenburg County recycling program stresses the importance of drop-off centers, commercial recycling efforts, and composting projects. And recycling is only one part of an even larger integrated waste management scheme.



Program Contact

For further information about Mecklenburg County's program, contact Mecklenburg County Recycling, at (704) 336-2713 or write to

**Recycling Division
Mecklenburg County Engineering
Department
700 North Tryon Street
Charlotte, NC 28202**



"Don't underestimate the complexity of a recycling program," warns Betsy Dorn, who for five years led the Mecklenburg County recycling charge. "Even the most successful residential pickup program will need to be bolstered with an efficient commercial pickup program and composting and drop-off components to reach a 30 percent diversion goal."

New Jersey

Type of Program

State Overview

Background

Program Description

Mandatory recycling law.

New Jersey is comprised of 22 solid waste districts with dwindling landfill capacity, particularly in its highly urbanized northern districts. Over 50 percent of New Jersey's solid waste is disposed of in Pennsylvania, Ohio, or Kentucky. Several counties pay over \$100 per ton to manage their trash.

In New Jersey, there are 567 municipalities with a population of more than 7.5 million.

In 1976, as part of the amended Solid Waste Management Act, a statewide management plan was developed. Each of the 22 districts is required to submit a solid waste plan for state approval. Plans typically include recycling programs, waste-to-energy facilities, and landfills designed to handle non-recyclables and residual ash from waste-to-energy plants.

New Jersey started an Office of Recycling in 1982 under the Recycling Act passed by the legislature in 1981. The program was funded by a statewide landfill surcharge of 12 cents a cubic yard. As of 1986, about 11 percent of the total solid waste was being recycled by 424 of the reporting communities. The recycling office provides grant money, based on recycled tonnage, as an incentive to communities to participate in the program and document their recycling efforts.

In 1987, New Jersey's mandatory recycling law went into effect. It requires each county to develop and submit a recycling plan as part of its solid waste management plan. Following approval by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, each community begins a recycling program that recovers a minimum of 15 percent of recyclable material in the first year. After one year, the minimum increases to 25 percent. According to the law, at least three materials must be recycled. Typically these materials include newspaper, aluminum cans, and glass containers. As of September 1988, leaves are banned from landfills, making composting a high priority as well.



In counties with mandatory recycling programs, 25 to 30 percent is being recycled.

10a 20

What Makes New Jersey's Program Unique?

New Jersey, with its 25 percent recycling goal and limited landfill capacity, also counts on waste-to-energy facilities to manage the largest portion of its waste stream. At least 11 large scale projects are currently planned.

Studies have shown that recycling and energy recovery can be compatible in New Jersey. Removing recyclables from burning can increase the heat content of the remaining waste and thus reduce the ash residue. Recycling could also cut capital costs significantly because the waste-to-energy facilities could be smaller.

In Warren County, a relatively rural area, construction of a 400-ton-per-day facility and a nearby landfill to hold its ash residue and by-pass waste is under way. Both projects will comply with New Jersey standards. The county has agreed to accept waste from a neighboring county as well.

New Jersey's mandatory recycling law provides for the funding of state, county, and municipal efforts through a \$1.50 per ton facilities surcharge. Through this, an annual revenue of \$12 million is anticipated. This fund supports New Jersey's Office of Recycling, which receives 8 percent of the total amount annually to run the program. Counties receive 7 percent for program grants and also receive funding for education programs. Municipalities receive 40 percent of the fund in tonnage rebates. A market development study to focus on recyclables such as tires, paper, and plastic beverage containers was funded at about \$200,000.

NJ Recycling Payouts

- 40% Tonnage grants to counties and municipalities
- 35% Low-interest loans to businesses; for research and market development
- 10% Public education and awareness programs
- 7% Administration
- 8% Program grants for counties

The law encourages industries to purchase new recycling equipment by allowing them to receive a 50 percent tax credit. Moreover, a number of the law's provisions help stimulate markets for recyclables. For instance, by 1989, at least 45 percent of the amount of money spent for paper purchased by the state must be spent for recycled paper. Further, the State Department of Transportation is encouraged to use recycled material in its asphalt. In addition, priority must be given to using leaf compost material in maintaining public land.

Each county designates a recycling coordinator and is responsible for plan development. Municipalities have additional responsibilities. They must

- Develop recycling plans for new development.
- Submit tonnage grant reports.
- Publicize the recycling program at least every six months.
- Require separate leaf collection during fall months.

By April 1990, the first report to the New Jersey Legislature will document progress under the law and make recommendations about continuing the recycling surcharge.

- Designate a recycling coordinator.
- Provide for collection.
- Require source separation of its designated recyclables.

Obstacles Overcome

New Jersey's main obstacle has been to get 21 county solid waste plans submitted and approved, and then to get 567 municipalities to comply. To overcome this obstacle, the state recycling coordinators meet with the county coordinators at least every other month. In turn, the county coordinators meet with their municipal counterparts. This kind of network helps to stimulate activity, encourages inter-program support, and promotes information exchange. And the network helps to boost county and municipal participation.

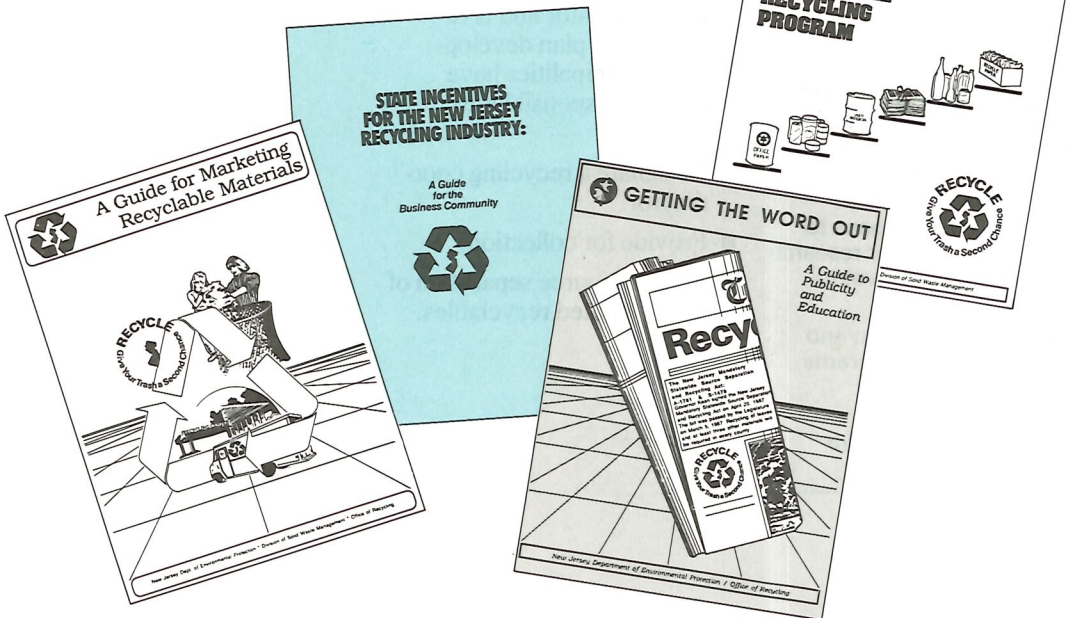
More and more county and community programs are joining the recycling effort. Before the program was mandatory, the tonnage grants provided a strong incentive to recycling. The tonnage grant program has also paid off as more complete waste data are collected, helping the state plan ahead.

Some counties have already enacted mandatory recycling programs. In these counties, 25 to 30 percent of waste is being recycled. Large drops in their waste flows are in evidence, demonstrating that recycling is working.

Program Contact

For further information about New Jersey's program, contact Aletha Spang, at (609) 292-0331 or write to

**Aletha Spang, Administrator
Office of Recycling
New Jersey Department of
Environmental Protection
401 East State Street (CN 414)
Trenton, NJ 08625**



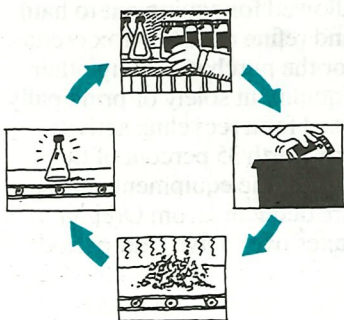
Aletha Spang advises state recycling program managers: "Changing the behavior of citizens to comply with recycling laws is not an impossible task. The majority of citizens are willing to comply as long as they know how the program works and realize the importance of participation."

10a 2d

Oregon

Type of Program

Law requiring recycling opportunities, public education, and promotion.



State Overview

Oregon's three million people live in small cities and towns and one major city, Portland. The state is divided into 38 wastesheds. Located in the Pacific Northwest, Oregon has a strong timber industry which supports the production of paper and other wood products.

Boasting the first bottle recycling law in the nation, Oregon has been in the forefront of environmental consciousness. Its citizenry encourages and responds well to environmental conservation and protection. Oregonians generally recycle about 90 percent of their beer and soft drink containers and almost 70 percent of their newspapers.

Background

In 1983, the Recycling Opportunity Act was passed. It was designed to make participation in recycling easy and to reclaim recyclable items where they are generated: in homes, businesses, and industries. The recycling law added to an already well-developed recycling system. This system was comprised of recycling brokers and markets, nonprofit groups, recycling depots, independent collectors, stores collecting beverage containers, and some curbside collection programs with recycling services.

The law, implemented in 1986, requires not that everyone recycle, but that everyone have an *opportunity* to recycle. This means

- A recycling depot at every landfill and transfer station.
- Monthly curbside collection of source-separated materials in cities of more than 4,000 population and within a Metropolitan Service District.
- A public education and promotion program to encourage recycling.

In addition, the law sets priorities for waste management. The highest priority is to reduce wastes; then to reuse, recycle, and recover energy; and, as a last resort, to landfill. Recyclable material is defined as "any material or group of materials which can be collected and sold for recycling at a net cost equal to or less than the cost of collection and disposal of the same materials." This definition allows for market fluctuations, recognizes new markets, and acknowledges regional differences in access to markets. There are 69 Oregon cities for which curbside service is required under the law.

Oregonians recycle 90 percent of their beer and soft drink containers and 70 percent of their newspapers.

Program Description

Curbside service is provided in 67 cities by garbage haulers. To encourage participation, public education and promotion programs are in effect. They range from ad campaigns to volunteer-produced pamphlets delivered door-to-door by Cub Scouts. In addition to curbside service in larger cities, drop-off depots operate at almost every public disposal site in the state.

Local governments, recyclers, haulers, and landfill operators have been working together. They report to the state on their communities' implementation programs. The state then must decide if the programs are adequate.

In addition, many smaller cities of under 4,000 people have chosen, in conjunction with haulers, to provide for collections of recyclables. No community has established mandatory recycling.

The state, as part of its effort to support recycling, has provided technical assistance to local government officials and recyclers. For example, a ge-

neric education and promotion program was designed for adaptation by local groups. Included are flyers, doorhangers, radio announcements, and newspaper ads. A bimonthly newsletter serves as a clearinghouse for informational and promotional material exchange. Workshops have also been held to promote the exchange of technical and educational tools.

Since 1982, parts of Oregon's recycling effort have experienced tremendous growth: from 14 to 104 cities with recycling collection service; from 27 to 130 recycling depots at disposal sites; and most local communities with educational programs in effect. The number of recycling dealers, non-disposal-site depots, nonprofit group recycling drives, and stores redeeming cans and bottles has remained fairly constant.

Prior to passage of the Oregon Recycling Opportunity Act, Oregon already had a high participation rate. This high level of participation was exhibited in the existing recycling programs promoted by recycling dealers, nonprofit organizations like Boy Scouts, recycling depots, and the bottle bill redemption centers. The new curbside programs have increased the number of new recyclers, while most Oregonians continue to recycle with their same old recycling programs. For most of the new curbside programs, participation rates run between 10 and 20 percent for households served by curbside pickup.

Two Portland area suburbs, Gladstone and Oregon City, have initiated a pickup and recycling program for yard waste as well, and the entire Portland metropolitan area is gearing up for a new yard debris recycling program. Eugene has a successful yard waste composting facility. West Linn also runs a yard waste processing facility that accepts as much as 50 percent of the city's yard debris.

In addition to newspapers, bottles, cans, cardboard, and yard waste, Oregon has developed three tax credit programs to promote recycling. The largest credit—50 percent—is available for the purchase of equipment to make recycled plastic products. The same credit is allowed for equipment to haul and refine used oil. Tax credits for the purchase of any other equipment solely or principally used for a recycling activity are worth 35 percent of the cost of the equipment. These are deducted from Oregon taxes over a five year period.

10a-24

What Makes Oregon's Program Unique?

Oregon's wastepaper has proven to be a valuable substitute for its precious lumber. Mill and other wood wastes, combined with waste paper, have provided raw materials for the state's paper industry. The state's steel mills buy scrap metal, and the products of these mills are shipped throughout the West and to other countries. There are ample markets for glass and aluminum, and bottles are sold and reused as well. In addition, many of Oregon's communities have easy access to local and export markets. While Oregon has the built-in advantage of good markets, the state has made sure that it supplies a steady stream of recovered materials to maintain these markets.

Whether Oregonians recycle through their old systems or take advantage of the law's new recycling opportunities, they do recycle!

Obstacles Overcome

Oregon's recycling efforts have successfully jumped many hurdles. There are still obstacles to overcome, however. There is a lack of equipment specifically designed for recycling. And many local haulers have to modify equipment to fit small operations. Oregon is also limited by the poor market for plastics.

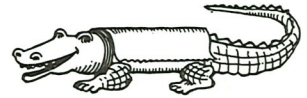
Furthermore, since the trash haulers are also the recyclers, a potential conflict of interest may exist. Recycling equipment requires sometimes major capital expenditures by recyclers. These will need to be repaid through revenues. If a hauler discourages recycling, he could add to the volume of garbage he hauls, increasing his garbage hauling revenue. In other words, he might earn more by hauling larger volumes headed for disposal than from recycling.

Program Contact

For further information about Oregon's program, contact Peter Spendelow at (503) 229-5253 or write to

Peter H. Spendelow
Hazardous and Solid Waste
Division
Department of Environmental
Quality
811 S.W. Sixth Avenue
Portland, OR 97204

TRASH MENAGERIE



Foiligator



Paper Tiger



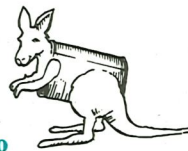
Hoot Oil



Glasshopper



Cardvark



Cangaroo



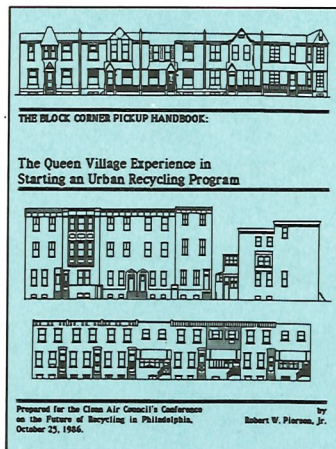
Peter Spendelow, an Oregon recycling specialist, suggests: "State governments need to lead the way for a strong public education program, but local communities need to devote considerable resources to this effort, too!"

Type of Program

Urban neighborhood "block corner pickup" program.

Community Overview

Queen Village is a central Philadelphia neighborhood of over 7,000 people living in a quarter of a square mile area. The Queen Village Neighborhood Association organized the voluntary effort to serve this urban community's dense population.



Background

Queen Village residents began to recycle in 1985 by starting a drop-off center. But the drop-off center was not convenient and did not work.

Still convinced of the merits of recycling, the neighborhood considered other options. The neighborhood group ruled out curbside pickup because of the expense. The "block corner pickup" was then initiated as a compromise between the efficiency of drop-off center collections and the convenience of curbside pickup. Picking up at designated street corners in this Philadelphia neighborhood also meant short traveling distances for trucks and reduced time spent by pickup crews.

Program Description

Between 9 and 10 a.m. on two Saturdays a month, neighbors take their newspapers, glass, and aluminum cans to their designated street corners. A city truck picks up the materials.

The truck, a driver, and two additional crew collect from 25 street corners in less than three hours. Because of the brief amount of time the trash sits on the corner, there are no complaints from neighbors and no opportunities for vandals. In addition to pickup time, it takes about two hours to report to the route, travel to the repository or buyer, unload, and report back to the base.

The Queen Village program serves about 1,200 households on 46 blocks. Blocks are recruited into the program only if there is a block coordinator to hand out reminder leaflets and encourage participation. Once the householders get used to block corner pickup, reminders are tapered off.

All local organization and publicity is handled by volunteers on the Queen Village recycling committee. The neighborhood, which sells the recyclables, uses the proceeds for block improvement projects.

The neighborhood uses the proceeds for block improvement projects.

10a-216

What Makes Queen Village's Program Unique?

The block corner pickup program is unique in itself. To spread the idea to other communities, Queen Village's Recycling Committee chairman, Robert W. Pierson, Jr., prepared a handbook on how to start an urban recycling program. The handbook is entitled *The Block Corner Pickup Handbook: The Queen Village Experience in Starting an Urban Recycling Program*.

The handbook presents eight steps in developing a block corner pickup program:

- Form a recycling committee.
- Find a buyer.
- Find a truck to service the pickup route.
- Create awareness about the solid waste crisis and the benefits of recycling.
- Find block coordinators for block corner pickup.
- Set the program start-up date.
- Publicize the block corner pickup program.
- Begin block corner pickup.

The Queen Village program has been very successful. In fact, it has recently been compared with a curbside collection program in another Philadelphia neighborhood. The study concluded that Queen Village collected nearly twice the recyclables from each household served and is nearly four times more efficient in its use of collection crews and trucks than curbside collection.

Obstacles Overcome

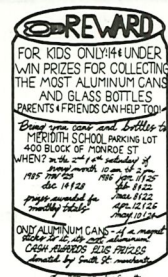
Queen Village takes stock of its program from time to time and deems it a success, not only because of the comparisons above, but because of its growing participation. The neighbors are even considering an expanded program, weighing a number of possibilities such as

- Expanding pickup to include other materials.
- Recovering the bottles thrown away by restaurants and bars.
- Collecting high-grade office paper.
- Increasing the frequency of collection.
- Involving local schools in solid waste management projects.

The Queen Village block corner pickup concept does have some limitations.

- It is difficult to organize block corner pickup programs. They require good local organization and information networks.
- The best day for community participation is Saturday, even though it is harder to find a hauler on Saturday.
- Cooperative neighbors' corner sidewalks are available for a very limited time only.

Queen Village has been successful even with these limitations.



Program Contact

For further information about Queen Village's program, contact Robert Pierson at (215) 563-4220 or write to

Robert W. Pierson, Jr.
Rogers, Golden & Halpern
1216 Arch Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107



Bob Pierson, volunteer spokesman for the Queen Village Recycling Committee, thinks that the block corner program can work in other urban neighborhoods: "Other communities, not able to arrange Saturday pickup, for example, may need to make special arrangements such as placing special recycling bins at block corners or exchanging the value of the recyclables for free pickup by a private hauler."

10a24

San Jose, California

Type of Program	Community Overview	Background	Program Description
<p>Comprehensive waste reduction program includes voluntary curbside collection, special agreements with landfill operators, and a recycling zoning ordinance.</p>	<p>San Jose is a large metropolitan area of more than 730,000 people, generating about 635,000 tons of trash annually. Although the three landfills serving the area are currently handling those wastes, the commitment to recycling was born out of a strong environmental commitment by the City Council and the public. Commitment also grew in response to a disposal crisis in 1982, which underscored the need to diversify the city's disposal strategy beyond complete reliance on landfills.</p>	<p>In 1983, San Jose adopted a comprehensive set of goals and principles for solid waste management, including reducing its waste stream by 25 percent by 1990. Recycling and waste reduction initiatives have been aggressively pursued to meet this goal. A curbside recycling program was the first major step of this effort. In 1985, the city's first waste reduction strategy to attain the 25 percent goal was adopted. The strategy focused on a \$19 million, six-year waste reduction plan. Since then, a revised 1987 strategy calls for a \$25 million effort and a 36 percent reduction in waste by 1992. San Jose has acted on evidence that recycling is and will continue to be less costly than collecting, hauling, and disposing of wastes in increasingly expensive landfills.</p>	<p>San Jose's recycling program consists of its waste reduction strategy, the largest weekly curbside recycling program in the nation, and support for recycling in contracts, permits, and ordinances.</p> <p>The curbside program, averaging 57 percent participation, was expanded to include 175,000 single-family households. Because it was demonstrated in the pilot study that more households participated when three special stacking containers were provided, the expanded program's residences all received containers. San Jose's expanded citywide effort now is recovering about 22,000 tons each year. To provide this service, the city has contracted with a waste company to provide the service for \$1.9 million annually.</p> <p>During the last fiscal year, the waste collection company received about one-third of its revenues from the sale of recovered material. The rest came from the city. Also, to bolster participation, the city has a major ongoing promotional program, with a budget</p>



The curbside program was expanded to include 175,000 single-family households.

What Makes San Jose's Program Unique?

of \$200,000 a year used for doorhangers, school outreach, minority outreach, and media programs. San Jose has saved over \$190,000 in avoided landfill tipping fees since the start of this pilot program.

New initiatives under way in San Jose include developing a program to collect yard wastes at curbside for producing high quality compost, working to develop new markets for recyclables, designing a household hazardous waste program, and developing a pilot program for apartment house recycling. Another new initiative assists businesses in reducing their wastes and increasing the amount they recycle. And to discourage businesses from landfilling, a business tax of \$2 per cubic yard is levied on all landfill disposal. One landfill operator is already diverting as much as 25 percent from its waste stream. Another landfill is developing a major "Recyclery" to recycle up to 40 percent of its incoming commercial waste stream.

In addition to recycling initiatives, San Jose has included a variety of requirements in collection and disposal contracts and landfill permits to help meet recycling goals. Disposal and permit agreements address

- Providing for composting.
- Using compost as landfill cover.
- Salvaging white goods and bulky wastes.
- Providing recycling information and economic incentives to encourage participation.
- Evaluating the potential of waste-to-energy on the site.
- Developing methane recovery.
- Maintaining scales and collecting data for use in future planning.

The State of California has passed an innovative beverage container recycling law which requires new recycling facilities to be established within one-half mile of every major supermarket in the state. To encourage the acceptance of these new recycling facilities, a

zoning ordinance was enacted to permit mobile, movable, and stationary recycling collection operations in most zoning districts of the city. These are subject to appropriate regulations and assume compatibility with surrounding land uses. Similar efforts were made to permit recycling processing operations in most commercial and industrial zoning districts, subject to appropriate regulatory control. Furthermore, the zoning code ensures that recycling containers are built to prevent litter, to minimize noise and other nuisances, and to be attractive and blend in with their surroundings.

Obstacles Overcome

Through a carefully constructed strategy implemented over several years, San Jose was able to change its entire waste system from one that relied solely on landfilling to one that emphasizes recycling and waste reduction as primary goals.

But there are still hurdles to jump. One may be the proverbial price of success. The national prominence of San Jose's program has resulted in an overwhelming demand for tours, informational materials, and technical information. Requests come from other cities around the world, as well as from private industries. The amount of staff time needed to be responsive to these requests is a problem for the city.

To address this problem, San Jose is proposing that San Jose State University be funded to develop an information transfer program that would eventually be part of a national integrated waste management information network. The city is looking for \$100,000 to fund this university-based system. A second phase of such a program would include curriculum development and training for recycling professionals.

10a-30

Program Contact

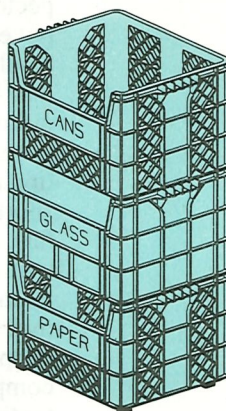
Another significant hurdle already cleared has been the funding of its expanded program. A 1985 city windfall went to support the expanded recycling effort. This money resulted from savings realized through the competition for garbage business. A revised business tax of \$2 a cubic yard on trash, adopted in 1987, also supported program expansion. With other cities now able to use San Jose's facilities, additional revenues from business taxes will support a further expansion of recycling services.

The remaining hurdle involves how to accrue to recycling the avoided costs of collection and disposal. Currently, the city benefits from avoided disposal costs. The garbage collector pays the city a recycling rebate for every ton of waste recycled as an avoided disposal cost. The garbage collector, as a result of recycling, benefits additionally from needing fewer trucks on the road. The collection company does not currently share this benefit with the city. San Jose is negotiat-

ing with the garbage company to share those savings as part of the development of its yard waste composting effort. When the city solicits bids in 1990, garbage companies will need to reflect avoided collection costs in order to be competitive. Nevertheless, most San Jose residents already benefit from the city's recycling program and its integrated waste management system.

For further information about San Jose's program, contact Gary Liss at (408) 277-4509 or write to

Gary Brian Liss
Solid Waste Program Manager
Office of Environmental
Management
801 N. First Street, Room 460
San Jose, CA 95110



Gary Liss believes: "The real key to accomplishing integrated waste management is for institutions—including contracts, permits, and rate structures—to be changed to foster waste reduction and recycling."

Santa Monica, California

Type of Program	Community Overview	Background	Program Description
<p>Multi-faceted voluntary program, includes "recycling zones" for multi-family dwellings.</p>	<p>Santa Monica is a city of 96,000 people, 83 percent of whom live in multi-family housing. The city encompasses an area of about eight and a half square miles along California's coastline.</p>	<p>The Santa Monica recycling effort was initiated under a 1981–1982 recycling grants program sponsored by the California Waste Management Board. An initial grant for \$30,000 funded a feasibility study and preliminary design for the recycling program. A second grant for \$260,000 was used to purchase equipment, improve existing recycling sites, and start a public relations campaign.</p> <p>Santa Monica currently uses a privately owned landfill located 31 miles from the city. However, this landfill is expected to close by 1991 if it is not expanded. An alternative landfill is further away by 15 miles, but using it would require increased transportation costs and possibly increased tipping fees. In addition to the shortage and expense of landfills, Santa Monica is faced with another problem shared by many urbanized areas—the overwhelming percentage of people living in apartment complexes. To combat this potential obstacle, the city responded with the creation of a "recycling zone" program.</p>	<p>Challenged by the number of citizens living in multi-family dwellings and the need to recycle their wastes, Santa Monica developed its "recycling zone" initiative. As a result, alleyways behind apartment houses are dotted with three specially designed, two-cubic-yard bins for mixed glass, mixed cans, and newspapers. Currently, no resident needs to travel farther than one-third of a mile to recycle. There are 61 drop-off zones serving 35,000 multi-family units. In 1988 and 1989, the program will be adding 30 new zones.</p> <p>The recycling zone concept has also been expanded to nearly 25 bars and restaurants. Recycling bins received about three tons of material a month from bars and restaurants at the start of the program. Eight to ten tons a month are now collected in these bins.</p> <p>In single-family residential areas, residents receive two five-gallon storing buckets for mixed glass and mixed metal.</p>



Overall recycling participation in Santa Monica is at 27 percent.

10032

A recycling crew picks these up biweekly, along with newspaper in bundles and used motor oil in sealed, non-breakable containers.

The recycling program has a contract to sell all collected materials to a private recycler, who leases property from the city. The private recycler also has a buy-back and drop-off center at this site, where glass, metal, and newspaper are purchased. In addition, the center buys scrap metals, various grades of paper, plastic beverage bottles, magazines, and phone books. Used motor oil and cardboard are accepted, but customers are not paid for these materials.

To encourage the proper disposal of used motor oil, a network of eight automotive service businesses was created to accept used oil from residents. By agreeing to participate, the businesses get their oil picked up free of charge by a private hauler.

Other recycling services offered to residents include a paint exchange and a household hazardous waste collection center. Santa Monica residents may bring their unused

household paints to a special center at the recycling office. Residents may also pick up this donated paint, free of charge. Paint not taken by residents is recycled and used by the city for graffiti removal.

A household hazardous waste collection center is now open for Santa Monica residents only. Materials collected include solvents, paint thinners, pesticides, batteries, pool acids, household cleaners and other similar types of waste. The center expects to collect 30,000 pounds of household hazardous wastes annually.

In addition to these services, the city is also involved in collecting and recycling non-residential waste. A private company leases city-owned land and operates a "debris yard" where concrete, asphalt, and other demolition rubble are recycled into aggregate for construction uses. Scrap metal generated at city yards is collected and sold for recycling, and office paper generated at most city facilities is also collected for recycling.

What have all these efforts yielded? Total tonnage recycled includes the following:

ITEM	TONS IN	
	1986	1987-88
Newspapers . . .	1,312	1,210
Glass	569	565
Aluminum cans	3.25	4.01
Steel cans	64	42
High-grade paper (from city offices only)	11	11
Scrap metals (generated at city yards)	161	154
Used motor oil	4.44	5.16
	(1,269 gallons)	(1,474 gallons)



What Makes Santa Monica's Program Unique?

The city has a very successful participation rate of 22 percent for apartment dwellers. In fact, Santa Monica's recycling program was recognized in 1983 by the National Recycling Coalition as the "Best Multi-Family Program." The success of this program is attributed primarily to the convenient placement of recycling containers near apartment buildings. Overall recycling participation in Santa Monica is at 27 percent, with some single-family residential areas as high as 60 percent.

Santa Monica's special wastes collection is also unique. A new household hazardous collection center receives small quantities of hazardous chemical products as a free service to residents. These leftover products include corrosives like drain and oven cleaners and pool acids; solvents such as polishes, spot removers, and mothballs; paint products; aerosol sprays; pesticides; and automotive fluids. Furthermore, a guide to safe substitutes and alternatives to using hazardous substances has been prepared and distributed to households.

Obstacles Overcome

Santa Monica's recycling program has overcome a few obstacles. One obstacle, scavenging, has hampered the program since it reduces the amount of material collected. An insufficient market for products using recycled yard wastes led to the demise of the yard waste collection program—another minor setback.

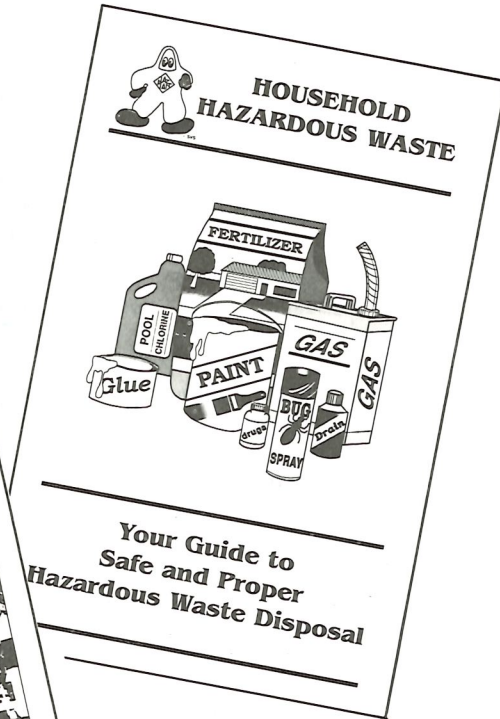
The city is also facing the challenge of recycling plastic containers. The original program was not designed to include plastics collection and recycling. Therefore, the current system would require modification and increased operational expenses in order to accommodate the additional volumes and special needs created by plastic bottles.

In spite of these setbacks and challenges, Santa Monica's recycling program seems to be thriving!

Program Contact

For further information about Santa Monica's program, contact Deborah Baine at (213) 458-8526 or 458-8527, or write to

Deborah Baine, Coordinator
Santa Monica Recycle
2500 Michigan Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90404



Deborah Baine, Coordinator of Santa Monica's recycling program, suggests, "To reduce scavenging, avoid placing bins under building balconies, near gas or water meters, or across from carports or garage entrances with turnaround areas."

10a 34

Sauk County, Wisconsin

Type of Program

Private, nonprofit, regional recycling enterprise.

Community Overview

Located in rural Wisconsin, Sauk County is the site of the Wisconsin Intercounty Non-profit Recycling Company (WINR). The 43,000 residents of Sauk County and two towns in Dane County are served by WINR.



Background

In 1978, Mildred Zantow spent six weeks in Japan. There she saw that garbage is separated and that different items are collected each day. She returned to Baraboo, Sauk County, a firm advocate for recycling.

Ms. Zantow observed the large amount of plastics at the county landfill, mostly because there are many plastic manufacturers located in the area. One of those plastic companies agreed to purchase her recycled plastic if she bought a grinder at her own expense. Determined to make recycled plastic a reality, she cashed in her life insurance policy and bought a grinder. With a partner, she then established E-Z Recycling. The partners soon expanded the business, taking in aluminum, glass, newsprint, cardboard, grease, and oil. Assisted by two helpers, they collected the materials, baled cardboard, and cleaned plastic milk jugs. They made the project work!

In 1982, E-Z was sold to WINR, where Ms. Zantow now serves as volunteer manager. Baraboo, Sauk City, Prairie du Sac, and other communities are served by this regional endeavor.

Program Description

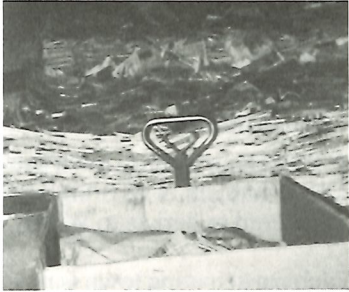
Today, the nonprofit company receives recyclable materials from

- Two mandatory, curbside, source-separation programs, in which there is 95 percent participation.
- Two towns with voluntary, curbside pickup. Recycled materials from the towns are delivered to WINR.
- Five drop-off satellite centers, which are staffed twice a week. The recyclables are sorted and put into trailers. Then the trailers are hauled to WINR to be processed and marketed.
- Two Dane County town garbage haulers, who bring recovered materials to WINR.

Each participating town is represented on a governing Board of Directors that oversees the operation. Six people are on the payroll; 35 people are volunteers, working six at a time. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources helps the program by developing educational materials. And in 1985, Sauk County gave a grant to the nonprofit, independent company.

Rural communities are jointly served by this regional, nonprofit enterprise.

WINR recycled over 12,000 tons of material in 1988. This is more than 200 tons above the recycling figures for 1987. In the mandatory collection programs, over 30 percent of all household, commercial, and industrial recyclable materials are being recycled.



What Makes Sauk County's Program Unique?

This privately operated, non-profit enterprise is recycling a lot of material. And the program relies mostly on volunteers—primarily retired friends in the community.

The company does not pay for any recovered materials. The citizens of Sauk County do not expect to be paid. Furthermore, there is no charge for leaving recyclables. In the future, however, a small tipping fee may be established.

WINR is about to embark on a unique, new project to help local drought-stricken farmers. Working closely with the University of Wisconsin and the Extension Service, the company will shred newsprint for use as animal bedding in barns. The university is designing a shredder/baler unit for this purpose. Shredded and baled newspaper will be picked up by farmers, free of charge. To enhance this and its other operations, the recycling enterprise is moving to larger quarters.

Obstacles Overcome

Two of the company's most serious obstacles have been public apathy and low market prices. To overcome apathy, educational programs are presented to schools and civic groups. This seems to work well in Wisconsin small towns and rural areas, where people are easily informed about the problems caused by excessive waste and want to be good neighbors. Finding new markets, on the other hand, takes a lot of hard work!



Program Contact

For further information about Sauk County's program, contact Mildred Zantow at (608) 643-2274 or write to

Mildred Zantow
Wisconsin Intercounty Nonprofit
Recycling Company, Inc.
 S7691 U.S. Highway 12
 North Freedom, WI 53591



Milly Zantow confidently states, "Recycling is the only way to go in the future. There's just no alternative."

Seattle, Washington

Type of Program

Curbside collection and drop-off centers.



Community Overview

A city surrounded by the Cascade and Olympic mountain ranges and Puget Sound, Seattle is blessed with a myriad of recreational opportunities. Its port is also central to a large international shipping industry. Seattle is home to about 470,000 people.

Background

Seattle's citizens support many private recycling enterprises. About 25 percent of the city's waste stream has been diverted from landfills by these operations, a combination of volunteer group recycling drives and drop-off and buy-back centers.

Still, in 1988, the City Council established a goal of recycling 40 percent of all commercial and residential waste generated within the city by 1991. This goal will increase to 50 percent by 1993 and 60 percent by 1998. Seattle's residential solid waste is managed by a city utility and financed through an enterprise fund. Rates are the source of revenue. For years, Seattle managed all parts of the garbage system, from collection contracts to transfer stations to long-haul transfer to city owned and operated landfills. But by 1986, both of the city's landfills had to be closed because of explosive levels of methane gas migrating off site and their subsequent listing as Superfund sites. So the city

had no choice but to contract with surrounding King County for landfill disposal. Disposal rates rose from \$11 a ton to \$31.50 a ton. In addition, closure of two old landfills would cost \$76 million. These skyrocketing costs were the bane of the old-style solid waste management system, but a boon to a system which incorporates waste reduction, recycling, and composting. Thus, the ground was laid for Seattle to begin its plan for recycling. In addition, the city recently completed a comprehensive planning initiative which included a ten-volume environmental impact statement on waste reduction, recycling, and disposal alternatives.

The City Council established a goal of recycling 40 percent of all commercial and residential waste by 1991.



Program Description

Early in 1988, Seattle began residential curbside collection, servicing 147,000 households—all single-unit through four-unit residences in the city. Two different collection strategies are being tested. North of the ship canal, residents receive three stackable household containers for newspaper, mixed bottles and cans, and other mixed paper. The containers are picked up weekly. In the southern half of the city, residents mix all their recyclables in a 60- or 90-gallon container for monthly pickup.

Seattle has an active household hazardous waste collection program. There is a permanently staffed drop-site open 35 hours a week at one of its transfer stations. Drop-off is \$4 for unlimited quantities. Also, the utility is sponsoring research into paint recycling.

The city now requires mandatory yard waste separation from household trash. Yard wastes represent 30 percent of the residential waste stream. The city will pick it up at the curb or alley for \$2 a month

and take it to a composting facility. Grass clippings, leaves, branches, brush, and sod are accepted. At transfer stations, the utility accepts clean yard waste in a program called Clean Green. The brush, grass, and leaves are transferred to a private composting facility for processing. The utility also funds a backyard composting education program run by Seattle Tilth, a local nonprofit organization of urban gardeners. In 1989 the program will be expanded to include "yard waste auditors," who will make house calls and distribute free composting bins.

The utility also provides recycling drop boxes at its two transfer stations, receiving all the traditional materials: from aluminum cans to cardboard to used motor oil to white goods to some not-so-traditional materials, such as mattresses.



What Makes Seattle's Program Unique?

Seattle's experiment with two different collection systems for recyclables should provide some interesting information and lessons for other cities. Both programs are voluntary. Citizens are asked to recycle through church and school drives, at drop-off sites, or buy-back centers—whatever works best for them. Or they can participate in the city recycling program.

In the south, they can recycle mixed paper, tin and aluminum cans, glass jars and bottles, cardboard, and aluminum foil with the curbside and alley program just by signing up. Participating households receive a sturdy plastic container on wheels that has a lid and is suitable for outdoor storage. A free calendar tells them which day to wheel their carts to the curb or alley for emptying.

The program, serving 82,000 households, is run by Recycle Seattle, a subsidiary of Rabanco, Inc., a large, locally owned waste management company. Recyclables are collected in old rear-loading trucks, then processed in a new recycling facility. This 80,000 square foot facility processes both commercial

waste with a high percentage of recyclables and the commingled material collected from curbside. The city pays Recycle Seattle \$47.75 a ton. Their contract does not require a minimum payment, but does have an agreement that the city and the company share risks of changes in the recycled materials market.

North of the ship canal, Recycle America, a subsidiary of Waste Management, Inc., serves 65,000 households. Three stacking containers are provided: one for glass containers and aluminum and tin cans; a second for mixed scrap paper; and a third for newspaper. Cardboard is set out next to the containers. A compartmentalized recycling truck collects the material. Recycle America separates the glass, aluminum, and tin with a combination of hand and mechanical sorting. Seattle pays the company \$48.15 a ton, with a minimum payment of \$2.8 million over the five-year contract. Recycle America absorbs total market risk.

10-38

Obstacles Overcome

Successful implementation of such a large program in such a short time has required both extensive promotion and responsive customer service representatives in the city's solid waste utility. The utility manages all promotional efforts, but carries them out in conjunction with the two contractors and a consultant.

Two all-city mailings kicked off the program. Customers were asked to sign up to receive a recycling container. Public service announcements were also run on television. Once the initial rush of sign-ups was over, there was a continuing effort to advertise and promote the program to encourage more participation. The utility staffs booths at street fairs, works crowds at festivals, and will soon have bus placards around the city. The utility regularly creates media events to get coverage, and Recycle America has developed a newsletter for the north end of the city. A Cash for Trash program, complete with its own costumed recycling superheroine called Major Recycler, has been started by the solid waste util-

ity. Next year, it plans to begin neighborhood blitzes and a block leader program.

The two-zone program began in February 1988. By August, 2,600 tons of material were being collected each month, a significant amount of material for such a new program. By the end of October, 72.1 percent of the eligible households had signed up in the north end; 48.7 percent had signed up in the south end. The city-wide signup rate is 59 percent. Recycle Seattle in October averaged 29.2 pounds per eligible household. Recycle America averaged 45.8 pounds per eligible household. The city-wide average was 36.6 pounds per eligible household.

In addition to the two-zone recycling program, the city funds research and development of waste reduction and recycling techniques through a unique program called the Environmental Allowance Program. This allows both nonprofit organizations and for-profit firms to propose to the utility their best ideas. Projects currently in progress under the Environmental Allowance Program include these:

- Paper Fibres, Inc., collects mixed wastepaper from small businesses and apartment buildings.
- Washington Energy Extension Service has developed dial tapes, slide shows and information tapes on waste reduction.
- King County Nurses Association will educate the community on the hazards and proper disposal of disposable diapers.
- R. W. Beck will do waste reduction audits for fifty businesses and educate other commercial generators at waste reduction workshops.

A new six-month pilot plastic recycling program is under way in Seattle as well. Seven collection routes serving 4,500 households participate. People not on these routes can take their rinsed and flattened plastics to one of four locations: two stores and two transfer stations.

The material will be purchased by a Thai plastic company. It will be shipped to Thailand where it will be recycled into new products or sold as a raw material to other Asian markets.

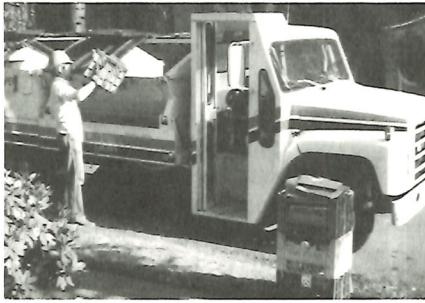
Seattle is very pleased with the results of its program so far. The city has had a few setbacks, too, from which it has learned:

- The city fire code had to be changed to allow plastic garbage containers.
- The number of needed recycling trucks was underestimated at nine; eighteen will soon be utilized.
- The processing facility was not yet operational at the time collection began. Recycle America began its processing operation in an open parking lot!
- Customer service had to be upgraded to respond to over 10,000 calls a month. Because the staff wasn't available, about half of these calls were lost during start-up operations.
- Signing up for service turned out to be a problem. Seattle might not require sign-ups if they had to begin again. The city might just supply containers to every eligible household.

Program Contact

For further information about Seattle's program, contact Timothy Croll at (206) 684-7640 or write to

Timothy Croll
Program Development Director
Seattle Solid Waste Utility
710 2nd Avenue, Suite 505
Seattle, WA 98104



Tim Croll suggests that recycling be viewed as a solid waste management tool. "Be willing to fund recycling with the cost savings from the refuse side of the operation, and structure garbage rates to provide an incentive for recycling."



University City, Missouri

Type of Program	Community Overview	Background	Program Description
<p>Leaf collection and composting.</p>	<p>University City, outside of St. Louis, is a middle-class community with an abundance of leaf-bearing trees. The population of University City is about 43,000.</p>	<p>For many years, University City had been collecting leaves raked to the gutter line by residents. In the late 1960s, when leaf burning was banned, the city took the leaves to a landfill. By 1970, a refuse transfer station started operating, reducing travel costs to the landfill. Soon, however, landfill disposal costs began to rise.</p> <p>The city, as part of its effort to reduce landfill costs, began to recycle newspaper and metals. When it was discovered that leaves represented over 15 percent of University City's annual waste stream, leaves became the next target for waste reduction.</p>	<p>The University City leaf composting program began in 1983 on less than an acre of unimproved park land. Using city collection equipment, approximately 20 truck and sweeper loads are brought in daily for two months in the fall.</p> <p>Now University City collects approximately 9,200 cubic yards of mulched leaves annually with the help of vacuum loaders and street sweepers. This material is turned several times during the winter and early spring, utilizing an aerator/pulverizer which further mulches the material. Total processing time is approximately six months, after which the compost is reduced to 20 to 25 percent of the volume originally deposited. The estimated weight is between 1,000 and 1,200 pounds per cubic yard.</p> <p>University City currently sells the finished leaf compost for \$4 a cubic yard, returning at least a portion of the costs of pro-</p>

University City collects approximately 9,200 cubic yards of mulched leaves annually.

What Makes University City's Program Unique?

cessing and loading into the purchaser's trucks or trailers. Users include tree and plant nurseries, landscaping companies, and many individuals and companies using one or two truckloads.

University City Leaf Composting Cost Analysis

Landfill Cost Avoidance	.....	\$39,250
Land Haul Cost Avoidance	.....	41,559
Revenue from Sale of Mulch	.....	4,592
Cost of Processing (Estimate)	.....	( 4,281)
Net Annual Value Gained	....	\$81,120

University City has turned 15 percent of its waste stream into a useful commodity. This is particularly unique in an area where other community programs have fallen victim to costs and labor needs of collection, coupled with difficulties of handling and disposal.

Stock piles of leaf compost are provided for the use of residents for their lawns and gardens at no cost. For commercial use, the charge of \$4 per cubic yard includes loading trucks—a real bargain. One landscape company worked three or four inches of compost into several acres in which young trees were planted. The company had done this several years before and experienced phenomenal growth. It was also used to heal or protect the balls on larger tree stock. Another landscaper added sand and leaf compost to her own lawn, where she is doing an experimental project with a very deep-rooted grass that should be resistant to drought and cold. Although it had been too wet to plant the grass seed, she was amazed to find no washing of the relatively steep lawn after heavy rains.

A new shopping center used leaf compost in all of its outside planting beds, working it into fill soil. Here wood chips were used for top dressing. Although the leaf compost could have been used for the same purpose, it would decompose more rapidly than the wood chips. The city park department used leaf compost to improve the soil in its planting beds as well.

The city continues to promote the value of compost to add or replace organic matter to the soil. Compost is useful to

- Help plants utilize available nutrients.
- Act as a storehouse of water, preventing soil erosion.
- Loosen heavy clay, allowing plants to breathe.
- Serve as top dressing to reduce compaction, lessen maintenance, and insulate roots.
- Upgrade poor soil.

Furthermore, leaf compost is cheap! University City's method of turning leaves in minimum space and marketing compost through local landscape and nursery companies also adds to its uniqueness.

Obstacles Overcome

University City has convinced residents and businesses to use compost! However, the larger market has not been fully developed. The city is working to avoid carry-over of compost from one year to the next. Current inventory is about 1,300 cubic yards.

Currently, smaller quantity customers means higher costs. University City would welcome a single purchaser for most or all of its compost.

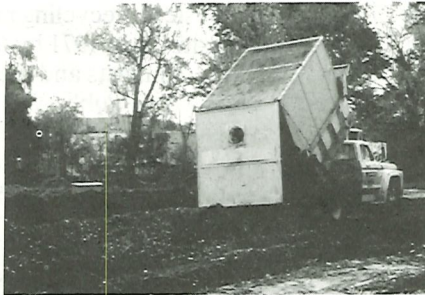
The city also hopes to improve a loading and delivery system to its customers. While a large-volume trailer would serve this purpose, the expense cannot be justified at this time. University City is experimenting also with a chemical spray that can reduce odors produced after compost turns anaerobic, without harming the bacteria in the mulch.

10-12

Program Contact

For further information about University City's program, contact Allan B. Dieckgraefe, at (314) 862-6767 ext. 260 or write to

Allan B. Dieckgraefe, Director
Department of Public Works
6801 Delmar Boulevard
University City, MO 63130



2.

When the 17-cubic-yard box is filled, the truck disconnects from the loader and hauls the shredded leaves to a processing area on unimproved park land. The truck then returns to a route, where it is reconnected to the original or another loader.



1.

This shows a vacuum loader towed behind a truck, picking up leaves from the street gutter. The loader blows leaves through a flexible connection into a box mounted on the towing vehicle.



3.

An aerator/pulverizer mounted on a wheel loader further shreds and piles leaves in the processing area. The machine uses 3-foot-diameter paddles on a horizontal shaft 7'6" long.



4.

Windrows are created, 8 to 10 feet high and 20 to 35 feet at the base. The piles are turned periodically to restore oxygen for bacterial composting action.

Allan Dieckgraefe, Director of University City's recycling program, believes there's a strong need for compost to prevent the loss of topsoil. "In this age of high tech, it's comforting to know that a low-tech process, such as composting, can help solve a critical problem."

5.

This shows that after approximately 6 months of processing there is a dark, rich, peat moss-like material immediately below the surface ready for use as a soil amendment or stabilization.



Wellesley, Massachusetts

Type of Program

Voluntary, source-separation drop-off recycling center.

Community Overview

Wellesley is a town of 27,000 people, located about 25 minutes from downtown Boston. It is primarily a suburban residential community.

Background

Wellesley's recycling program was started in 1971 by local environmentalists and the Department of Public Works when the town's incinerator failed to meet air emission standards. Unlike many of the earlier recycling centers around the nation, Wellesley's is still in business and is thriving. Located at the town Recycling and Disposal Center, the operation has grown from collecting materials in 55-gallon drums to using 40-cubic-yard, open-top, transfer-haul containers, plus horizontal and pit balers. It is now run by the town public works department and consists of a recycling center, transfer station, and yard waste composting site.

Wellesley has never had curbside garbage collection. Its residents—at least 83 percent of them—take their refuse to the Recycling and Disposal Center (RDF). The Wellesley RDF is free only to residents. Wellesley hauls its refuse to a private sanitary landfill 25 miles away, which charges more than \$25 a ton in tipping fees.

Program Description

Town residents bring both separated recyclables and regular garbage to the town recycling and disposal facility. There are drop boxes there clearly marked for glass, newspaper, corrugated cardboard, mixed paper, tin cans, aluminum, batteries, nonferrous and ferrous metal, used oil, plastic bottles, yard waste, firewood, and tires. There is also a reusable items corner for the exchange of books, games, toys, appliances, furniture, and clothes. In addition, there is an area for composting leaves, grass, and other yard wastes. The RDF is a redemption center under the Massachusetts Bottle Bill as well.

About 90 percent of Wellesley residents who use the RDF also recycle. Newspaper, glass, cardboard, ferrous metal, and aluminum are the primary materials recycled. In addition, cardboard, metals, glass, and returnable containers are taken from the tipping floor of the transfer station, which is used for residential and commercial refuse.



**Net recycling benefits
for 1988 were about
\$186,000.**

The following materials are collected and sorted at the Wellesley recycling and disposal facility:

PAPER

- Newspaper
- Cardboard and corrugated
- Brown paper bags
- Mixed paper—magazines, junk mail, etc.

GLASS

- Clear ■ Green ■ Brown

CANS

- Aluminum
- Steel, bimetal

PLASTIC

- High density polyethylene containers

OIL

- Engine

TIRES

BATTERIES

- Automotive ■ Wet cells

METALS

- Iron ■ Brass
- Steel ■ Copper
- Aluminum

WOOD

- Logs provided free for firewood
- Kindling free to townspeople
- Wood chips—for mulch or compost

LEAVES, GRASS & YARD WASTES

- Composted—available free to town residents; excess sold or donated

RETURNABLE BOTTLES & CANS

- All types—five-cent refund and two-cent handling fees go to the town

BOOKS

- People can take and leave books free at the “Book Exchange”

CLOTHING, SMALL EQUIPMENT, ETC.

- Donated to Salvation Army or Goodwill Industries (an attended trailer at recycling center)

MISCELLANEOUS REUSABLE ITEMS—“TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT” AREA

- Usable furniture, equipment, and miscellaneous articles are left by residents and taken free by other residents

In 1987, more than 16 percent of the 17,677 tons of waste processed at the RDF was recycled. Figures for 1988 show that 3,047 tons, or 19 percent, of the total residential, commercial, and municipal solid wastes are recycled. This is 24 percent of residential trash. Recycling net benefits were about \$186,000 for 1988. This includes sales of recyclables, avoided hauling and landfill costs, and recycling expenses.

What Makes Wellesley's Program Unique?

The Wellesley drop-off center evolved from a town incinerator site to a multi-purpose recycling center. The center is proud of its park and social-gathering setting. Picnic tables, well-maintained lawns, trees, flowers, and a circular drive contribute to the site's popularity for Girl Scout cookie sales as well as political glad-handing.

The center is also unique in its wide acceptance by townspeople and its dedicated staff. Further, the Wellesley recycling center sponsors a recycling education program aimed at all Wellesley residents, including a curriculum for third graders in Wellesley public and private schools. “Recycle. Join the Team” is its theme. The center also actively promotes other recycling in the community. For instance, it helps spread the word about community-sponsored rummage sales.

Obstacles Overcome

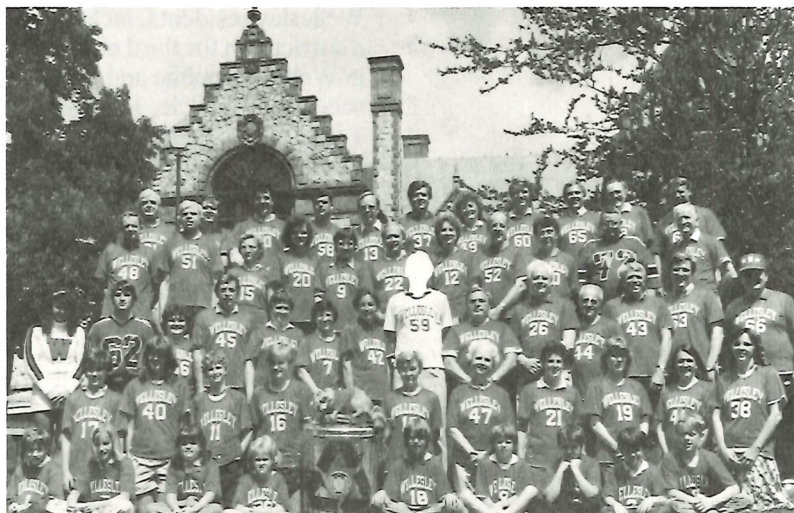
At the recycling center, a wide range of services can be found: a redemption center for bottles, donated as a source of revenue for the center; a yard waste composting operation; and Goodwill and Salvation Army depots, with an attendant in the Goodwill trailer. The book exchange is also a popular hangout for residents!

The Wellesley recycling program works, and it has always worked! Nonetheless, there are the complaints that recycling takes too much time and that separate storage bins take up too much space in the home. To overcome these complaints, the center relies on its information and education program. Not only do the public works staff go to the schools, they provide community presentations and promote recycling regularly.

Program Contact

For further information about Wellesley's program, contact Maurice "Pat" Berdan at (617) 235-7600 or write to

M.R. Berdan, Director
Wellesley Department of Public Works
 455 Worcester Street
 P.O. Box 81364
 Wellesley, MA 02181



Recycle. Join the Team!





Pat Berdan offers this advice: "Wellesley's success is due to a combination of environmental awareness of the townspeople, their desire to conserve scarce resources, and their recognition that the town benefits financially by its recycling operation."

10/2/76

Wilton, New Hampshire

Type of Program	Community Overview	Background	Program Description
Mandatory, material separation at drop-off center.	Wilton and the towns of Greenfield, Greenville, Lyndeborough, Mason, and Temple, New Hampshire, built the Wilton Recycling Center in 1979. It serves nearly 80 percent of the 9,000 residents of this rural area. The center requires residents to drop off their separated trash free of charge. The residents' other option is to pay for curbside pickup.	A stone quarry in Wilton evolved from an old swimming hole to an unpleasant dump. By 1976, the town acknowledged that something needed to be done. With its neighboring towns, Wilton cleaned up the dump and created the Recycling Center on its site. The six towns agreed to share expenses as well as revenues, based on population. They also passed ordinances in 1978 requiring the separation of waste prior to its being left at the center. Most of the residents were already dropping off their trash. Opened in 1979, the Recycling Center cost about \$360,000 to construct. The four-acre site is set up with stations receiving a variety of recyclables. The facility recycles 45 percent of the waste, burns 43 percent in an on-site incinerator, and landfills the remaining 12 percent, including ash.	The Recycling Center accepts all household wastes. Cans, glass, paper, plastic and metal are recycled. Trash categorized for incinerating, landfilling, and composting must be kept separate as well. There is a charge to dispose of some items, such as tires and demolition waste. And compost and wood chips prepared at the center are offered for sale. Workers at the "low-tech" center compress and bale papers and cans. Glass is crushed, and plastic jugs are ground up. Industries in the area purchase most of these materials. The Wilton district spends only about \$36 a ton to dispose of its waste. And in 1986, the district sold \$26,000 worth of recycled material.

The regional center recycles 45 percent of the waste it receives.

	MATERIAL CATEGORIES	EXAMPLES	PREPARATION
GLASS CANS	ALUMINUM CANS .....	..soda & beer cans	Rinse Food Cans Remove Labels
	TIN CANS .....	..soup & pet food cans,	
	ALUMINUM FOIL .....	..pie plates 	
GLASS	GREEN GLASS .....	..beer & wine bottles	
	CLEAR GLASS .....	..jars, clean window glass	
	BROWN GLASS .....	..liquor & beer bottles	
PAPER	CORRUGATED CARDBOARD & BROWN PAPER BAGS .....	..double walled cardboard	Keep Dry
	MIXED PAPER .....	..school paper, junk mail cereal boxes, shoe boxes wrapping paper, catalogs	
	NEWSPAPER & MAGAZINES .....	..anything that comes with your newspaper	
PLASTIC	GREEN SODA BOTTLES .....	..plastic 7-up bottles	Remove Caps Remove Caps Closed Box or Bag Rinse Jugs
	CLEAR SODA BOTTLES .....	..plastic coke bottles	
	STYROFOAM PACKING .....	..styrofoam p-nuts	
	MILK JUGS .....	..cider, water & milk jugs	
METAL	SCRAP METAL .....	..appliances, tools, water heaters, pipes, ducting 	Remove Non-Metal
	LOW GRADE & CONTAINER SCRAP METAL .....	..strapping, pails tail pipes, mufflers ferrous wire, tanks sealed containers, drums clothes hangers 	Remove Non-Metal
	ALUMINUM .....	..lawn chairs, license plates	Remove Non-Metal
	COPPER .....	..copper pipe & wire	Remove Non-Metal
	BRASS .....	..plumbing fixtures 	Remove Non-Metal
INCINERABLES	INCINERABLES <i>Recyclable items must be removed from incinerables. It is very expensive to incinerate materials. Glass & metal will damage the incinerator. Keep your taxes low RECYCLE!</i>	dirty or waxy paper, wet or dirty clothes, small pieces of furniture small amounts of shingles, used paper towels & plates, light-weight plastics, sanitary products plastic bags, toys, frozen juice cans, shoes, oil cans, rugs, baby diapers, rubber	Call For Appointment
	CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS*	If your company has papers it wants incinerated instead of recycled.	

	MATERIAL CATEGORIES	EXAMPLES	PREPARATION
LANDFILL	LANDFILL	small pieces of metal small amounts of sheetrock empty paint cans, cold ashes dry latex paint, bagged kitty litter, drinking glasses, light bulbs, couches, mattresses PVC pipe, aerosol cans, nails TV sets, ceramics	Dismantle furniture (as much as possible) to a manageable size
		demolition waste non-household landfill	
COMPOST	FOOD SCRAPSvegetable peelings, old food	
	LEAVES & YARDWASTE .....	..clean wood shavings grass clippings, leaves
WOOD	BRUSH & LUMBERwooden building debris broken pallets, Christmas trees vegetable crates window frames, chairs	Remove Non-Wood
MISCELLANEOUS	TIRES*auto, truck, bicycle tires	In Non-Breakable Containers w/Lids
	PALLETS .....	..sturdy whole pallets
	AUTO BATTERIES .....	..truck, auto & motorcycle
	WASTE OIL .....	..crankcase oil, fat, grease
	BOOKShardcover, paperbacks	Unbroken Only
	WINDOWS & DOORS .....	..usable doors, windows
	MISC. USABLE ITEMStoys, dishes, items w/value	Clean & Dry
	EYEGASSES .....	..prescription glasses only
	CLOTHING .....	..wearable clothing, rags
	DEAD ANIMALS: by special arrangement only	Call to Arrange Disposal	

WRC DOES NOT ACCEPT COMMERCIAL WASTE OIL
WRC DOES NOT ACCEPT LIQUID WASTE
WRC DOES NOT ACCEPT STUMPS (any wood over 5" in diameter)
WRC DOES NOT ACCEPT wood or brush on Mondays or Fridays.
WRC DOES NOT ACCEPT any mixed trash.
WRC DOES NOT ACCEPT 275 gallon oil tanks or 55 gallon drums.
WRC DOES NOT ACCEPT TOXIC WASTE including: pesticides, herbicides, asbestos, lead or other metal paints, drain cleaner, antifreeze, solvents, brake fluid, wood preservatives, rat poison, oven cleaner, old firearms, swimming pool chemicals, acids, photo chemicals, mercury or mercury batteries, epoxy, furniture stripper, any toxic waste or hazardous material.

* There is a charge to dispose of these items. Please see our policies list for rates.

10/2/28

What Makes Wilton's Program Unique?

To make recycling easier for consumers, the center has widely distributed a list of materials with information about how to get them ready to take to the center. This information also helps cut down on the need to monitor the recyclers.

Obstacles Overcome

Making a recycling program pay off is not easy. Getting people to understand the importance of recycling is a challenge. To help convince people about the value of recycling, the center has developed an easy and accurate system for compiling data that show what costs are avoided through recycling. Persuading citizens to comply with the mandatory source separation policy is a further challenge.

Through a public education program, the Wilton Recycling Center has met these challenges. But education never stops. It is the key to continuing success.

Program Contact

For further information about Wilton's program, contact Becky Secret at (603) 654-6150 or write to

Becky Secret
Wilton Recycling Center
Box 83
Wilton, NH 03086

Becky Secret advises recycling program managers: "Keep a continuing education program going!" She adds, "For the life of our communities and our planet, all towns should be serious about adopting recycling programs."

Information

For more information about recycling and for additional copies of *Recycling Works!*, call the EPA Solid Waste Hotline at 1-800-424-9346. In D.C., call 382-3000.

Following is a list of state recycling offices:

ALABAMA

Department of Environmental Management
Solid Waste Division
1715 Congressman Wm. Dickinson Drive
Montgomery, AL 36130
(205) 271-7700

ALASKA

Department of Environmental Conservation
Solid Waste Program
P.O. Box 0
Juneau, AK 99811-1800
(907) 465-2671

ARIZONA

Department of Environmental Quality - O.W.P.
Waste Planning Section, 4th Floor
Phoenix, AZ 85004
(602) 257-2317

ARKANSAS

Department of Pollution Control and Ecology
Solid Waste Division
8001 National Drive
Little Rock, AK 72219
(501) 562-7444

CALIFORNIA

Recycling Division
Department of Conservation
819 19th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-3743

COLORADO

Department of Health
4210 E. 11th Avenue
Denver, CO 80220
(303) 320-4830

CONNECTICUT

Recycling Program
Department of Environmental Protection
Hartford, CT 06106
(203) 566-8722

DELAWARE

Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control
89 Kings Highway
P.O. Box 1401
Dover, DE 19903
(302) 736-4794

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Public Space and Maintenance Administration
4701 Shepard Parkway, S.W.
Washington, DC 20032
(202) 767-8512

FLORIDA

Department of Environmental Regulation
2600 Blairstone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32201
(904) 488-0300

GEORGIA

Department of Community Affairs
40 Marietta St., N.W., 8th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30303
(404) 656-3898

HAWAII

Litter Control Office
Department of Health
205 Koula Street
Honolulu, HI 96813
(808) 548-3400

IDAHO

Department of Environmental Quality
Hazardous Materials Bureau
450 W. State Street
Boise, ID 83720
(208) 334-5879

ILLINOIS

Illinois EPA
Land Pollution Control Division
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62706
(217) 782-6761

INDIANA

Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management
Department of Environmental Management
105 S. Meridian Street
Indianapolis, IN 46225
(317) 232-8883

IOWA

Department of Natural Resources
Waste Management Division
Wallace State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319
(515) 281-8176

KANSAS

Bureau of Waste Management
Department of Health and Environment
Topeka, KS 66620
(913) 296-1594

KENTUCKY

Resources Management Branch
Division of Waste Management
18 Reilly Road
Frankfort, KY 40601
(502) 564-6716

LOUISIANA

Department of Environmental Quality
P.O. Box 44307
Baton Rouge, LA 70804
(504) 342-1216

MAINE

Office of Waste Reduction and Recycling
Department of Economic and Community Development
State House Station #130
Augusta, ME 04333
(207) 289-2111

MARYLAND

Department of Environment
Hazardous and Solid Waste Administration
2500 Broening Highway
Building 40
Baltimore, MD 21224
(301) 631-3343

MASSACHUSETTS

Division of Solid Waste Management
D.E.Q.E.
1 Winter Street, 4th Floor
Boston, MA 02108
(617) 292-5962

MICHIGAN

Waste Management Division
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 30028
Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 373-0540

10a5

MINNESOTA

Pollution Control Agency
520 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, MN 55155
(612) 296-6300

MISSISSIPPI

Non-Hazardous Waste Section
Bureau of Pollution Control
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 10385
Jackson, MS 39209
(601) 961-5047

MISSOURI

Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, MO 65102
(314) 751-3176

MONTANA

Solid Waste Program
Department of Health and
Environmental Science
Cogswell Building, Room B201
Helena, MT 59620
(406) 444-2821

NEBRASKA

Litter Reduction and Recycling
Programs
Department of Environmental
Control
P.O. Box 98922
Lincoln, NE 68509
(402) 471-4210

NEVADA

Energy Extension Service
Office of Community Service
1100 S. Williams Street
Carson City, NV 89710
(702) 885-4420

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Waste Management Division
Department of Environmental
Services
6 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03301
(603) 271-2900

NEW JERSEY

Office of Recycling
Department of Environmental
Protection
CN 414
401 E. State Street
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 292-0331

NEW MEXICO

Solid Waste Section
Environmental Improvement
Division
1190 St. Francis Drive
Sante Fe, NM 87503
(505) 457-2780

NEW YORK

Bureau of Waste Reduction and
Recycling
Department of Environmental
Conservation
50 Wolf Road, Room 208
Albany, NY 12233
(518) 457-7337

NORTH CAROLINA

Solid Waste Management Branch
Department of Human Resources
P.O. Box 2091
Raleigh, NC 27602
(919) 733-0692

NORTH DAKOTA

Division of Waste Management
Department of Health
1200 Missouri Avenue, Room 302
Box 5520
Bismark, ND 58502-5520
(701) 224-2366

OHIO

Division of Litter Prevention and
Recycling
Ohio EPA
Fountain Square Building, E-1
Columbus, OH 43224
(614) 265-7061

OKLAHOMA

Solid Waste Division
Department of Health
1000 N.E. 10th Street
Oklahoma City, OK 73152
(405) 271-7159

OREGON

Department of Environmental
Quality
811 S.W. Sixth
Portland, OR 97204
(503) 229-5913

PENNSYLVANIA

Waste Reduction and Recycling
Section
Division of Waste Minimization and
Planning
Department of Environmental
Resources
P.O. Box 2063
Harrisburg, PA 17120
(717) 787-7382

RHODE ISLAND

Office of Environmental
Coordination
Department of Environmental
Management
83 Park Street
Providence, RI 02903
(401) 277-3434

SOUTH CAROLINA

Department of Health and
Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 734-5200

SOUTH DAKOTA

Energy Office
217-1/2 West Missouri
Pierre, SD 57501
(605) 773-3603

TENNESSEE

Department of Public Health
Division of Solid Waste
Management
Customs House, 4th Floor
701 Broadway
Nashville TN 37219-5403
(615) 741-3424

TEXAS

Division of Solid Waste
Management
Department of Health
1100 W. 49th Street
Austin TX 78756
(512) 458-7271

UTAH

Bureau of Solid and Hazardous
Waste
Department of Environmental
Health
P.O. Box 16690
Salt Lake City, UT 84116-0690
(801) 538-6170

VERMONT

Agency of National Resources
103 S. Main Street, West Building
Waterbury, VT 05676
(802) 244-8702

VIRGINIA

Department of Waste Management
Division of Litter Control and
Recycling
11th Floor, Monroe Building
101 N. 14th Street
Richmond, VA 23219
1-800-KeepIt

WEST VIRGINIA

Department of Natural Resources
Conservation, Education, and Litter
Control
1800 Washington Street E.
Charleston, WV 25305
(304) 348-3370

WASHINGTON

Department of Ecology
Mail Stop PV-11
Olympia, WA 98504
1-800-Recycle

WISCONSIN

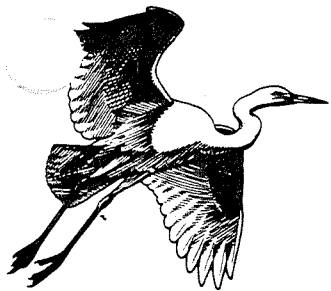
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707
(608) 266-5741

WYOMING

Solid Waste Management Program
Department of Environmental
Quality
Herschler Building
122 W. 25th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002
(307) 777-7752

**The Office of Solid Waste
thanks the recycling
program managers, who
contributed valuable time
and materials to this
project.**

Da to



Kansas Audubon Council

February 15, 1990
HB 2806 State Coordinator of Recycling, Waste
Reduction, and Market Development

House Governmental Organization Committee

My name is Joyce Wolf and I am pleased to be here today on behalf of the 5000 Kansas members of the National Audubon Society who support the protection and wise use of our natural resources.

Having a statewide coordinator for recycling, waste reduction, and market development would be a tremendous asset to Kansas citizens, businesses and to local units of government. There is an increasing awareness by the public of the desirability and necessity for recycling. The coordinator, acting as a central clearinghouse of information, will be able to facilitate the exchange of information and advice on what options are available to cities and counties, what works, and equally important, what doesn't work. It will mean a tremendous saving of time and will eliminate the duplication of effort that each entity must do to research what they can do to begin a recycling program.

Similarly, as a market development advocate, the coordinator, housed in the Department of Commerce and working in concert with the commission, will be able to explore what can be done to promote and enhance the expansion or location of businesses in Kansas which will absorb the gathered materials and reprocess them into other products. Encouraging businesses to use recyclables in their manufacturing process is a vital link in closing the recycling loop.

If you will refer to the back side of this sheet, we have prepared some information on the waste stream in Kansas. To put these figures in perspective, each 5,000 cubic yards is about the equivalent of a football field covered with waste one yard deep. Each year, the total volume of wastes placed in Kansas landfills would have covered 121 football fields three feet deep. Placed end to end, this waste stream would stretch nearly seven miles.

It is essential that we remove the recyclable materials from our waste stream and that the state take an active role in promoting recycling. Not only will we save on landfill costs, but we will prolong the life of those landfills. At the same time, we will place fewer demands on our virgin natural resources. Recycling all of the paper and paperboard now being deposited in Kansas landfills would save more than 12 million trees! Finally, there is a tremendous reduction in energy demands by producing aluminum (97%), glass (32%), steel (47-74%), and paper (23-74%) from recycled materials. There are also significant benefits in terms of water resources saved and reduced air pollution. Taking into account all of its benefits, recycling is one of the best means of making a positive impact on improving our environment. The Kansas Audubon Council endorses HB 2806 as a means of encouraging statewide voluntary recycling and we urge your favorable vote on the bill.

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

The following are generally accepted estimates of the amount of materials that could be withdrawn from the waste stream by recycling, reuse or proper disposal:

- 40-50% for paper and cardboard (1/3 of which is packaging)
- 18% for yard wastes
- 8% for beverage containers
- 1% for household hazardous wastes

Using annual waste-volume data from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, these percentages would mean that approximately:

- 725,000 tons (272,000 cubic yards) of paper could have been recycled
- 290,000 tons (108,750 cubic yards) of yard wastes could have been composted
- 128,800 tons (48,300 cubic yards) of beverage containers could have been recycled, and
- 17,000 tons (6,375 cubic yards) of household hazardous wastes should have been disposed of in a manner that would not pose a threat to our groundwater supplies.

RECYCLING PROTECTS NATURAL RESOURCES -- AND HELPS FIGHT GLOBAL WARMING

It is essential that we remove recyclable materials from our waste stream to reduce the volume of discards, prolong the life of landfills and protect our groundwater resources.

But also in the process, we will be placing fewer demands on virgin resources. By recycling paper, for example, fewer trees will have to be cut for pulp wood. It is estimated that recycling one ton of newsprint saves 17 trees; recycling all of the paper and paperboard now being deposited in Kansas landfills would save more than 12 million trees!

Trees play a vital role in the oxygen-carbon dioxide cycle, releasing oxygen as the use carbon dioxide. Reforestation is one element of a successful solution to the 'Greenhouse Effect.' If we can prevent the needless destruction of forests through recycling, we will create a positive impact on the problem of atmospheric warming.

Recycling glass, aluminum and mining wastes reduces air and water pollution, energy use and water use.

RECYCLING DOESN'T COST --- IT PAYS!!!



SIERRA CLUB

Kansas Chapter

Sierra Club Testimony to House Governmental Organization

HB 2805 and HB 2806 - Recycling

My name is Scott Andrews and I am representing the 2500 members of the Kansas Chapter of the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club believes that waste reduction and recycling must be an integrated part of the management of the solid waste stream if we are to effectively deal with the problems of solid waste and its disposal. Recycling also saves energy and material resources and reduces the pollution associated with manufacturing. In short recycling is the way we must go in managing our wastes and our resources.

Several obstacles, however, remain to developing recycling in Kansas. Two of the most immediate needs are a lack of readily available information for those who wish to start or participate in recycling programs and the development of markets for recycled materials.

HB 2805 and HB 2806 address these two problems. The statewide coordinator would act as an informational clearinghouse and would seek to develop markets. The procurement of recycled paper is an even more direct fostering of markets for recycled material. In buying recycled paper the state is not only setting a positive example, but is acting as a catalyst in the creation of markets for recycled products.

These two bills are a positive step in towards increasing recycling in Kansas and the Sierra Club strongly supports their passage.

ATTACHMENT 11
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90

TESTIMONY
IN SUPPORT OF HB 2805,
BEFORE THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,
FEBRUARY 15, 1990

Recycling is a hot topic in this country and this state at the present time. The popularity of the topic is not necessarily a reason for you to give favorable consideration to HB 2805. However, the need to avoid wasting natural resources and the growing urgency of keeping reuseable paper out of our landfills are good reasons. In the short run, there will be additional cost. In the long run, as both public and private organizations and individuals begin to insist on having recycled paper, we can, I believe, count on our free enterprise system to make it available at competitive prices.

The Legislature and the Governor are to be congratulated for the steps already taken to promote recycling of paper in state government. I urge you to take the further step of recommending HB 2805 favorably for passage.

MARJORIE J. VAN BUREN, EDITOR
KAW VALLEY SPRING NEWSLETTER
3521 OAKLEY, TOPEKA, KANSAS 66614

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

ATTACHMENT 12
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90

Reprinted from Vol. V, No. 10 (November, 1989)
KAW VALLEY SPRING:
A Newsletter of Personal and Social Transformation

A Word with You, Please!

It started simply enough. I have been thinking for several months of writing an article on recycling. I had some information, some opinions, and a catalog of recycled paper products I wanted to promote. A fairly easy job, I thought. I was in for a surprise! It often happens that when I work on a topic for this column, I find myself compelled to some changes in my own life, beyond just tossing off a few well-honed lines of deathless prose. In this case, it turned into a full-fledged project.

The trouble began with the newspapers. As anyone who has tried to dispose of newspapers recently knows, the national market has collapsed, with the result that some recycling centers have refused even to take newspapers because they couldn't get rid of it. Although the organization through which I recycle was still taking paper, I felt guilty knowing my newspapers were stacking up in someone else's basement, so I looked a little further. The reason the centers can't sell (and thus won't take) paper is, of course, because there isn't enough demand for paper for re-manufacture. There isn't enough demand because--well, because WE haven't been DEMANDING enough. The only solution to this situation, it appears to me, is for us to begin USING recycled paper products. It isn't enough to save and turn in our waste paper. If we aren't closing the loop by using recycled paper, we aren't really recycling!

I went to Meek's Inc., one of our city's largest office supply stores, to see whether I could buy recycled paper there. The clerks seemed puzzled, and shook their heads. When I asked why it was not available, they sent me to corporation Vice-president Diane Gillenwater. She said she had few, if any, requests for recycled products, and she seemed doubtful that recycled paper for office use was even made. (It is, but suppliers ARE limited.) I got the impression it would take a flood of requests for recycled products to raise Ms. Gillenwater's interest at this time.

Then I went to Kinko's Copies of Topeka, the copy center which does the printing of Kaw Valley Spring. There I got a much more positive response. Although Kinko's, like Meek's, was not offering recycled paper, when I asked why, Charlie McClelland explained that they would like to do so, and had had some inquiries, but had not so far had any large order for which the customer was willing to pay the 1 cent per sheet additional cost. As soon as they had one such an order, he said, his manager was willing to buy a quantity of recycled paper and then offer it as an option to customers--"to see how it goes."

It would be nice to be able to announce at this point that this issue of KVS is to be printed on 100% RECYCLED PAPER! Charlie has been working with me to try to make this happen, but it hasn't come to pass yet. Since early October when our conversations began, Charlie and I have been on a roller-coaster ride of alternate excitement and disappointment. A few days after our first visit, it began to appear that KVS's interest was enough to tip the balance and Kinko's would be able to have recycled paper both for KVS and for other patrons. Then a small earthquake interfered. Charlie called to say he couldn't reach his San Francisco-based supplier, and I'd better not count on it for November. Postponed, we figured, but not cancelled (like the Series). Next month, for sure. When he did get through, however, the minimum shipping charge proved too great for the size order Kinko's local manager was willing to risk. Now we are looking at another supplier, so we haven't given up.

A curious thing I've discovered about recycled paper is that it seems to cost a bit more, not less, than paper made from virgin pulp. (This is given as the reason most newspapers refuse to consider recycled newsprint.) Obviously this cost differential is the reverse of what common sense says it should be, and why this is so, I haven't entirely figured out. However, at least three factors seem to be involved: (1) U.S. TAXPAYERS are subsidizing the use of virgin wood pulp (to the tune of an estimated \$2 billion over a 10-year period) because the U. S. Forest Service sells timber from our national forest lands at below cost; (2) demand for recycled paper products is not yet large enough in the U.S. to give the industry a fully competitive marketplace, with all the savings of mass production and marketing; (3) there are so few mills turning out paper from recycled products that shipping costs may be larger because of distance.

Of these factors, the first can be addressed through our national legislators and regulators. (Inform yourself, and use recycled paper when you write! The Wilderness Society, 1400 Eye St. NW, Washington, DC 20005 can give you more details on below-cost timber sales.) The second and third must be addressed by USING recycled paper ourselves. When you buy paper or paper products, and especially when you handle such purchases for your school, club, or organization, ask for recycled! Every time! Keep on asking! This means, of course, being prepared to pay a slightly higher price, but only slightly higher. Kinko's (and undoubtedly other retail businesses) would have had recycled as an option before this if customers had not backed off as soon as the additional cost was mentioned. Anticipated extra is 1 cent a sheet--that's 1/2 cent a side, if you are doing two-sided copying; the same as for colored paper. On a big order, that can add up, I realize. However, it is less than the 9% voluntary "Green Tax" suggested by New Society Publishers and others as a contribution toward the hidden environmental costs of all the products we use. One-half cent a page seems a small price to pay to help make

recycling of paper products a significant part of our system. So ask for recycled at Kinko's, or wherever you buy paper or copying services, and don't back off. Let the businesses know this is important to you and to the Earth.

You can also order recycled paper (in retail as well as wholesale quantities) for a great variety of uses from Earth Care Paper, Inc., P.O. Box 3335, Madison, WI 53704. Ph. 608-256-5522). They will send a free catalog on request, and their high-quality products include stationary, notebook paper, and office and computer paper, as well as greeting cards and cellulose food storage bags in four sizes.

I'm going to quit now--because I've run out of room, not because I've said all I have to say on recycling. Don't be surprised if this topic comes around again.

M.J. Van Buren

PRINTED ON RECYCLED PAPER

Good Morning. Thank you for allowing me to come to speak to you on this very important issue. My name is Johnny Leuthold. I am a graduate student at the University of Kansas, studying Public Policy.

I am completing my Master's Thesis at KU on the topic of recycled paper procurement legislation. I have brought a few examples of other states' policies with me to enter into the public record. I have information from Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, and New Jersey. I also brought two other items, one from the Midwest Recycling Coalition and one from the Northeast Recycling Council.

I am speaking this morning in support of HB 2805. I think that it is important for Kansas to address the development of markets for recycled material. I also appreciate the influence the State of Kansas has in setting examples for other members of society.

As a KU student and a resident of Lawrence I have been involved in two efforts to increase the use of recycled paper. I have enjoyed using both minimum impact recycled paper and the bleached version now offered through state contract.

My experience with these two projects and my familiarity with other state's programs leads me to make a suggestion or two concerning this needed and valuable bill.

I will try to briefly address the following issues with the hope that this bill, or a modified version of it will be forwarded on to others.

Concerns:

Section 1(b) The price of recycled paper currently available may be so high that it may be above 20% price differential.

Cooperative paper purchasing

Ability to order minimum impact paper

Annual reporting requirements have helped other states.

Thank you for your time,

Johnny Leuthold

*Attachment 13
G.O.
2/20/90*

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Johnny Leuthold

*Attachment 132
H.O.
2/20/90*

SEDGWICK COUNTY CITIZENS FOR RECYCLING
Charley Whitworth, Wichita, 316-264-6029

H B 2805

I am also here to address you on the subject of House Bill 2805 which is concerned with changing the patterns of procurement for the State of Kansas.

I have recently contacted paper wholesale houses in Wichita looking for computer paper with at least 50% recycled paper content. Good luck. One company told me if I could get together a few friends (quite a few with large needs) they could do a special run for us. That would be prohibitively expensive.

Another company quoted me prices quite high compared to the same product made from 100% virgin material.

A catalogue I consulted of a company in Wisconsin also had prices that were much higher than regular stock.

It is no secret that two things keep that price comparison the way it is. One is the U S government's subsidizing of the logging industry. In other words, our tax dollars are keeping the price of pulp timber artificially low. In the spirit of free enterprise competition, Uncle Sam is providing a decided advantage here.

Two is the current lack of demand for paper from recycled stock. This is the area where a purchaser as large as the state of Kansas can make a marked difference. The quantity of paper that goes in the back door and out the front door of all governmental agencies for memos, press releases, letters, brochures, pamphlets, envelopes, and other documents of all kinds might keep a facility somewhere busy providing that stock in its various types.

The bill before you establishes a procurement aim of using recycled paper. When someone representing the State places that first call, they will find price quotes far above the ones for the paper they normally order. These are tight financial times in these United States for state governments.

But we come to the chicken and egg proposition. Which comes first? Lower prices or bulk procurement by an entity as large as the State of Kansas? Maybe they simply can go hand in hand. This procurement bill will go a long way toward establishing a pattern of responsible purchasing. And when the price comes down for the State of Kansas and someone's factory is geared up for production, then Kansas businesses, churches, and other environmentally responsible entities can gain from that advantage.

I have often said that Kansas has always been a frontier. In the 19th century we turned a vast feeding ground for wildlife into a vast food producing land for the planet. In the 20th century we have been on the frontiers in aerospace, small business innovation, fossil fuel production.

We have been variously concerned about the environmental impact versus the economic gain. The dust bowl days are still a grim reminder of how we tried to do too much with overmechanization of a delicate earth. Brine pollution in streams and ground water are a terrible legacy of our freebooting attitude with oil and gas production. Our growing landfills are a mountainous reminder of our present habits of waste in the consumer and industrial sectors.

I simply hope that HB 2805 and 2806 can make Kansas a positive pioneer on the frontier of recycling responsibility.

printed on recycled paper.

SEDGWICK COUNTY CITIZENS FOR RECYCLING
Charley Whitworth, Wichita, 316-264-6029

H B 2806

Ladies and Gentlemen of the committee.

I am here representing the Sedgwick County Citizens for Recycling. We have had a year of experience collecting recyclable items at three citywide drop off sites in Wichita. We have been in contact with thousands of people at those sites who are interested enough in recycling to save, sort, rinse and bring us their items.

We try our best to answer their questions. We share a little of our information with them and they with us.

Our phone number is given out to interested citizens by the media, Chamber, health department and it appears on our brochures we hand out. We hear from locals everyday and from people statewide as well throughout the month looking for help in setting up local efforts. BUT we are not experts on all the facets of recycling. We learn by doing, revamping our methods, reading, and hearing from other people statewide and nationally.

We are always happy to pass the information on, but our outreach is limited to a couple of small mailing lists for our newsletter and a small speakers' bureau. We presume this is true of other groups in the state trying to promote recycling.

Since we feel that recycling is extremely important, even in lightly populated counties of Kansas, we are here to speak on behalf of the bill establishing the office of a recycling coordinator for the state. Other states have been forced into seriously compromising positions politically and economically by ignoring or delaying their states' entry into the environmental arena.

We sincerely feel that a person qualified by education and professional focus can do a more than adequate job in this position. Someone who has a thorough grounding in the many facets of this vital area, and who can bring a lack of bias in helping implement solutions, can do a credible job of serving the many different levels of this program:

Concerned consumers can find answers to their basic questions on how to recycle, who to call for support in their community, what steps to take with their local governments.

The commercial recycler can find an ally to help promote the overall atmosphere of recycling. Through this office the state and the recycling business can find a common clearing house for help with consolidation of inventories, location of markets, and coordination of transportation and disposal. These are all sometimes prohibitively expensive for small middlemen collectors.

The recycling coordinator can also be an information source for the many businesses that will spring up in the Midwest in the next few years. They will be looking for sources of material supply for their reprocessing businesses. They can call this office.

Some will be in search of plant site locations, labor pools, tax incentives, and more. The state coordinator can supply those answers in many instances.

In addition, establishing a task force to study solid waste reduction will give the office and the legislature a thorough overview and produce practical solutions to the waste reduction needs of our state. Much groundwork has been done already, but it needs to be consolidated into a plan of positive action based on feasibility and practicality for all Kansas' citizens.

With hard work, Kansas can become a leader in recycling, one of the growth industries of the '90s.

TESTIMONY
TO
THE HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
ON H.B. 2806

BY
SECRETARY HARLAND PRIDDLE
KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

FEBRUARY 20, 1990

*Attachment 15
H.O.
2/20/90*

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee.

The Department of Commerce fully concurs with the need for implementation of management procedures for solid waste issues for the future. In the event the legislature establishes the function of the statewide marketing coordinator for recycled products, we will be pleased to work closely with all entities within state government and the private sector to achieve the desired results.

With respect to the assignment of responsibilities and other issues outlined in the bill, we would suggest our colleagues within the Department of Health and Environment be given an established and more prevalent role. The Kansas Solid Waste Advisory Task Force has completed their work and made a report to the Secretary of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. We believe it is in the best interests of this entire subject to consider the Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment as a commission member. We also do not believe it is necessary for both the marketing coordinator and the Secretary of Commerce to be appointed on the commission. The Secretary of Commerce or his designee would suffice.

We also believe the statewide coordinator for waste reduction, cycling, and market development appears to have separate and distinct roles and responsibilities as compared to those of the commission. As currently contained within the bill, the commission appears to be assigned responsibilities for development of another report.

It may be in the best interests of the bill to clearly identify the roles and missions of the statewide coordinator and the commission as separate and distinct or interrelated, whichever the legislature desires. The staff support of the commission was not identified within the bill with the exception of lines 38 through 41 with reference to legislative research.

As mentioned in the beginning, we believe in the effective management of solid waste and offer our cooperation, assistance, and support in any possible way. We will be pleased to participate in any discussions relative to any possible amendments being offered for verification and clarification of the bill.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee I would stand for any questions you might have.

Testimony on HB 2805

House Committee on Governmental Organization

February 15, 1990

by Bill Cutler, 2014 Buchanan, Topeka, KS

Introduction

My name is Bill Cutler, and I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you in support of HB 2805. I have been interested in recycling issues for a long time, and serve as a member of the Shawnee County Solid Waste Task Force that is charged with finding ways to reduce the volume of waste going into this county's Rolling Meadows Landfill. I am also a member of a recycling crew of the Topeka Food Cooperative, which has been collecting recyclable items from its members and recycling them at the Till-Star Recycling Center in Topeka.

Analysis of HB 2805

This bill requires the state to purchase paper with recycled paper content, and gives preference for the paper with highest percentage of recyclable material content. It also allows a price preference for paper with a minimum of 50% waste paper content.

I appear in support of HB 2805

There is a growing awareness of our need to recycle paper. This practice serves to reduce waste disposal problems at landfills, and prevents the problems which come from incineration of trash; namely the release of dioxin used in the paper manufacture process. It also reduces the cutting of trees that can convert carbon dioxide to oxygen, slowing the greenhouse effect.

For paper recycling to be effective, there needs to be a market for the products made from recycled paper. At present there is only a small market, and producers are reluctant to increase capacity until they see a ready market. This bill would be an indication of market availability.

I would also hope that the state would consider requiring high waste paper content in other paper products, such as paper towels and toilet paper. These are two products which adapt themselves especially well to use of recycled paper and certainly require virgin paper.

The market created by the state would also have the secondary effect of making recycled paper more available in the state, so that other users could find it at affordable prices.

I urge you to support this bill.

ATTACHMENT 16
G.O. COMMITTEE
2/20/90

2014 Buchanan
Topeka, KS 66604

February 15, 1990

Honorable Thomas Walker ,Chairman
Committee on Governmental Organization
Capitol Building
Topeka, KS 66612

Honorable Representatives:

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in favor of HB 2806. My name is Bill Cutler, I am a resident of Topeka and have long been interested in recycling and problems of waste disposal. I serve as a member of the Shawnee County Solid Waste Task force, which has been appointed to study ways to reduce the volume of waste going into the Rolling Meadows Landfill in Shawnee County. I am also a member of the recycling crew of the Topeka Food Cooperative, which has been collecting recyclable household items from its members and recycling them at the Till-Star Recycling Center in Topeka.

This bill provides for a statewide coordinator of waste reduction, recycling and market development. In addition, a commission to evaluate and make recommendations on waste reduction, recycling and market development is also established.

I would like to briefly outline a few problems I have seen and explain how this bill might help to resolve them.

1. There is no central source of information for groups interested in recycling. Each interested group of citizens has had to sort its way through the process of finding a place that will take materials, finding educational materials to educate people about what and how to recycle, and rediscover ways to encourage people to participate in these efforts.

The statewide recycling coordinator position could serve as a resource and focal point for distributing information and educational materials, and linking interested citizens with others who had undertaken similar projects.

2. There is increased awareness nationally that it is important to slow down the amount of materials going into landfills. The costs of opening new ones is extremely high, and it is politically very difficult to find a place to site them.

There are a number of relatively easy steps that could be taken to reduce the volume going to landfills. For example, yard wastes like leaves, grass clippings and branches could be collected in a separate pick-up and composted. The panel of people serving on the committee established by this bill could study how this method is being used elsewhere in the country and assist in developing model projects in Kansas.

3. There is a need to develop markets for recyclable materials that communities are willing to collect.

As more neighborhood groups and entire communities start to recycle, there will be a need to find a market for the materials collected. This bill allows a mechanism for this investigation to take place and the results to be disseminated.

4. Both citizens and businesses want to find mutually acceptable ways to deal with trash.

The commission has a mix of consumer, legislative and business representatives which will give more credence to the recommendations they make.

5. Governments representatives as well as individuals need help with recycling questions. In conversation with the Director of Facilities Management of the Kansas Department of Administration, she expressed great frustration with the troubles she had finding the information needed to set up the pilot paper recycling program going on in the Landon and Docking State Office Buildings.

The coordinator would provide assistance to individuals, local governments or other entities.

The bill is an important start in the process of addressing the need for a safe and responsible solution to the state's solid waste problems. I encourage you to vote yes on this bill. Thank you for your consideration of my testimony.

The Wamego Junior Community Council is a non-profit organization based on the goal of bettering the community through the efforts of high school students. Presently members serve in a decision making capacity on the Main Street Committee, the Chamber of Commerce, the Economic Development Committee, the Hospital Board, the Historical Society Board, and the Arts Council Board.

THINK GLOBALLY - ACT LOCALLY

I, Jeff Henneberg, along with Bryndon Meinhardt and David Mize represent the Wamego Junior Community Council (WJCC), a group of concerned high school students. We are presently working within our school to recycle all of the products we can. Our Science Club is recycling aluminum and we have begun a project to recycle paper.

We have boxes in all of the classrooms at the school for the students to put their paper in. We then collect the paper and store it until we have enough paper to sell to a recycling center. We presently have the program in the high school and plan on incorporating the program into the junior high and elementary grades to introduce them and get them into the habit of recycling at an early age.

Our program also will include educating the younger students on the importance of recycling in their lives.

Future plans for Wamego Junior Community Council Recycling Project

1. Collect recyclable paper from the rest of the school system.
2. Get the local business community involved in recycling.
3. Make a community recycling center.
4. Start curb-side recycling in Wamego.
5. Draw a major recycling company into the Wamego Industrial Park.

The younger generation will make recycling work in the future. We must. We have no alternative.

As you can see we are involved in preserving our environment and that is exactly why we are here today. We urge the passage of House Bills 2805 and 2806.

We feel there are 3 good reasons for their passage.

1. These bills represent a start towards what we need to preserve our environment for future generations. We all know more can be done, but we need to get started and this is an excellent first step.
2. These bills put our state on the road to becoming a leader in an expanding field where so much can be done. Our state is a clean state but we must take positive action to help keep it that way and to set an example for the nation.
3. These bills will help to create a market for recycled materials, the products of our future. The free enterprise system can help solve environmental problems if government takes action now.

In addition to passing both environmental bills we would urge that provisions be included that would insure youth participation, such as high school and/or college students serving on the commission described in House Bill 2806.

Again, we feel there are 4 basic reasons for this request.

1. It is OUR future that we are dealing with. We will have to live with the results.
2. We have enthusiasm for the project.
3. We are concerned. We care more about the future than many people think we do.
4. We want action and are responsible. We need to be a part of the solution.

We would all like to take this opportunity to thank you for allowing us to testify here today. We are proud to do what we can to make our state and our future more secure. Please call on us anytime we can be of service.

STATE OF KANSAS

JOAN ADAM
REPRESENTATIVE, FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT
305 NORTH TERRACE
ATCHISON, KANSAS 66002-2526



TOPEKA

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
MEMBER: ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION
JUDICIARY
TRANSPORTATION
RANKING MINORITY MEMBER: LEGISLATIVE JUDICIAL
AND CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT

TO: Chairman Walker and the Committee

I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear today on HB2806.

It is essential that Kansas assume a role in finding solutions to the state's solid waste disposal problems. HB2806 offers some first steps for the state to take as it assumes that role.

HB2806 creates a position of Statewide Coordinator on recycling, waste reduction and market development. The bill also establishes a commission on waste reduction, recycling and market development.

The coordinator would be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce and housed in the Department of Commerce. His or her duties would be those you see outlined in lines 23 through 33 - specifically developing and coordinating markets for recycled products, acting as a statewide clearing house of information on recycling and waste reduction and providing information to individuals, local governments and others regarding recycling programs.

In addition the bill establishes a commission on waste reduction, recycling and market development. Its purpose is to study and make specific recommendations to the Governor and Legislature to reduce waste, aid recycling and promote markets. You can see these purposes outlined in lines 22 through 29 on page 2.

The Commission would be comprised of 15 members, 5 appointed by the Governor, 2 each by the Majority and Minority Leaders of House and Senate, the Secretary of Commerce or his designee and the statewide coordinator. The 4 legislative members would be non-voting exofficio members. The appointed members would represent business, environmentalists and consumers.

The Commission would make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature prior to the 1991 session and the 1992 session. On July 1, 1992 the Commission would sunset.

ATTACHMENT 18
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90

We believe this bill will fulfill several needs for thousands of Kansans interested in recycling. It will provide cities, counties, business and individuals a central source of information and assistance - a source that is largely lacking. The coordinator would also help in the area most critical to successful recycling and waste reduction: market development.

The Commission would assist the Governor and Legislature in developing carefully thought out policies for the Legislature to enact. The area of recycling and waste reduction has become far more complex in the last decade and careful planning is needed if the state is to maximize a positive environment outcome while minimizing cost and administrative hassle.

I urge your favorable consideration of this bill.



State of Kansas

Mike Hayden, Governor

Department of Health and Environment Office of the Secretary

Stanley C. Grant, Ph.D., Secretary

Landon State Office Bldg., Topeka, KS 66612-1290

(913) 296-1522
FAX (913) 296-6231

Testimony Presented to House Governmental Organization Committee

by

Kansas Department of Health and Environment House Bill 2806

During the past year the Solid Waste Advisory Task Force formed by Dr. Stanley Grant, Secretary of Health and Environment, studied a variety of solid waste issues. The task force's work was focused on achieving a comprehensive and integrated waste management structure in the state.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in its publication, The Solid Waste Dilemma: An Agenda for Action, February 1989, defines the term:

"integrated waste management" as the complementary use of a variety of waste management practices to safely and effectively handle the municipal solid waste stream with the least adverse impact on human health and the environment. An integrated waste management system will contain some or all of the following components:

- * Source reduction (including reuse of products)
- * Recycling of materials (including composting)
- * Incineration (with or without energy recovery)
- * Landfilling

In integrated waste management, all the elements work together to form a complete system for proper management of municipal waste. Waste stream constituents are matched to the management practices that are best suited to those particular constituents, in order to reduce toxics, reduce quantity, and safely extract any useful energy or material from the waste prior to final disposal."

During the last 18 months, the Kansas Solid Waste Advisory Task Force consisting of over three dozen individuals held their deliberations. The members include representatives of city, county, and state governments (both elected officials and employees), members of academia, waste marketers, and waste management company employees. The task force formulated 48 recommendations to Dr. Grant geared toward the implementation of an integrated waste management plan. I would like to discuss two of the recommendations which impact on House Bill 2806.

The task force recommends the establishment of a "Kansas Advisory Council on Solid Waste Management." This would be an advisory council on solid waste management based on the Keep America Beautiful model. The objective is for the state to fund the council's activities for the first five years after which it would become a nonprofit organization. Copies of the recommendation (Attachment 1) and the Keep America Beautiful model (Attachment 2) are attached.

Environmental Education would be an integral part of the advisory council's work. This task force recommendation recommends that the state adopt a strategy for environmental education that will foster an environmentally conscious and responsible public. The task force recognizes that the Kansas State Department of Education has already formed a Kansas Advisory Commission on Environmental Education. Inclusion of their activities in the new advisory council's objectives would, it seems to us, be appropriate. A copy of this recommendation is also attached (Attachment 3).

The responsibilities of the advisory council would include:

- a. keep abreast of new solid waste management initiatives, trends, and technologies;
- b. provide counsel and advice to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Kansas Department of Education, Kansas Department of Commerce, Kansas Development and Finance Authority, Kansas Department of Revenue, and other appropriate state agencies and public and private organizations to pursue the development of markets for recyclables and to identify ways to promote the establishment of recycling facilities or industries in Kansas;
- c. develop and distribute information on reuse and recycling of solid wastes to individuals, organizations, local governments, and industries who seek advice, and educational materials to aid implementation of local programs; and
- d. coordinate public education.

We support all agencies' efforts to develop markets for recycled goods and to use recycled goods to carry out their missions. We urge the committee to review these matters in a comprehensive way. The position created in the Department of Commerce is a logical step toward an integrated comprehensive waste management strategy for the State of Kansas.

We believe that in recognizing the recommendations of the advisory task force in House Bill 2806 will strengthen the state's integrated solid waste management system.

Testimony Presented By: David M. Traster
Assistant Secretary and General Counsel
February 20, 1990

Kansas Business and Industry Recycling Program, Inc.

2231 S.W. Wanamaker Rd., Suite 200, Topeka, KS 66614 (913) 273-6808 FAX: (913) 273-2405



TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO
HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOUSE BILL NO. 2806

BY

CHIQUITA CORNELIUS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, KANSAS BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY RECYCLING PROGRAM, INC.
(KANSAS BIRP)

COORDINATOR, TOPEKA-SHAWNEE COUNTY LITTER CONTROL COMMISSION
(AN AFFILIATE OF KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL, INC. - K.A.B. - L.C.C.)

MEMBER, KANSAS SOLID WASTE ADVISORY TASK FORCE

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

As the heading of my testimony indicates, I appear before you today wearing several hats. My active entrance into the field of recycling was in the late 1970's as a founding volunteer member of the local Keep America Beautiful Program (Topeka-Shawnee County Litter Control Commission.) My professional involvement came in 1980 when I was afforded the opportunity to manage a recycling program for a local business, followed by a request to serve as founding Executive Director of Kansas Business and Industry Recycling Program in May 1983.

My role with the Topeka-Shawnee County Litter Control Commission changed from volunteer to staff in January 1986 when Kansas BIRP agreed to provide administrative support for the Litter Control Commission. The Commission, at that time, was struggling to continue to meet the growing requests facing the organization without the benefits of an office and staff. Recognizing the value of the program, the Board of Directors of Kansas BIRP agreed to subsidize their efforts. While Kansas BIRP provides assistance in setting

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up recycling centers and programs, and developing markets for those centers, the LCC provides a vehicle to coordinate the efforts of thousands of volunteers in litter reduction, beautification and recycling. The program identifies needs in a community, secures and matches volunteers with those programs, and has in many instances found private dollars or resources to assure the success of the projects.

Examples of these efforts are:

MODEL BLOCK PROJECT - A program which involves major exterior renovation of every home in a selected block in an older residential area in Topeka.

ADOPT-A-PARK - A project which encourages groups to clean up and do plantings in our city parks to reduce the demands placed on Parks and Recreation staff.

AVENUE OF TREES - A multi-year project to plant over 600 trees and shrubs along Highway 75 from 10th Street to the entrance of Forbes Field.

RECYCLING - Assisted in organizing an all-school recycling project at Indian Hills Elementary School which reclaimed 20 tons of material, and another project sponsored by Highland Park Bank and Trust which collected 30 tons of material.

Education is a major component in the success of any effort and KAB places strong emphasis on this aspect. The local program over the years has gradually moved forward and can boast of 100% participation by schools in District #501 for the past three years. In 1988 when the LCC sponsored a city-wide recycling promotion it had 100% participation from all schools in Shawnee County.

The American Public Works Association has developed two systems for KAB to provide quantifiable evidence on the value of the program to a community. The Photometric Index measures litter reduction or increases. In 1989, our local survey results indicated there has been an 83% reduction of litter in Topeka since the base line was established in 1977.

The Cost Benefit Analysis Survey results revealed that for every \$1 in

government funds contributed, the LCC returned benefits to the community valued at \$22.68.

In reviewing just a few of the local projects it becomes apparent these efforts impact our environment in many positive ways. It also enhances our efforts in economic development and programs to increase tourism in our state.

My only concern with HB No. 2806 is that we will stop short of adopting a program which deals with the environment in a more comprehensive manner.

Recycling is a major component in a solid waste management plan. Markets are currently a weak link in our efforts to recycle in Kansas, but I urge you to set higher goals and consider adopting a program which encompasses preserving our environment from a broader perspective.

While I applaud the leadership of the legislators who introduced HB No. 2806 and the intent of the legislation, I am here today to encourage the committee to familiarize themselves with the Keep America Beautiful Program and consider revising the bill before you to include the recommendation of the task force. I believe this will serve to enhance and broaden the scope of this bill. I sincerely feel that adopting the KAB Program will dramatically shorten the time needed to move forward toward implementation of some much needed efforts in our state. I will be happy to arrange a presentation for the committee on the national Keep America Beautiful Program if you so desire. As indicated in previous testimony, 17 states have adopted this program and I feel it would be beneficial to explore the results of some of these programs, as well as be updated on the new focus the program is placing on assuming a role in challenging us to accept responsibility in managing our solid waste.

I want to thank you for allowing me the opportunity to present this testimony to you, and I would be happy to address any questions you may have at this time.

Beautiful Results that are changing attitudes building community pride

KAB's training and educational process reaches the general public through workshops, resource and educational materials, civic and school activities and public awareness campaigns.

The sustained litter reductions in KAB SYSTEM communities, where programs have been in place three years or more, reflect positive attitude change and a new sense of pride in neighborhoods and communities.

Beautiful Results that are building communitywide partnerships

Through a spirit of cooperation, business and industry, government agencies, and civic and neighborhood groups are brought together as a team to improve the community's environment. These partnerships are helping communities attract new business and increase tourism and convention revenue.

Keep America Beautiful, Inc., formed in 1953, is a non-profit public service organization dedicated to building a national cleanliness ethic through improved waste handling practices at the community level.

Today, KAB is supported by over 300 corporations. KAB receives guidance in program development from a National Advisory Council comprised of 71 public service organizations and 12 federal agencies.



If you would like more information
write to KAB at:

Keep America Beautiful, Inc.
Mill River Plaza, 9 West Broad Street
Stamford, Connecticut 06902
203-323-8987

Beautiful Communities Begin with Beautiful People



Keep America Beautiful, Inc.

20-2

Beautiful Communities Begin With Beautiful People

Beautiful communities begin with beautiful people – people who are concerned about the quality of their lives and the environment. For over ten years Keep America Beautiful, Inc. has been involving Americans in a communitywide attitude change process that is achieving beautiful results in more than 400 cities and counties nationwide.

Beautiful Results that are creating cleaner, more livable environments

Keep America Beautiful System communities are reducing litter 32% within the first year and up to 80% within five years. Using the Photometric Index, a statistical method for measuring litter, a community can evaluate its program's effectiveness.

KAB SYSTEM communities are eliminating illegal dumping, reducing spillage from uncovered vehicles, establishing proper waste handling practices and through recycling are saving landfill space and conserving energy.

Beautiful Results that are saving tax dollars

KAB SYSTEM communities produce direct savings in city budgets, ranging from reduced maintenance in avoiding vacant lot and roadway cleanups to capital improvements.

A 1986 cost/benefit study shows that, for each \$1 of local government spending on litter prevention, the ten SYSTEM communities polled are realizing from \$2.90 to \$36.50 in benefits.

Let KAB help you create a Beautiful Community

From research conducted in the early 1970's, KAB developed a comprehensive, behaviorally-based program to eliminate litter generated by five major sources beyond motorists and pedestrians.

KAB, Inc. trains a team of community leaders to develop the program locally and then helps them maintain its quality and growth through monitoring, counseling and program services.

The team learns methods for defining the problem, for establishing priorities and for organizing a program around four components:

- a unified, enforceable sanitation code,
- upgraded sanitation procedures and technology,
- broad public education, and
- fair and consistent ordinance enforcement.

Interested communities pay to KAB, Inc. a one-time certification fee based on population and an annual service fee following certification.

Beyond the KAB SYSTEM, Keep America Beautiful, Inc. offers resource and educational materials, a National Awards Competition and information on its Public Lands Stewardship Program and KAB Month/National Litterbag Day to individuals, corporations and organizations interested in improving their environment.

2002

KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL, INC. WORKING WITH TEN STATE GOVERNMENTS

Keep America Beautiful, Inc. is working in partnerships with ten state governments to help address the spiraling costs of municipal and statewide solid waste handling, and also as a program to help improve tourism and attract new business.

These states have officially adopted the KAB SYSTEM community program through gubernatorial support, proclamation or executive order because it had proved it can achieve results.

- o HIGH LITTER REDUCTION FIGURES
Litter reduction in KAB SYSTEM communities are averaging 32% within the first year and after five years of implementation up to 80%.
- o FAVORABLE MUNICIPAL COST/BENEFIT RATIOS
A cost/benefit analysis in ten cities by the American Public Works Association showed KAB SYSTEM programs produce direct, calculable savings in city budgets, ranging from reduced maintenance such as no longer needed vacant lot and roadway cleanups to capital improvement.
- o SUCCESSFUL PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS
Annual cash and in-kind services from local business and industry, as well as volunteer manhours invested in KAB SYSTEM community programs are leveraging the public dollars spent on municipal services. Over \$70,000,000 is being leveraged nationally by KAB SYSTEM community programs.

Five states are providing grants to local communities to implement the KAB SYSTEM approach to improve solid waste handling and five other states have budgets supplemented by in-kind contributions from the private sector to establish new KAB SYSTEM community programs and provide administrative support to existing ones.

In addition two states, West Virginia and Louisiana, have appropriated funds for the KAB SYSTEM.



Focus:

Facts on municipal solid waste

No. 1
December 1989

AN INTRODUCTION TO MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

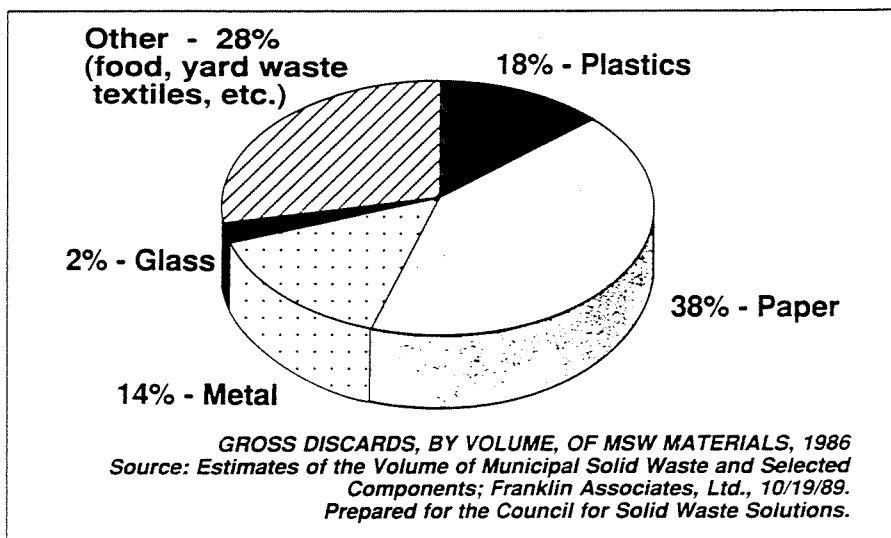
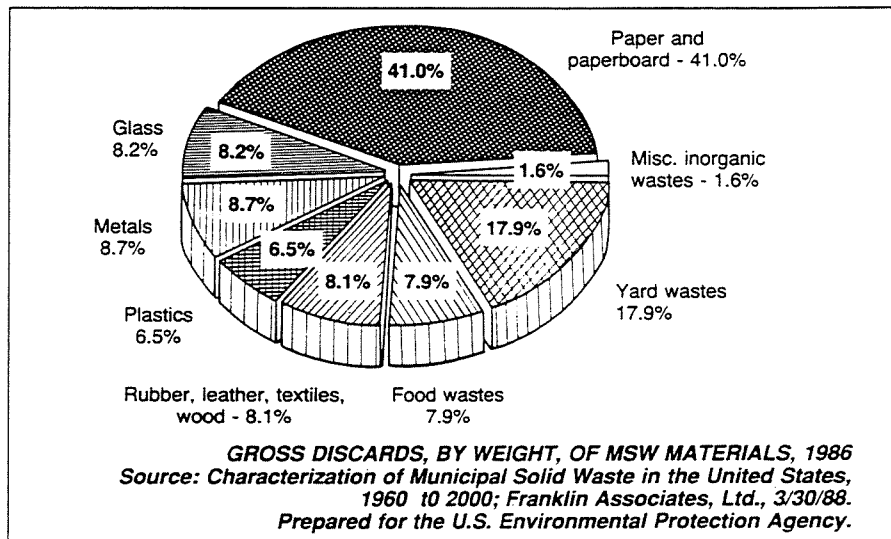
This issue of Focus is the first in a bi-monthly series on current topics relating to municipal solid waste management. Focus is published by the Keep America Beautiful, Inc. Solid Waste Task Force.

On average, every American "throws away" 3 1/2 pounds of municipal solid waste (MSW) a day. This figure is determined by dividing 160 million tons, the estimated amount of waste generated on an annual basis in the United States, by the total population. As the population increases, this amount is expected to expand to 193 million tons by the year 2000. It is important to remember that these quantities are estimates. While the true amount of waste may be more or less, estimates are useful tools in developing strategies to handle solid waste.

MSW consists of wastes from households, commercial establishments, institutions, light industry, and small quantities of special wastes such as from hospitals and laboratories.

COMPOSITION OF WASTE

The components of the waste stream have been analyzed by both their weight and volume as the charts above demonstrate. These charts serve as guides for the composition of waste. However, waste composition varies with type and size of each community, climate, and time of year.



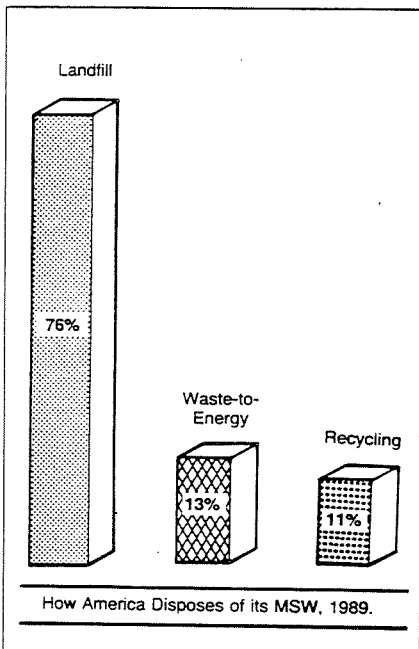
MEANS OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL

Historically, MSW has been disposed of in landfills: it was inexpensive, and large parcels of land were relatively easy to acquire. Today, landfills are closing at a

rapid pace because they have filled up or were not constructed to meet current stringent environmental regulations. In 1986, there were approximately 6,000 operating landfills. By 1991, the U.S. EPA says that 45% will be closed leaving just 3,300 sanitary landfills remaining in operation.

These closures, coupled with the increasingly difficult task of siting new facilities due to citizen opposition, signal that we can no longer depend on landfilling the vast majority of our MSW.

Following is the manner in which MSW was disposed in 1989:



As the quantity of our MSW grows, concern for its safe and efficient disposal has grown, too. Effective waste management requires an integrated approach — the consideration of a number of technologies working compatibly — including source reduction, recycling, composting, waste-to-energy, and sanitary landfill.

These alternatives can and will assist in managing waste but they are interdependent, not independent options. Utilizing the integrated approach does not mean that all of these options must be implemented, rather it presents a menu which every community should consider when choosing the proper combination. Communities vary in population, geology, com-

position of the waste stream, availability of markets for recyclable materials, etc.; these factors will affect the mix of disposal options chosen by each community.

SOURCE REDUCTION:

Reducing the amount of waste produced is the first step in easing the nation's solid waste disposal problem. Responsibility for this function falls on manufacturers and consumers alike. The U.S. EPA defines source reduction as reducing the volume of material that must be discarded, minimizing toxic substances in products, and manufacturing products with longer, more useful lives. There are numerous actions citizens can take to reduce waste such as: use both sides of a sheet of paper, purchase packaged products in larger containers which result in less packaging for disposal, and repair broken appliances instead of throwing them away.

RECYCLING:

Collection, separation, preparing to buyer's specifications (including cleaning and separating materials, removing labels, baling, etc.), sale to markets, processing and eventual reuse of materials are the steps in the recycling loop. Glass, aluminum, paper, steel, plastic, scrap tires and used oil are all recyclable materials. Provided that there are viable and stable markets for the materials, they can be diverted from the waste stream to reduce the ultimate burden of disposal. Note: states and communities that have mandated recycling have only mandated collection of recyclable materials. Many are now experiencing difficulty in finding markets for the collected materials, especially newspapers.

COMPOSTING:

Often considered part of the recycling loop, composting of yard

waste (grass, leaves, and brush) can transform a significant section of the waste stream into a useful soil additive or mulch. Several states and communities are banning yard waste from landfills, requiring municipalities to operate their own compost programs. Many homeowners have compost piles in their backyards; some add kitchen scraps to these piles. Home composting of food waste must be carefully controlled. If a temperature of 131 degrees Fahrenheit is not achieved and sustained for several days, these piles can breed bacteria and attract rodents.

WASTE-TO-ENERGY:

MSW brought to a waste-to-energy facility is either burned as received (mass burning) or, may be processed to remove noncombustible materials to produce a more uniform fuel (refuse-derived fuel). These facilities can reduce the volume of MSW by 60-90% while generating steam or electricity. Emission controls eliminate air pollution; and the ash, disposed of in a properly designed and operated landfill, does not pose a threat to groundwater.

SANITARY LANDFILL:

The common factor to all of the alternatives, sanitary landfills will always be needed to dispose of nonrecyclable items, ash from waste-to-energy plants, and residue from processing of recyclable materials. Modern landfills are not simply "dumps." They are equipped with liners, leachate collection and monitoring systems, and methane gas controls. Presently, 77 sanitary landfills capture the methane to produce energy. □

Degradability will be the subject of the next issue of Focus, to be published in February, 1990.

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Ans'd.....



A Quarterly Publication of Keep America Beautiful, Inc.

1989, No. 3-4

36th Annual Meeting Focuses on Education, Action

Interior Secretary to Address National Awards Luncheon

Through modern technology, public education, and the commitment of all Americans, Keep America Beautiful, Inc. believes we can solve our nation's garbage problem.

To accomplish this, we must begin today.

This is the message and mission of the organization's 36th Annual Meeting, "Let's Not Waste the 90s," to be held in Washington, D.C., December 6-9.

For four days, coordinators from KAB's 460 state and community affiliates will gather with public officials, civic leaders, and business and industry executives to learn from one another how we can successfully dispose of the 160 million tons of municipal solid waste that we produce annually.

Manuel Lujan, Jr., Secretary of the Interior, U.S. Department of the Interior, will join KAB this year and offer remarks at the 1989 National Awards Luncheon on Friday, December 8. He will also present the Take Pride in America/KAB, Inc. Awards.

Through the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and



the Take Pride in America office, KAB works extensively with the Interior Department on several waste handling programs.

Each year, over 70 individuals and public and private sector programs are recognized at the awards luncheon for their outstanding

leadership in litter prevention, recycling, and solid waste handling efforts. KAB's most prestigious honors, The Iron Eyes Cody and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson Awards, will be presented to conclude the luncheon.

Plastics Recycling to be Discussed

On Wednesday, the opening day of the conference, the morning will focus on the professional growth of KAB's coordinators in three concurrent sessions covering fund raising, public speaking, and working with the media.

The entire afternoon on Wednesday has been set aside for presentations by KAB's national award-winning programs—specifically those local programs that are making a positive difference in the public's understanding and attitudes towards waste handling.

This will be followed on Thursday morning by individual presentations from public officials and solid waste professionals concerning landfills, plastics recycling, waste-to-energy, and the recycling success of Islip, NY, the town of garbage barge fame.

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KAB Trains 120 Teachers in Tennessee County

Teachers from Williamson County, TN, learned about solid waste disposal alternatives this fall by doing.

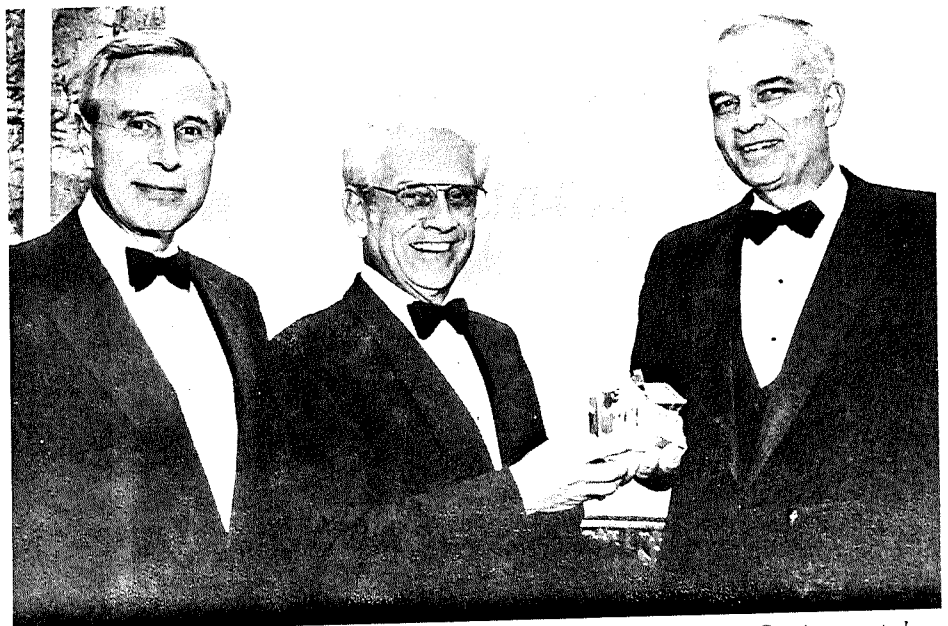
By burying lettuce, egg shells, and manure, they discovered the process of degradation and composting. By watching water leak through dirt, but not through clay, they found the differences between modern sanitary landfills and dumps of the past. And, by using a blender to chop up a piece of construction paper, only to later recycle it by creating another sheet in a small press, they learned how America must become a recycling society rather than a disposable society.

These activities were all part of a comprehensive, environmental education training program held for 120 teachers from all grade levels at the Williamson County Administrative Complex in Franklin, TN, October 10-13. The series of workshops was designed and conducted by KAB's Training & Program Development staff.

Funded by a grant from the Du Pont Company, a KAB Member, the training was an-

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Everingham Receives Vision for America Award



Lyle Everingham (center), chairman and chief executive officer, The Kroger Co., is presented with the Vision for America Award from dinner co-chairmen R. Gordon McGovern (right), president and chief executive officer, Campbell Soup Company, and Richard W. Siebrasse, vice chairman, CPC International Inc. (see story on page 5).

20-d

Plastics Recycling Update

Companies Join Forces to Develop Programs

During 1989, numerous joint ventures between the largest manufacturers of plastics have signaled the industry's commitment to developing an infrastructure for plastics recycling. The following article outlines some of these exciting developments taking place between KAB member companies.

Recycle 25% of disposable polystyrene plastic by 1995? That is the goal of eight major chemical companies—six of which are KAB corporate Members. Given the current recycling rate of 1% for all plastics, it sounds difficult to achieve. Yet, the commitment of these corporations is reason for optimism.

Joining in partnership, Amoco Chemical Co., ARCO Chemical Co., Dow Chemical USA, Chevron Chemical Company, Fina Oil and Chemical, Huntsman Chemical Corp., Mobil Chemical Co., and Polysar, Inc. have formed the National Polystyrene Recycling Company (NPRC).

NPRC is opening five recycling plants to process polystyrene waste such as plates, cups, and plastic cutlery. The first of these plants recently came on line in Leominster, MA. Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and the San Francisco Bay area will be home to four more plants by the end of 1990.

"Responsible and Aggressive Action"

"We're working toward having polystyrene recycling be as common as paper, glass, and aluminum within five years," said Ken Harman, spokesman for NPRC. "We are taking responsible and aggressive action to solve our portion of the solid waste crisis and protect the environment."

The recycling plants will break the material into small pieces called fluff, which is then heated and transformed into solid pellets known as polystyrene resin.

Rubbermaid Commercial Products, a KAB Member, has agreed to purchase some

of NPRC's recycled polystyrene resin.

"Our use of recycled polystyrene is limited only by the availability of process-ready material," said Dr. Charles Lancelot of Rubbermaid.

The company processes the resin into office products such as in-out boxes, memo holders, and fast food trays.

In order to create a viable collection system, NPRC plans to work with schools, restaurants, institutions, and community recycling projects to encourage on-site separation and densification of polystyrene wastes.

Already, 450 McDonalds restaurants in the northeastern United States are in the process of setting up recycling collection bins in the restaurants for customers to separate plastic and polystyrene foam containers from the rest of their trash. The material is sent to "RecycleAgain," the Leominster plant, for processing.

Separately, a subsidiary of Amoco Foam Products, Polystyrene Recycling, Inc. (PRI) opened a polystyrene foam recycling facility in Brooklyn, NY in April. The plant serves as a pilot program to demonstrate the feasibility of polystyrene recycling.

The technology was developed by WTe Corporation; McDonalds and Rubbermaid are also participating in the program. The plant processes material from local businesses, public schools and colleges, and area McDonalds restaurants. Rubbermaid manufactures end products from the processed resin.

In another joint venture between KAB Member companies, The Du Pont Company and Waste Management, Inc. announced in April a program to sort and recycle plastics from municipal solid waste. The venture combines Waste Management's expertise in

residential, post-consumer recycling with Du Pont's extensive experience in plastic recycling, polymer technology, and access to worldwide markets.

By joining together, the companies link the entire recycling process by providing an integrated system that comprises collection, separation, sorting, reclamation, post-treatment, upgrading, and assured market access.

"Not only will this joint venture be addressing a serious public concern—plastic waste—but we will also be giving new life to high value materials," said Nicholas Pappas, DuPont executive vice president.

Plastics Recycling To Become A Greater Reality

The venture will reclaim the plastics by cleaning, separating, and recycling them at a facility that is expected to start up in early 1990. The first of several planned facilities, it will have a capacity of up to 40 million pounds annually.

"Our joint venture will demonstrate that plastics can be efficiently diverted from the municipal waste stream and put to productive reuse in new products. It means the recycling of plastics will become a greater reality," said Phillip B. Rooney, president and chief operating officer of Waste Management, Inc. and KAB director.

In other plastics recycling business, Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. (BFI) and Wellman have agreed that Wellman will receive the recycled plastics collected and processed by BFI.

Last year, Wellman processed 110 million pounds of PET (polyethylene terephthalate) bottles at its manufacturing facilities in South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Additionally, the companies will design a model source separation program and provide a toll-free number for plastics recycling information.

GLAD Bag-A-Thon Reaches Record 69 Cities

16 Million Pounds of Litter, 2 Million Pounds of Recyclables Collected

Billed as the largest cleanup program in the nation, the 1989 GLAD Bag-a-Thon reached a record 69 cities, 43 of which were KAB SYSTEM affiliates. Bag-a-Thon cities mobilized in excess of 300,000 citizen volunteers in cleaning, recycling, and generally improving their communities during the months of April and May.

Greater than one million donated GLAD trash and clear recycling bags were used to bag 16.3 million pounds of litter and over two million pounds of recyclables.

Originated in 1986 with five participating KAB communities, the Bag-a-Thon is a joint program of GLAD Wrap & Bags, a KAB corporate Member, and Keep America Beautiful, Inc. In addition to cleaning up the nation's cities, the program promotes recycling, the

proper handling of trash, and education on all waste disposal alternatives.

Donations of promotional items coupled with the expertise of KAB program coordinators in organizing the 1989 community events resulted in:

- Nine tons of litter and one ton of recyclables collected during a one-day cleanup and five-day aluminum can recycling program in Plano, TX. The collection of cans raised \$1,600 to be used towards the construction of a permanent recycling center in Plano;
- Net collection of litter tripling in Baton Rouge, La. due to a city-wide publicity blitz using electronic billboards, stadium boards, and bank time-service recordings

to announce the Bag-a-Thon;

- Twelve hundred Providence, R.I. volunteers collecting 40 tons of litter and more than a ton of plastic and newspaper for recycling.

Focusing widespread attention on the littering issue, media coverage matched the impressive nature of projects. In all, 1,389 media placements were recorded with a total of 60 million gross print impressions made and 20 hours of television news and talk shows aired.

In analyzing the 1989 coverage, public relations agency Ruder Finn reported, "the quality and length of the television news coverage has improved. Stories are longer in duration and better promote the philosophy of the program than in previous years."

Three States Certified as KAB Affiliates

Tennessee, Arkansas, and Florida became state affiliates of Keep America Beautiful, Inc. this summer and fall. By joining the Keep America Beautiful System, they became the 15th, 16th, and 17th official statewide litter prevention organizations.

As statewide programs, they are authorized to market, train, monitor, and give counsel to community affiliates implementing the KAB SYSTEM in their state. Currently, over 430 communities in 41 states are certified into the KAB SYSTEM, the organization's litter prevention and solid waste education program.

Clean Tennessee

Governor Ned McWherter signed Executive Order #28 creating the Clean Tennessee Advisory Council and establishing the Tennessee program on June 1. KAB President Roger W. Powers attended the signing ceremony at the Governor's office and presented him with an official certification plaque.

Comprised of 14 citizen members and seven ex-officio members, the Tennessee Advisory Council will guide the statewide litter prevention and educational effort and assist with solid waste problems facing Tennesseans. The Council is also expected to provide direction and recommendations concerning program development and policy advice utilizing new partnerships between governmental and private agencies.

Transportation Commissioner Jimmy Evans noted that Tennessee has been ranked first in the nation for each of the past three years for



Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton (center) and Keep Arkansas Beautiful Chairman Jerry Atchley (left) listen as KAB President Roger W. Powers certifies Arkansas as a state affiliate.

litter prevention efforts. He emphasized the challenges ahead in keeping the state free of unsightly litter and in properly disposing of solid waste.

Memphis State University currently implements a Clean Tennessee program in several communities and has worked closely with the Tennessee Department of Transportation in establishing successful litter prevention and education programs. Cooperative efforts between these two agencies have resulted in promoting successful recycling and volunteer clean-up efforts in many areas of the state, as well as production of *Frog Pond*, an elementary school curriculum and video used in all K-6 schools.

Governor McWherter's executive order made this university program the official state KAB program.

Keep Arkansas Beautiful

KAB President Roger Powers presented a certification plaque to Governor Bill Clinton at a news conference at the Excelsior Hotel in Little Rock, AR, on June 15. Governor Clinton announced the formation of 30-member Keep Arkansas Beautiful Commission which will oversee their state program.

"The problem is not just litter," said Clinton, "It is littering—it's the way people treat our natural environment. What this commission will do is change people's attitudes about littering our state."

"I'm very excited to get this effort started and I'm thrilled by the enthusiasm Jerry Atchley and the other Commission members have shown for giving all Arkansas a chance to show their pride in our beautiful state by making it sparkle like a diamond, our state symbol."

The commission, a nonprofit organization, will develop a comprehensive state litter prevention program, create an advertising and marketing campaign to support the effort, and assist communities in conducting local litter prevention efforts.

Jerry Atchley will be chairmen of Keep Arkansas Beautiful. He is president and general

manager of KSSN-96 radio and a 1988 national winner of a "Take Pride in America" award

The Arkansas commission is composed of representatives of all areas of the state. Several members represent organizations already involved in litter prevention efforts.

Keep Florida Beautiful

A proclamation from Governor Bol Martinez made Florida an official state affiliate of KAB at a news conference on November 2 at the Radisson Hotel in Tallahassee. The conference was held during the first meeting of the Keep Florida Beautiful, Inc. (KFB) organization.

"The problem is not just litter. It is littering—it's the way people treat our natural environment."

Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton

Dale Twachtman, secretary, Department of Environmental Regulation and chairman of the Clean Florida Commission accepted the official certification plaque from Roger Powers, KAB president.

Building and sustaining a statewide cleanliness ethic is the mission of KFB. It will accomplish this by improving the handling of solid waste and the reduction of litter through education and broad-based citizen and governmental involvement at the state and local levels.

KFB will be the voluntary arm of the Clean Florida Commission which is comprised of the heads of 5 state agencies. It will report to and coordinate programs with the commission.

Making up the Board of KFB are 44 members from the business and industry, government, civic, and marine sectors. Their role will be marketing the KAB SYSTEM, developing and implementing training and educational programs, and organizing a state awards competition.

KAB Membership Notes

KAB welcomes the following new Members:

Sustaining Member

Cecil B. Day Investment Co.
Rubbermaid Inc.

Sponsoring Member

Boise Cascade Corp.
The NutraSweet Company
Union Carbide Chemicals & Plastics Co. Inc.

Contributing Member

Weyerhaeuser Co.

Members

Better Brands
Flemming Companies, Inc.
Miller of Dallas, Inc.
NKK America
Pfizer Chemicals Division
Stephens Beverage Co. Inc.
Tandy Corp.
Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
White Rock Products Corp.

We are also pleased to acknowledge 36 new contributors.

KAB also gratefully acknowledges increased support from the following members:

Miller Brands-Milwaukee, Inc.
Pepsi-Cola Company

Workshop Provides Look at Disposal Options

KAB took its educational message on the road across America during September. In four workshops, the organization presented 225 community leaders with an in-depth look at current solid waste disposal options. Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc., a KAB corporate Member, sponsored the workshops.

Held in San Diego, Houston, Philadelphia, and Tallahassee, the one-day workshop will enable KAB coordinators from local affiliates to educate their communities about the alternative approaches for managing waste. Public officials from KAB communities also attended.

In response to the needs of local coordinators, KAB expanded its mission in 1988 beyond litter prevention and recycling to include solid waste disposal education. The workshop is one of several strategies for fulfilling the new mission.

Developing resource materials that coordinators can use locally is another strategy, and three were presented at the workshop. KAB's publication *Overview: Solid Waste Disposal Alternatives*, a 30-minute companion video, and a slide presentation were given to all participants.

All three pieces discuss, in layman's terms, the facts about an integrated waste management plan including source reduction, composting, recycling, waste-to-energy, and sanitary landfill.

Toxicologist Discusses Waste-to-Energy

At the workshop's morning session, KAB staff focused on the nation's overall garbage crisis and how an integrated approach can effectively manage it. They also introduced outside resource materials and magazines that coordinators can use to stay current on the issue.

In the afternoon, three speakers made presentations on specific solid waste subjects. Dr. Laura Green, senior scientist and president, Cambridge Environmental Institute, discussed the health risks of incinerating our trash. "Modern waste-to-energy facilities," she said, "pose negligible risks to the environment and to human health." She said typical facilities produce 100,000 times less dioxins than the amount that have an effect on laboratory rodents.

As one of many examples, she noted how studies in Eastern Europe show no difference in dioxin levels in humans living in countries

that burn trash compared to those countries that don't burn it.

Dr. Green was followed by Beth Bugbee, director, Indianapolis Clean City Committee, and Nancy Bickley, executive director, Cobb Clean Commission. Both women are coordinators of local KAB affiliates who have dealt extensively with waste disposal issues in their communities.

In Indianapolis, the Clean City Committee has successfully managed several parts of the city's solid waste management plan, including recycling and litter prevention. Ms. Bugbee delivered a chronology of how her affiliate developed, promoted, and managed the city's voluntary buy-back recycling program, "Cash for Trash."

Ms. Bickley, who serves on various state and local project teams and ordinance committees, discussed the exhaustive solid waste task force report her local program was asked to produce

concerning the future of disposal in Cobb County.

Peoria Workshop Held for State Leaders

At the Houston workshop, Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. hosted a special "Lunch and Lounge" guided tour of their McCarty Road Landfill. After a bus tour of the sanitary landfill and its methane gas recovery facility, KAB coordinators and their guests ate lunch with the landfill's employees.

As a warm up to the September sessions, KAB held a preview of the workshop in Peoria, IL, for 55 leaders and their guests from KAB state affiliates on August 1-2.

In addition to the content mentioned above, the state leaders were treated to a landfill equipment power show at Caterpillar, Inc.'s demonstration site. Caterpillar and Waste Management, Inc., both KAB Member companies, sponsored the August workshop.

KAB National Award Winners — 1989

KAB MONTH AWARDS

1st Place Awards:

- Albany-Dougherty Clean Community Commission (GA)
- Columbus Clean Community (OH)
- North Platte Clean City, Inc. (NE)
- Keep Winston-Salem Beautiful, Inc. (NC)

2nd Place Awards

- Carbondale Clean & Green, Inc. (IL)
- Ft. Worth Clean City, Inc. (TX)
- Johnson City/Washington County KAB SYSTEM (TN)
- Morristown/Hamblen KAB SYSTEM (TN)

KAB NATIONAL AWARDS

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

- 1st Place—Keep Ohio Beautiful
- 2nd Place—Clean Tennessee
- Distinguished Service Citation (DSC) — Keep North Carolina Clean & Beautiful

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

- 1st Place—Franklin County Litter Control Program (VA)
- 2nd Place—Cleaning Up is Everybody's Business (Nashville, TN)
- DSC—Smyrna Clean & Beautiful (GA)

YOUTH GROUPS

- 1st Place—Girl Scout Troop 232 (Plano, TX)
- 2nd Place—Figure Three Ranch (Sprague, WA)

SCHOOLS

- 1st Place—PhilaPride, Inc. (Philadelphia)
- 2nd Place—Indianapolis Clean City Committee, Inc. (IN)
- DSC—Franklin County Litter Control Program (VA)

LOCAL BUSINESS/INDUSTRY

- 1st Place—Pittsburgh Clean City Committee (PA)

STATE, REGIONAL, OR NATIONAL BUSINESS/INDUSTRY

- 1st Place—Clean Carolina Construction (Charlotte, NC)
- 2nd Place—Ruder Finn Public Relations (NY, NY)

COMMUNICATIONS

- 1st Place—Newport News Recycling (VA)
- 2nd Place (tie)—Clean & Beautiful Commission (Gadsden, AL), Smyrna Clean & Beautiful (GA)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- 1st Place—Fort Worth Clean City (TX)
- 2nd Place—City of Fairfax (VA)

STATE/FEDERAL AGENCY

- 1st Place—Greers Ferry Project (Heber Springs, AK)
- 2nd Place—Texas Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation (Austin)
- DSC—Rough River Lake (Falls of Rough, KY)

KAB SYSTEM—population under 1,000,000

- 1st Place (tie)—Keep San Antonio Beautiful, Inc. (TX), Clean Houston, Inc. (TX)

KAB SYSTEM—population 500,000-1,000,000

- 1st Place (tie)—Keep El Paso Beautiful, Inc. (TX), Phoenix Clean & Beautiful (AZ)
- 2nd Place—Columbus Clean Community (OH)

KAB SYSTEM—population 200,000-500,000

- 1st Place—Keep Austin Beautiful (TX)
- 2nd Place (tie)—Wake County KAB (Raleigh, NC), Gwinnett Clean & Beautiful (Lawrenceville, GA)

KAB SYSTEM—population 75,000-200,000

- 1st Place—Albany-Dougherty Clean Community Commission (Albany, GA)
- 2nd Place—Keep Mobile Beautiful (AL)

KAB SYSTEM—population 25,000-75,000

- 1st Place—Santa Fe Beautiful (NM)
- 2nd Place—Clean Kingsport (TN)

KAB SYSTEM—population UNDER 25,000

- 1st Place—Beatrice Clean City Inc. (NE)
- 2nd Place—East Chicago Clean & Proud (IL)

KAB NATIONAL RECYCLING AWARDS

- Austin Recycles/Keep Austin Beautiful (TX)
- Cash For Trash Recycling/Indianapolis Clean City Committee (IN)
- "Chipping of the Green"/Clean Kingsport (TN)
- Cobb Clean Commission (Marietta, GA)
- Decatur-Macon County Clean Community (Decatur, IL)
- Huntsman Chemical Corp. (Chesapeake, VA)
- Liberty Bell Middle School Science Teacher (Johnson City, TN)
- Recycle with Ohio Zoos/Div. of Litter Prevention & Recycling/Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources (Columbus, OH)
- Telephone Directory Recycling Program/Tucson Clean & Beautiful (AZ)
- Washington Ruritan Club (Johnson City, TN)

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS/KAB, INC. AWARDS

- 1st Place—Temple Terrace Women's Club (FL)
- 2nd Place—Women's Club of Linthicum (MD)

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION/KAB, INC. AWARDS

- 1st Place (tie)—Tennessee Department of Transportation
- 2nd Place—Texas State Dept. of Highways & Public Transportation
- 2nd Place—South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation
- DSC—State of Oklahoma Department of Transportation

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA/KEEP AMERICA BEAUTIFUL, INC. JOINT PUBLIC LANDS DAY AWARDS

- 1st Place—Anoka County (MN)
- 2nd Place—Northeast Tennessee Public Lands Day Stewardship Celebration
- DSC (tie)—Keep Macon-Bibb Beautiful Commission (GA), Keep Mobile Beautiful, Inc. (AL)

36th Annual Meeting

cont'd from pg. 1

America's leading corporations are heavily involved in seeking new technologies and methods for easing the garbage problem. In a panel discussion on Thursday afternoon, executives from several of these companies will share new developments in source reduction and recycling.

Breakfast Roundtable discussions are scheduled for Friday morning at which KAB coordinators can talk with peers about important aspects of their local affiliates. This is followed by a second round of concurrent sessions presenting award-winning programs from KAB's National Awards Program.

KAB's Members' and Board of Directors' Annual Meetings will also be held on Friday morning.

KAB Honors Everingham and The Kroger Co.

Lyle Everingham, chairman and chief executive officer, The Kroger Co., was honored by Keep America Beautiful, Inc. (KAB) on October 4, at the organization's fourth annual Vision for America Award Dinner in New York City's Waldorf-Astoria.

In accepting the Vision for America Award before 600 business executives and their guests, Mr. Everingham emphasized the actions The Kroger Co., his industry, and all citizens must take to successfully dispose of the nation's solid waste.

"What we do know," he said, "is that the retail food industry can play a unique role in the national and local response to solid waste. Nearly three million people shop with Kroger every day. Their purchasing behavior ultimately has a substantial and direct im-



Howard H. Baker Jr.

Lyle Everingham's Vision Dinner Remarks

"We must, as a nation, change our behavior."

Following are remarks made by Lyle Everingham, chairman and chief executive officer, The Kroger Co., after receiving the Keep America Beautiful, Inc. Vision for America Award on October 4, 1989.

Thank you Gordon, and thank you, ladies and gentlemen. I sincerely appreciate this special honor.

I accept this award on behalf of a company that is vitally concerned about the issue of solid waste. We realize more and more that we are both part of the problem and part of the solution. Kroger is coming to grips with the former and, frankly, searching for ways to be more effective in the latter.

What we do know is that the retail food industry can play a unique role in the national and local response to solid waste. Nearly three million people shop with Kroger every day. Their purchasing behavior ultimately has a substantial and direct impact on what enters the solid waste stream. Thus, public education efforts that focus on increasing consumer awareness of the solid waste problem—at the point of purchase—may very well turn out to be the most important contribution our industry can make.

Our involvement in the issue is taking a

pact on what enters the solid waste stream."

"Thus, public education efforts that focus on increasing consumer awareness of the solid waste problem—at the point of purchase—may very well turn out to be the most important contribution our industry can make."

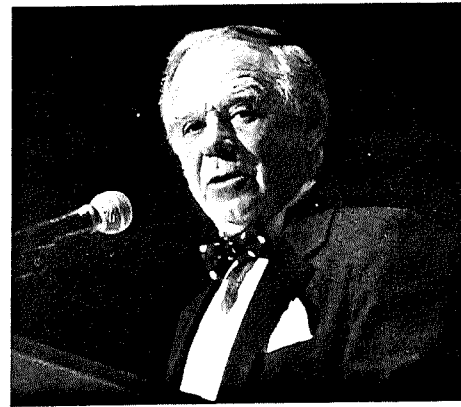
Mr. Everingham continued later, "We must keep firmly in mind that solid waste is as much a psychological challenge as it is a technological problem. We must, as a nation, change our behavior. We must find a way, as the world's most advanced disposable society, to alter familiar habits in the interest of the common good. We have no other choice before us."

Mr. Everingham's belief that public education is vital to solving the solid waste issue encouraged The Kroger Co.'s involvement on KAB's board and standing committees. Their leadership has broadened the Membership base, and enabled new consumer product promotions, gaining widespread funding and visibility to further KAB's mission.

Howard Baker, Former Senate Majority Leader, Offers Remarks

The dinner co-chairmen for the evening were R. Gordon McGovern, president and chief executive officer, Campbell Soup Company, and Richard W. Siebrasse, vice chairman, CPC International Inc.

Howard H. Baker Jr., former U.S. Senator from Tennessee and Senate majority leader,



Robert O. Aders

offered remarks. Joining Senator Baker as a guest speaker was Robert O. Aders, president and chief executive officer of the Food Marketing Institute.

KAB's prestigious award honors a distinguished chief executive whose personal commitment and decision-making has nurtured the growth of KAB's 460 state and community programs and improved the quality of life in American communities.

The past recipients of the Vision for America Award are Hamish Maxwell, chairman of the board and chief executive officer, Philip Morris Companies Inc., 1988; Jere W. Thompson, president and chief executive officer, The Southland Corporation, 1987; and Donald R., Keough, president and chief operating officer, The Coca-Cola Company.

variety of forms. In all of our food stores in Cincinnati, Kroger's headquarters city, we have put up signs telling customers which products are "binnable" in the city's new curbside source separation program.

The idea is simple: for Cincinnati residents to support the new program, they must become more conscious of something they've never had to worry about before—the packaging and wrapping of the products they buy at the supermarket. We believe we can be an effective part of this learning curve.

Meanwhile, we are consulting with our suppliers about the packaging they are using, and urging them to develop materials that either reduce solid waste, or else can be re-used. We will be having similar conversations with manufacturers who supply our private label products, as well as with those who supply the materials we use in our store operations. At our corporate headquarters, we're now collecting and recycling tons of office paper.

These are initial efforts, to be sure. There is much more to be done. And whatever effort we mount must be duplicated or exceeded by other companies and organizations, as well as in individual households. In other words, solid waste is a universal problem

that will involve all of us where we work and where we live. Most important, it will involve *how* we live.

We must keep firmly in mind that solid waste is as much a psychological challenge as it is a technological problem. We must, as a nation, change our behavior. We must find a way, as the world's most advanced disposable society, to alter familiar habits in the interest of the common good. We have no other choice before us.

That will be no easy task. But because there are organizations like KAB, I am optimistic that we can surmount the problem and deal effectively with the solid waste issue. KAB has the necessary credibility to serve the nation as an objective source of information on solid waste programs and developments. It can also be a clearinghouse for business, industry, and government as each of these sectors grapple with the issue.

So, I accept this Vision for America Award, not so much for past achievements, but because I share, like all of you, a commitment to this and future generations, I accept it as one accepts a new responsibility—well aware of the challenges ahead—determined to do the job to the best of my ability... and eager to get going.

Thank you...

Solid Waste Workshop Held for NAC Representatives in D.C.

Members of KAB's National Advisory Council (NAC) joined together for a special training session on October 17 in Washington, DC. Over 40 people, representing twenty-one NAC organizations attended the workshop adapted from a regional solid waste workshop held for KAB coordinators during September.

The purpose of the workshop was two-fold. First, it involved NAC Members in KAB's expanded mission of public education on solid waste disposal alternatives. Second, it showed organizations and agencies whose main focus is not solid waste, or only a portion of it, that proper disposal of solid waste is everyone's responsibility and we must all take part in solving the problems associated with it.

The one-day session began with a presentation of the facts about solid waste by KAB staff. Dave Stringham, director of state government

tal affairs for Waste Management, Inc., discussed various state legislation relating to solid waste. Toxicologist, Dr. Laura Green, helped dispel the myth that there are serious health risks associated with waste-to-energy facilities.

Afternoon discussions helped attendees use what they learned in the morning and apply it to their own program and activities. Ellen Schaplowsky, executive vice president, Ruder Finn Public Relations, also made a presentation about the GLAD Bag-a-Thons.

Positive response received from the attendees encouraged the NAC Operating Committee to recommend that KAB sponsor similar workshops in the future. A second workshop is planned for next fall, and KAB is working with the General Federation of Women's Clubs to develop a solid waste program, whereby club-women can host local forums on the issue.

Public Lands Subcommittee Blazes Trail in Arizona Desert

Wielding pick axes, shovels, and rakes, ten members of KAB's Public Lands Stewardship Subcommittee blazed a trail through a mountain preserve in the middle of the Arizona desert in October.

The subcommittee members helped 350 local volunteers build a two mile nature trail that will be accessible to the handicapped. Asphalt was laid to make it easily traveled by wheelchairs, and braille signs identifying native plants and wildlife will be placed along the trail at a later date.

The project was sponsored by Arizona Clean & Beautiful, Phoenix Clean & Beautiful, and the Commission on the Arizona Environment. All materials, food, and labor were donated, and volunteers represented federal, state, and local agencies, and several civic groups.

National Park Service Forms Solid Waste Task Force

The National Park Service is meeting the growing challenge of disposing of our solid waste through the formation of a Solid Waste Management Task Force which will develop and implement an integrated solid waste management plan in the 341 areas under the agency's jurisdiction.

Representatives from various divisions of the Park Service comprise the task force. KAB has been asked to sit on the group and is the only private sector organization represented.

The purpose of the task force is to develop a program that will be phased into a cross-section of parks across the country. The task force will monitor the ongoing progress of Phase I, evaluate the effectiveness of the initial programs, make revisions where necessary, and oversee the implementation of a program in all

the Park Service areas over the next three years.

KAB will help the task force explore waste minimization and recycling, which could be most easily conducted in national parks. It will also aid in public outreach and education to foster community-wide stewardship and participation in the program.

In October, KAB conducted a pre-certification workshop for the task force. The workshop trains communities on how to set up a local affiliate program and was presented to the task force to explore ways KAB's program, the KAB SYSTEM, might be adapted for inclusion in the Park Service's program.

The task force is considering sites for Phase I that are in or nearby KAB SYSTEM communities. These programs could assist in achieving the task force's goals.

Six KAB Affiliates Win "Take Pride In America" Awards

Keep America Beautiful, Inc. was well represented at the third annual Take Pride in America awards ceremony on July 24 held on the White House lawn. Five KAB SYSTEM affiliates and one statewide program were among the 103 top award winners chosen from a field of over 500 applicants. Four more local affiliates were finalists in this year's competition.

The awards honor outstanding volunteer stewardship activities conducted on public lands. First Lady Barbara Bush served as Honorary Chairman of the 31-member Blue Ribbon Panel of judges which selected the winners.

In remarks made at the ceremony attended by over 3,000, President Bush said, "And today it is for them—America's children—that we've gathered here. For we knew that our pride in America is central to their future in America. In a call for continued action, the President stated, "America can only be as beautiful as her people are vigilant."

The winning KAB affiliates are Keep Chocataw County Beautiful Committee (AL), Gwinnett Clean and Beautiful (GA), Towns County Litter & Solid Waste Control Program (GA), Onslow Clean County Committee (NC), Jefferson Beautification System (OH), and Keep North Carolina Clean & Beautiful. KAL Coordinator Elizabeth "Teemus" Warner, of Waco Clean Community System (TX), was also an award winner in the Individuals category.

A videotape of the White House ceremony is now available from KAB. Standard VHS copies are \$20.00, plus \$2.50 postage and handling. Send a check or money order to KAL headquarters to obtain a copy.

Take Pride in America is a public/private partnership involving 48 states, 14 federal agencies, and several private-sector partners, including KAB. The program promotes the wise use of the nation's natural and cultural resources.

Water Association Joins NAC

The Association of State and Interstate Water Pollution Control Administrators (ASIWPCA) is the most recent addition to KAB's National Advisory Council (NAC).

An association of state and interstate governmental agencies, ASIWPCA is legally responsible for prevention, abatement, and control of water pollution. It promotes coordination among state agency programs and those of the U.S. EPA, Congress, and other federal agencies.

Earlier this year, the organization formed America's Clean Water Foundation to plan celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Clean Water Act in 1992. The foundation will promote the importance of clean water and encourage water-related improvement projects. KAB is a major participant in these efforts.

KAB's National Advisory Council, comprised of 75 professional and civic associations and 14 federal agencies, provides program guidance and counsel to KAB staff and the organization Board of Directors.

KAB Trains Tennessee Teachers

continued on pg. 1

nounced as part of a broad countywide recycling program at a press conference in July.

The training uses KAB's two waste curriculum guides—*Waste in Place*, for Kindergarten-6th grade and *Waste: A Hidden Resource*, for 7th-12th grades—and Tennessee's own *Frog Pond* (grades K-6). Both of KAB's guides introduce students to the latest methods in solid waste handling: source reduction, composting, recycling, waste-to-energy, and sanitary landfill.

"KAB's educational guides are leading environmental materials which apply science and technology to help solve our environmental problems," said Craig Skaggs, area manager of the Du Pont Company. The educational program is geared towards changing individual attitudes and behavior about how we handle our waste."

Twenty-three public schools and eventually over 600 teachers in the Williamson County School District and Franklin School District

will benefit from the environmental training. The 120 teachers trained in October will next conduct workshops for their fellow teachers.

Collection Bins Placed Throughout County

In addition to the training, the recycling program includes the placement of collection bins, donated by KAB corporate Member Waste Management, Inc., at 11 sites throughout the county to gather plastic, glass, aluminum, and paper. These initial programs have been established as a prelude to the 1990 completion of a materials recovery facility constructed by the county and the city of Franklin.

The Williamson County training ended a successful summer for *Waste: A Hidden Resource* which was introduced in December 1988 and has since been presented to over 150 teachers, educational professionals, and KAB coordinators in five regional educational workshops titled "Teaching Tomorrow's Leaders Today." The Tennessee workshops were

patterned after these regional sessions.

The five *Waste: A Hidden Resource* workshops have received excellent reviews from the teachers and coordinators.

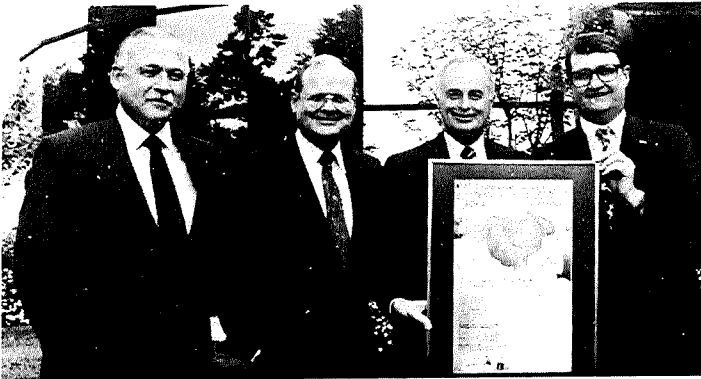
Mary Murphy, 7th grade teacher, Swainsboro, NC, said that she learned how to better "utilize solid waste and find ways to inform students of what they can do to get involved."

"I am excited about using the curriculum," said Ms. Murphy, "I've learned a lot from the workshop."

Educational Specialist Diana Rogers, KAB national representative, and coordinator, Columbus Clean Community (Ohio) and M. Katherine Tobin, KAB's program manager, Network Services, trained participants in using the new curriculum guide.

Developed and tested by the Tennessee Valley Authority, *Waste: A Hidden Resource* covers the subject area of math, science, history, and language arts and has an accompanying computer software package for the Apple IIe™. *Waste in Place*, the successful primary educational guide, was developed with help from teachers and other educational professionals.

KAB NEWSNOTES



Observing the success of the "Lend a Hand" promotion are (left to right): David N. Smith, vice president, Marketing, First Brands Corporation; George A. Vestal, executive vice president, First Brands; Roger W. Powers, president, KAB, Inc.; and Marlin Stover, director, Marketing Services, GLAD Wrap & Bags, a division of First Brands.

Americans "Lend a Hand" to KAB in GLAD Promotion

GLAD Wrap & Bags helped Americans lend a hand to the environment and Keep America Beautiful, Inc. in a successful consumer refund promotion this past spring. The promotion significantly increased the recognition of KAB and its network of 460 state and community affiliates.

Print ads introduced the "Lend a Hand" promotion in 298 newspapers across the nation in early June including one full-page ad in *USA Today*. The combined readership of the papers totaled 47 million.

The promotion drew 115,000 responses from consumers enabling them to donate over \$450,000 to further KAB programs. Participants received a letter of thanks from KAB's President Roger W. Powers along with their refund from the purchase of GLAD Bags.

KAB Board Holds Midyear Meeting in San Antonio

The Board of Directors of Keep America Beautiful, Inc. held their mid-year meeting on June 21-22 in San Antonio, TX, a first place award-winning KAB community.

Richard D. Hofmann, chairman of the board and the executive committee, presided over the meeting at which Ketchum Public Rela-

tions was selected as KAB's agency of record. Robert A. Fox, president of Continental Can Company, Inc., was elected a new director at the meeting.

The directors heard a rousing presentation during the meeting from Marlin Stover, director, Marketing Services, Glad Wrap & Bags. He discussed the success of the four-year old GLAD Bag-a-Thon program and the new GLAD consumer refund promotion, both joint programs of GLAD and KAB (see related articles in this issue).

Mayor Cockrell Welcomes KAB Directors

At a breakfast preceding the board meeting on Thursday, Mayor Lila Cockrell welcomed the executives of KAB's corporate Members. Bonita Turner, executive director, Keep San Antonio Beautiful, Inc., delivered a presentation on the local program's recycling, public education, and litter prevention activities.

KAB's Executive, Membership, and Communications Committees met on Wednesday afternoon, June 21. Following these meetings, the directors joined local public officials, community and business leaders, and volunteers for dinner on three barges in the San Antonio River.

This was the second year the Board of Directors has taken its mid-year meeting to an award-winning KAB affiliate. Keep San Antonio Beautiful, Inc. won the top 1988 award for a KAB SYSTEM community with a population over 1,000,000. In 1987, the board traveled to Indianapolis, IN.

James River Develops Paper Collection Program

For nearly a year now, the James River Corporation, a KAB Member company, has been collecting 2½ tons of high-grade paper each week at its offices in Norwalk, CT, for recycling.

While the in-house collection program was created for its environmental benefits, James River management also hopes to eventually save money on its trash hauling and raw material costs.

The company's 650 Norwalk employees were given legal-sized plastic folders to collect the paper at their desks. The folder's cover lists the items people should and should not collect. At the end of the day, these folders are emptied into central storage bins shared by 10 to 12 workers. Participation in the program has leveled out at 80-90%.

Stratford Baling, a local recycler, picks up the collected paper from James River, but the company soon hopes to send the paper to its own Glen Falls, NY, manufacturing plant to make toilet paper, hand towels, and tissue. Transportation and supply problems must be first worked out for this to happen.

KA Interviews

Frank Miller, Chairman

KAB Solid Waste Task Force

Recently, Frank Miller, chairman of KAB's Solid Waste Task Force, spoke with KAB's Elizabeth Seiler about the exciting work of KAB's newest task force. Mr. Miller is the executive director of the Virginia Peninsula Public Service Authority and former director of Public Works for Hampton, Virginia. Representing the American Public Works Association on the task force, Mr. Miller is past president of the APWA's Institute for Solid Wastes.

Q. When was the Solid Waste Task Force formed and what is its charge?

A. The Solid Waste Task Force was formed in the fall of 1988 upon the recommendation of KAB's Board of Directors to assist the organization in its expanded mission. The charge of the task force, specifically, is to assist KAB staff and directors in the area of solid waste to develop new educational materials, revise old materials, help put together workshops and conferences, and promote facts and survey results to the task force organizations.

Q. Who serves on the task force?

A. KAB drew upon the unique talents of its National Advisory Council to form the Solid Waste Task Force. It is comprised of 13 public sector organizations, some of which are professional solid waste associations and others which represent local officials ultimately responsible for waste management and citizen groups concerned with the issue. They are: Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USDI Take Pride in America, American Society of Civil Engineers, Council of State Governments, International City Management Association, Tennessee Valley Authority, National Association of Counties, National League of Cities, General Federation of Women's Clubs, U.S. Conference of Mayors, and U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Q. What role is the task force playing in relation to KAB's broadened mission?

A. As you know, a year ago last summer KAB expanded its mission above and beyond litter prevention and voluntary recycling to include education on all solid waste disposal alternatives. I see the task force as the technical experts serving as a resource to KAB as it develops new programs to educate coordinators and the general public on solid waste disposal issues. Also, the organizations representing citizen and business groups help us identify areas within those communities that need to be addressed with public education.

Q. What has the task force accomplished?

A. In April, the task force unveiled KAB's latest publication, *Review of Solid Waste Disposal Alternatives*. As a group we were responsible for the development and extensive review of the document. I am pleased to say that it has been extremely well received, truly beyond our best expectations. I know many Governors and local officials have written to thank us for putting together the piece which explains waste disposal alternatives in a manner that an average citizen can understand.

Q. What are future initiatives of the task force?

A. At a recent meeting we decided to undertake an exciting new project—the development of fact sheets on an assortment of issues related to waste management that we feel KAB SYSTEM coordinators and the general public would like to understand better. For example, the degradability issue is gaining a lot of attention, but according to a KAB SYSTEM survey, few coordinators really understand what degradability is or what its implications are. So, we have chosen that as one of the first topics to be covered. We expect to have the first fact sheet completed in time for KAB's Annual Meeting in December.

KAB Receives "Cleaner World Award"



Roger W. Powers (left), president of Keep America Beautiful, Inc., receives the ninth annual "Cleaner World Award" from the International Sanitary Supply Association, Inc. (ISSA), the world's largest association of cleaning and maintenance products professionals and a corporate Member of KAB. The presentation took place on October 19, during the ISSA's Annual Educational Conference Merchandise Exhibition in Chicago. ISSA Chairman of the Board Jerry Barnes presented the award, which is given annually to honor individuals and organizations that have had a major impact on making the world a cleaner, healthier place in which to live.



Keep America Beautiful, Inc.
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Stamford, CT 06902
203/323-8987

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Coordinator
Topeka/Shawnee County Litter
Control Commission
2231 Wanamaker Rd.
Suite 200
Topeka KS 66614



j.s.garton

February 20, 1990

Representative Thomas Walker, Chair
Governmental Organization Committee
State Capitol
Topeka, Ks. 66612

Dear Chairman Walker,

Please include this letter as part of the testimony on behalf of House Bills 2805 and 2806 if possible. Thank you.

I strongly urge your support of HB 2805 and HB 2806 which address the issue of solid waste management through the use of recycled paper by state agencies, and through the creation of an aggressive marketing and market development program within the Department of Commerce.

One of the major problems facing recycling programs today is a glut of returned paper. (I say 'returned' because it doesn't become recycled until it is reused in some way.) The development of community recycling programs has far outpaced the use of recycled paper or development of new uses for returned materials.

If a recycling business ends up taking bales of newspapers to the local landfill because it's more economical than shipping them to a processor, nothing is gained and much is lost, including the public's enthusiasm for participating. No virgin resources are saved; energy use is not reduced. Yet that dilemma of economics faces many recyclers today.

These two bills begin to solve this problem by requiring the largest user of paper in Kansas, state government, to set an example in the use of recycled paper, thereby helping create a market for such products. By increasing demand for recycled paper through its use and through the work of the coordinator, not only are natural resources saved, but there is the added advantage of creating new opportunities for economic development and entrepreneurship.

Solid waste management and recycling are especially critical issues in Riley County, my home, because of the state-mandated closing of our present landfill site in the summer of 1991. Because the costs of building new landfills are so high, the County Commissioners have said that the new landfill will not accept recyclable materials or hazardous wastes. They want the new landfill to last as long as possible. Many more towns and cities in Kansas will be facing the same scenario soon, when the EPA publishes new, very restrictive regulations on new landfill construction and management.

House Bills 2805 and 2806 attack a growing solid waste management problem in a responsible and creative way, leaving the door open for identical actions by local units of government and individuals.

While today there is a difference in cost between recycled and virgin papers, if Kansas and other states take the initiative offered by these bills, costs shortly will be competitive. It's important to consider the costs of NOT taking these actions as well. In time, as more blocs of forests are

ATTACHMENT 21
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90

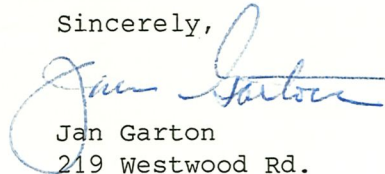
j.s.garton

protected for their role in slowing global warming and in replenishing the ozone layer, recycled paper will be the economical choice by far.

Please pass these bills this session. As Governor Hayden said, "We must recognize that we are no longer just dealing with the traditional pollution problems from industry, which were so amenable to regulation. The new polluter target is all of us. We are the enemy and we must change our behavior towards the environment."

These bills are an important step toward a behavior change by the State of Kansas.

Sincerely,



Jan Garton
219 Westwood Rd.
Manhattan, Ks. 66502



"Service to County Government"

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Topeka, Kansas 66603
(913) 233-2271
FAX (913) 233-4830

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Roy Patton
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Thomas "Tom" Pickford, P.E.
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NACo Representative
Joe McClure
Wabaunsee County Commissioner
(913) 499-5284

Executive Director
John T. Torbert

February 15, 1990

TESTIMONY

To: House Governmental Organization Committee

From: John T. Torbert
Executive Director

Subject: House Bill 2806 (Recycling)

The Kansas Association of Counties strongly supports HB 2806.

County government, under current state law is the unit of government given statutory responsibility for solid waste management. That fact coupled with the fact that the federal EPA is in the process of issuing final more restrictive regulations on landfills means that we are going to have to find the way at the local level to reduce the solid waste stream. We have heard for example that the EPA regulations will mandate a 25% reduction in the waste stream going into landfills. That is why we are supportive of having an individual at the state level with responsibility for waste reduction, recycling and market development. This person's expertise will be invaluable as counties wrestle with various mechanisms to limit their waste streams.

We are also supportive of the idea of creating a temporary commission to look at the issues solid waste, recycling and market development. I do not believe that economic laws answer the question of how demand is created. With regard to this issue, it is unclear for example if there is not much recycling in the state of Kansas because there is no market for recycled goods or, there is no market for recycled goods because there is not much recycling going on. That is why these issues must be looked at in concert. We also think that because of the counties' pivotal role in this area, it is a must that there be county representation on this commission.

We urge the committee's favorable consideration of this legislation.

TSJSOLWS

ATTACHMENT 22
GOVERNMENTAL ORG.
2/20/90

LWVK LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF KANSAS

919 ½ So. Kansas Avenue Topeka, KS 66612 913/234-5152

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
ON H.B. 2806. February 15, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I am Mary Ann Bradford, Natural Resources Coordinator for the League of Women Voters of Kansas. The League is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. The purposes of the League are to promote political responsibility through informed and active participation of citizens in government and to act on selected governmental issues.

Members of the League first studied the many aspects of solid waste management at the national and state levels in 1971 and adopted a position statement in 1973. Since that time, the League has supported both federal and state legislation that would achieve resource conservation; source separation; proper storage, collection and disposal; and resource recovery of both materials and energy. We have found that solid waste management is a complicated problem that requires a comprehensive and integrated approach. There are no easy or cheap solutions.

The creation of the position of a statewide coordinator would bring improved coordination between cities and counties and the state's waste management activities. The varied responsibilities assigned to the coordinator seem formidable for one person to accomplish in a possibly limited period of time, but the initiation of this coordination should occur very soon.

There are two elements of solid waste management that are addressed again and again in the professional literature and within community interest groups. They are education and money. Neither education nor funding are responsibilities assigned to the proposed commission. Unless adults and children become aware of the significance of their buying habits and their "throwaway mentality", attitudes will not change and we will always be addressing the end of the waste cycle with recycling and landfilling rather than the beginning with production and usability of goods and products.

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The League recognizes the need for establishment of markets for recyclables in Kansas and would suggest that the proposed commission focus its attention only on market identification and development and on opportunities for recycling enterprises because of the short time allocated for completion of its tasks.

The League of Women Voters would prefer a broader-based and on-going commission on solid waste management with designated subgroups each developing and providing advice and counsel on strategies or programs for education, financing/funding, markets for recyclables, governmental waste management options, business/industry involvement, and civic/community organizations' participation. The Keep America Beautiful (KAB) system, noted in the recommendations of the Solid Waste Advisory Task Force established by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment, is one that insists upon a very direct relationship between communities and the state commission. It is a behaviorally-based systems approach to changing attitudes and practices related to proper waste handling as well as to instilling public awareness on the prevention of littering, the promotion of recycling and an overall improvement in waste management practices. The League believes that the KAB or a similar system would afford a more comprehensive and integrated approach to solid waste management in Kansas.

Thank you.

2806
TESTIMONY ON HB ~~28096~~

AN ACT CONCERNING SOLID WASTE

For the House Committee on Governmental Organization

Members of the Committee: I am Orville Voth, Delegate from Douglas County to the Kansas Silver Haired Legislature. I am currently Speaker of the SHL and a member of the Board of Directors. I appreciate the opportunity to present testimony as a proponent of HB 2806.

In November, the Silver Haired Legislature passed a bill, SHL 608, which provides for the planning and management of solid waste including incentives for obtaining material and energy resources from solid waste. SHL 608 was passed by a vote of 66 yes, 36 no (with several abstaining and/or absent). Of the 9 bills and resolutions we passed, SHL 608 ranked 5th in our priorities. (SHL 608 has been published in the 1989 SHL Journal).

I mention this simply to call attention to the fact that, until HB 2806 appeared, SHL 608 was the latest in a series of actions which reflect a concern about solid waste management and recycling in Kansas. I do not intend to review this history--you are more familiar with it than I am--but the fact that little if anything has come of all these studies, bills and resolution also reflects the fact that solid waste management has not been a priority for the Kansas Legislature.

With respect to HB 2806, the SHL supports this act. It appears to provide a workable structure for the management of solid waste reduction and recycling. Obviously, in our view the bill does not go far enough but, hopefully, the coordinator and the commission envisaged in HB 2806 would be able to go beyond further lengthy studies and quickly put a program in place which will reflect a state policy of waste reduction, reuse of materials and products, recycling, energy recovery and landfill. I suggest that SHL 608 is an excellent model which, with minor refinements, can help the new administrative structure in HB 2806 and implement a state policy on waste.

I hope that the Committee on Governmental Organization will vote this bill out favorably.

Thank you.

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Testimony on State Recycling Bill

House Bill 2806

By: Patricia Marvin, Recycling Coordinator, City of Lawrence.

(913) 841-7722

Home: 810 East 13th

Lawrence, Ks. 66044

(913) 842-7385

My name is Patricia Marvin and I am currently serving as Recycling Coordinator for the City of Lawrence, Ks. I believe strongly that a state-level coordinator, resource center, and Governor's Commission devoted to recycling would serve the needs and interests of Kansans. I have been a community recycling volunteer for many years and in many capacities--cleanups, helping to develop drop-off centers and organizing recycling-awareness events. In addition, I have a lifelong background in the salvage business through my family's firm--Champney Wrecking Co. of Topeka. I have owned and operated successfully a gourmet restaurant and bakery in Austin, Tx. I have served the State of Kansas as the director of a state-wide resource center on Education for Parenthood, and have sat on the Governor's Commission on Education for Parenthood.

It is clear, both in Kansas and elsewhere, that interest in recycling is growing at a rapid rate, yet I receive phone calls every day from people who lack even the most fundamental information about recycling--Where to sell glass? Are tin cans recyclable? Who buys cardboard? I have noted, too, that the duplication of effort is staggering, as different communities all over the state are conducting independent research, more often than not duplicating what someone else has already done. Lack of a central clearing house for such information redoubles the amount of misinformation, hearsay and duplicity.

I can give a specific example here of how a recycling-awareness event can work to diminish this problem. On February 25, 1989, a "Recycling Fair" was held in Lawrence. Co-sponsored by 23 different community and environmental groups, schools and businesses, the Fair served as a communications forum and focus point for these diverse and often undefined interests, helping them to define their individual purposes and eliminate duplication of effort. Among other direct results of the Fair was a riverfront area cleanup, increased community-wide recycling awareness and

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a number of startup projects--such as local churches and schools establishing drop-off sites and educational programs.

The function of such a state-level office, as I see it, would be to gather recycling information from programs across the country, determine what is suitable to the unique needs of Kansas, and disseminate it accordingly.

Recycling can be more than a way to avoid waste and reduce pollution. It is an activity through which individuals and communities learn more about themselves, about ecology, and about shared responsibility. By recycling, people often become aware of their own drinking, eating and buying habits. Businesses involved in recycling efforts often discover ways to increase profits or decrease costs by creative and responsible disposal or re-use of byproducts. When businesses and community groups cooperate in recycling efforts, both achieve much more than either could separately.

Patricia Marvin

February 15, 1990

TESTIMONY TO HOUSE GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

RE: HB 2806

PATTI ARMSTRONG, CITY COUNCILMEMBER

LENEXA, KANSAS

FEBRUARY 15, 1990

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is Patti Armstrong, Councilmember for the City of Lenexa and Chairperson for Lenexa's Recycling Committee. Lenexa is a growing community of 33,000 residents located in Johnson County. I am here to speak today in favor of HB 2806 and would like to relay some information regarding the success of Lenexa's comprehensive curbside recycling program. Beginning November 1, 1989, all residential wastehaulers were required by the Governing Body to provide recycling services as a component of the overall wastehauling service. All single family, duplex and fourplex households received a 14 gallon recycling bin into which they put their newspapers, glass, and plastic milk jugs, along with one and two liter plastic beverage bottles, and aluminum cans. Residents are encouraged to set their recycling bins at the curb on their regular weekly pickup day, along with the rest of their trash.

Residential wastehauling in Lenexa is completely privatized and the City decided to encourage competition by requiring recycling through a licensing procedure as opposed to contracting out to one firm for the entire City. As a result, both firms requested and were granted by the Governing Body a rate increase of \$1.50 per month, per household (\$18.00 per year) to implement the program. Everyone is required to pay for this service since everyone benefits equally. We do require by administrative regulation that all residential wastehauling companies provide verification that materials are sold to various markets, (i.e. receipts) along with reporting requirements documenting tonnage of materials recycled and a weekly participation rate, all reported on a quarterly basis.

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We are extremely pleased with the success of our program to date. The average participation rate by residents for the first two months of the program in November and December of 1989 was 60%. Lenexa residents diverted over 500,000 pounds of material (over 250 tons) away from the landfill to be recycled and re-used again as another product.

Since all communities in Kansas are unique and address waste disposal in a number of different ways, I strongly recommend that this commission be only advisory in nature. Local governments will take the initiative to solve their own unique waste problems if you give them information and support as addressed in this bill. Additional support provided by the state to encourage and develop recycling markets will prove to be critical to the success of many recycling programs at the local level.

Finally, HB 2806 is good legislation. Lenexa supports the concept and would be willing to participate in the process to any extent possible. Mr. Chairman, thank you for your time. I would be pleased to answer any questions the committee might have.

My name is Kevin Higgins, and I am a senior at the University of Kansas majoring in environmental studies. I am here today as a representative of a project in the Environmental Studies Department at K.U. The project will undertake a systems study of paper use on the Lawrence campus. I would like to address the relevance of the study to HB 2806.

The study is to be the first in a series of studies on the feasibility of implementing waste minimization and recycling programs in the university community. This systems study is not unlike similar studies that could be undertaken at the state level by the commission on waste management created by the passage of HB 2806.

The key to the paper use study is the systems approach. A systems approach defines all inputs and outputs and the interconnectedness of the flow between parts. This approach studies individual parts, but, more importantly, it analyzes and evaluates how the individual parts work as a whole.

The paper study will thus involve three broad areas: inputs, outputs, and paper flow. Researching inputs will include determining the distribution of paper, major paper users, what type of paper is used, and all purchasing costs involved. Investigation into the paper flow on campus will involve determining how paper is used, the why's and what's of paper-use practices, and how efficiently paper is being used. The paper outputs study will determine who or what are the greatest producers of waste and why. The study will also involve a content analysis of the waste stream, the feasibility of implementing a recycling program on campus, and a survey of the current recycling market.

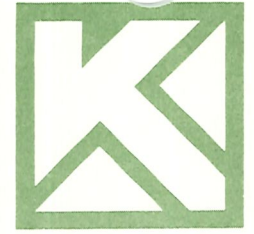
We intend to gather two types of data from the study. The first type will be actual facts and numbers on the inputs, outputs, and flow of paper. The second type of data collected will describe the role people play in the system. We will attempt to find out how individual and collective attitudes, perceptions, and knowledge affect the system.

By analyzing these two types of data together, we will have a better understanding of how paper is used at the university and why it is used this way. By looking at the interrelationships of facts and figures and the input that people have on the system, we will have a greater grasp on how the best benefits could be achieved. We are reluctant to impose a waste reduction and recycling program without exploring all parts, determining the most advantageous program for each part and the system as a whole.

The Environmental Studies Department at K.U. has, in effect, set up its own "commission" on waste management in order to understand fully different systems on campus. The State of Kansas needs such a commission to take a systems approach to waste management, to research all aspects of waste in the State. In order to find the right answers, a true understanding of the problem is needed. HB 2806 will set up the commission that is needed to determine the most effective ways to manage waste and to understand how to work with the system to achieve the greatest benefit for everyone involved. On behalf of the project, I would urge your support of HB 2806

LEGISLATIVE TESTIMONY

Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry



500 First National Tower One Townsite Plaza Topeka, KS 66603-3460 (913) 357-6321

A consolidation of the
Kansas State Chamber
of Commerce,
Associated Industries
of Kansas,
Kansas Retail Council

HB 2806

February 15, 1990

KANSAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Testimony Before the
House Governmental Organization Committee

by
Terry Leatherman
Executive Director
Kansas Industrial Council

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee:

I am Terry Leatherman, representing the Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear today in support of HB 2806.

The Kansas Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) is a statewide organization dedicated to the promotion of economic growth and job creation within Kansas, and to the protection and support of the private competitive enterprise system.

KCCI is comprised of more than 3,000 businesses which includes 200 local and regional chambers of commerce and trade organizations which represent over 161,000 business men and women. The organization represents both large and small employers in Kansas, with 55% of KCCI's members having less than 25 employees, and 86% having less than 100 employees. KCCI receives no government funding.

The KCCI Board of Directors establishes policies through the work of hundreds of the organization's members who make up its various committees. These policies are the guiding principles of the organization and translate into views such as those expressed here.

It is pretty hard to find someone who thinks recycling is a bad idea. A successful recycling campaign returns a throw-away item into a valued product, saves precious space

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at a landfill, keeps ever-diminishing virgin resources from being used, and perhaps returns a tidy profit for the recycler.

The universal desire for recycling seems to be spiriting individuals, government, charitable organizations and business. However, there are a lot of roadblocks to a successful recycling effort. Collection and separation methods for a recyclable waste have to be developed. A market for the waste has to be identified. Also, the problem of transporting the material to the business which will convert it into a recycled product has to be hurdled. Finally, the recycling operation has to be, at least, affordable, and preferably profitable.

KCCI feels the creation of a statewide coordinator of waste reduction, recycling and market development could provide much needed assistance to the growing number of people becoming involved in the waste reduction and recycling movement.

KCCI also supports the creation of a Commission on waste reduction, recycling and market development, which will report its recommendations to the Kansas Legislature. We feel an informed Commission, with representatives from all participants in this issue, will forward recommendations which balance economic sense with our environmental objectives.

American industry realizes it will play a major role in solving this growing problem. Already, manufacturers have invested the time and money to make recycling work for products like aluminum, glass, paper, plastics, oil, tires, batteries, metals and other wastes. For recycling to work, industry must lead the way in developing new ways of converting material in the waste stream into products consumers want.

Once again, thank you for the opportunity to present KCCI's views on HB 2806. It is a pleasure to support legislation which promotes government cooperation with the private sector, so both can work together to find solutions to a problem.

I would be happy to attempt to answer any questions.

KSDA

KANSAS SOFT DRINK ASSOCIATION
615 S. TOPEKA BOULEVARD
TOPEKA, KANSAS 66603
PHONE: 913-354-7611

Officers
As of Dec. 12, 1989

Norman Miller
President
Pepsi-Cola General
Bottlers, Inc.
1775 Kansas City Road
Olathe, KS 66061

Wayne Probasco
Executive Secretary

Bill Clay
Vice-President/Treasurer
Coca-Cola Mid-America
Shawnee Mission, KS

Ron Richardson
Secretary
Coca-Cola Bottling,
Wichita

Laurent C. Debaugé
Ex-Officio
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.
of Emporia, Inc.

Directors
Term Expires 1991

Robert Strathman
Dr. Pepper Bottling Co.,
Seneca

H. Arnold Wassenberg
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.,
Manhattan

Directors
Term Expires 1993

Dan L. Hodges
Mid-Continent Bottler,
Lenexa

Jerry Moore
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.,
Wichita

Charles Wilson
7-Up Bottling Co.
of Topeka, Inc.

February 15, 1990

In Re: House Bill 2806
An Act creating the position of statewide
coordinator of waste reduction, recycling
and market development.

Chairman Walker and Members of the House Governmental
Organizational Committee

My name is Wayne Probasco, Executive Secretary of the Kansas
Soft Drink Association. I am appearing in behalf of Ron
Richardson, Executive Vice President and General Manager for
Wichita Coca-Cola.

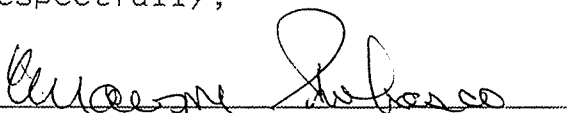
Ron planned on making this presentation, but due to weather
conditions his trip here had to be cancelled. He had
prepared a packet for distribution to the members at the
time of his presentation, but since he could not be here he
has sent this material for your information.

Briefly, Mr. Richardson advised that Wichita Coke started a
recycling operation in October, 1989; they started recycling
aluminum and glass and plan to recycle plastics within the
next few months; that they have reopened recycling plants in
Wichita, Fort Scott and Garden City and they plan to reopen
recycling plants very soon in Goodland and also Pueblo,
Colorado.

Ron advised that Wichita Coke has invested a substantial
amount of money in this recycling project, which at the
present time is losing money, but that they hope to break
even some time in the future.

We hereby hand you a packet prepared by Ron Richardson of
the Wichita Coca-Cola recycling operation and other
information.

Respectfully,

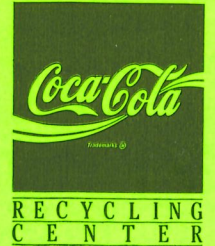

Wayne Probasco

ATTACHMENT 29
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
2/20/90

RECYCLE. BECAUSE IT'S YOUR NATURE!



Bring aluminum cans and glass containers to the Coca-Cola Recycling Center for cash. Open Mon.-Sat. 3151 S. West St. Wichita, KS.



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Hours

Mon.–Fri. 9 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Saturdays 9 a.m. – 1 p.m.

(316) 946-0888



TURN TRASH INTO CASH



And Other Reasons
Recycling
Is A Good Exercise

Recycle. Because It's Your Nature.



3151 S. West St. Wichita, Ks.

29-0

Nature's Resources: Re-Use 'Em or Lose 'Em

Recycling isn't a new idea. But every day it becomes a better idea. The throw-away society is becoming a population of recyclers.

Every day, more people are learning the importance of recycling our natural resources. Because recycling saves energy, money, and the environment.

Recycling Saves Energy

Industry can produce 20 brand new soft drink cans with the same amount of energy it takes to produce just one can out of natural ore. Your local Coca-Cola bottler's Recycling Center helps cut down the energy required to make all sorts of aluminum products.



Recycling Saves Money

Mining and refining raw materials to produce new containers are expensive. Recycled material saves many costly steps in the manufacturing process. Plus, your

local Coca-Cola Recycling Center pays generously for the glass and aluminum materials you collect.

For example, when you collect between 1¢ and 2¢ per aluminum can (based on about 27 aluminum cans per pound), the money you earn quickly adds up!



Recycling Saves the Environment

Our natural resources are too precious to waste. It just doesn't make sense to abandon perfectly good re-usable material. What's more, landfills are expensive to maintain safely. Which means America is running out of places to bury trash.

With other environmentalists and manufacturers, your local Coca-Cola bottler is working to develop new markets and recycling technologies. In the future, we hope to be able to recycle more and more materials.

So take the extra effort to recycle as much as you can. Because it's worthwhile, economical, and most of all, because it's your nature!



**RECYCLE.
BECAUSE IT'S YOUR NATURE!**

Bring aluminum cans
and glass containers to
the Coca-Cola Recycling
Center for cash.

Open Mon.-Sat.
3151 S. West St.
Wichita, KS.



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THE NEED FOR RECYCLING

QUANTITY OF WASTE: More than 150 million tons in the United States each year; 1.35 million tons in Kansas in 1988; 1,100 tons per day at the Brooks Landfill in Wichita.

DISPOSAL OF WASTE: Almost all waste generated in Kansas goes to the state's 130 landfills; last year, 98% of solid waste was landfilled.

LANDFILL PROBLEMS: The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that one-half of the nation's six thousand municipal landfills will be shut down by 1992.

Of the 850 sites contained on or proposed for the Superfund list, almost a fourth are municipal landfills.

(more)

New EPA standards are forthcoming; these requirements address siting, design, operations, monitoring of groundwater and correction of any current problems, and closure -- a thirty-year period of monitoring and control after the landfill closes. Together, these tougher standards will push the costs of an environmentally acceptable landfill substantially higher.

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL
DISCARDED WASTE IN U.S.
MUNICIPAL LANDFILLS,
BY WEIGHT:

Durable Goods (Appliances,
Furniture, Tires,
Miscellaneous) -- 13.6%

Non-Durable Goods (Newspapers,
Books, Office Papers, Magazines,
Other Paper Products, Clothing and
Footwear, Miscellaneous) -- 25.1%

Glass Containers (Packaging for
Foods and Drinks, Bottles and Jars)
-- 7.6%

Steel Containers (Food and Drink
Cans) -- 1.9%

(more)

Aluminum Containers (Packaging,
Closures, and Foil) -- 0.7%

Paper and Paperboard Packaging
(Boxes, etc.) -- 14.5%

Plastic Containers and Packaging --
4.0%

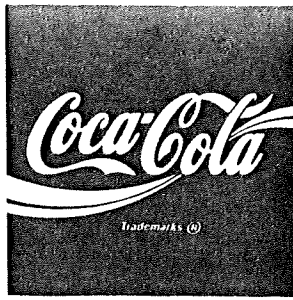
Other Packaging -- 1.6%

Food Wastes -- 8.9%

Yard Wastes -- 20.1%

Source: "Characterization of Municipal Solid Waste in the
United States, 1960 - 200 (1988 Update)," March 30, 1988,
Franklin Associates, Prairie Village, Kan.

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RECYCLING
CENTER

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Ron Richardson (316) 682-1553
Eric Allison (316) 263-1029
After 5:00 p.m. or weekends:
Eric Allison (316) 687-2129

For Immediate Release

Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company Opens Recycling Center
(October 9, 1989, WICHITA, Kan.) -- The Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company today announced the opening of a recycling center for aluminum cans and glass containers.

The recycling center will operate from a renovated facility at the Wichita Coca-Cola sales and service center at 3151 South West Street.

Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company is the first Wichita beverage manufacturer and one of few independent Coca-Cola bottlers in the United States to establish a local recycling facility.

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N E W S R E L E A S E ^{29-e}

In making the announcement of the center's opening, Ron Richardson, executive vice president and general manager, stressed that the company is responding to the growing solid-waste management problems created in part by the proliferation of glass and aluminum packaging. "We understand that soft drink containers compose less than two percent of the total volume of this country's solid waste," he said. "As a leader in the soft-drink industry, we still felt a responsibility to lead the way to recycling."

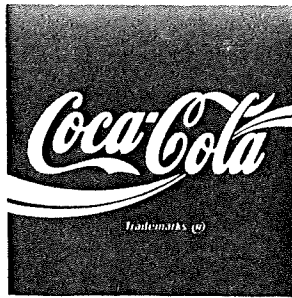
The problem of which Richardson speaks has reached significant proportions. No local statistics are available on the amounts of aluminum and glass thrown away each day. Applying statistics from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to Wichita suggests that six tons of aluminum and 90 tons of glass are part of the city's 1,100 tons of daily trash.

Center personnel will accept aluminum cans of all origins and glass containers sorted by color Monday through Friday from 9:00 a.m. until 4:00 p.m., and on Saturday from 8:30 a.m. until 1:00 p.m.

The recycling center was developed and equipped in cooperation with the Container Recovery Corporation, a subsidiary of Anheuser-Busch, and with the Liberty Glass Company of Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company is an independent bottler of products of the Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, GA.

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RECYCLING
CENTER

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For Immediate Release

Can Do: One Company's Response To The Growing Solid-Waste
Disposal Problem

The Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company understood that the beverage industry contributes nearly two percent of the solid waste this country must manage in the coming years.

Each of Sedgwick County's 154,970 households dumps three-quarters of a pound of empty aluminum cans a week. Those same households send an average of over fifteen pounds of glass a month to the local landfills. Added together, discarded glass and aluminum constitute nearly 100 tons of the county's 1,100 tons of daily trash. Those numbers were significant enough that the management team at Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company decided shortly after the Fourth of July, 1989, to do something about them.

(more)

N E W S R E L E A S E 29-F

It was then that the company decided to pursue an active, not-for-profit recycling program to encourage people in and around Wichita to recycle more, throw away less. Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling's executive vice president and general manager, Ron Richardson, remembers that "we knew from the outset that we had to do something substantive. Considering our role in the market, we wanted to contribute to part of the solution."

The philosophical decision having been made, the company started making phone calls. First, to the state's Beverage Industry Recycling Program (BIRP) to see what other beverage companies might have been doing in a similar vein. The beer segment of the beverage industry has been actively recycling in Kansas for years but, while the soft-drink bottlers supported BIRP in other ways, there was little precedent for an in-house recycling center among its competitors.

A second phone call proved even more instructive. Nyle Pruitt, Wichita Coca-Cola operations manager, called Anheuser Busch in St. Louis, and learned about the Container Recovery Corporation (CRC). CRC has been a major player in establishing viable aluminum recycling programs in hundreds of communities. In CRC, Wichita Coca-Cola found a potential source for the necessary can-processing equipment and a ready buyer for the used aluminum. CRC paid out more than \$135 million in 1988 to recyclers, who turned in more than 300 million pounds of aluminum to the corporation. That's over 8.4 billion cans.

While negotiations with CRC proceeded quickly, Wichita Coca-Cola was on the phone to Liberty Glass Company of Sapulpa,

(more)

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Oklahoma, the company's supplier of non-returnable glass containers. Because Liberty produces only single-service containers, it was already using thirty to forty-five percent cullet (crushed used glass) in its batch mixes. Liberty was happy to discover another potentially large source for used containers. Nothing could be simpler than for the Liberty trucks which delivered the new glass containers to Wichita Coca-Cola to pick up the recycled glass for transport back to Sapulpa. What's more, Liberty Glass could provide the crushers necessary for reducing the used glass to transportable bulk.

As the proposed recycling center's equipment began to accumulate, Wichita Coca-Cola needed to find a home for it. The company operates a sprawling sales and service complex on south West Street in Wichita, a likely location for the center since it could accommodate large volumes of both traffic and recyclables. The decision to put the recycling center at the service facility was made as quickly as the rest of the decisions affecting the program. Less than ninety days after Wichita Coca-Cola agreed to create a recycling program, the glass crushers and aluminum blowers were working on West Street.

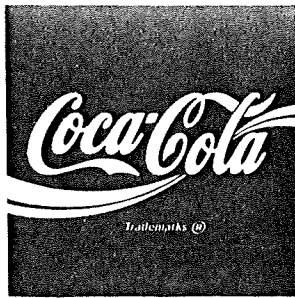
Four employees staff the center, weighing the aluminum and glass brought in for recycling, operating the machinery, coordinating the shipments of the materials back to the processing plants. Across town at the main bottling plant, nothing has changed. The company still buys its cans and bottles as it always has. The recycling of glass and aluminum is a closed loop, but Wichita Coca-Cola has sought no concessions on the supply side of its bottling business.

(more)

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The regional bottler's sales territory stretches over four states, into southern Nebraska and western Missouri and eastern Colorado in addition to three-fourths of Kansas -- "a lot of geography," as Ron Richardson likes to call it. The company is already recycling at its Fort Scott, KS., sales center and out west in Garden City, KS., and there are plans for more recycling operations among the company's eighteen other sales territories. There, as in Wichita and Fort Scott, the recycling operations will remain strictly not-for-profit, a gesture of good will to the community and an unmistakable sign from one of the state's largest beverage companies that waste management is everybody's business. Even in the wide open spaces of Kansas.

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BACKGROUND

RECYCLING
CENTER

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
Ron Richardson (316) 682-1553
Eric Allison (316) 263-1029
After 5:00 pm or weekends
(316) 687-2129

WICHITA COCA-COLA BOTTLER RESPONDS TO KANSAS'
GROWING SOLID-WASTE DISPOSAL PROBLEM

The Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company operates many of the bright red trucks which carry Coca-Cola down Kansas highways and up Kansas Main Streets. The company's bottling plant in Wichita can crank out hundreds of cans of Coke product every minute. The filling line for non-returnable glass bottles is almost as fast. That's a bunch of cans and bottles going out to the company's eleven sales and service centers scattered throughout the state. Those Coke containers will find their way off the trucks and onto the shelves. Many of them will eventually find their way into Kansas landfills. Or worse, onto Kansas roadsides.

No statistics are available on the amounts of aluminum and glass thrown away each day. Applying EPA estimates to Wichita suggests that six tons of aluminum and 90 tons of glass are part of the city's 1,100 tons of daily trash. Those numbers were significant enough that the management team at Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company decided shortly after the Fourth of July, 1989, to do something about them.

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N E W S R E L E A S E

The company chose an active, not-for-profit recycling program that might encourage the people in and around Wichita to recycle more, throw away less. Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling's executive vice president and general manager Ron Richardson remembers that "we knew from the outset that we had to do something substantive. Considering our role in our communities, we had to contribute part of its solution." That solution becomes even more important in light of the fact that half of this nation's six thousand municipal landfills will close within the next five year. Even here in Kansas, landfills are running out of room. At the same time permitting new ones means stiffer and more costly requirements from the Environmental Protection Agency.

The philosophical decision having been made to pursue recycling, Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling started making phone calls. First, to the state's Beverage Industry Recycling Program (BIRP) to see what other beverage companies might have been doing in a similar vein. The beer segment of the beverage industry has been actively recycling in Kansas for years but, while the soft-drink bottlers supported BIRP in other ways, there was little precedent for Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling's in-house recycling center among its competitors.

A second phone call proved even more instructive. Nyle Pruitt, Wichita Coca-Cola operations manager, called Anheuser Busch in St. Louis, and learned about the Container Recovery Corporation (CRC). CRC has been a major player in establishing

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viable aluminum recycling programs in hundreds of communities. In CRC, Wichita Coca-Cola found a potential source for the necessary can-processing equipment and a ready buyer for the used aluminum. CRC paid out more than \$135 million in 1988 to recyclers, who turned in more than 300 million pounds of aluminum to the corporation. That's over 8.4 billion cans.

While negotiations with CRC proceeded quickly, Wichita Coca-Cola was on the phone to Liberty Glass Company of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, the company's supplier of non-returnable glass containers. Because Liberty produces only single-service containers, it was already using thirty to forty-five percent cullet (crushed used glass) in its batch mixes. Cullet melts at temperatures lower than those required for the sand, soda ash, and limestone which constitutes glass the first time around, and so glass manufacturers save money on fuel bills when cullet replaces virgin materials in the glass-making process. Since glass is totally recyclable, Liberty was happy to discover another potentially large source for used containers.

As the recycling center's equipment began to accumulate, Wichita Coca-Cola needed to find a home for it. The company operates a sprawling sales and service complex on south West Street in Wichita, a likely location for the center since it could accommodate large volumes of both traffic and recyclables. The decision to put the recycling center at the service facility was made as quickly as the rest of the decisions affecting the program. Less than ninety days after Wichita Coca-Cola owner and managers agreed to create a recycling program, the glass crushers and aluminum blowers were working on West Street.

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Four employees staff the center, weighing the aluminum and glass brought in for recycling, operating the machinery, and coordinating shipments of the materials back to the processing plants. The glass crusher mashes the glass into small chunks and drops them into large cardboard boxes. Aluminum cans pass into a machine, a surprisingly small machine, which crushes them and blows them up a long tube into a semi-trailer parked immediately behind the building.

Across town at the main bottling plant, nothing has changed. The company still buys its cans and bottles as it always has. The recycling of glass and aluminum is a closed loop, but Wichita Coca-Cola has sought no concessions on the supply side of its bottling business.

Wichita Coca-Cola sales territory stretches over four states, into southern Nebraska and western Missouri and eastern Colorado in addition to three-fourths of Kansas -- "a lot of geography," as Ron Richardson likes to call it. The company is already recycling at its Fort Scott, Kansas sales center and out west in Garden City, Kansas. There are plans for more recycling operations among the company's eighteen other sales territories. The recycling operations are strictly not-for-profit, a gesture of good will to the community and an unmistakable sign from one of the state's largest beverage companies that waste management is everybody's business. Even in the wide open spaces of Kansas. Especially here, in the beautiful, wide open spaces of Kansas.

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BENEFITS OF RECYCLING

ENVIRONMENTAL:

Less litter.

Reduced demand on landfills, many of which are approaching capacity and may soon be forced to close.

ECONOMIC:

Reduced costs for taxpayers through the removal of huge quantities of recyclable materials from the solid-waste stream -- since 1980, recycling has diverted over ten billion pounds of aluminum from landfill disposal. The Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company Recycling Center will operate on a free-market basis. There will be no governmental subsidies.

Huge energy savings -- the conversion of recycled aluminum cans into new cans requires only about five percent as much energy as that required to extract new aluminum from bauxite ore.

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The energy savings from aluminum recycling amounted to eleven billion kilowatt hours of electricity in 1988, enough power to supply Wichita's electrical needs until March 1992. That's the energy equivalent of nineteen million barrels of oil.

Similarly, cullet (crushed, recycled glass) can replace some or almost all of the sand, soda ash, and limestone ordinarily used to make glass. Since cullet melts at lower temperatures than the raw materials, it reduces demand on equipment and requires less energy. Emissions from furnaces are also reduced proportionally.

Recycling represents an opportunity for income both for families and individuals and for charitable groups. Every day, Americans earn about \$2,000,000 through the recycling of aluminum cans.

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The opening of a recycling center usually brings new jobs with it. There will be at least four new jobs created at the Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company Recycling Center.

NEW PRODUCTS:

Almost all recycled aluminum cans are made into new cans, often back on store shelves in as few as six weeks.

Other aluminum articles -- lawn chairs or window frames, for example -- can be recycled; these products are generally made into similar products or used in casting for automobile parts.

About ninety percent of recycled glass bottles and jars are made into new bottles. The remainder find their way into bricks, tile, the reflective paint used on road signs, or "glasphalt" -- a synthetic material used in street paving.

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BACKGROUND

TIPS FOR RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

Ways to Reduce Waste

- Use paper plates and cups sparingly.
- As much as possible, reuse glass jars, plastic bags, and aluminum foil.
- In stores, don't ask for bags to hold small purchases.
- Use recycled stationery and greeting cards.
- Dispose of yard wastes in a backyard compost heap, a source of terrific non-chemical fertilizer.
- Rather than throw away unwanted but still usable items, hold a garage sale or donate the items to a charitable organization.
- In some cases, food service items such as pie plates and frozen-food dinner trays can be recycled.

The Do's and Don'ts of Recycling

- Do sort your recyclable materials carefully -- aluminum in one container, glass in a second container, paper in another, recyclable plastics in still another.
- Don't dilute the good work you're doing. Make sure that these containers you're filling with recyclables can be used over and over again.
- As much as possible, make sure your aluminum and glass containers are clean and free of debris.
- Be sure the cans you return to the recycling center are all-aluminum. Most such cans will carry the Aluminum Association's recycling emblem or will tell you in so many words that the cans, in fact, all-aluminum. All Coca-Cola cans are aluminum.
- Steel containers are also recyclable. You can test for steel using the magnet test, which should be administered to the side of the can since even steel cans have aluminum tops.

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- Some recycling centers will accept larger items made of aluminum - siding, window frames, aircraft skins, and so forth. Be sure to check with the center beforehand.

How To Recycle as a Group Fundraising Effort

- Contact local recycling centers to determine logistics: hours of operation, procedures for cashing in materials, volume bonuses, etc.
- Determine the availability of promotional aids (posters, bumper stickers, fliers) from both the recycling center and appropriate governmental agencies.
- Seek the center's or governmental agency's help in obtaining information about the importance of recycling.
- Sell the members of your group on the benefits of recycling in addition to its fundraising potential: reduction of solid wastes, litter management, energy savings, etc.
- Consider contests with other groups, sponsorship by local businesses, neighborhood participation, media coverage, and other means of stimulating interest in and support for your recycling effort.
- Make sure that you have a safe and convenient place for the storage of your collected recyclables. A large garage will do nicely. You can save space by crushing cans, but be certain that the recycling center will accept crushed aluminum.
- Accumulate a significant amount of recyclable material before you deliver it to the center.

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FACT SHEET

THE WICHITA COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY RECYCLING CENTER

LOCATION: 3151 South West Street, Wichita, Kansas

PURPOSE: The efficient recycling of all glass containers and aluminum cans regardless of their source.

EMPLOYMENT: Four full-time persons have been hired for the recycling center; more will be added as service needs mandate.

COOPERATING COMPANIES: Container Recovery Corporation (CRC), a subsidiary of Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, Missouri.
Liberty Glass Company, Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

METHODOLOGY: The recycling center's staff will purchase used aluminum cans and glass containers at a published price adjusted daily.
A collecting and crushing machine located inside the center will mash aluminum cans and blow them through a conveying tube into a large, covered trailer parked immediately outside. The cans will then be transported to a CRC reprocessing center. All glass containers will be crushed and stored in

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large cardboard boxes for pick-up by Liberty glass.

CAPACITY:

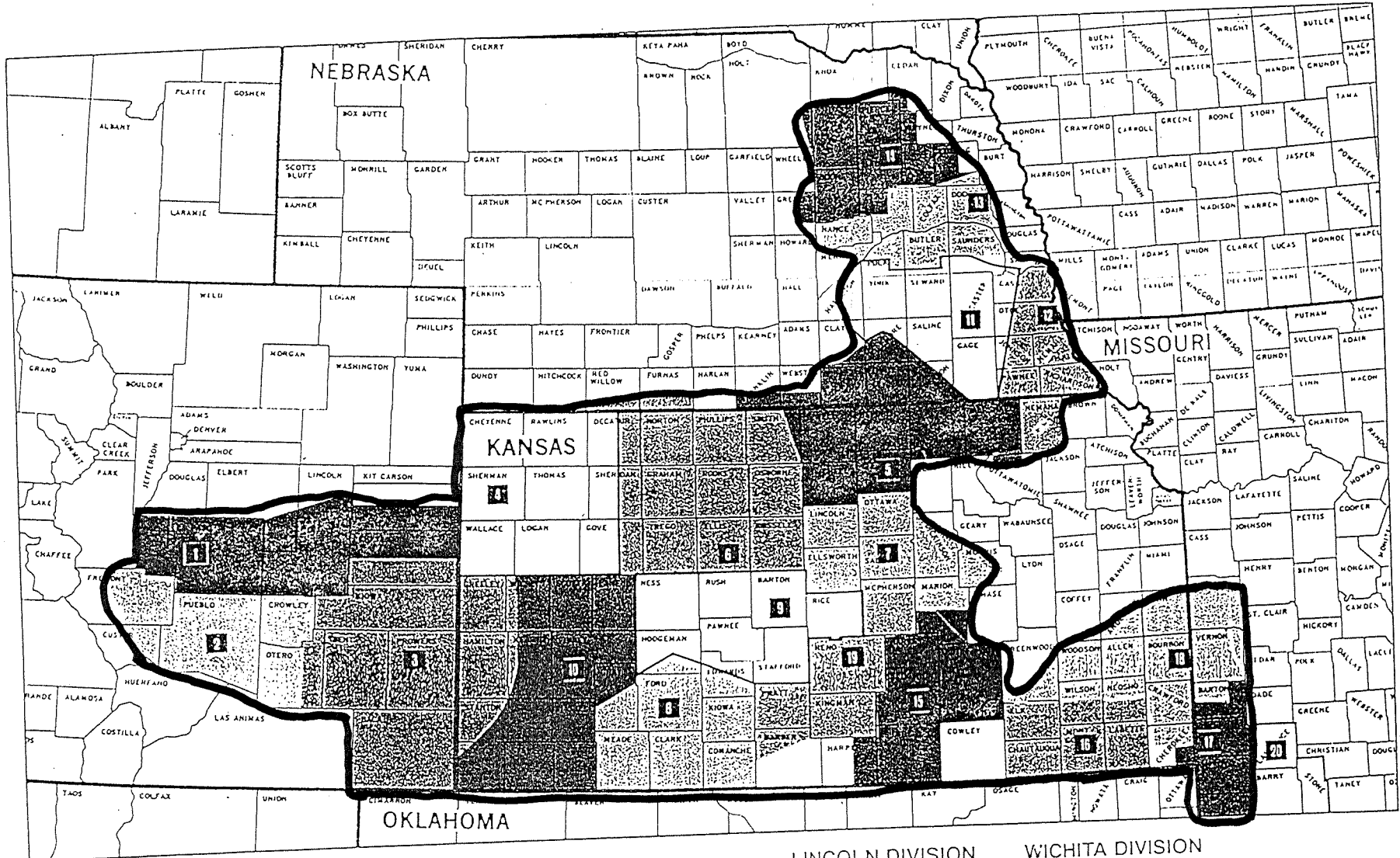
At peak operation with present staffing and equipment, the recycling center can process 2500 pounds of aluminum cans and 1500 pounds of glass containers per day.

OPERATION:

Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling Company will operate its new recycling center as a not-for-profit entity. The company is exploring options for profit-making ventures for schools, clubs, and charitable organizations. Wichita Coca-Cola Bottling will continue to purchase its glass and aluminum packaging from current sources.

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COLORADO DIVISION

- 1** Colorado Springs
Orin Bly
- 2** Pueblo
Leonard Mize
- 3** Lamar
Tony Stark
- 4** Goodland
Dyron Elliott
- Dave Herman
District Manager

VICTORIA DIVISION

- 5** Concordia
Jerry Slabecker
- 6** Victoria
Rick Smith
- 7** Salina
Scott Dixon
- 8** Dodge City
Tim Herman
- 9** Great Bend
Dennis Sullivan
- 10** Garden City
Neal Hermann
- Dale Bunn
District Manager

LINCOLN DIVISION

- 11** Lincoln
Gary Todd
- 12** Nebraska City
Cliff Allen
- 13** Fremont
Terry Buntmeyer
- 14** Hartink
Mark Hobson
- Gary Todd
District Manager

WICHITA DIVISION

- 15** Wichita West Street
Steve Classon
- 16** Independence
Keith Payne
- 17** Joplin
Kevin Ingwerson
- 18** Fort Scott
Mark Coering
- 19** Hutchinson
Marty Sander
- 20** Aurora
Sherman Sutherland
- Marvin Albertson
District Manager

THE WICHITA *Coca-Cola* BOTTLING COMPANY SALES TERRITORY

MARJORIE VAN BUREN'S RESPONSE TO REPRESENTATIVE MILLER'S REQUEST
FOR COPY INFORMATION

"I have sketched below my experience with cost of using recycled paper for copying of my newsletter.

I tried unsuccessfully to buy recycled paper locally. So as a trial situation, to see what could be done, I ordered two reams of 100% recycled paper from a mail-order source which cost me 1½¢ per sheet (including shipping, relatively high for a small order). Kinko's charged me 5¢ per side to run my newsletter on my own paper. So compared with regular copying costs of 6¢ per side, I was actually saving money by using the "least impact" 100% recycled.

recycled (100% my paper)

5¢ x 2 = 10 + 1½¢ per double-side copy

virgin

6¢ x 2 = 12 = 12¢ per double-side copy

Kinko's recycled

(8¢ x 1) + (7¢ x 1) = 15¢ per double-side copy

I suspect I'm now being charged for the fact that Kinko's is the only local copy center supplying recycled copying, but I do want to encourage them to keep offering it."

(Response typed from penciled writing by Committee Secretary)

ATTACHMENT 30

Governmental Organization

2/20/90