

MICROFILM DIVIDER

OMB/RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

SFN 2053 (2/85) 5M



ROLL NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

4030

2001 SENATE POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS

SCR 4030

2001 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. SCR 4030

Senate Political Subdivisions Committee

☐ Conference Committee

Hearing Date February 15, 2001

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
1		X	19.6-46.8
3/1/01 2	x		0.0-4.8
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Mary Jo Webster</i>			

Minutes:

The hearing was opened on SCR 4030.

MARY CHRISTENSON, Dakota Resource Council. SENATOR TIM MATHERN: Prime sponsor of this resolution. I see this resolution as addressing two major problems in North Dakota. One being that we have a low volume of recyclable items and we have difficulty in transporting items in such a large state. And this resolution basically suggests we study the possibility of using our present system called Project Safe Send, expand that system to include all recyclable and see if we can address this issue in a comprehensive manner in the state. MARY CHRISTENSON: This bill actually has two parts to it. One of which would be to study the possibilities in expanding the solid waste reduction programs in the state, and the other part of the bill deals specifically with Project Safe Send and Judy Carlson from the Agriculture Department here, she administers that project and will answer any questions that you might have. Technical questions about the program itself. The two parts of this are a little bit different.

Project Safe Send deals with specifically with agricultural chemicals. The way I understand it, and correctly if I am wrong, they have a traveling program, that goes to different parts of the state and they advertise for people to bring these chemical in. What were suggesting perhaps the communities could benefit from this as well, and people could within the communities, instead of just the farmers could bring in household hazardous waste for this Project Safe Send to deal with. Because, as of right now, in the rural areas in North Dakota, there is no way for people to deal with hazardous waste that they might have. This would include gardening chemicals, any kind of things like that, perhaps garden chemicals that they saved or shouldn't use this particular one anymore in your garden that is considered unsafe for people to store it in their sheds. They don't know what to do with it, or they dispose of it in a unsafe manner. That's what we're thinking of as far as public Safe Send go. Most of the bill, deals specifically with reducing waste and I have included in Linda's testimony some facts that I got from the North Dakota State Dept. of Health about waste issues in North Dakota. One of the big things, the big problems in the state, has been that has come to my attention has been tire disposal. (Reference on tape Meter#23.8) Only 18 % are recycled or used as tire drive fuel in out of state markets. We're just saying help with us in the program that might help individuals like us to deal with waste and help reduce the waste in our landfills. SENATOR WATNE: You said that the program Safe Send is administered by the North Dakota Department of Agriculture. MARY CHRISTENSON: that's correct. SENATOR WATNE: Do you know how, big that program is, how many fe's, how they operate. MARY CHRISTENSON: I think that Judy Carlson can answer those questions. She is the administrator of that program. SENATOR LYSON: In listing to you, I was, trying to figure out if you knew that process of industrial waste in the oil field and I know that in Williams County, we have two industrial waste landfills which are very heavily placed and monitored. I

don't know if that's the only one that you guys looked at something like this to. MARY

CHRISTENSON: I am aware of those types of waste disposal sites, but we do not include those in the study resolution we only included them in the municipal solid waste, landfills. And that would be something else to look at down the road. You know, how those are doing, how they are being managed. SENATOR LYSON: I would guess that maybe an opening for other industrial wastes, we only right now, its only allowed from the oil field. However, the county commissioners in the Health Department in the last year did give permission for asbestos to be placed in there, against my objections. So that is an area an and that is a well defined process in and I would hope that those people would get involved if your having a study to be into something like this cause it is very knowledgeable about what's going on. MARY

CHRISTENSON: That is a good suggestion. I guess that the spaced then chemicals are taken elsewhere and Judy can tell us where they are, and I believe some of them are actually recycled and reused. REP. MARAGOS: I am one of the cosponsors. I think this is a very important study that would help go a long way in answering some of the questions that we always have arise in this state about solid waste. So I would certainly hope that this committee would give this a favorable recommendation. SENATOR WATNE: Do you think our Sawyer landfill will be included in this? REP. MARAGOS: That thought had occurred to me and the landfill did have some controversy to it. So I suppose from that standpoint, you know, I mean if we, the more we can learn about these things I think the better off we are, so I don't know that it would negatively impact anything that's' going on out there, but, information is good to have. LINDA WEISS: I am from rural Belfield, ND. I am also a member of the Dakota Resource Council and co-chair of our affiliate the Badlands Area Resource Council. See written testimony. SENATOR COOK: Linda, for years, my wife and I recycle glass products. We took them to the recycle bin for glass.

And after about three years of doing that, I found out that they weren't being recycled at all. The recycle bins were just being hauled to the landfill and the reason was the economics of the cost of actually separating the glass or recycling or whatever. If a study was done, would it probably reveal some of the economics that challenge recycle efforts? LINDA WEISS: I believe it would.

I've had an opportunity to visit a recycling place in Minot, and I see that they have a ready market for several of the recyclable materials. SENATOR COOK: Glass being one of them?

LINDA WEISS: Right now its clothing or cloth and paper goods, cardboard. What's variable to the market, what they are able to market that's what keeps them going. I think there is something that we could develop with plastics as well, we're not doing. There is a lot of things with plastics.

SENATOR WATNE: We also do have aluminum cans, but, as I understand there was a study done, and by a group within the Health Department on recycling and that I remember seeing the map at one time where these recycling plants would be located as its divided up; our populations needs based, so on and so forth. I understand there was some quite in depth studies on it to see if it would be cost productive. Do you know anything about those studies that have been done?

LINDA WEISS: No, I do not, I slowly become acquainted with the idea of that, just as there are water sheds, there are waste shed areas. That is something that to be studied like how there might be a need for setting up a satellite system that feeds into a bigger system. JUDY CARLSON:

State Agricultural Department. I am just here to answer any questions you might have about Safe Send. We didn't have any written prepared testimony. SENATOR COOK: Judy, who all can

participate in Safe Send? JUDY CARLSON: Right now anyone can. We have the funding, up until this legislative session have had the funding available to take any pesticides from urban or rural. However, one of the types of chemicals we usually say they have to be pesticides because pesticides and manufacturing fees pay through the HERP PROGRAM, that funds PROJECT

SAFE SEND. There are other household chemicals that do have EPA d numbers that pay into the HERB fund that we don't collect. I think the HERB fund gives back for quite a bit of projects right now. SENATOR COOK: So there maybe some chemicals in my shed that I could not take there? JUDY CARLSON: Yes. That happens at our collection sites. Even farm people bring in other chemicals, they may bring in paint, there is an interest in fluorescent light bulbs to, through, cause Minnesota has program where they collect fluorescent light bulbs and recycle them. I've had farm wife's that clean out their sheds and they come in and our contractor has to pick through what pesticides and what isn't. Then they take the rest home and they are kind of angry, saying they will just dump it in the shelter belt. They spend a lot of effort to clean up stuff, they bring it in, and then we can't take it. SENATOR COOK: If I was to show up with all of my chemicals that I have, and was sent home with chemicals you wouldn't take, what would I do with those items? JUDY CARLSON: Some of them can be legally land filled. SENATOR COOK: Okay. JUDY CARLSON: That's where they will go hopefully they just don't throw them in the ditch on the way in. SENATOR LEE: Could you tell us what the HERP fund is? JUDY CARLSON: The HERP fund is the Environment and Range Protection fund and there is several bills in, usually it is part of our Department of Agriculture budget bill. It was created in 1991. Right now this fee is \$300 per pesticide, paid in every other year. There was a sunset clause in last session so its now, \$350 a biennium per product. It brings in approximately \$2 million sum dollars a biennium. It funds programs like the noxious weed program, minor youth, project safe send, there is a harmonization committee that is looking at getting funding this session. Of those products, that pay in about 80% of them are actually household pesticides including cleaners like Clorox. SENATOR FLAKOLL: There is a number of products that over the years have pulled off or banned. There is no negative ramifications. I mean do you take all

those products if they have been pulled the shelves and said that you can't use this and you need to get of from storage. Does your program take those and are there any sanctions for illegal chemicals that somebody may have in their possession that they want to turn into you? Are they immune from any? JUDY CARLSON: We take any pesticides. It is a very non regulatory program. Actually, if they are "illegal pesticides" just storing them is not illegal, using them is illegal. If its something like DDT you can no longer use it, so if our pesticide inspector saw you using it that would be violation. Bringing into the program, there is no penalties at this point it is entirely free, in fact if we have large quantities our contractor will go on site and pick it up for you at no charge. All of waste is incinerated if its pesticides. SENATOR POLOVITZ: If I brought up something that you would not take back, your telling me then, people probably throw it in the shelter belts right, or anywhere, put it in the garbage can, and the city would put into the garbage can and it still goes out into the landfill. Why doesn't the Health Department say we'll take any of this stuff and the Health Department make the decision as to how it is dispersed or gotten rid off? JUDY CARLSON: Right now the program is administered through the Agricultural Department and this program, the legislation says its agricultural pesticide. The contractors that we use also in other states do household waste collections, they recycle products, they do paint recycling so possible the same contractor are already there. We pay for the mobilization for them to come in the state that we could have them be doing those other things and get a different price for recycling or those other products. The Health Department serves on our State Advisory Board but they don't have any programs right now to deal with those kind of wastes. Some communities do, the city of Fargo has a household recycling program, and they have a permanent facility at this time. As far as people that are small home quantities, sometimes when they budget, depending on who's on site we just take it. I am kind of partial to little old

ladies if they haul it in, I just throw it in the pesticide waste. But then it all does get incinerated at \$.91 a pound.

Hearing closed on SCR4030.

Committee Discussion:

Senator Cook , it takes a motion...we can certainly do that.

Senator Lee moved for a Do Pass on 4030. Senator Polovitz, 2nd.

Senator Watne: Much of this I believe is being taken care now by the cities. Project Safe Send, does to the rural. I know that the Health Department has done extensive studies. I just don't think this is needed, but that's' my opinion.

Senator Mathern: I guess, when I drive into Fargo and I look at the landfill and hold my nose as I drive by each time and see that growing as fast as the city, I got interested in recycling a couple of years ago and do everything that the city provides. Glass, plastic, paper and all. Its amazing how very little garbage I have to dump out with a compactor to top it off. I think something like this will help to create an awareness. We really need to get the message out. I would be hopeful that it would be beneficial.

Senator Polovitz: Maybe there have been studies, but I think what is needed is to get all these studies together and evaluate them. Bring together all the studies through this resolution, the studies that have been done. The study of the studies.

Senator Lee: Perhaps, in the event that the motion passes I just want to get it on the table.

Whoever is the carrier could check with the Health Department concerning Senator Watne's study and could bring that information to the floor as well, unless you would rather do that before we act on the motion.

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Senator Cook: Is that information important to you as far as making this decision? This is to one I think. We could certainly hold it for a week if we want, or a day. Senator Lee, I withdraw my motion if Senator Polovitz withdraws the 2nd and perhaps the clerk or intern could check with the Health Department concerning whether or not there is a survey that would not be duplicative. Senator Polovitz: I'll go along with this. Senator Lee: and then maybe we could act on it, later or tomorrow or whatever. No sense on having a long hold on it.

Discussion Closed.

March 1, 2001 Tape 2, Side A Meter #0.0-4.8

Senator Cook opened the committee for discussion on SCR4030. At the end of the discussion the committee made a decision.

Senator Watne moved for a Do Not Pass

Senator Lee- 2nd

Roll call vote: 6 Yeas, 1 Nay, 1 Absent

Carrier: Senator Watne

March 1, 2001 Tape 2 Side A Meter # 0.0- 4.8

SCR 4030

SENATOR COOK and the committee held open discussion of the bills heard.

SENATOR WATNE: This is one where I gave you some of the copies of publications and things that we found so quickly on the e-mail or the Internet. I believe this is being done. I think both are very important resolutions and studies that are being asked for this year. Rather than clutter the issues this is one I don't believe is needed. It's being done.

If its' in order Senator Watne moved a Do Not Pass
Senator *Lee* 2nd

SENATOR POLOVITZ: We're doing it in Grand Forks. You're doing it in Fargo and I suppose in a lot of the larger cities. Is the focus of this to enlarge this concept with the smaller cities that probably aren't doing it?

SENATOR WATNE: If you look at some of the material that I gave you, those things are being studied already, by the Health Department Coordination. SENATOR POLOVITZ: So its' going to be more inclusive. SENATOR WATNE: Yes. SENATOR WATNE: The way I look at it. SENATOR LEE: Mr. Chairman, only that I think that is true. There is a lot of that kind of data available and also the Health Department continues to work on landfills, but I know that the cost of recycling for low-density population areas becomes really prohibitive. It isn't that we all shouldn't do it, but, it's really expensive particularly when there is not much money for the product in many cases. I know when we were in Minot visiting the vocational workshop up there, they had a huge stack of newspapers in there warehouse at that time because they had no market for it. They are still collecting newspapers because people are in the habit of putting them out. But, you have to find a place to sell them. That is a big issue. So, if you have little quantity, its just not practical. SENATOR COOK: We bag all of our newspapers at home and I hate to say this cause my wife takes them somewhere and I am not to sure where she takes them. Is there not dumpsters around where they are picked up? SENATOR LEE: I take my Bismarck newspapers home because it is easier than trying to find a place to bring them here. I had a car-load last week. SENATOR POLOVITZ: In turning this thing down, would we be sending the wrong message, I mean a negative message towards. It can be explained very easily on the floor why there is no doubt about that. But even so, how is this reported by the papers and to the public? I can just see the headlines now. "Senate turns down bill for recycling". SENATOR LEE: That's why we get paid the big bucks for Senator Polovitz and take all that flak. SENATOR WATNE: I can also see headlines that we were an astute committee in not duplicating services in duplicating things. SENATOR CHRISTENSON: Yes! SENATOR CHRISTENSON: This isn't a bill. This is a study resolution and I think that makes a very big difference. What we're saying is were already doing this and we don't want to duplicate, and as nearly as I can tell most everything in here is covered one way or another. And it's not like this is a issue that nobody cares about, or nobody is paying attention to. If it were low key and we we're just starting that would be a different thing, but, I don't think this needs endorsing in this

expanding the Project Safe Send, the rural communities and I think we have testimony that's available to just about anybody who wants it right now. SENATOR LYSON: I think that, when you talk about rural communities, all rural communities bring their trash down to the landfill at Williston. They take what they want out of there and recycle it and bury the rest. Its' in the works. I agree with Senator Lee that... SENATOR POLOVITZ: I just had to express my point of view. I hope you don't mind, but I wanted to get a feel for it. SENATOR COOK: Further testimony or discussion.

Do not Pass on SCR 4030

Roll call vote: 6 Yeas, 1 No, 1 Absent

Carrier: Senator Watne

Date: Feb. 15, 2001
Roll Call Vote #: /

2001 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. *SC R 4030*

Senate	Political Subdivisions	Committee
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☐ Subcommittee on _____

or

☐ Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken *No Pass / Withdrawn status*

Motion Made By Sen. Lee Seconded By Sen. Palovitz

[illegible]

Total (Yes) _____ No _____

Absent

Floor Assignment

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

Date: *Mar. 1, 2001*
Roll Call Vote #: */*

2001 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO. *SC 4030*

Senate	Political Subdivisions	Committee
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☐ Subcommittee on _____
or
☐ Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number

Action Taken *As Not Pass*

Motion Made By Sen. Watson Seconded By Sen. Lee

[illegible]

Total (Yes) 6 No 1

Absent /

Floor Assignment Sen. Watne

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent:

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)
March 1, 2001 4:28 p.m.

Module No: SR-35-4646
Carrier: Watne
Insert LC: . Title: .

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

SCR 4030: Political Subdivisions Committee (Sen. Cook, Chairman) recommends DO NOT PASS (6 YEAS, 1 NAY, 1 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). SCR 4030 was placed on the Eleventh order on the calendar.

2001 TESTIMONY

SCR 4030

North Dakota Department of Health - Division of Waste Management

I need a publication about ...?

Below is a listing of publications available from Waste Management. By *clicking* the **highlighted** item, an electronic copy of the document will be provided. Some of these documents are in Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF), and will be so noted. You will need to install an Adobe Acrobat Reader on your computer before viewing these files. Click here to [download Adobe Acrobat Reader](#).

Some publications are continually updated and are available by fax. These documents may be requested by e-mail to the contact specified in the publication explanation.

We will be continually adding and updating the documents found in this section, so check it often for the current version.

The customer agrees that the use of this service is entirely at the user's risk. The North Dakota Department of Health, Division of Waste Management services are provided as is, without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including without limitation any warranty for information provided through or in connection with this service.

The lists contained in this website should not be considered as a complete list of available services, an endorsement of any kind nor an indication of compliance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations. Further, the Department advises you to evaluate the services and compliance history of the company you choose to manage your wastes and materials.

Information requests for documents may be made directly to [Steve Herda](#). Comments about this pages content may be forwarded to the [Webmaster](#).

Hazardous Waste Publications

The Hazardous Waste Program is preparing a series of management outlines. These management outlines give a brief description of the minimum requirements for compliance with applicable regulations.

[Management Outline for Agricultural Spills, Reporting and Remediation \[PDF\]](#)

[Management Outline for Used Antifreeze \[PDF\]](#)

[Management Outline for Miscellaneous Paint Wastes \[PDF\]](#)

[Management Outline for Used Oil Filters \[PDF\]](#)

[Management Outline for Lead-Based Paint Debris \[PDF\]](#)

[Management Outline for Polychlorinated Biphenyls \(PCBs\) Wastes \[PDF\]](#)

[Management Outline for Onsite Distillation Units and Stillbottoms \[PDF\]](#)

[Management Outline for Sump and Pit Wastes \[PDF\]](#)

Management Outline for Used Oil Collection Centers [PDF]

North Dakota Hazardous Waste Compliance Guide (August, 1999) [PDF]

North Dakota Hazardous Waste Compliance Guide (May, 2000) [PDF]

Managing Used Oil: A Guide for Businesses [PDF]

Weekly Container Inspection Logsheet [PDF]

Solid Waste Publications

The Solid Waste Program is preparing a series of pamphlets designed for household use in proper management of household quantities of waste materials. The pamphlet gives an average person a practical best management method for specific wastes.

Household Publications:

North Dakota Recycling Pamphlet (September, 1999) [PDF]

North Dakota Automotive Fluids Pamphlet [PDF]

North Dakota Household Hazardous Waste Pamphlet (currently under revision)

Business Publications:

North Dakota Scrap Metal and Automotive Recycling Directory (March 2000)[PDF]

Recycling in North Dakota

Solid Waste Guidelines:

Financial Assurance Mechanisms for Closure and Postclosure for Publicly and Privately Owned Landfills Under Chapter 33-20-14 NDAC (August 2000)[PDF]

Liability Requirement Guidelines for Industrial Waste Landfills Under Chapter 33-20-14 NDAC (August 2000)[PDF]

Closure and Postclosure Care Cost Estimates for Publicly and Privately Owned Landfills Under Chapter 33-20-14 NDAC (August 2000)[PDF]

Waste Management Rules

- **North Dakota Hazardous Waste Management Rules (July 1, 1997)**
 - **North Dakota Hazardous Waste Management Rules Cover Page**
 - **Hazardous Waste Management, North Dakota Century Code 23-20.3**
 - **Hazardous Waste Rules Index**
 - **Chapter 33-24-01, General Provisions**
 - **Chapter 33-24-02, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste**
 - **Chapter 33-24-03, Standards for Generators**
 - **Chapter 33-24-04, Standards for Transporters**
 - **Chapter 33-24-05, Standards for TSDFs**
 - **Chapter 33-24-05, Standards for TSDFs (Appendices)**
 - **Chapter 33-24-06, Permits**

- Chapter 33-24-07, Permitting Procedures
- North Dakota Underground Storage Tank Rules (April 1, 1992)
 - Chapter 33-24-08, Technical Standards and Corrective Action Requirements for Owners and Operators of Underground Storage Tanks
- North Dakota Solid Waste Management Rules (May 1, 1999)
 - North Dakota Solid Waste Management Rules Cover Page
 - North Dakota Solid Waste Management Rules Title Page
 - Solid Waste Management, North Dakota Century Code 23-29
 - Solid Waste Rules, North Dakota Administrative Code 33-20

Some documents are available for purchase. If you would like to order any of these documents, [click here](#).

Publications are also available directly from EPA's National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP). This page allows you to order EPA documents in several different ways. Please follow the directions provided at this page for ease in ordering EPA documents.

[Health Department Home Page](#)
[Waste Management Home Page](#)

Updated: January 2, 2001
Created: June, 1996
Created by: Stephen Herda

Solid Waste Program

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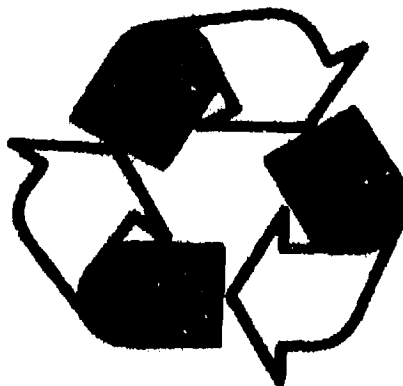
Updated: January 23, 2001

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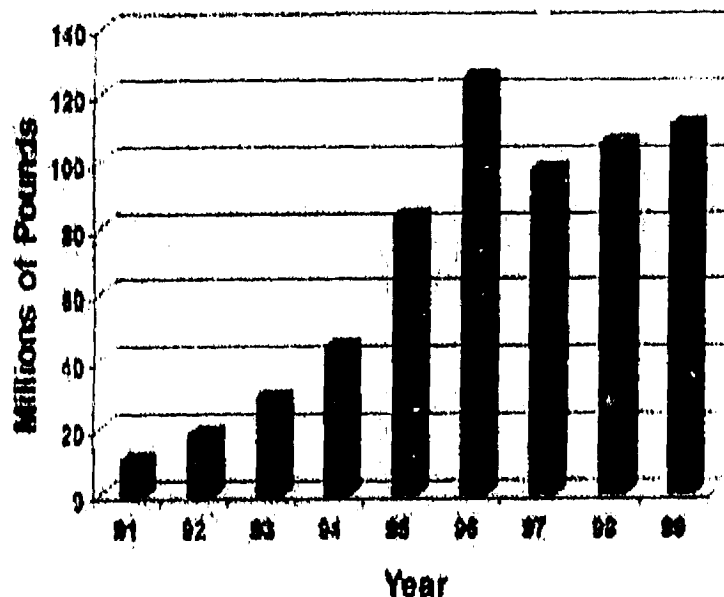
Recycling Works!

Post-Consumer Recycling Grows in North Dakota



Recycling Grows

The Growth of Recycling



Post-consumer recycling includes steel and aluminum cans, plastic and glass containers, corrugated cardboard, office paper, newspaper, computer paper, magazines and other paper products.

The North Dakota Department of Health estimates each citizen generates 4.3 pounds of garbage every day, resulting in 500,000 tons of garbage every year.

North Dakotans recycled more than 110 million pounds of trash in 1999. This equals 55,000 tons of trash not buried in the state's landfills.

Depositing garbage in a landfill typically costs \$25 per ton. That means the 55,000 tons of recycled trash saved \$1.4 million dollars in

landfill fees.

Imagine if one landfill served the state and had room for 40 years of waste. The current recycling rate of 11 percent would add more than four years of useful life to that landfill.

Recycling Saves

Twenty percent of the solid waste generated in North Dakota could be recycled easily. In larger cities, the amount could easily be 30 percent.

Landfill space is expensive because we must protect the groundwater under landfills.



Using recycled materials in the manufacturing process saves energy, as compared to using "extracted" materials.



Natural resources are saved, especially fossil fuels, metals and other non-renewable resources.

Recycling Costs

Recycling does have some costs. Ideally, however, the recycling costs should be offset by the disposal costs savings.

High levels of customer service -- whether a recycling program or a garbage collection program -- cost more. For example, curbside collection is more expensive than drop-off service. Multiple garbage pickups per week and high volumes can make garbage costs soar.

Because their fees should reflect the actual amount of disposed waste, volume-based programs encourage waste reduction and recycling. In such programs, if you throw away less, your disposal costs are less.

Know your costs and then recycle!

Recycling Works

North Dakota's recycling centers provide more than 400 part-time and full-time jobs. About one-half of the part-time jobs at 14 recycling job centers are held by people with disabilities.

When one considers scrap metal processors, auto salvage yards, textile recyclers, composting, second-hand stores and all other recyclers in North Dakota, there actually may be more than 1,000 part-time and full-time jobs created by recycling.

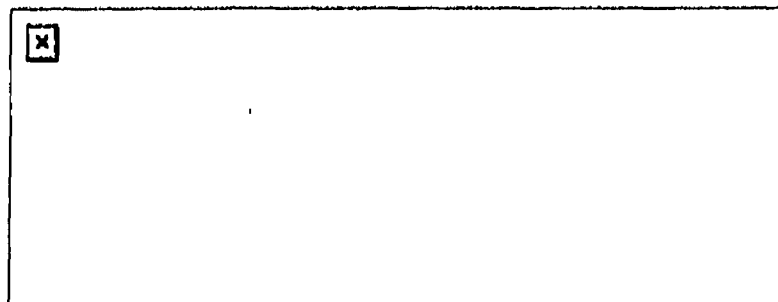
Jobs associated with post-consumer recycling are true economic development. The sale of high quality raw materials brings new wealth into our state. And the recycling companies are often North Dakota-owned businesses that save the rate payer thousands of dollars in waste offset costs!

Recycling Rates



White paper is easy to recycle in North Dakota!

Markets



The following processors market 80 percent of the state's recyclables:

4Rs Recycling

191 11th Ave N, Carrington, North Dakota 58421
(701) 652-2589

Earth Recycling Inc.

PO Box 836, Minot, North Dakota 58701
(701) 852-0738 Fax (701) 839-8697

Friendship Recycling

Grafton, ND 58237
(701) 352-0060, Ext. 24

Ken's Sanitation and Recycling

PO Box 344, Fargo, North Dakota 58107
(218) 236-7940 Fax (218) 287-3859

Minnkota Recycling

420 7th St N, Fargo, North Dakota 58102
(701) 293-8428 Fax (701) 293-0813

Minot Vocational Adjustment Workshop

PO Box 1030, Minot, North Dakota 58702
(701) 852-1014 Fax (701) 852-1139

Recyclers Protecting Nature

PO Box 14627, Grand Forks, North Dakota 58208
(701) 772-2629 Fax (701) 772-8610

Waste Management of Bismarck

310 Enterprise St, Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
(701) 255-1788 Fax (701) 258-4826

Waste Management of Fargo

1240 41st NW, Fargo, North Dakota 58102
(701) 282-9552 Fax (701) 282-3908

Waste Management of Grand Forks

PO Box 14627, Grand Forks, ND 58208
(701) 772-1014 Fax (701) 772-8610

Waste Management of Wahpeton

1016 11th Ave SE, Wahpeton, ND 57075
(701) 642-2995 Fax (701) 642-2555

Resources

Recycling Coordinators

State of North Dakota

PO Box 5520, Bismarck, ND 58506
(701) 328-5166 Fax (701) 328-5200

University of North Dakota

PO Box 9032, Grand Forks, ND 58202
(701) 777-4878 Fax (701) 777-3071

City of Fargo

2301 8th Ave N, Fargo, ND 58102
(701) 298-6944 Fax (701) 241-8109

City of Grand Forks

PO Box 5200, Grand Forks, ND 58206
(701) 746-2570 Fax (701) 772-0266

Recycling Associations

ND Solid Waste Management Assn

PO Box 3241, Fargo ND 58108-3241
(701) 476-6744 Fax (701) 241-8109

North Dakota Recyclers' Assn

PO Box 45, Wimbledon, ND 58492
(701) 435-2362

Mid-Continent Recycling Assn

PO Box 5520, Bismarck ND 58506-5520
(701) 328-5170 Fax (701) 328-5200

Additional Information

- Local public health units
- NDSU Extension Service
- City public works officials
- ND League of Cities
- Tribal recycling officer
- USEPA hotline: 1-800-424-3496
- Community yellow pages

Health Department Home Page

Waste Management Home Page

Submitted by: Robert Tubbs

Revised: October 12, 2000

Dakota Resource Council

418 Rosser Ave. Suite 301b
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501
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e-mail: <drc@btigate.com>

Testimony for SCR 4030
Senate Political Subdivisions Committee
16 February, 2001

Chairman Cook and Members of the Committee,

My name is Linda Weiss. I am from rural Belthold, ND. I am also a member of DRC and a member of DRC's "Affiliate, Belthold Area Resource Council."
This study resolution represents the work of a group that DRC convened to address the challenge of recycling in North Dakota. I am presenting this testimony for that group today.

This resolution directs the legislative council to assess the benefits of expanding waste reduction programs in the state and to identify any impediments to this process.

Landfills are a valuable resource. Today in North Dakota, we have only 14 municipal solid waste landfills. It is costly to construct new landfills, and difficult to site them. Therefore, the more we can do to reduce the volume of waste which goes into our landfills, the more money we will save in the future.

Paper makes up approximately 40% of the waste stream. Over half of this paper can easily be recycled in North Dakota now. In other words, if we could just keep paper out of the garbage, we could extend the life of our landfills by 25%. What a savings that would be to the people of this state. And the good news is that there are markets for paper.

What are the markets for recyclable materials? How can we educate people to recycle? What problems would we face? These are the things we hope the Council will study.

We are also asking the Council to study the effects of expanding Project Safe Send to rural communities. This is a program administered by the North Dakota Department of Agriculture in which unused farm chemicals are collected and recycled or disposed of in a safe manner.

We feel that a program like this which would also collect household hazardous waste would be very beneficial. Many people store and dispose of unused household and garden chemicals in an unsafe manner. This would provide them with a safe way to dispose of them.

We ask you to support this resolution.

Issues in N.D. Waste Management

In the United States, the amount of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) we generate increases by about 2 percent per year.

Based on current waste disposal rates, three of the four MSW landfills in eastern North Dakota, have less than 10 years of permitted disposal capacity remaining.

Landfill space is valuable because of more complex permitting, construction, operation, monitoring, financial assurance and closure requirements.

The technological revolution could significantly increase toxic materials, especially lead, being disposed in our landfills.

The 1991 Legislative session established waste reduction/recycling goals of 40% by 2000.

A few cities, such as Langdon and Devils Lake, utilizing effective education coupled with waste reduction, recycling and yard waste composting programs, have reduced waste disposed in landfills by as much as 40 to 50 percent; however, most cities' waste reduction/recycling levels are less than half that amount.

North Dakota could help reduce disposal costs and increase landfill life through reducing and recycling paper, yard waste, wood and metal for which there are ready markets. About 2/3 of our waste includes:

- Paper, 38 percent
- Yard waste (grass and leaves), 13 percent
- Wood, 5 percent
- Metal, 8 percent.

Virtually all recyclable materials are marketed out of state.

About 650,000 passenger and light truck tires are discarded each year in North Dakota. Estimates indicate:

- 47% are illegally dumped or stockpiled;
- 35% are land-filled, taking valuable space; and
- 18% are recycled or used as tire-derived-fuel at out-of-state markets.

There is an established market in North Dakota for scrap tires to be used as fuel in a power plant; however, due to processing constraints, no tire derived fuel (tdf) is being utilized.

The solid waste industry in North Dakota employs thousands of citizens throughout the state in waste recycling, collection, processing, and disposal.