

HJR

31

STATE OF ALASKA
1991 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Revision Date: April 5, 1991

Department Affected: LAA

Title: Pollution Prevention, Waste
Reduction and Recycling

BRU: _____

Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer

Component: _____

Requestor: House State Affairs Committee

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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Expenditures/Revenues: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97
PERSONAL SERVICES	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS: N/A

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact:

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

Prepared By: House State Affairs Committee

Phone: 465-4859

Division: _____

Date: April 5, 1991

Approved by Commissioner: Representative Gene Kubina, Chair

Agency: House State Affairs Committee

Date: April 5, 1991

Distribution (by preparer): Legislative Finance, Legislative Sponsor, Requestor, OMB, & Impacted Agency(ies).

Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



REPRESENTATIVE FRAN ULMER

April 10, 1991

TO: Senator Pat Rodey, Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee

FROM: Representative Fran Ulmer

RE: HJR 31

I would like to request a hearing for HJR 31: A Resolution Relating to Pollution Prevention, Waste Prevention, and Recycling.

HJR 31 will designate the week of April 21-27 as Waste Reduction and Recycling Week in Alaska. This resolution acknowledges the environmental and economic benefits of pollution prevention, waste reduction, and recycling. It also encourages local community groups throughout the state, such as the Friends of Recycling here in Juneau, as well as appropriate municipal and state recycling task forces, to cooperatively sponsor community activities that will promote recycling and waste reduction awareness.

Because of the time restrictions inherent in this resolution, I request that a hearing be scheduled at your earliest convenience. Quick passage of HJR 31 will encourage and enable communities outside of Juneau to sponsor similar Recycling Fairs during that week. Such activities provide timely opportunities for community awareness and participation in all forms of recycling efforts.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

District 4B — Juneau
P.O. Box V • Juneau, Alaska 99811-3100 • (907) 465-4947



Recycled Paper

Co.	Co.
Dept.	Phone # 465-2916
Fax # 465-2287	Fax # 465-2665

II

S. J. RES. 70

To establish April 15, 1991, as "National Recycling Day".

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 7 (legislative day, February 6), 1991

Mr. Lieberman (for himself, Mr. Chafee, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Burdick, Mr. Pell, Mr. Warner, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Domenici, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Durenberger, Mr. Lautenberg, Mr. Conrad, Mr. Murkowski, Mr. Ford, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Levin, Mr. Adams, Mr. Nunn, Mr. Kerry, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Cranston, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Gore, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Akaka, Mr. Sanford, Mr. Bumpers, Mr. Moynihan, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Gorton, Mr. Wellstone, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Graham, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Sarbanes, Mr. Symms, Mr. Daschle, Mr. DeConcini, Mr. D'Amato, Mr. Reid, Mr. Thurmond, Mr. Lugar, Mrs. Kassebaum, Mr. Kasten, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Packwood, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Biden, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Breaux, Mr. Simon, Mr. Boren, Mr. Metzenbaum, Mr. Roth, Mr. Heinz, Mr. Brown, Mr. Grassley, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Helms, Mr. Bond, Mr. Exon, Mr. Craig, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Kerrey, and Mr. Heflin) introduced the following joint resolution: which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

February 21 (legislative day, February 6), 1991

Committee discharged

JOINT RESOLUTION

To establish April 15, 1991, as "National Recycling Day".

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Whereas the United States generates over 160 million tons of municipal solid waste each year--almost double the amount produced in 1965, and amounting to about 3.58 pounds per person per day--and the amount is expected to increase to 190 million tons of garbage annually by the year 2000;

Whereas the continued generation of enormous volumes of solid waste each year presents unacceptable threats to human health and the environment;

Whereas the Environmental Protection Agency expects that 27 States will run out of landfill capacity for municipal solid waste within 5 years and one-third of the currently operating landfills are expected to close by 1994

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either because they are filled or because their design and operation do not meet Federal or State standards for protection of human health and the environment, and waste that is now disposed of in these facilities will have to be disposed through other means;

Whereas a significant amount of waste can be diverted from disposal by the utilization of source separation, mechanical separation and community-based recycling programs;

Whereas recycling can save energy, reduce our dependence on foreign oil, has substantial materials conservation benefits and can avoid the pollution created from extracting resources from their natural environment;

Whereas the revenues recovered by recycling programs offset the costs of solid waste management and some communities have established recycling programs which provide significant economic benefits to members of the community;

Whereas the current level of municipal solid waste recycling in the United States is low, although some communities have set a much higher rate;

Whereas to reach a goal of increased recycling, more materials need to be separated, collected, processed, marketed and manufactured into new products;

Whereas a well-developed system exists for recycling scrap metals, aluminum cans, glass and metal containers, paper and paperboard, and is reducing the quantity of waste entering landfills or incinerators and saving manufacturers energy costs;

Whereas recycling of plastics is in the early stages of development and considerable market potential exists to increase the recycling;

Whereas yard and food waste is an important part of municipal solid waste and a large potential exists for mulching and composting the waste which would save both landfill space and nourish soil, but only small amounts of this material is currently being recycled;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should enact legislative measures that will increase the amount of solid waste that is recycled;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should encourage the development of markets for recyclable goods;

Whereas Federal, State and local governments should promote the design of products that can be recycled safely and efficiently;

Whereas the success of recycling programs depends on the ability of informed consumers and businesses to make decisions regarding recycling and recycled products and to participate in recycling programs; and

Whereas the people of the United States should be encouraged to participate in educational, organizational and legislative endeavors that promote waste separation methods, community-based recycling programs and expanded utilization of recovered materials: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That April 15, 1991, is designated as "National Recycling Day", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

LEGI-SLATE Report for the 102nd Congress

Fri, April 5, 1991 12:44pm (EST)

BILL TEXT Report for H.J.R.169

As introduced in the House, March 4, 1991

102d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. J. RES. 169

To designate April 15, 1991, as "National Recycling Day".

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

March 4, 1991

Mr. Torricelli introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service

JOINT RESOLUTION

To designate April 15, 1991, as "National Recycling Day".

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Whereas the United States currently generates more than 160,000,000 tons of municipal solid waste each year, which is approximately twice the amount of municipal solid waste produced in 1965;

Whereas the United States is expected to produce approximately 190,000,000 tons of municipal solid waste each year by 2000;

Whereas the generation of enormous amounts of municipal solid waste each year presents unacceptable threats to human health and the environment;

Whereas the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that, within 5 years, 27 States will exhaust their landfill capacity for municipal solid waste;

Whereas the Environmental Protection Agency estimates that 1/3 of currently operating landfills will close by 1994, either because their capacity for municipal solid waste is exhausted or because their design and operation do not meet Federal or State standards for protection of human health and the environment, and that, consequently, other means will have to be utilized to dispose of such waste;

Whereas a significant amount of municipal solid waste can be diverted from landfill disposal by utilization of source separation, mechanical separation, and community-based recycling programs;

Whereas recycling can conserve energy and materials, reduce the dependence of the United States on foreign oil, and decrease the pollution created by extracting resources from the natural environment;

Whereas the revenues generated by recycling programs offset the costs of municipal solid waste management and provide other significant economic

benefits;

Whereas the current overall level of municipal solid waste recycling in the United States is low, even though some communities have established a high level of such recycling;

Whereas, to reach the goal of increased recycling efforts, more materials need to be separated, collected, processed, marketed, and manufactured into new products;

Whereas well developed systems for recycling scrap metals, aluminum cans, glass and metal containers, paper, and paperboard are currently reducing the amount of municipal solid waste entering landfills or incinerators and saving energy costs for manufacturers;

Whereas plastics recycling is in the early stage of development, and considerable market potential exists to increase such recycling;

Whereas yard and food waste is a significant portion of the total amount of municipal solid waste, and much untapped potential exists for mulching and composting such waste, which would save landfill space and nourish soil;

Whereas Federal, State, and local governments should enact legislation that would increase the amount of recycled municipal solid waste;

Whereas Federal, State, and local governments should encourage the development of markets for recycled goods;

Whereas Federal, State, and local governments should promote the design of products that can be safely and efficiently recycled;

Whereas the success of recycling programs depends on the willingness of informed consumers and businesses to make decisions in favor of recycling and recycled products and to participate in recycling programs; and

Whereas the people of the United States should be encouraged to participate in educational, organizational, and legislative endeavors that promote waste separation methods, community-based recycling programs, and expanded utilization of recovered materials: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That April 15, 1991, is designated as "National Recycling Day", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.



recycled paper.

Friends of Recycling

"If it's to be, it's because of you and me"

February 1991

Chairperson

June Dawson

Vice-chairperson

Marilyn Kwock

Vice-chairperson

Sandy Plotnick

Associates

Barbara Bradford

Charlette Chastain

George Figdor

Dana Focht

Marilyn Holmes

Patty Kirchhoff

Della Koelling

Joyce Sarles

Richard Steele

Student Representative

Rachael Kirchhoff

Subject: Recycling Fair on April 27, 1991 in Juneau, Alaska

We would like your participation in the Recycling Fair. Booths are available for suppliers of recycled products and providers of information on waste reduction. The fair is supported by our government and business leaders and the consumers in our capital city. We expect a great turnout and maximum visibility of your products and information.

Alaska's exposure to recycled products has been limited in the past. However, increased awareness and a new waste reduction and recycled preference law has created new and substantial demand for recycling and recycled products. The primary deterrent has been a lack of availability or strong marketing of recycled products and a market for our recyclables. Products desired include: paper and office products, packaging and containers, building and construction materials, landscaping and agricultural products, road building and traffic devices, fuel, recycling systems, and other products.

We need you to market recycled products in Alaska, to our governments, businesses and consumers. Opportunities also exist for entrepreneurs to use our waste, especially in small scale manufacturing to serve Alaska and beyond. There are various business assistance centers here in Alaska that we can refer you to if you express an interest.

We would like you to bring samples of the variety of recycled products which you manufacture or can distribute to our distributors, retailers or consumers. If you are unable to make a personal appearance to discuss and market your recycled products, perhaps a quantity of samples and literature could be sent for local volunteers to display for you. Literature and samples should include ONLY recycled products. Please do not bring non-recycled products or items unrelated to recycling.

Attendance is estimated at 500-800 and will include representative from government and business throughout Alaska. Booths at the fair are available on a first come, first served basis through March 15, 1991.

Please let us know how you are able to participate in this fair or if you are interested in opening an industry in Alaska. Thank you and we look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely
June Dawson

SUPPORT MATERIAL

P.O. Box 020675 • Juneau, AK 99802-0675 • 907-586-4716 • 907-364-3177

earth day

Please help celebrate the environment
at an earth day halibut dinner
with Denis Hayes
earth day's International Chair
Friday, April 26 • 7 p.m.
Airport Restaurant
\$25

Denis Hayes

During 1989-90 Denis was the International Chair of earth day 1990, an international campaign that enlisted 200 million active participants in 141 nations, and that reached at least 2 billion additional people through the media. In 1970, Hayes was the Executive Director of the first earth day, which involved 20 million Americans and is often credited with launching the modern environmental movement.

Denis has a law degree from Stanford University, has written more than 100 environmental publications and was awarded the John Muir Award, the Sierra Club's highest honor for lifetime contributions to the environment.

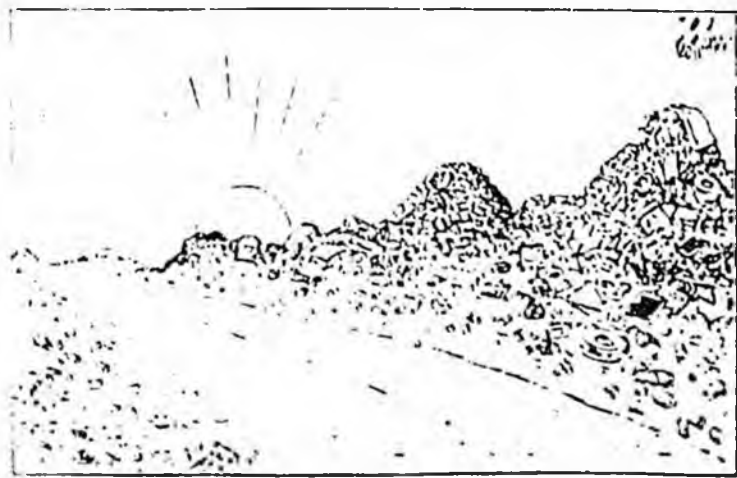
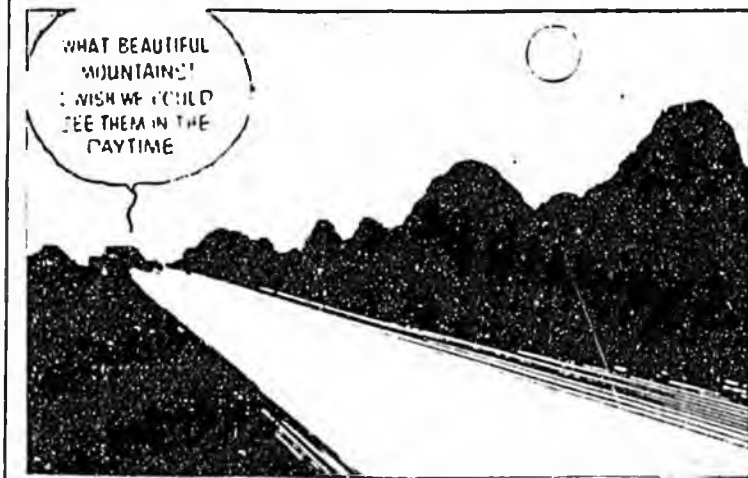
Purchase Tickets

Leslie, Rm. 15
Alexis, Rm. 411
Capitol Building

Recycling Fair

Friends of Recycling
Saturday, April 27th

Details of event will be in the Juneau Empire. Come learn how to save the environment while purchasing environmental paraphernalia.





The San Diego Union/Don Kohbauer

Denis Hayes, organizer of the Earth Day 1990 events, seeks to harness the power of individuals in looking for solutions to Earth's environmental ills.

Environmentally safe products to get 'Green Seal' of approval

Earth Day 1990 organizer targets individual consumer

By David Graham, Staff Writer

The environmental movement must begin to harness the often overlooked power of individuals, not just governments, to make new progress toward solving the earth's environmental ills, Earth Day 1990 organizer Denis Hayes said yesterday.

Toward that end, Hayes has helped organize a procedure for identifying and labeling consumer products that spare the environment in the way they are made and used.

The products that qualify will carry a Green Seal of Environmental Quality so they can be easily identified in markets by people interested in making "environmentally sensitive" purchases, Hayes said. Facial and toilet tissue, household cleaners, light bulbs and paints will be the first products studied.

The market pressure from the collective actions of individual purchasers, Hayes hopes, will drive other companies to change their products to seek the Green Seal too. The first tags, which show a blue Earth with a green check mark on it, should appear early in 1991.

Hayes said degradation of the environment during the 20 years since the first Earth Day in 1970 — ranging from species extinctions to deforestation to depletion of atmospheric ozone layer — shows that the strategy of seeking governmental regulatory protection for the environment is "inadequate."

"The world is in markedly worse shape than it was 20 years ago," he said in a talk to the Responsive Energy Technologies Symposium & International Exhibition at the San Diego Convention Center yesterday. "It's a source of incredible frustration and leads to the conclusion that past strategies are inadequate, that exclusive focus on the government, on trying to influence the levers of power is important but not sufficient.

"In addition, there are critically important roles that people have to play acting as investors and consumers." Green Seal Inc., a non-profit organization of which

Hayes is chairman, should serve as an independent authority to guide people in being "environmentally sensitive" consumers, he said.

Before a product is awarded the seal, an independent panel will evaluate a number of criteria including how the product is made, what effect the manufacturing has on the environment and whether the product is recyclable.

The assessment will be made based upon products that have minimal negative effects on the environment and maximum positive effects, he said. The purpose, Hayes said, is to identify "products that help people live most lightly on the Earth."

Hayes said public opinion polls show that 91 percent of men and 95 percent of women want to buy "environmentally sensitive" products.

Green Seal plans to evaluate other products too, perhaps including food, he said. Green Seal has offices in Palo Alto and Washington, D.C., and has a number of people on its board of directors who are associated with environmental and consumer groups.

People could start helping to preserve the environment immediately by taking simple actions like recycling paper, cans and plastic, by better insulating their homes, and by burning light bulbs that use less energy, Hayes said. Enough aluminum is thrown away each year to rebuild the nation's air fleet, he noted.

"Ultimately, what's going to move people is talk about values," Hayes said. "Where is it that we're going?"

The Earth Day 1990 activities turned out an estimated 200 million people worldwide in April to demonstrate the need for protecting the environment. Described as the largest event ever, it was so successful because people felt "a sense of helplessness and fear" over continuing destruction of the environment, Hayes said.

He said he did not know whether there would be a special Earth Day 2000 because the event grows out of the circumstances of the time. With garbage ships searching for ports, oil spills at sea, acid rain, rain forests being leveled and scientists warning that Earth was warming from air pollution, Hayes said, "people were frightened and couldn't see what they could do about it."

6-16-90

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The San Diego Harmon