

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, HEALTH, WELFARE
AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

FEBRUARY 23, 1977

The meeting came to order at 5:16 p.m. in the Senate Hearing Room, 131, on Wednesday, February 23, 1977, with Senator Jack Schofield in the Chair.

PRESENT: Chairman Jack Schofield
Vice-Chairman Joe Neal
Senator William Raggio
Senator Richard Blakemore
Senator Wilbur Faiss
Senator William Hernstadt

GUESTS: Hans Radtke, Professor of Agriculture Economics, PRO S.B. 90
John Gianotti, Community Affairs Harrah's, CON S.B. 90
Bill Claypool, Inland Beer Distributor's, CON S.B. 90
Dick Kinner, Pepsi-Cola Reno, CON S.B. 90
Clyde Crutchfield, W.W. Vending Co., L.V. CON S.B. 90
Tom Knafelc, O.K. Distributors, CON S.B. 90
David Hagen, U.S. Brewers Association, CON S.B. 90
Leo Henrikson, Teamster's Union, CON S.B. 90

S.B. 90 (Evening Meeting)

Mr. Hans Radtke, Professor of Agriculture Economics at the University of Nevada, Reno spoke in favor of this legislation. Mr. Radtke said that in Nevada approximately 144 million soft drinks are sold, and 96 million beer bottles and cans. Of these containers, about 6% are returnable, and of the 94%, one re-cycling center estimated that approximately 33% are actually returned. Mr. Radtke estimated that about 132 million cans and bottles are thrown away annually. Mr. Radtke referred to a 1975 study done in Oregon in order to see the effect on employment, and he said that over-all there would be an increase in Nevada of 313 jobs. This increase comes from grocery stores and warehousing. Mr. Radtke in regards to Mr. Petrie's earlier testimony about the difference between the price range between Oregon and Arizona, said that in Oregon a six-pack of Olympia is \$1.59 and in Nevada is \$1.55, (+ .5¢ deposit in Oregon). Mr. Radtke said that if this price difference was worked out to about 200 million containers, in Nevada there would be an increase of about \$1 million if the Bottle Bill were in effect. Mr. Radtke commented that if this bill did pass, then there should be a savings in collection of solid waste of about the same amount, \$1 million, and the question is which facet pays for the privilege of using soft drinks and beer.

Senator Hernstadt asked if the professor knew of any surveys in Nevada which officially gave the results of a possible passage of such legislation. Mr. Radtke said not in Nevada.

Senator Blakemore asked why should this bill deal just with the beverage industry and not all industries that attribute to litter? Mr. Radtke answered that one area deals with solid waste, and the other with bottles and cans, and glass and aluminum take much longer to decay, than paper.

Senator Hernstadt commented that he felt an increased financial award for re-cycling would be more favorable than having a deposit.

Mr. John Gianotti of Harrah's spoke in opposition to S.B. 90, (Exhibit "A"). Mr. Gianotti also commented that he had made a personal observation in driving from Lake Tahoe since the 17th of February that for every mile, there are less than four cans and less than two bottles. Senator Blakemore asked Mr. Gianotti what Harrah's did with their bottles now? Mr. Gianotti said they are put in a compactor and hauled to the dump, at Harrah's own expense. Senator Hernstadt asked what the hotel business would think of amending this bill to exempt hotels with over 100 rooms from having to comply? Mr. Gianotti consented this might be acceptable.

Mr. Bill Claypool of the Inland Beer Distributors Re-Cycling Center. Mr. Claypool distributed a series of pictures to the Committee which depicted various types of litter. Mr. Claypool said that the Center has 42 independent distributor members and in the last 2½ years the Center averaged about 1 million and 1/3 cans per day, seven days per week. And in the last two years the Center has processed more than 16,000,500 lbs. of litter. Mr. Claypool said that within the area where he distributes, they are currently receiving back 85% of the cans sold. Mr. Claypool further said that the beverage industry is the only one of all the industries that contribute to litter, who are funding projects and centers to help clean-up what is a result of their own production. He stated that the states of Maine and Michigan voted for the bottle bill because they did not have any re-cycling programs, however, Nevada has a choice.

Senator Hernstadt again asked if an increased payment for litter would help in the re-cycling programs? Mr. Claypool said that the amount of .17¢ paid for aluminum is set by the distributor's market value, and cannot be determined by the re-cycling centers.

Mr. Dick Kinner of Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company in Reno, gave a testimony in opposition to S.B. 90, and submitted a written copy for the record, (Exhibit "B"). Senator Hernstadt asked Mr. Kinner if he owned his own plant. Mr. Kinner answered no, but it is a local franchise. Senator Hernstadt asked what percent of Pepsi's containers are returnable? Mr. Kinner said 12%, and other soft drink plants usually vary from 10% to 15% in Reno. Therefore,

approximately 88% of Pepsi buyers choose the convenience of cans, even if it is more expensive. Mr. Kinner commented that a returnable bottle has to be re-cycled five times in order to receive an even return on the money, and currently the Pepsi plant only re-cycles about two times, so there is a 50% loss on returnable bottles. Senator Neal asked how much cost difference was there between the production of a returnable and a non-returnable bottle? Mr. Kinner said .18¢ for the processing of a returnable bottle and, .07¢ for a non-returnable bottle.

Senator Neal wanted to know how far the beverage industry was willing to go to assist in the litter problem. Mr. Kinner answered that the beverage industry alone is now involved with the cities in the Clean City Committee for Reno and Sparks, and in 1976 there was a reduction of 48% in litter, and the goal for the end of 1977 is 65%.

Mr. Clyde Crutchfield of the W.W. Vending Company of Las Vegas spoke next in opposition of S.B. 90. Mr. Crutchfield said he was in the business to furnish convenience to the tourists of Las Vegas, and he wanted to ask the Committee where would the tourists redeem the cans and get their money back? Mr. Crutchfield said that 50% of the vending machines he currently has, could not be converted to handle bottles, and passage of this legislation would mean an added expenditure of approximately \$120,000 for the machines; and an increase of plant capacity of 5,000 square feet for storage would be required; and for every route that is currently operating, there would have to be an extra man to receive the returned cans and bottles. Senator Hernstadt asked if Mr. Crutchfield knew how the vendors in Oregon handled the problem? Mr. Crutchfield did not know. Senator Neal asked if Mr. Crutchfield felt there really was a litter problem with the cans? Mr. Crutchfield answered yes, but not just with cans and bottles. Senator Neal continued, but wouldn't you say that the beverage industry is the one most closely connected with the "throw-away" ethic? Mr. Crutchfield said that is true, and in response to Senator Neal's appeal for suggestions, he said that the bill is too vague, as it does not cover the litter caused by beverage sold in dispensing cups ("Slurpees", and vending machine dispensing cups) and the problem of possible litigation stemming from the redeemer not being willing to pay for bent cans, etc..

Mr. Tom Knafelc of the O.K. Distributing Company in Reno, spoke on the merits of re-cycling. Senator Hernstadt could not understand the handling cost--why the re-cycling centers only pay .17¢/lb. for aluminum? Mr. Knafelc said that his company is operating at a breakeven level.

Mr. David Hagen of the U.S. Brewer's Association submitted an editorial from the Elko Daily Free Press (Exhibit "C") which showed the ineffectiveness of the Oregon Bottle Bill.

Senator Hernstadt asked what is the prohibition on littering in Oregon? Mr. Hagen said that Oregon's law is standard like Nevada's, however, the State of Washington has a unique anti-litter law. The State of Washington gives the responsibility to the Department of Ecology to promulgate rules and regulations with respect to the enforcement of their litter laws. It places the fine of \$10.00 for a littering offense, it deputizes every law enforcement officer in the State and members of the Department of Ecology, and members of the Department of Health to issue citations to individuals who are found littering. These are mail-in citations with a \$10.00 ticket. The law also provides that for every 800' on public property there shall be a uniform litter container provided by the Department of Highways, or Department of Ecology, with a uniform logo so it is readily identifiable. It further requires that private property on which the public regularly goes to persons who are engaged in business for profit, are likewise required at their own expense to put out the identical anti-litter container, and if the proprietor fails to do this, he/she is fined \$25.00/day for each day it is not done. Mr. Hagen said as a consequence of this program, litter has been reduced in Washington by 66% as of the end of 1976. Mr. Hagen said to Senator Hernstadt that this would work in Nevada, although it would have to be enacted without the assessment.

Mr. Hagen, in response to Senator Young's testimony, remarked that the figure used in favor of such legislation was rounded off to 80%, and was actually 77%. Mr. Hagen said the question was phrased as follows: "Do you favor a bill (such as adopted in Oregon) which requires a deposit on beverage containers to discourage litter?" (Hagen is reading from a poll taken by Senators Young and Raggio). Mr. Hagen asked what would have been the consumer's response to this question, if it had been pointed out that the beverage container deposit law in Oregon does not discourage litter? And what would have been the response if the question cautioned that such a law so altered the system of packaging and distribution of malt beverages in Oregon so as to cause a non-inflationary related price increase to the consumer of 15%? And what would have been the response if the question had cautioned the industry losses in Oregon caused by the law in 1973 were in excess of \$7 million? Mr. Hagen said that the American Can Company also conducted a survey of 25 American cities to learn where people consume their beverages, and knowing this learned what percentage of the marketed beverage became litter. This survey showed that 69% of beverage containers marketed were consumed at home and 25% were consumed on premise, this means that 94 out of every 100 beer and soft drink containers marketed were not even candidates for litter on the roadside. Only six out of 100 had their contents consumed

out-of-doors, three in recreational areas and three elsewhere. Of these, five were disposed of in litter receptacles and one became a part of litter. Mr. Hagen also submitted a study of the Oregon "Bottle Bill" which was conducted in 1974, (Exhibit "D"). Mr. Hagen further remarked that he was representing the Gaming Industry Association of Nevada, and they are opposed to this measure for the record.

Mr. Joe Midmore, who had testified in opposition in the morning meeting of this same date, submitted for the record that four of the individuals who could not stay for the evening meeting represented quite a substantial part of the business community. Mr. Midmore read as follows:

Larry Childress: (Las Vegas) 12 Smith's Food King Markets

John Athey: (Las Vegas) 24 Stop-n-Go convenience stores

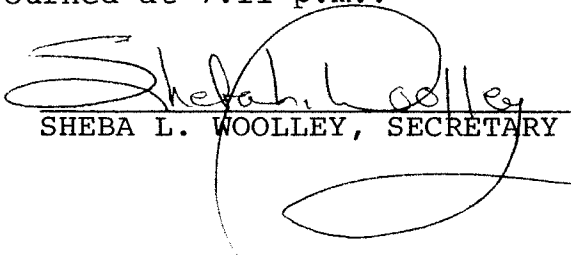
Gayle Patrick and Richard Evans: (Las Vegas) 60 "7/11"
convenience stores

Senator Hernstadt submitted two letters from individuals who were in favor of S.B. 90 (Exhibit "E") and he received phone calls from Mrs. James Allred from L.V. who favored S.B. 90; Ms. Audrey Barberi favored S.B. 90; Kent Arlenzi was opposed to S.B. 90; Maryann Sedlacek opposed S.B. 90; Ms. Siebert and Mr. Ferguson also called in favor of S.B. 90.

Mr. Leo Henrikson of the Teamster's Union spoke in behalf of the opposition of the laborers. Mr. Henrikson said if Mr. Parenti had to shut down his distributorship in Las Vegas, it would cost one of the Teamster's local approximately 1,000 men.

The Committee decided to hold this bill in Committee until further notice. The meeting adjourned at 7:11 p.m..


SEN. JACK SCHOFIELD, CHAIRMAN


SHEBA L. WOOLLEY, SECRETARY

Wednesday, February 23, 1977

To: Jack Schofield, Chairman
Education, Health & Welfare & State Institutions

Fr: John Gianotti

Re: S.B. 90

The following are the estimated usage figures (Reno and Tahoe) for all soft drinks, beer and mixes which we use in either bottles or cans yearly:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Yearly Usage</u>	<u>Deposit</u>	<u>Total</u>
Bottles	1,859,718	.05	\$92,985.90
Cans	192,394	.02	3,847.88
			\$96,833.78

In order that these bottles and cans be sorted, recased, stored and hauled to pickup area by the Bar Attendants from all bars, it would require one additional Bar Attendant per shift. This would cost approximately \$54,750.00 in additional labor (plus benefits).

In view of the above, a cost of \$151,583.78 (plus benefits) would be the maximum cost for this program if no additional equipment is required. However, we estimate, with the above labor, we would be able to return 80% for deposit refund or \$77,467.00. This would leave a total of \$74,116.78 in additional expense over present system.

The 20% of bottles and cans not returned for deposit would have an adverse effect of \$19,366.78 on cost of sales. This would then leave a total of \$93,483.56 in additional expense over present system.

John Gianotti
Vice President
Community Affairs
Harrah's

JG/cdmW20

There has been considerable activity in regard to the so called Oregon Bottle Bill with two more states, Michigan and Maine approving the concept with many more disapproving. There is a better way and method to improve and control litter, without the mandate that tells the consumer what package he may purchase, to pay a higher price for it, and possibly have his job eliminated by the passing of such a bill.

In fact, the Michigan Legislature is considering a bill (HB 6649) which would grant up to two years of "special benefits" to workers who lose their jobs as a result of the law. The Manufacturers Association of Michigan have projected that the cost could run to 25 million dollars.

Who will pay such costs! The taxpayer -- the consumer. The Environmental Protection Agency is to impose deposits on all beer and soft drink containers sold at Federal Facilities and Installations.

Senator Jennings Randolph, Democrat, West Virginia, entered the Defense Dept. position in the congressional record. We have estimated the first year cost to implement the guidelines to be 30.1 million. This cost is in addition to 16 million racks he said. *again who pays these costs? Taxpayer Consumer*

The Harford Democrat (Aberdeen, Md.) reported.

The soft drink situation at the U.S. Army's tightly controlled Aberdeen proving grounds appears to be getting bottled up!

Over the past nine months more than 86,000 soft drink bottles, that carries a 5¢ deposit, have been reported unreturned to the 300 vending machines on post where they were purchased.

ERA conducted a test at Yosemite National Park with a 5¢ deposit on beer and soft drink containers -- even under these controlled conditions less than 72% of the containers were returned for redemption.

What does this mean to us.

I think it all means that a mandatory system adds additional cost to all facets, takes money out of circulation with deposit but does not effectively do the job that was intended, and does nothing to combat the remaining articles that contribute to litter.

How will we Nevadans be effected if this bill became law!

The state of Oregon commissioned the firm, Applied Decisions System, to make an impact study on the effect of the Oregon Bill on litter, economics, etc., for the state.

The study indicated that Oregon is an "unique" state. In that prior to the bottle bill, the soft drink industry had better than 55% of its sales in returnable bottles. I guess Nevada could also be classed as "unique", as the northern part of Nevada is about 12% returnable, and southern Nevada is 100% non-returnable. Plus its millions of tourists each year.

Cost to convert to returnable system! We have no guidelines to project our figures, other than what we are told happened in Oregon. Therefore, we would assume that cans would drop from 53% of sales to 10% sales. If total sales would remain the same, with the other product mix retaining the same percentages, our cost to convert would be \$1,607,190⁰²

I don't know how many bottlers could borrow or afford this type of cash outlay. Especially, when approximately \$827,190⁰² for glass float the shells would have to be paid in cash. As these items have no loan collateral value, nor do the glass companies or shell manufactures offer terms. This would be paid in cash, not a term payout of 5 to 7 years.

As I have stated, I don't know how the bottler could finance this investment in plant, equipment, bottles, shells and etc. However, let us assume they could. Who would pay the cost of this, the consumer!

For example, a case of 16 oz. Pepsi returnables in Klamath Falls now costs the grocer \$4⁵⁰ and in Portland the cost is \$1⁴³. In Reno, our cost for the same package is \$3⁵⁰

Case 475
Some say with returnable bottles more people must be hired to handle the increase in empty bottles. Frankly, we do not know, but the Applied Decision Report stated prior to the "Bill", Oregon bottlers enjoyed a growth rate of 8-10% a year, but are now running about 12-14% below pre-law. Thus, without growth, no new jobs are created.

Decreases in growth trends also make it impossible to absorb inflational increases such as power, gasoline, insurance, etc. Therefore, these costs must also be passed on to the consumer.

Energy plays an important factor in this conversation to a returnable system. Under a returnable system the size of our plant, assuming conditions as mentioned above, and that volume would remain basically the same, we would go from 4,320,000 gals. ^{per year} to 25,920,000 gals. per year an increase of 21,600,000 gals. of water used.

I would also like to point out that enough energy must be used to maintain a water temperature of 170 degrees for effective bottle washing.

Returnable bottles of the small size now have a 10¢ deposit. If total sales remained the same under a returnable system, consumers would have \$3,744,000,00 tied up in deposit monies, thus taking that much purchasing power out of the economy of Northern Nevada. I wish to emphasize that this figure only represents soft drink sales. For the three soft drink bottlers in Reno, it does not include the potential deposits for beer and other soft drink sales.

The Applied Decisions Systems' study tells us that litter is down only 10.6% in Oregon. Is it fair then to penalize one industry and its consumers with high prices and decreased growth to effect this type of reduction? There just has to be a better way.

Soft drinks now have the only returnable packages in our super markets. These packages now have a deposit of 10¢ per bottle, yet they are being returned 1.5 to 2 times to be refilled.

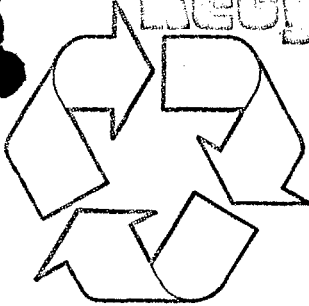
software test

The soft drink industry maintains that education instilling community pride, maintaining recycling centers and enforcing realistic little laws is the answer to this problem.

I might add that none of the states who have passed the bill have recycling centers as wide as Nv.

Richard Korman

Wells Recycling Center



750 East Fifth Street, Reno, Nevada 89502
Mailing Address: 1001 Antelope Road, Reno, Nevada 89503
Phone: (702) 322-5377

Monday, January 31, 1977

Dear Mr. Brooks:

The following is a summary of our previous phone conversation per your request.

As we discussed, we are the only profit making recycling organization in the United States, that handles an entire range of recyclable materials, and is not subsidized by any governmental agencies, be it federal, state or local.

At the top of the range, we process precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum. We also handle non-ferrous metals such as copper, aluminum, brass and ferrous metals such as iron. We process all grades of paper and glass. A new venture we are just getting in to is the recycling of plastics which is fairly new to the recycling industry.

The figures below are for 1976 and represent a 68% increase over 1975. We hope to increase these figures at the same rate in 1977.

Aluminum Cans	658,506 lbs.
Newsprint	2,798,382 lbs.
Glass	772,810 lbs.
Other grades of paper	3,478,347 lbs.

I hope the above information will help us defeat the Bottle Bill and retain free enterprise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'R. J. Wells'.

R. J. Wells
President

/c

P.S. The above figures represent \$275,569.90 which was paid out to the public, therefore, going back into the Reno area economy, instead of being buried at the dump.

ELHO DAILY FREE PRESS

Corner 4th & Court Street

Phone 738-3118

Tuesday, June 29, 1976

5

File

Newspaper Documents

'Bottle Bill' Fraud

Interesting news reached this corner of the backcountry this week regarding a bi-state squabble over the much-ballyoood "Oregon bottle bill."

It seems Oregon Gov. Robert Straub some time ago stuck his neck out by challenging an advertisement placed by the Aluminum Company of America (alcoa). The ad reported that Oregon's highly touted law banning non-returnable bottles and cans had not reduced litter in that state, the way supporters of the "bottle bill" had brazenly claimed.

Gov. Straub responded to the Alcoa advertisement by calling the ad "a tissue of lies" and by inviting a comparison between a randomly selected one-mile stretch of an Oregon highway with a similarly chosen mile along a highway in Washington, which does not have a "bottle bill."

A Vancouver, Wash., newspaper — the Columbian — decided to accept the challenge. Staff members at the Columbian selected two road sections on the basis of traffic counts, proximity to a metropolitan area and assurances that neither section had been cleaned in recent weeks.

The results were reported in a feature article and told how a team of eight newspaper staffers collected 280 pounds of litter from a half-mile section in Oregon, compared with only 80 pounds of trash gathered along a comparable stretch in Washington.

Gov. Straub, by then backed into what might be described as a trashy corner, responded by attacking the competence and integrity of the Washington newspaper. He also made an attempt at humor, commenting: "Anyone who says that Washington is

cleaner than Oregon doesn't know what he is talking about. They are talking garbage." His tone indicated he was by then sorry he had issued the challenge.

But the evidence indicates Oregon officials have remained powerless to do anything about the litter along their roadways — despite the "bottle bill" they like so much to talk about. The Columbian staffers returned to the same scenes in early June to once again pick up the trash and to determine whether anything had changed since the ruckus broke out between the two states. On the second pickup, they gathered less total trash — but they still found something like three times the volume along the Oregon highway when compared to the Washington highway.

To date, the staffers report they have gathered more than 450 pounds of trash, and their effort has effectively shattered the claims of "bottle bill" advocates.

The episode is of importance to residents of Nevada because "bottle bill" promoters can be expected to make a renewed assault on the 1977 session of this state's legislature (they have been to Carson City before and they have vowed to return). It will be significant to Nevada legislators, we hope, that the only hard evidence in the "bottle bill" controversy has been obtained by the Vancouver newspaper and demonstrated that a "bottle bill" will not solve litter problems. Now that "bottle bill" claims have been identified as largely fraudulent, we expect Nevada legislators will not waste much time on the proposition before rejecting it. —M

October 1974

OREGON

"Bottle Bill"

Study Of The Effectiveness And Impact
Of The Oregon Minimum Deposit Law

ADS Report To Legislative Fiscal Officer

LITTER IMPACT

- Beverage Related *Litter Down - 66%
- Non Beverage Litter Up - 12%
- Overall Litter Down - 10.6%
- Litter Pickup Costs Increased - 10.7%
- Bottle Bill Publicity Changed Attitude Re: Beverage Container Litter But Not Total Litter.

*30% of total in Oregon

PROFITS (ALL INDUSTRIES)

- . Total Loss (First Year Of Law) \$7.2 to \$9.3 million
- . Retail Stores - Estimated Loss - \$2 million

SOFT DRINK

- SALES: Private Label - 40% loss
Franchise - Former Growth Rate
Total Unit Sales Down - 40%
- PROFITS: Loss \$3.1 to \$3.5 million
- FORMER GROWTH RATE: 8-10%

BEER

- . SALES: Package Loss .3%
Former Growth Rate - 5.7%
- . PROFITS: Loss \$0.9 to \$1.2 million
- . MARKET SHARE: Regionals - Loss
Nationals - Gain
34 Brands in Market Before Law
24 Now

CAN MANUFACTURERS

- SALES: 83% loss
- PROFITS: \$2.3 to \$2.5 million loss
- JOB: 140 to 160 loss

GLASS (2 REGIONAL FACTORIES)

- . SALES: Pre-Law - \$5.4 million
 - 1st Year - \$6.1 to \$6.8 million
 - Current Level - \$1.8 to \$2.4 (predicted)
- . JOBS: Over 200 loss
 - Transfer of Business - 65
- . PROFITS: Loss - Second Year \$158-173,000
- . WAGES LOST: \$1.98 million
- . CUSTOMERS: Regional Breweries - 110% Return
 - Soft Drink - One Factory No ACL Equipment

"UNIQUE" OREGON

- Beer - Dominated by Local, Regional Breweries - 81%
31% Returnable
- Soft Drinks - 53% Returnable
- Population - Under 2 million
- Conservation Tradition
- Small Industry Base

CONSUMER ATTITUDES

September 1973 Poll:

- 91% Favored Law
5% Disapproved
- 80% Willingness to Pay "Slightly" Higher Prices
- 80% No Inconvenience to Return Containers

CONSUMER COST

1. Increase In Litter Pickup -- \$62,000
2. Cost of 2 Additional Litter Patrols - Not Reported
3. Unreclaimed Soft Drink Deposits - 911,000
4. Unreclaimed Beer Deposits - 1,580,000
5. Loss on Excise Taxes - 85,517
6. Loss on Corporate Income Tax (Decrease of Profits
\$7.2-9.2 million) - Not Reported
7. Loss of 165 to 227 Jobs (Net)
 - Unemployment Compensation - ?
 - Reduced State Income Taxes - ?
8. Additional Cost of Soft Drinks, Beer - 7,247,000
Minimum Cost - \$9,885,517 (Retail Not Included)

EMPLOYMENT

Total Jobs Lost - 340,427

Total Jobs Created - 175,200

Plus Retail Jobs and Retail Overtime

BILL PROPONENT CLAIMS	ADS DATA
"Bill-Perfect Model For States"	Oregon is "Unique"
Litter - Total Down 90%	Down 10.6%
Increase Net Employment	Net Decrease 227 Loss
Profits - Increase \$4 million	Loss - \$7.2 to \$9.3 million
Sales Increase	Net Decrease
Consumer Saving	Consumer Loss

2/12/77

Dear Sen. Herstadt:

I am writing to urge your support of S.B. 90, the "bottle bill." For too long our society has been one of throw-aways, of using things only once. Resources have become too precious to continue such a wasteful lifestyle. Requiring deposits on bottles would help cut the latter problem since people would be encouraged to save their bottles. Also, youth groups would be encouraged to have clean-up campaigns since they could make money from the "garbage" they collect. Please do all you can to encourage passage of S.B. 90.

Sincerely,

Cheri Cinkoske

Cheri Cinkoske

4687 San Benito
Las Vegas 89121

~~Dear Senator Herstadt:~~ ^{to} ~~Can you~~ ^{to} ~~know~~ ^{to} ~~that~~ ^{to} ~~we~~ ^{to} ~~are~~ ^{to} ~~all~~ ^{to} ~~for~~ ^{to} ~~such~~ ^{to} ~~legislation.~~ ^{to} ~~If~~ ^{to} ~~Chicago~~ ^{to} ~~and~~ ^{to} ~~New~~ ^{to} ~~York~~ ^{to} ~~can~~ ^{to} ~~clean~~ ^{to} ~~up~~ ^{to} ~~their~~ ^{to} ~~rivers,~~ ^{to} ~~Kenasans~~ ^{to} ~~should~~ ^{to} ~~take~~ ^{to} ~~more~~ ^{to} ~~pride~~ ^{to} ~~in~~ ^{to} ~~their~~ ^{to} ~~desert.~~ ^{to} ~~Such~~ ^{to} ~~legislation~~ ^{to} ~~might~~ ^{to} ~~be~~ ^{to} ~~an~~ ^{to} ~~incentive.~~

Sincerely,

Bob E. Gene Laas

P.S. We are long-time fans of yours. Glad to see you get elected!