

feel, than what we're dealing with right here. We're dealing with the fact that they're trying to come up to speed as far as the product itself is concerned, to make it become compostable, maybe that would be an incentive for the cities to approve an operation or a facility that actually can compost them then along with yard wastes and other kinds of things that could be compostable. So I'm not sure that your amendment is...even though it's a good idea, I don't think it's going to provide any incentive to make anything happen if you do this. Thank you.

SPEAKER BAACK: Thank you, Senator Smith. The next speaker is Senator Morrissey.

SENATOR MORRISSEY: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and members, I may look at it a different way, Senator Smith. It may be an incentive, is kind of how I would look at it. That's what I'm trying to do, keep the incentives out there. And, basically, I think this bill, as a whole, takes the incentive away from the plastics industry because I think they fit...their present product fits under this definition. But this bill's purpose and the whole thrust of composting, now everything we're doing is reduction, reducing the amount of product going into the landfill, and just by doing this we will not achieve that at all because if, indeed, I'm correct that this amendment fits their present product, also Senator Ashford's amendment, unless we compost them, they will not be diverted from the landfills. A compost...we've got a bunch of young Turks out there in Denver now, formerly from Nebraska, starting these composting facilities and doing a lot of work on the east coast and I've talked to them quite a bit and they're pretty impressive young gentlemen and they want to get into Nebraska, the problem being their typical facility where they take in the waste on the front end, run it through this roller and then compost and recycle whatever they can and then landfill what they can't costs \$28 million, up to \$28 million, not including land acquisition and siting process. So it costs \$28 million for a population that they work...they want to work with a minimum population of 300,000 people, 300,000. They will consider smaller population bases than 300,000. Let's think of that, \$28 million investment minimum, well, 15 to 28 but that's not even including land, 300,000 people. Who can do that? Maybe two cities in this state, maybe. And it is a very good idea in the future. We need to look at it. It could be one of...one of the solutions, the problem being if you want to look at a smaller population base for a composting facility, you do less recycling, so you do