

# Chapter 9

## Managing Our Waste Products

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### RESOURCE HISTORY

There are more than 16,000 enrolled Oneida Tribal members of which 4,065 currently live on the Oneida Reservation. The Tribe contracts with a commercial solid waste and recycling (SWR) company to provide a volume based, weekly, curbside waste and recycling pick-up to 882 Tribal households. Oneida arranges SWR services for 100 Tribally owned buildings which include multi-family, public housing, commercial, government office, and Oneida's casino buildings. Tribal members not served by the Oneida either receive SWR services from the municipality that they reside in (Hobart, Green Bay, Ashwaubenon, Town of Oneida, or De Pere) or arrange with a private contractor.

The Oneida Tribe, along with other local communities, is a partner in the Brown County Household Hazardous Waste Facility. Each partner pays an annual operations and maintenance fee. The facility is open year round and Tribal members living on the Reservation can drop off hazardous materials at no cost. Other waste can be disposed of at the Brown County Transfer Station, located on the Oneida Reservation. Tribal members, who reside in Tribal housing, may have white goods disposal available to them through Oneida Housing Authority or Department of Public Works (DPW).

The Oneida Utilities Department is responsible for arranging and managing the residential contracted waste collection. The Oneida Environmental, Health, & Safety Division (EH&SD) also provides support for that service through education, outreach and recycling bins to community members as well as responding to community complaints of illegal dumping. The EH&SD also assists in arranging for recycling and trash bins for community events. Oneida currently receives funding as a "responsible unit" from the state of Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) to support residential recycling efforts.



### Background on the Resource

The natural resources of the Oneida Reservation have suffered degradation due to the presence of solid waste landfills, both regulated and unregulated, and illegal dumping on tribal lands.

### Laws Governing the Resource

A law has been drafted to protect Tribal resources from illegal dumping and improper waste handling methods and is titled the Oneida Solid Waste and Recycling Law. This law along with services provided by various Tribal departments offer protection and encourages responsible waste and recycling practices. There are also several complimentary initiatives that include the Tribal Environmental Response Program (TERP), Recycling Program, Environmental Health projects, a draft Oneida Nation Environmental, Health and Safety Protection Law (ONEHSPL) and a draft Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) for Oneida. These initiatives support and strengthen the Tribe’s commitment to waste and recycling efforts.

## RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

### Solid Waste Facilities Located on the Reservation

#### Historical Solid Waste Facilities

There are 13 historically registered landfills, otherwise known as solid waste facilities (SWF), within the Reservation boundaries. Some of these were sites of illegal dumping and/or waste storage. The historically identified storage facilities are listed in the table below.

Table 9.1 Historical Solid Waste Facilities

Municipality	Facility	Public Land Survey System	WDNR #	Date of Assessment
Ashwaubenon	Ashwaubenon TN LF	NW SW S31 23N 20E	263 Temp	10/23/2006
Ashwaubenon	Monroe Truck Equipment			4/23/2007
Ashwaubenon	Fort Howard Corp	NW S06 23N 20E	2332	2/15/2007



Table 9.1 Historical Solid Waste Facilities

Municipality	Facility	Public Land Survey System	WDNR #	Date of Assessment
Ashwaubenon	Callaway, Thomas	SW S07 23N 20E		9/28/2006
Green Bay	Green Bay Cty. LF	SE SW S28 24N 20E		8/21/2000
Hobart	Brown – West Cty. LF	NE S35 24N 19E	2568	2/14/2007
Hobart	Hobart Landfill	NW NW S36 24N 19E	Post-Reg	1/6/1988 (EPA)
Hobart	Nelson Minham/ Donald Ness		Post-Reg	2/15/2007
Hobart	Glenner, Adrien			2/7/2007
Hobart	Brown – West SAN LF	NE S35 24N 19E		2/6/2007
Hobart	Service Rd. Gully Dump	NE S3 23N 19E	Post-Reg	1/6/1988 (EPA)
Oneida	Oneida TN LF	NW NE S20 23N 19E	410 Temp	5/21/2002
Oneida	Appletons	NE NE S04 23N 19E		1/6/1988 (EPA)
Oneida	Schaumann Lumber Co. (Wood)	SE SW S7 23N 19E		10/4/2005



#### Active Licensed Landfills

There is one currently active landfill immediately adjacent to the Reservation that is listed in the above table. It is identified as the Georgia Pacific SWF license number #2332 and has an expected remaining life of approximately 10 to 15 years. This is not a commercial facility. Rather, it is a disposal facility for the waste generated from a paper company owned by Georgia Pacific. The material that is disposed of at this facility consists primarily of fly ash from coal and paper sludge. There is one cell within the facility that was used as a disposal demonstration project location for poly-chlorinated bi-phenyl (PCB) contaminated sediments dredged from the Fox River.

### Active Solid Waste Generators, Handlers, Transfer Stations

There are 11 active, licensed facilities within the Reservation boundaries that either generate, handle or act as a transfer facility for solid waste.

Table 9.2 Active Solid Waste Facilities

Status	Facility Name	Address	Status	Facility Name	Address
Operating	Atlas Excavating Inc.	3346 S. Pine Tree Rd.	Operating	Bix Serv Co.	1127 Hill Dr.
Operating	Brown Cty. West LF & Transfer Station	3734 W. Mason St.	Operating	Executive Air Piper Sales Inc.	2077 Airport Dr.
Operating	Hardrock Recycling & Composting Inc.	3124 S. Pine Tree Rd.	Operating	L. & E. Machine	3849 W. Mason St.
Operating	L. & E. Machine	3849 W. Mason St.	Operating	Oneida Police Dept.	2783 Freedom Rd.
Operating	Oneida Police Dept.	2783 Freedom Rd.	Operating	Oneida Tribe	1278 Ranch Rd.
Operating	Big Horn Trucking LLC	N6723 Seminary Rd.			



### Other Facilities

There are at least four other facilities that are within the Reservation boundaries that are not regulated by either the WDNR, the United Environmental Protection Agency or the Tribe. These act as either automobile salvage yards or scrap metal recyclers.

Table 9.3 Automobile Salvage and Scrap Metal Facilities

Name	Type	Location	Public Land Survey System	Notes
Westside Garage	Auto Salvage Yard	3160 S. Pine Tree St.	SW SW S36 24N 19E	Not Active
Private Residence	Tire & Auto Parts Disposal	6390 N. Van Boxtel Rd.	NW NW S17 23N 19E	Active
Reliable Recycling	Metal Recycling	3711 W. Mason St.	NE NW S35 24N 19E	Active
Valley Excavating	Auto Salvage, Metal Recycling	N 5517 Cty. Rd. E	NE S30 23N 19E	Active

## Issues, Concerns and Opportunities

The EH&SD is currently awaiting the implementation of a revised Administrative Procedure Act (APA) and a Judicial Code before submitting the ONEHSPL for adoption. Once the APA and ONEHSPL are finalized, the framework and administrative infrastructure will exist to implement a Solid Waste and Recycling Law and a Hazardous and Regulated Waste Law. This will create a process by which violations can be addressed and the laws enforced.



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## Supporting Programs, Projects, Services and Initiatives

To aid with the management of solid waste, recycling, composting, and hazardous waste, there are programs and administrative tools that support the management of wastes and recyclables that include:

- Environmental Health Department;
- Tribal Environmental Response Program;
- Oneida Conservation Department;
- Oneida Police Department;
- Education and outreach events;
- Used clothing drive;
- Tribal building clean sweeps;
- Community clean sweeps;
- Paper reduction policy;
- Recycling container availability;
- Oneida Utilities Department;
- Oneida Housing Authority;
- Oneida DPW;
- Negotiated agreements with Brown County;
- Providing recycling and waste containers in public spaces



## COMMUNITY SUGGESTIONS & FEEDBACK

The 2009 Live, Sustain, Grow Survey identified concerns that the community has regarding opportunities for recycling electronics, tires, and other hard to dispose of items. The survey revealed an acceptance for the use of alternative methods of power generation that could include waste as a feedstock. The community also placed a high degree of importance on addressing roadside and creek side trash, degraded quality of resources due to improper disposal of trash, and the environmental and air quality concerns from the Georgia-Pacific landfill operation.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Address the concerns expressed by the community regarding availability of recycling and disposal alternatives.
- Program areas commit to implementing an ISWMP for Oneida.
- Improve the handling of wastes and recyclables, result in an update of the Solid Waste and Recycling Law, and lead to reduced disposal costs.
- The EH&SD will continue to increase recycling rates by holding “Household Clean Sweep” community events that offer recycling opportunities for tires, white goods, electronic waste, household hazardous waste, and other items.
- Continue review of the operating plans for the Georgia-Pacific landfill.



## BENEFITS ASSESSMENT

### Environmental

- The ISWMP will lead to a reduction in solid waste disposal costs, increase the amount of material being recycled, and result in fewer complaints of illegal dumping.

### Social

- The ISWMP will identify the needs of community and generate education and outreach efforts to specifically target those needs for disposal alternatives.

### Cultural

- Develop education based on the Seven Generation principles. As waste disposal has impacts on future generations, choose products that generate less waste and are less harmful to the environment.

### Economic

- Through education, outreach and increased awareness, stable or reduced utility charges may be possible for solid wastes.



## IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Approving the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan will improve handling of waste and result in an updating of the Solid Waste and Recycling Law. Community recycling events are helping to increase recycling rates and renew awareness about recycling on the Oneida Reservation. By reducing solid waste disposal rates and increasing the amounts of material being recycled, Oneida is implementing a practical approach for environmental stewardship. By continuing to promote education and outreach efforts the community at large will benefit from increased awareness of disposal alternatives and hopefully choose products that generate less waste and are less harmful to the environment. A consistent message based on the Seven Generation principle promotes cultural awareness of the impact waste disposal has on future generations.

