

Dakota Counsel

July 2006

Organizing • Research • Advocacy • Education

Vol. 29, No 4

WATER AT RISK

DRC wants the State Engineer to hold a public hearing on a series of water well permit applications by the company responsible for the Charbonneau Creek saltwater spill that was discovered in January.

“We need assurances, especially now that there is surface water contamination, that contamination will not happen to the ground water,” said DRC Chair Dean Remboldt. “Without clean fresh water, farm and ranching operations are at risk”

The state has recommended permitting of one Zenergy (formerly Zinke and Trumbo) well in the Foreman Butte Field, but the state says another 20 are pending—10 for wells currently under temporary permit and another 10 for new wells.

The state says it expects another 40 oil wells in the field but is not certain more than 20 will require fresh water.

SPILL WORSE THAN THOUGHT

The beaver pond on Charbonneau Creek keeps filling up with saltwater, state officials acknowledge—suggesting last winter’s Zenergy spill contaminated groundwater, which keeps replenishing the pond.

“The saltwater went some places we didn’t expect, and didn’t go some of the places we did expect it to go,” confessed Kris Roberts of the state Department of Health.

Zenergy continues to pump water out of the pond to keep it from overflowing the dam and flowing into Charbonneau Creek and eventually the Yellowstone River.

A May 16 report at a testing station below the dam, however, still showed the chloride levels at 440 parts per million and sulfates at 588. According to the state, normal levels are between 20 and 30.

Residents believe contamination levels in the pond must be much higher. No figures are available from the state.

The state also has not yet issued its clean-up plan or levied a fine against Zenergy.

The spill was discovered January 4 but may date back weeks before that, since saltwater injection volumes decreased significantly at the disposal well in November and December.

Area residents are concerned that the impact of so many water wells will draw down wells currently used for household and livestock consumption.

The state itself says its analysis shows a “small but noticeable pressure head decline taking place in monitoring wells” in the area. Zenergy has been using fresh ground water in the area west of Alexander for dilution of salts in their produced oil for about two years under temporary permits.

“The practice of using temporary permits in these operations is disputed,” said Remboldt, “State law says a temporary permit may be issued for a period not to exceed 12 months. Some of the temporary permits have been ongoing for two years.”

Temporary—or emergency—permits do not allow for a hearing, so there has been no public input on temporary wells already drilled.

The permit under consideration is not associated with a temporary permit, and a water well has not yet been drilled.

DRC also questions whether Zenergy has the right to enter private property to drill a water well without permission from the landowner. Some Zenergy permit applications included such written permission, but in others the company claimed the right to ingress on the basis of the mineral lease.

DRC also asked that any water wells permitted include a backup system, such as an air gap, to keep contaminated materials out of fresh water aquifers.



Effects of saltwater spill near Charbonneau Creek

The Dakota Counsel is published six times a year by Dakota Resource Council, a nonprofit, grassroots activist organization. The mission of Dakota Resource Council is to form enduring, democratic local groups that empower people to influence decision-making processes that affect their lives. DRC is committed to preserving sustainable agriculture and natural resources.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dean Remboldt, Roger Brenna, Dean Hulse, Terrence Kardong, Dianne Aull, R.J. Stohler, Bob White, Tom Irgens, Ramona Redding Lopez, Brad Mills, Gail Wiley and two representatives from each affiliate

AFFILIATES

Badlands Area Resource Council

Linda Weiss, Chair

Grand Forks County Citizens Coalition

Daryl Bragg, Chair

McKenzie County Energies & Taxation Association

Roger Brenna, Chair

Missouri Valley Resource Council

Ramona Redding Lopez, Chair

South Agassiz Resource Council

Trana Rogne, Chair

Souris Valley Chapter

Ted Reinert, Chair

South Central Citizens Coalition

Lori Carlson, Chair

Staff

Dickinson Office

P.O. Box 1095, 113 1st St. West
Dickinson, ND 58602

Phone: (701) 483-2851; Fax (701) 483-2854

Mark Trechock, Staff Director
mark@drcinfo.com

Aleta Hendricks, Office Manager
aleta@drcinfo.com

Cindy Klein, Organizer
cindy@drcinfo.com

Kathy Brackel, Adm. Asst.

Bismarck Office

103 1/2 S. 3rd St., Bismarck, ND 58504

Phone (701) 224-8587; Fax (701) 224-0198

Mary Mitchell, Energy Coordinator
mary@drcinfo.com

Barb Price, Organizer
barb@drcinfo.com

Fargo Office

118 Broadway, Ste. 801, Fargo, ND 58107

Phone: (701) 298-8685; Fax (701) 298-9044

Lynn Wolff, Organizer
lynn@drcinfo.com

Terry Schaunaman, Organizer
terry@drcinfo.com

THE RAZOR'S EDGE

By DRC Board Chair Dean Remboldt

It still amazes me how much I learned at the Principals Of Community Organizing (POCO) training sessions that Western Organization of Resource of Councils (WORC) facilitates as part of their ongoing effort to help members become better leaders. We are fortunate to have a POCO training session coming to Fargo on September 16-19. If you haven't signed up already, it would be more than worth your while to do so.

In my personal life, I had the good fortune to help coordinate a campaign for a friend who was taking on an eight-year incumbent and another candidate in our local city council race June 13. I went to my files and got out my POCO and Camp Wellstone material, and along with two others that had POCO training, we set out to work on a great campaign plan. Of course we had many volunteers and a candidate that had outstanding credentials and was a top-notch campaigner herself.

The success of our well-organized campaign came on election night when Kelani Parisien won a seat on the Jamestown City Council with a whopping 2,069 votes out of approximately 3,286 votes cast.

The reason that I am mentioning campaigns and POCO is that as part of our efforts to further our basic ideals and interests we need to get more involved in the process of civic engagement. As a 501(c)3 organization, DRC can be involved in issue campaigns, public forums, and literature drops, letters to the editor, and other civic engagement activities. Of course we can't endorse a candidate, but we can hold the candidates to a higher standard when it comes to our land use, our agriculture practices, our environment, our trade agreements and other issues that are close to our hearts.

Much of our success with civic engagement will depend on how well we are organized. The media plays a very important role in our civic engagement efforts as long as we present them with credible facts. Well-written press releases have a powerful influence on whether or not the information we submit ends up in print or on the air, but also a reporter may even publish a feature story backing up our position on an issue.

A good example of using civic engagement as a tool to get information to the public is holding public meetings and forums. Public meetings were held in some of the regions of the state where animal factories were proposed, and they worked well. Not only was the right information circulated to the citizens, but also DRC was able to connect with new people and existing DRC members in those regions.

Another up side to civic engagement is that we can gain more DRC or affiliate members when we run a well-organized issue campaign. People respect the fact that we are willing to stand up for what we believe and if we can articulate those beliefs with facts, we can win in the people's hearts and minds.

On another note, if anyone knows some new steps for doing the rain dance you can pass them on to the members who need added moisture in their area. Again it seems like a large area of our state has drought or near drought conditions. Haying is in full swing throughout the state and some ranchers and farmers are coming in and saying that the hay is pretty thin. Even in the few areas with moisture, the alfalfa had been severally stunted from the cold weather this spring. Most are getting the crop off in hopes of a better second cutting...if it rains.



ANIMAL ID: START WITH THE BRAND

A brand-based trace-back system for livestock could be more effective than current federal proposals, according to North Dakota's Animal ID Coordinator Jim Clement.

The current National Animal Identification System (NAIS) proposal, based on electronic information only, has provoked opposition from livestock producers who think it is too intrusive.

In response to increasing concerns about "mad cow" disease, Congress directed the U.S. Department of Agriculture to come up with a proposed rulemaking by October.

Most of the debate about NAIS "involves who will manage, hold and have access to the animal movement data base and what technologies will be used to track animals," said Clement in a "white paper" made public in June.

But he noted that "there has been very little discussion about the logistics of data collection," and little focus on existing brand inspection programs.

"It is assumed that if we just 'electrify' the cattle industry, animal disease investigators will be able to sit in their control room and with the stroke of a key create an electronic report that contains all movement data from the farm or ranch of origin to the current or final destination," said Clement.

"Even if this were logistically possible," he added, "what would it cost?"

Clement's paper emphasizes the need to take full advantage of existing brand inspection programs, which producers already pay for, and limiting NAIS to gathering information needed for health protection.

"Economic or trade issues that

favor implementation of the NAIS are not justification for a mandate in a free market system," said Clement.

His conclusions seem in harmony with the DRC position adopted in 2004, that animal identification systems should be based on "existing...health and ownership brand programs," and that data collected should be available to public agencies "only for the purpose of official disease investigation."

Keeping confidential business information away from a largely non-competitive industry dominated by three corporations makes some ranchers suspicious about the way NAIS so far focuses on the responsibility of cow-calf producers and auction markets at the bottom of the supply chain.

For a copy of Clement's white paper, contact Field Organizer Cindy Klein at (701) 483-2851 or cindy@drcinfo.com.

LIVESTOCK ROUNDUP

Captive Supply. Senate staff from about 30 states attended a staff briefing called June 27 by Sen. Mike Enzi (R-WY) to round up additional support for the Captive Supply Reform Act to end packer manipulation of cattle markets.

"We've been working to get this law passed for more than 15 years now," said Skip Waters, Moorcroft, Wyoming, a member of Powder River Basin Resource Council. "That's an awful long time to wait for a fair market for our cattle."

Enzi's bill would restore fairness to the cattle markets by requiring a fixed base prices for contracts and marketing agreements, and open trading of contracts.

DRC and other WORC groups first proposed this requirement as a rulemaking during the Clinton administration in 1996.

An Inspector General's report last winter chastising the USDA for failing to enforce the antitrust provisions of the

Packers and Stockyards Act has raised the profile of the issue in Washington. Sens. Dorgan and Conrad are co-sponsors of the bill, and Rep. Pomeroy has sponsored a companion House bill.

No Bull. McKenzie County Energies and Taxation Association hosts its annual No Bull Beef BBQ to benefit MCETA, DRC and R-CALF USA, Friday, July 21, 6:30 pm CDT at the Watford City Eagles.

Missouri veterinarian Max Thornsberry, R-CALF USA's Vice President and Region VI Director, is the featured speaker.

Thornsberry is the owner and manager of TNT Cattle Co., a certified feeder calf preconditioning enterprise; Avanco Feeds, a veterinary and nutrition company that serves beef, dairy, swine and companion animal owners in central Missouri; and Cattle Baron Specialty Meats, a value-added meat-processing facility.

BBQ Tickets are \$12 each or two for \$20 and are available at every DRC office. Ticket price includes meal, dance and raffle. Top prize is 100 lbs. of beef born, raised and slaughtered in the United States. You don't have to be present to win.



Senator Enzi (left) & Skip Waters

RAMSEY HOLDS THE LINE

Proponents of a 20,000-hog animal factory are applying heavy pressure, but so far the Ramsey County Commissioners have held their ground on zoning—with signs of strong public support.

Meanwhile, the Farm Bureau of North Dakota and Viking Feeders have turned to township action and the courts to try to undo the county's action.

Viking Feeders, which has never submitted a full permit application under the county ordinance, passed zoning in Prospect Township—where the officers are made up largely of relatives of the proponents—that is much weaker than the county's.

“Can you smell conflict of interest?” editorialized the *Devils Lake Journal*.

After months of debate, the Ramsey County Commission voted June 20 by a familiar 3-2 majority to adopt a

series of changes to its zoning ordinance proposed by the Planning and Zoning Commission.

The changes left in place the county's bonding requirement for factory-style livestock production and other key protective zoning standards.

However, Farm Bureau has filed a lawsuit claiming the township's zoning should take precedence over the county's.

Ramsey County States Attorney Lonnie Olson does not agree and has asked for an opinion from state Attorney General Wayne Stenehjem.

Meanwhile, June 13 county elections were not kind to the friends of Viking Feeders.

Voters dumped incumbent Robert Freije, who came in last in a five-person race for County Commission and will not be on the fall ballot.

Freije, along with County Commission Chair Pam Brekke, who does not face re-election, have been the two consistent votes for Viking Feeders in the zoning debate.

Meanwhile, Planning and Zoning Commissioner Joseph Lawson, the ordinance's most outspoken champion, won the highest vote total for the open District 15 State Senate seat.

“The reality is that a limited liability entity is the preferred mode of organization of concentrated animal feeders,” said Lawson in a May letter to the editor. “And making sure the cleanup money is in place before the waste generation begins is just good sense.”

“BIG BUCKS” RAFFLE WINNERS

\$50 Winners

Leon Vetter, Dickinson; Dean Remboldt, Jamestown; Bob Hein, Dickinson; Dean Vig, Aneta; Darold Runge, Dickinson; Judy Cichos, Jamestown; Greg Schafer, Dickinson; Rhinhold Bieber, Whitehall, MT; Tom Irgens, Springbrook; Eddy Kostelecky, Dickinson; Sandy Peterson, Dickinson; Barbara White, Emerado; Wanda Chapin, Keene; Carolyn Nelson, Keene; R.H. Heller, Plaza; Jarred Torstenson, Denver, CO; Jan Lynch, Dickinson; Steve Brubakken, Jamestown; Mike Scherr, Dickinson; Gene Brose, Dickinson

\$100 Winners

Illona Jeffcoat-Sacco, Bismarck; Nelson Jewelry, Dickinson; Glen Klein, Dickinson; Paul Wosepka, Dickinson; Tom Irgens, Springbrook; Mary O'Briant, Fargo; Steve Redding, Bismarck; Mavis Cross, Fargo; Johnny Elsbernd, Dickinson; Tom Irgens, Springbrook

\$200 Winner

Jerome Hansen, Eldridge

CONGRESS MAY NOT

Ramsey County officials stood by the principle of “polluter pays,” but Congress may not.

Rep. Pomeroy and 159 other co-sponsors have introduced H.R. 4341 in Congress to exempt hog waste from the “superfund” law—the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act of 1980—as well as the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.

The exceptions “will result in increased threats to drinking water supplies, force water users to bear the costs imposed by sloppy operations and withhold important information about air toxics from neighboring communities,” according to a letter to Senators signed by 20 groups ranging from the Iowa Farmers Union to the Defenders of Wildlife.

See Congress p. 5

ONE WORD: PLASTICS

Recycling of plastics will soon be easier for Bismarck residents thanks to Missouri Valley Resource Council.

The Bismarck City Commission responded to MVRC's campaign May 9 by voting to add containers for plastic at five of the city's 14 recycling stations.

"This should help extend the life of our landfill," said MVRC member Mary Engel, Bismarck.

Plastic accounts for about 25% of garbage by volume.

MVRC members presented the Commission March 14 with petitions signed by over 850 Bismarck-area residents asking for expanded plastics recycling.

The city referred the matter to its staff, which gave the Commission an array of choices at the May meeting.

The Bismarck *Tribune* in a May 22

editorial congratulated MVRC for stimulating public interest in recycling.

"Recycling isn't always the cheapest or most convenient route," said the *Tribune*. "But it's the right thing to do for our community and our Earth."

The five new containers will be at the sites the city says have the highest use—Arrowhead, Hillside, Jaycee Park, Tatley, and Billings. Currently all 14 stations accept cardboard, cans and newspaper.

Previously, residents could only recycle plastics at the transfer station at Waste Management, Inc., which contracts to pick up Bismarck's household garbage and recycling.

"Ideally, we'd like to see plastic bins added to all the current sites," said MVRC member Dan Wanek, Bismarck.

Wanek said recycling must be convenient to encourage participation, and predicted that "participation will grow over time."



MVRC chair Ramona Redding-Lopez waiting for the new recycling containers



FOOD FIGHT

Bipartisan opposition to a bill squelching food labeling has arisen in North Dakota and around the nation.

The National Uniformity for Food Act would preempt all existing and future state and local food labeling requirements unless they are identical to those of the federal Food and Drug Administration.

Sen. Dorgan was one of 21 Senators who wrote to Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist (R-TN) on May 26 expressing opposition to the bill, and demanding that Frist "prevent this, or similar legislation from going forward by any means other than through regular order."

The House version passed March 8 without a hearing. Like recent House legislation on hog waste (see p.4), the bill had scores of co-sponsors. Rep. Pomeroy voted against it.

The opposition Senate letter pointed out that state and local governments conduct about 80% of food safety work, and that the bill would set "a dangerous precedent in undermining states' rights."

The Senate has not held a hearing on food uniformity since 1988.

The bill has also caught the attention of Attorneys General around the nation. North Dakota's Wayne Stenehjem joined 38 other Attorneys General in a letter to Congress urging defeat of the legislation.

The letter noted that the proposed law would wipe out many state regulations on the books, including numerous state-level warnings about mercury levels in fish.

"We need all levels of government to work together to protect food safety," said the letter.

"State and local governments are often the first line of defense when problems emerge," it continued. "Prohibiting state and local leadership in this area is a serious mistake."



CONGRESS from p 4

One hog produces nearly three gallons of waste per day—about 2.5 times the normal human rate.

That means a 20,000-hog facility creates as much waste as a city the size of Grand Forks.

Oklahoma Attorney General Drew Edmonson is circulating a letter to other state Attorneys General urging Congress to vote the bill down.

The letter says the proposed bill, if enacted, "would seriously impair our ability to protect the health of our citizens and the environment."

SCRUBBED

There will be no power plant near Gascoyne, and reduced sulfur dioxide pollution seems more and more likely than new power plants in the state.

Montana-Dakota Utilities became the second power generator to turn its back on a 2001 promise of \$10 million in state money when it pulled the plug on the Gascoyne project in late May. MDU has spent about \$1.1 million of state money on the project, according to the Associated Press.

MDU has franchise agreements with Dickinson, Bismarck, Williston and several smaller western and south-central North Dakota communities.

Great River Energy pulled out of the North Dakota \$10 million power plant sweepstakes race in December 2001, saying its Minnesota customer base would be better served by a gas-powered peaking plant closer to home.

MDU told the press it was abandoning Gascoyne in favor of participation in Big Stone 2, a proposed power plant adjacent to an existing one near Milbank, South Dakota. Several other utilities, including Otter Tail Power, are collaborating on the project.

Big Stone 2 has encountered opposition from Minnesota groups on both environmental and economic grounds.

The plant's proponents have no plans to prevent global warming emissions from carbon dioxide, and no plans for mercury emissions control.

Opponents say eventual carbon dioxide limitations will stick ratepayers with major increases in their bills during most of the proposed plant's lifetime.

They also argue that developers failed to consider seriously wind or any other renewable energy in their plans, which overstate the cost of renewables and underestimate their reliability and baseload.

MDU backed away from a wind energy development plan for the Ellendale area and has no public plans to develop wind energy.

With Gascoyne on the shelf, the only coal promoter still in line for funds authorized in 2001 is Great Northern Development, which wants to build a plant near South Heart.

The plant's proximity to Theodore Roosevelt National Park may be the reason why Great Northern still hasn't submitted its air quality permit. North Dakota found Prevention of Significant Deterioration sulfur dioxide violations in the park and several other protected areas in 1999.

Despite the state's insistence that new and unauthorized ways of measuring PSD solved the problem, Basin Electric and Minnkota are undertaking plant modifications at Stanton and Center that will significantly lower emissions.

Minnkota's reductions are part of a proposed U.S. Environmental Protection Agency settlement of longstanding New Source Review violations, which was announced in late April, just after an appeals court struck down the Bush administration's weakened NSR rules.

PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

TRAINING SESSION

September 16-19, 2006

Radisson Hotel

201 North 5th Street

Fargo, North Dakota

This hands-on workshop covers

- ◆ Leadership
- ◆ Grassroots fundraising
- ◆ Organizational development
- ◆ Community organizing

Hosted by Dakota Resource Council.

For more information, contact Aleta Hendricks,
(701)483-2851 or aleta@drcinfo.com.

Training by WORC,

the Western Organization of Resource Councils

www.worc.org

Want to help bring Renewable Energy to Fargo & Grand Forks?

**Go to City2020.org
and find out how you can carry petitions
or otherwise help win an initiated
measure to bring these cities 20%
renewable electricity by 2020 and 30%
by 2030**

THE ISSUE IS SLAVERY

by George Barnes

On May 18 North Dakota Senator Kent Conrad introduced an amendment in the Senate Finance Committee that would require the Bush administration to suspend free trade benefits on imported merchandise from the country of Oman made under slave labor conditions.

The amendment passed 18-0 during the mock mark-up of the Oman Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

Way to go Senator Conrad!! Thank you for standing up to forced labor and supporting worker rights worldwide.

Erily similar to the Central America Free Trade Agreement, the Oman FTA requires only that Oman enforce its existing labor law.

Omani labor law does meet International Labor Organizations (ILO) standards that call for workers to be able to form their own labor organizations, free from intrusion from employers or government.



Omani labor law also gives the government an inappropriate level of oversight and power over the activities, meetings, finances and election of representatives.

The Oman FTA fails to protect workers who participate in labor committees or who engage in strikes from anti-union discrimination.

Worker rights are key to ensuring that developing nations are protected from exploitation.

Congress should go one step further than Senator Conrad's amendment and reject the Oman FTA entirely.

(Barnes is a member of the South Central Citizens Coalition and Area Project Coordinator for the North Dakota Public Employees Association.)

I'D LIKE TO SUPPORT DRC ENCLOSED PLEASE FIND:

- General Membership
- ___ \$200 • "200 Club" Membership
- ___ \$100 • Patron Membership
- ___ \$ 75 • Contributing Membership
- ___ \$ 45 • Family Membership
- ___ \$ 25 • Individual Membership
- ___ \$ 10 • Student/Low Income

BARC/DRC Membership
Family \$50___ Individual \$30___

GFC3/DRC Membership
Family \$50___ Individual \$30___

MCETA/DRC Membership
Family \$55___ Individual \$ 35___

MVRC/DRC Membership
Family \$50___ Individual \$30___

SARC/DRC Membership
Family \$55___ Individual \$ 30___

SVC/DRC Membership
Family \$50___ Individual \$30___

SC3/DRC Membership
Family \$55___ Individual \$35___

Name _____

Address _____

City, State _____

Zip _____

Phone _____

e-mail _____

OMAN, OH MAN!

Senator Conrad's amendment was not received well by the Bush administration, which argued it could not change the draft legislation because of Trade Promotion Authority ("fast track") rules.

The administration added that Section 307 of the 1930 Tariff Act prohibits importation of merchandise produced under slave labor conditions.

Conrad pointed out, however, that the 1930 act exempts goods no longer produced domestically in quantities large enough to meet demand—which now includes apparel.

Conrad told press his amendment was a response to a study by the National Labor Committee, which found that goods produced in Jordan under slave labor conditions were entering the United States duty free under a trade agreement between the two countries.

DRC recently joined Public Citizen and over 400 organizations around the nation in sending a letter urging Congress to vote down the Oman FTA.

President Bush submitted the agreement to Congress June 27.

BETTER BONDING NEEDED

DRC joined in a petition May 16 asking the federal government to improve reclamation standards, financial assurance, and oversight of oil and gas development.

The Oil and Gas Industry Responsibility Petition asks Secretary of Interior Dirk Kempthorne and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Director Kathleen Clarke to amend the existing Onshore Oil and Gas Rules to ensure adequate reclamation and bonding.

Joining DRC in the petition were the Western Organization of Resource Councils, the Natural Resources Defense Council and five individuals.

“This country needs responsible oil and gas development based on the demands of the 21st century,” said Donald Nelson, Keene, chair of WORC.

The BLM supervises land with about 12,000 shut-in or abandoned oil and gas wells. Much more oil and gas development is expected in Western states over the next decade.

“In the midst of this boom in oil and gas drilling, the BLM should protect split estate landowners and taxpayers when a company defaults,” Nelson said.

“We need to require the oil and gas industry to reclaim the land damaged by development,” Nelson stated further,

“They can do this by posting a site specific bond that provides financial assurances that protect landowners and taxpayers from cleanup and restoration costs.”

Nelson said the petition would extend reclamation and bonding standards similar to those regulating coal companies and hard rock mining companies. The BLM requires these industries to provide bonds to cover full cost of reclamation.

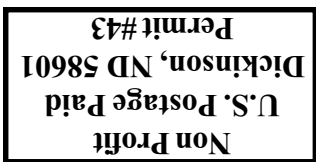
The BLM currently requires surety or personal bonds before the start of surface disturbance. The minimum bonds for a company are \$10,000 per lease, or \$25,000 for all leases in a state, or \$150,000 for all leases nationwide. These minimum amounts have not changed since 1960.

Nelson said current standards “underestimate the real costs of the clean-up.”

Two recent studies by WORC have found a potential multi-billion dollar taxpayer liability for clean up of oil and gas site throughout the West and inadequate oversight of oil and gas drilling.

The petition would replace national blanket bonds with a simple \$20,000 per well bond.

The petition, declarations, and other background information are available on WORC’s website, www.worc.org.



ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

Dakota Resource Council
P.O. Box 1095
113 W. First Street
Dickinson, ND 58602-1095