

**REPORT OF THE
SOLID WASTE COMMISSION
TO
THE GOVERNOR
AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA**



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**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND
1982**

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Callis H. Atkins, Ruckersville

Colin S. Caldwell, Lynchburg

Edward T. DiBerto, Virginia Beach

R. E. Dorer, Virginia Beach

Senator Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr., Fairfax

Delegate George W. Grayson, Williamsburg

Joseph M. Guiffre, Alexandria

Delegate Joan S. Jones, Lynchburg

Delegate R. Beasley Jones, Dinwiddie

Jonathan M. Murdoch-Kitt, Richmond

Colin N. Ramsay, Chesapeake

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Delegate John H. Rust, Jr., Oakton

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REPORT OF THE
SOLID WASTE COMMISSION
TO
THE GOVERNOR AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

JANUARY, 1982

TO: The Honorable John N. Dalton, Governor of Virginia,
and
The General Assembly of Virginia

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Legislation Creating Commission and Special Resolutions

The Virginia Solid Waste Commission was created by statute (§§ 9-144 and 9-145 of the Code of Virginia) in 1973 in the passage of Senate Bill No. 856. This legislation, introduced by Senator Stanley C. Walker, created the Commission to Study and Advise upon the Disposal of Solid Waste. The name was changed to the Virginia Solid Waste Commission in Senate Bill No. 383 in the 1976 session of the General Assembly.

Two resolutions have been passed which requested that the Commission study and advise upon low-level radioactive wastes management and hazardous waste management. House Joint Resolution No. 44, introduced by Delegate George Grayson, directed the Commission, in conjunction with the State Board of Health, to plan for and establish a site for the disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. This resolution was adopted by the General Assembly during the 1980 session. House Joint Resolution No. 275 was adopted by the General Assembly in 1981, directing the Commission to work with the State Board of Health to develop a management plan for hazardous wastes generated within the Commonwealth. Included herein are reports on these two issues.

B. Membership of the Commission and Its Staff

The members of the Commission as of January 1, 1981, are: Dr. Robert F. Testin, Richmond; Callis H. Atkins, Ruckersville; Colin S. Caldwell, Lynchburg; Edward T. DiBerto, Virginia Beach; R. E. Dorer, Virginia Beach; Senator Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr., Fairfax; Delegate George W. Grayson, Williamsburg; Joseph M. Guiffre, Alexandria; Delegate Joan S. Jones, Lynchburg; Delegate R. Beasley Jones, Dinwiddie; Jonathan M. Murdoch-Kitt, Richmond; Colin N. Ramsay, Chesapeake; William T. Reed, Manakin-Sabot; Delegate John H. Rust, Jr., Oakton; and Senator Stanley C. Walker, Norfolk. Mr. Colin S. Caldwell was appointed to replace Mr. Ernest Edwards of Chase City, now deceased. Mr. Colin N. Ramsay was appointed to replace Mr. William Beck. The Commission expresses its thanks for the work of Mr. Edwards and Mr. Beck during their two terms with the Commission and welcomes its newest members in their first terms. Mrs. Susan G. Dull is Executive Director of the Commission, and Mrs. Gabriele Akers serves as Secretary.

C. Commission Meetings

The full Commission met a total of 10 times during the calendar year 1981 with numerous meetings of its committees.

D. Committees: Membership and Subject Areas

The Commission formed a number of committees in the fall of 1979 to pursue work in specific areas of the solid waste management problem.

These committees and membership are listed below:

1. Program Committee

Edward T. DiBerto, Chairman
Dr. Robert F. Testin
Callis H. Atkins
Jonathan M. Murdoch-Kitt

2. Hazardous Wastes Committee

R. E. Dorer, Chairman
Senator Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.
William T. Reed
Colin N. Ramsay

3. Waste Exchange Committee

Joseph M. Guiffre, Chairman
Delegate John H. Rust, Jr.

4. Radioactive Wastes Committee

Delegate George W. Grayson, Chairman
Dr. Robert F. Testin
Edward T. DiBerto
Colin S. Caldwell

5. Resource Recovery Committee

Delegate Joan S. Jones, Chairman
Callis H. Atkins
Jonathan M. Murdoch-Kitt
Delegate R. Beasley Jones

6. Legislative Committee

Senator Stanley C. Walker, Chairman
Senator Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.
Delegate Joan S. Jones
Delegate R. Beasley Jones
Delegate John H. Rust, Jr.
Delegate George W. Grayson

E. General Summary of Activities During Calendar Year 1981

The Commission spent a substantial amount of its time during 1981 evaluating options for the management of hazardous wastes and low-level radioactive wastes. The Commission also actively sought to develop a Virginia industrial waste exchange. Selected resource recovery systems in Virginia and throughout the nation were surveyed for evaluation as possible options for localities in Virginia currently without any resource recovery. Detailed reports of these activities are contained in Sections II, III, IV and V of this report.

II. HAZARDOUS WASTE

HJR No. 275 was adopted during the 1981 Session of the General Assembly expressing the support of the legislature for the efforts of the State Board of Health and the Solid Waste Commission in developing a statewide hazardous wastes management program. The Solid Waste Commission worked with the Health Department during 1981 in an attempt to develop such a program for the Commonwealth including transportation, storage, treatment and disposal. Hazardous wastes may be identified as any solid waste exhibiting characteristics of ignitability, reactivity, toxicity or corrosivity as defined in the Virginia State Department of Health regulations and § 32.1-177 of the Code of Virginia.

The State Department of Health promulgated Hazardous Waste Management Regulations that became effective on May 21, 1981. The regulations currently consist of fourteen sections, ten of which are now complete. These include: general information, legislative history, definitions, identification and listing of hazardous wastes, notification of regulations, manifest regulations, generator regulations, transporter regulations, hazardous waste management facility regulations, interim status standards, and facility permit regulations. The Solid Waste Commission members reviewed these regulations while in draft form; individual comments on the proposed regulations were submitted to the Board of Health.

Four sections of the regulations were "reserved" and have not yet been promulgated: hazardous waste management facility final standards, regulations governing disposal of low-level radioactive wastes, criteria for siting facilities and memorandum of agreement between the Department of Health and the State Water Control Board.

The absence of hazardous waste management facility final standards and criteria for siting these facilities at both the federal and state levels significantly contributed to the problems concerning the proposed location of hazardous waste disposal facilities in Buckingham County which received much public attention during the latter part of the year. After several meetings on the issue in which the Commission received testimony from the various parties to the Buckingham County situation, the Commission adopted a resolution on October 30, 1981 asking the State Department of Health to refrain from exercising any options to purchase land for hazardous waste disposal facilities until site selection criteria have been developed. See Appendix I. The Hazardous Wastes Committee made site visits to the proposed Buckingham County facility and three other hazardous waste treatment/disposal facilities in Virginia on September 23 and 24 and reported their findings to the full Commission.

At this time the Department of Health has decided to adopt site selection criteria before proceeding with further action toward site acquisitions. However, many questions still need to be addressed regarding the procedure for siting, ownership and operation, long-term care and maintenance, liability for past and future disposal and financing of hazardous waste management facilities in Virginia. The Solid Waste Commission believes that there is a critical need for one or more hazardous waste disposal facilities in Virginia. However, the adequacy of the statutory and regulatory procedures to address this issue in the best interests of all citizens of the Commonwealth requires careful scrutiny. The Commission intends to conduct an in-depth review of the

hazardous waste disposal site selection process and related issues during 1982 and come forward with specific recommendations for the 1983 General Assembly. (See Appendix V for proposed legislation.)

III. LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTES

The Commission has pursued the problem of the management of low-level radioactive wastes in Virginia pursuant to HJR No. 44 (1980). As noted in previous Commission reports, in December, 1980, the National Governors Association (NGA) met to draw up suggested regional boundaries for interstate compacts for the management of low-level radioactive wastes. Also, in December, 1980, the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act was enacted by Congress which advocated a regional approach for the management of low-level wastes. Virginia was included with other Mid-Atlantic states which were unidentified by region including: Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. Representatives of the Solid Waste Commission and State Department of Health met twice with the Mid-Atlantic regional group to discuss the possibility of a regional interstate compact. Within this Mid-Atlantic grouping, Virginia is the largest generator of reactor wastes currently being shipped to Barnwell, South Carolina. The only other significant generator of reactor wastes in this grouping is Maryland. Medical and research low-level radioactive wastes are generated in all five states and the District of Columbia, but these wastes represent a small percentage of the total low-level radioactive waste stream.

It became apparent that the volume to be generated from these five states and the District of Columbia was too small to justify a low-level radioactive waste shallow land burial facility for this region alone. At this point, Virginia requested that it be included in a negotiating group of the Southeast region including: South Carolina, North Carolina,

Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Kentucky also asked to participate in these negotiations as did Maryland. Virginia met with the Southeast group a total of nine times commencing in January, 1981 and negotiated in good faith as part of the compact group. Membership in this compact group is expected to require that each state be prepared to provide for a burial facility such as Barnwell or other type of regional facility such as an incinerator. At the October 19, 1981, meeting of this group, Virginia was voted out of the proposed Southeast compact. The apparent reason was that Virginia had not demonstrated sufficient progress toward siting a back-up facility.

Virginia has several alternatives at this point. One is to negotiate to be readmitted to the list of eligible states in this Southeast group. The second alternative is to negotiate with a different group of states to create a viable compact other than the Southeastern one. A third is to manage low-level radioactive wastes generated within the Commonwealth's borders. Two of the proposed compacts in the country are currently scheduled to go into effect on January 1, 1986. At this time non-compact states will be responsible for their own wastes. This does not leave Virginia much time to solve its low-level radioactive waste disposal problems. From a practical viewpoint a site cannot be located and permitted under current federal law within this time frame. The cost of a site in Virginia for wastes generated solely within the borders of the Commonwealth could prove to be costly. The regional approach has been advocated by the Solid Waste Commission in the past and continues to be the most feasible in

economic terms. The Commission's Executive Director, one of Virginia's two negotiators, will continue to work with the Department of Health's Division of Solid and Hazardous Wastes Management to evaluate the best option for the management of Virginia's low-level radioactive wastes. The Solid Waste Commission had adopted a resolution on November 20, 1981 supporting regionalization for the management of low-level radioactive wastes with emphasis upon the proposed Southeast compact group. (See Appendix II.)

The question of a more developed incineration program for low-level radioactive research wastes generated by hospitals and research institutes needs to be addressed as a part of the management program for low-level radioactive research wastes. Volume reduction as a part of low-level radioactive research waste management has become more important in recent years as a result of increasingly expensive transportation and disposal costs for those medical and research wastes currently being shipped to Hanford, Washington. Although comprising a small percentage of the low-level radioactive research waste stream, these hospital and research low-level radioactive wastes must be disposed of in a safe and economical manner and will be included in Virginia's management plans.

The Solid Waste Commission also voted to continue to support the State Department of Health's request for funding for partial agreement state status from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. This would enable the State rather than the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to license a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility in Virginia. The appropriations request will be considered in the 1982 session of the General Assembly. (See Appendix V for proposed legislation.)

IV. RESOURCE RECOVERY

The Solid Waste Commission Resource Recovery Committee requested that the Director survey selected resource recovery operations in Virginia and nationwide to evaluate these resource recovery operations as possible options for Virginia's counties, cities and towns. The survey was sent to the following 22 cities with resource recovery facilities. Seventeen replied as follows: Chicago, Illinois; Ames, Iowa; New Orleans, Louisiana; Baltimore, Maryland (County); Saugus, Massachusetts; Genesee Township, Michigan; Hempstead, New York; Monroe County, New York; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Nashville, Tennessee; Hampton, Virginia; Norfolk, Virginia; Salem, Virginia; Madison, Wisconsin; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Waukesha, Wisconsin; and Houston, Texas. Five did not reply as follows: Bridgeport, Connecticut; Baltimore, Maryland (City); New York (Betts Avenue Incinerator); Oceanside, New York; and Portsmouth, Virginia.

The questionnaire was designed to provide information to the Commission as to background, timetable, involvement at state and federal levels, economics, problems and public relations. A copy of the questionnaire is listed as Appendix IV.

The Resource Recovery Committee plans to evaluate these questionnaires and make recommendations as to components of these various systems which might be of use to counties, cities and towns in Virginia interested in resource and energy recovery as a method to minimize the need for sanitary landfills. The Solid Waste Commission will work with the Virginia Municipal League, the Virginia Association of Counties and other

concerned groups to pinpoint geographic areas of the Commonwealth where resource recovery is a viable alternative.

The Commission plans to host a one and one-half day conference on resource recovery options in the fall of 1982. The conference will be designed to assist local elected and appointed officials in learning more about resource recovery options and to put these representatives in contact with those familiar with different aspects of resource recovery systems such as economics, technologies, pollution control and permitting, volumes and markets.

V. WASTE EXCHANGE

At least some part of the industrial solid waste generated today has potential reuse value for resource or energy recovery and could be marketed to avoid becoming a part of the solid or hazardous waste stream destined for shallow land burial or disposal through other means. A waste exchange is an information clearinghouse which publishes catalogues indicating wastes which are available or sought by various companies. Waste exchanges are active in 25 states today and several regional operations are underway. Many of these are operated by a State Chamber of Commerce or a related industry/business trade association as a not-for-profit industry service. The catalogues published by a waste exchange provide information on a confidential or non-confidential basis as requested by the participating industries. The broader the base, the more successful the exchange. This is evidenced in the trend toward regionalization.

After studying various options the Solid Waste Commission, in conjunction with the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, submitted a proposal to the Virginia Environmental Endowment for the funding necessary to establish a Virginia Industrial Waste Exchange. This proposal for \$14,700.00 has been accepted by the Virginia Environmental Endowment and will result in a Virginia Industrial Waste Exchange which will issue its first catalogue by June, 1982. This will be a non-profit venture for the Chamber, aimed at providing a reduction in the volume of solid and hazardous waste to be disposed of and providing a public service to industries generating and using waste products.

With the steadily increasing cost of treatment, disposal and transportation of solid waste, a waste exchange will be increasingly valuable as a way to facilitate arrangements between buyers and sellers of wastes in Virginia as an alternative to disposal. It is the opinion of the Solid Waste Commission that waste exchanges will eventually become a regional, then national operation. In the interim it is important for Virginia to establish an exchange for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

VI. PLANS FOR 1982

1. The Solid Waste Commission plans to conduct a study to evaluate siting legislation for hazardous waste disposal facilities in Virginia with recommendations for legislation in the 1983 Session of the General Assembly.
2. The Solid Waste Commission will work closely with the Health Department to implement a regional compact for low-level radioactive waste disposal and supports continued negotiations with the Southeast compact, if possible. In addition, the Commission will work with the Health Department in its efforts to locate and evaluate suitable sites in Virginia for the disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. Department of Health funds are available in part for this program during the current biennium. The Commission's work will include an evaluation of the need for siting legislation for such disposal facilities.
3. Incentives for regionalization of solid waste disposal will also be evaluated by the Commission. Volume is an important consideration in the development of solid waste management facilities whether for resource recovery, hazardous wastes or radioactive waste disposal facilities. Also important considerations in solid waste regionalization which will be evaluated are: ownership of the facility, construction, financing, operation, long-term care and maintenance, and liability. Various alternatives will be reviewed by the Solid Waste Commission for the overall management of solid waste in the Commonwealth.
4. The Commission plans to sponsor a one and one-half day resource recovery conference in the fall of 1982 designed to help localities

in Virginia become more aware of options for resource recovery and what technologies, markets, and financing approaches exist today. The Commission also plans to study what can be done at the State level to promote resource recovery for materials and energy.

5. The Virginia Industrial Waste Exchange is being sponsored by the Commission and the State Chamber of Commerce and is expected to publish its first catalog in June, 1982, for subscribers and listers of wastes available and sought. The funding for the start-up operation of the exchange is being made available by the Virginia Environmental Endowment. The Solid Waste Commission will provide staff assistance for the six month start-up of the waste exchange; the State Chamber will then assume responsibility for the operation with minimal Commission participation.

APPENDIX I

RESOLUTION OF THE VIRGINIA SOLID WASTE COMMISSION

Adopted October 30, 1981

Requesting the Virginia State Board of Health and the Governor to halt plans to exercise any options for the purchase of hazardous waste disposal sites until site selection criteria and a siting process for a statewide hazardous waste disposal program can be developed.

WHEREAS, on September 24, 1981 the State Department of Health made public its intentions to acquire an option on a hazardous waste disposal facility; and

WHEREAS, no site selection criteria for hazardous waste disposal facilities has been adopted by the Department of Health or used in making a decision regarding a site; and

WHEREAS, no geologic data is available on any sites nor has an environmental assessment been conducted as to the suitability of any sites; and

WHEREAS, provisions of proposed contracts or agreements as to ownership, construction, operation, liability, compliance and technology of any proposed sites still remain unknown; and

WHEREAS, proposed facilities may process only small specialized portions of hazardous waste; now therefore be it

RESOLVED by the Solid Waste Commission That the Virginia State Board of Health and the Governor are requested to halt plans to exercise any options for the purchase of hazardous waste disposal sites until hazardous waste site selection criteria and a siting process can be developed for a statewide hazardous waste disposal program; and

RESOLVED FURTHER, that there currently exists a great need for hazardous waste disposal sites in Virginia and the process for the selection and development of these sites must be conducted in a careful yet expeditious manner.

APPENDIX II

Resolution of the Virginia Solid Waste Commission

Adopted November 20, 1981

Supporting the concept of regionalization for the management of Virginia's low level radioactive waste.

WHEREAS, the Commonwealth is faced with the problem of disposing of low level radioactive waste generated within its borders in an economical manner which protects both the public health and the environment; and

WHEREAS, Congress enacted the Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act in December, nineteen hundred eighty supporting the concept of regionalization for the management of low level radioactive waste in this country; and

WHEREAS, the majority of Virginia's low level radioactive waste is currently being disposed of at the Barnwell, South Carolina disposal facility for low level radioactive waste which will only be available to Virginia and the nation as a whole until January one, nineteen hundred eighty-six; and

WHEREAS, Virginia has sought and continues to seek potential sites for disposal of low level radioactive waste in Virginia; and

WHEREAS, Virginia has negotiated and may continue to negotiate with a number of States to develop a compact group for the management of low level radioactive waste with emphasis upon the proposed Southeast Interstate Compact group; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Virginia Solid Waste Commission That the concept of regionalization for the management of Virginia's low level radioactive waste is preferable and that emphasis be placed upon negotiations with

the Southeast Interstate Compact group for management of Virginia's low level radioactive waste after January one, nineteen hundred eighty-six.

APPENDIX III

Resolution of the Virginia Solid Waste Commission

Adopted November 20, 1981

Supporting the Virginia State Board of Health's request for partial Agreement State Status from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and subsequent funding from the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, the Virginia State Board of Health has submitted a request to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to assume the responsibility for licensing low level radioactive waste disposal facilities in Virginia; and

WHEREAS, this licensing responsibility would result in Virginia's assuming partial Agreement State Status from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to carry out this function; and

WHEREAS, subsequent funding is necessary for the State Department of Health to ensure that the partial Agreement State program is carried out in an expeditious and careful manner, as prescribed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; and

WHEREAS, the Solid Waste Commission believes that the State Department of Health is the appropriate agency for the licensing of low level radioactive waste disposal facilities in Virginia; and

WHEREAS, Virginia's current status as a non-Agreement State may hamper its ability to negotiate as a member of an interstate compact which is an urgent consideration; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Virginia Solid Waste Commission That it supports the State Department of Health's negotiations for partial Nuclear

Regulatory Commission Agreement State Status and subsequent funding in the nineteen hundred eighty-two through eighty-four biennium from the Commonwealth to carry out the program.

APPENDIX IV

RESOURCE RECOVERY OPERATION

NAME:

DATE:

SITE LOCATION:

PERSON RESPONDING TO QUESTIONNAIRE, ADDRESS & PHONE:

NAME OF COMPANY OWNING & OPERATING FACILITY:

GENERAL HISTORY

SYSTEM USED IN GEOGRAPHIC AREA PRIOR TO PRESENT FACILITY (i.e., landfill, collection system, etc.):

HOW WAS THE FACILITY STARTED: WHAT WAS THE MOTIVATING FORCE? WHO INITIATED?:
(please circle one)

LOCALITY

PRIVATE COMPANY (please name)

STATE

OTHER

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

TIME INVOLVED (from start to operating stage): (please circle one)

1 YEAR

3 YEARS

5 YEARS

OTHER _____

INVOLVEMENT OF STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY:
(please circle one)

YES

NO

HOW MUCH INVOLVEMENT:

INVOLVEMENT OF FEDERAL EPA:
(please circle one)

YES

NO

HOW MUCH INVOLVEMENT:

GENERAL INFORMATION

POPULATION SERVED:

CHARACTER OF WASTES: (please circle answer(s)) INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, MUNICIPAL

AMOUNT OF WASTES GENERATED IN LOCALITY PER DAY OR WEEKS:

DAYS PER WEEK FACILITY IS IN OPERATION:

AVAILABILITY OF WASTES (is there a constant supply?): (please circle one)

YES

NO

MARKET FOR BY-PRODUCTS:

BACK-UP FACILITY:

ECONOMICS

CAPITAL COSTS:

HOW WAS IT FINANCED?:

WHO PAYS FOR WHAT? (i.e., customer, locality, state, company, etc.):

OPERATING COST IN \$ PER TON:

INCOME FROM SALE OF BY-PRODUCTS:

HOW MANY PERSONNEL TO OPERATE AND WHAT IS CURRENT PAY SCALE:

PROBLEMS

PROBLEMS WITH SALE OF BY-PRODUCTS? (please circle one) YES NO

If YES, please explain:

PROBLEMS WITH PHYSICAL OPERATION OF PLANT? (please circle one) YES NO

If YES, please explain:

PROBLEMS WITH COLLECTION? (please circle one) YES NO

If YES, please explain:

WHAT IS DONE IN THE EVENT OF A SHUT-DOWN?:

HOW OFTEN DO SHUT-DOWNS OCCUR? (please circle one) SELDOM FREQUENTLY NEVER

PROBLEMS OF LABOR? (please circle one) YES NO

If YES, please explain:

ANY SAFETY PROBLEMS? (please circle one) YES NO
If YES, please explain:

ANY ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS? (please circle one) YES NO
If YES, please explain:

PUBLIC RELATIONS

WHAT WAS DONE TO "SELL" THE PROJECT IN THE BEGINNING?:

WHAT IS DONE TO KEEP THE PUBLIC INFORMED?:

WHAT ARE THE NATURE OF ANY COMPLAINTS FROM THE PUBLIC?:

THANK YOU

APPENDIX V

PATRONS: Walker and Gartlan

Senate Joint Resolution No.

Requesting the Virginia Solid Waste Commission to conduct a study to evaluate siting legislation for hazardous waste disposal facilities in Virginia and to make recommendations for legislation in the 1983 Session of the General Assembly.

WHEREAS, at the present time there are extremely limited sites in Virginia for hazardous waste treatment and disposal; and

WHEREAS, these sites are operated under federal Environmental Protection Agency interim status permits because final federal standards for hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities will not be available until approximately nineteen hundred eighty-four; and

WHEREAS, Virginia will need to develop hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities to provide adequate capacity for wastes generated within its borders; and

WHEREAS, siting legislation for the careful and expeditious location of these facilities needs to be evaluated with possible legislation to be developed to ensure that the process is undertaken in an appropriate manner; and

WHEREAS, the question of ownership, construction, permitting, operation, liability, and long-term care and maintenance as well as the siting of hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities needs to be evaluated carefully before proceeding; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Senate, the House of Delegates concurring, That the Virginia Solid Waste Commission is hereby requested to

conduct a study to evaluate siting legislation for hazardous waste disposal facilities in Virginia and to make a report to the Governor and General Assembly as to the need for legislation in the 1983 Session; and

RESOLVED FURTHER That the Virginia Solid Waste Commission may appoint ad hoc committees to assist in a continuing capacity in the evaluation of siting legislation for hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities.

APPENDIX V

PATRONS: Grayson and Rust

House Joint Resolution No.

Encouraging the Division of Engineering and Buildings to evaluate resource recovery and reclamation as options for State-owned facilities.

WHEREAS, the cost of heating facilities has continued to rise during the last decade and the continued availability of certain fuel sources remains questionable; and

WHEREAS, the Commonwealth has had to absorb the increased costs associated with heating State-owned facilities utilizing expensive fuels such as oil and natural gas; and

WHEREAS, alternate energy forms have been developed to supply fuel for heating such as steam from resource recovery operations; and

WHEREAS, many resource recovery and reclamation systems are currently in operation in the nation as well as the Commonwealth and successfully utilize solid wastes as a source of energy with steam as a by-product; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring That the Division of Engineering and Buildings is requested to evaluate resource recovery and reclamation as options for State-owned facilities which would decrease the solid waste stream and provide a steady fuel supply; and

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the Commonwealth should set an example in promoting the use of resource recovery and reclamation and all State agencies shall cooperate in furthering the development of resource recovery and reclamation for State-owned facilities.