

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



SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 7

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
RICHMOND**

1983

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Senator Stanley C. Walker, Norfolk

Barbara Moore Wrenn, Executive Director

Gabriele Schmidt, Secretary

Mailing Address: P. O. Box 3-AG
Richmond, VA 23208

Location: General Assembly Building
910 Capitol Street, Room 824
Richmond, Virginia

Telephone: (804) 786-4169

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

JANUARY 1983

To: The Honorable Charles S. Robb, Governor of Virginia
and
The General Assembly of Virginia

The Solid Waste Commission was created by the 1973 General Assembly to study the management of solid waste and advise the Governor and Legislature. The Commission is composed of six legislators and nine citizens with environmental or technical expertise.

The Commission has defined its objectives:

- to analyze the problems associated with the management of all types of solid wastes and report findings;
- to develop recommendations and implement programs designed to improve waste management; and
- to sponsor legislation to improve solid waste management.

The objectives are pursued through the activities of working committees formed to address specific issues. In 1982 three separate committees directed their activities to specific waste management topics, namely hazardous wastes, low level radioactive wastes, and resource recovery. In addition, the member legislators form the Legislative Committee, providing valuable support to the Commission in the Senate and House of Delegates. The Waste Exchange Committee is now inactive, having

completed its task of establishing a network to announce availability or desirability of otherwise unwanted industrial waste. Active committees and membership are as follows:

Program Committee

Dr. Robert F. Testin, Chairman
Mr. Callis H. Atkins
Mr. Jonathan M. Murdoch-Kitt

Hazardous Wastes Committee

Mr. R. E. Dorer, Chairman
Sen. Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.
Mr. William T. Reed
Del. John H. Rust, Jr.

Low Level Radioactive Wastes Committee

Del. George W. Grayson, Chairman
Dr. Robert F. Testin
Mr. Martin R. Adams
Dr. Colin S. Caldwell

Resource Recovery Committee

Mr. Callis H. Atkins, Chairman
Del. R. Beasley Jones
Mr. Frank H. Miller, Jr.
Mr. Jonathan M. Murdoch-Kitt
Mr. David M. Rothwell

Legislative Committee

Sen. Stanley C. Walker, Chairman
Sen. Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr.
Del. George W. Grayson
Del. William F. Green
Del. R. Beasley Jones
Del. John H. Rust, Jr.

The Solid Waste Commission is led by a chairman elected biannually among the members. The current chairman, Dr. Robert F. Testin, is one of seven citizen-technical representatives appointed by the Governor. In addition the Governor appoints two citizens as environmental representatives to the Commission. Citizen appointments are normally made for four-year terms.

There are six State legislators assigned to the Commission by the Speaker of the House or the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The Commission office in the General Assembly Building houses the Commission's executive director and a secretary. This staff provides daily liaison with other State offices, such as the Health Department and the Governor's Office, and administration of the Commission's work program. Specific staff responsibilities during 1982 included the role as one of two State negotiators to the Southeast Compact, representative to the Toxics Roundtable, Commission representative speaking to state and national groups, in addition to report writing, design and execution of the resource recovery survey, making application for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) grant to support the low level radioactive waste public participation program, as well as the general administrative support duties for the Commission.

The body of this report is a summary of the Commission's efforts on each of the major waste management topics as briefly stated below.

1. Hazardous Waste. After a thorough examination of other states' legislative approaches to hazardous waste management and facility siting pursuant to S.J.R. No. 15, a discussion paper was drafted and distributed. A public hearing was held to receive comments on the paper, and other hearings may be held in the spring of 1983. The Commission requests that the General Assembly continue S.J.R. No. 15 until the 1984 Session, when the Commission will have completed its study and be prepared to make recommendations regarding hazardous waste management and facility

siting legislation. This request also includes the continuation of the moratorium on issuance of permits for private treatment operations and on the use of eminent domain for a State-owned hazardous waste management facility.

2. Low Level Radioactive Waste. The Commission's activities focused primarily on its role in the interstate negotiations to have Virginia readmitted to the Southeast Compact and the development of a public participation program to parallel the facility siting study being prepared by the State Department of Health.

3. Resource Recovery. A questionnaire was distributed to all local governments in Virginia, resulting in a report of the involvement of all jurisdictions and the status of their resource recovery activities. (See Appendix III.)

4. Waste Exchange. The Virginia Waste Exchange, conceived by the Solid Waste Commission and funded by a grant from the Virginia Environmental Endowment, has released its first catalog of waste products available or sought by industries in the region. The Waste Exchange continues to operate as a service of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

Detailed reports of these four topics and a discussion of plans for the coming year follow.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

The 1982 General Assembly passed Senate Joint Resolution No. 15, requesting the Solid Waste Commission to conduct a study to evaluate siting legislation for hazardous waste disposal facilities in Virginia, and to report the need for such legislation during the 1983 Session. This resolution was sponsored by Commission members Senator Stanley C. Walker and Senator Joseph V. Gartlan, Jr. As a result of this charge the Commission developed a work program to determine the need for one or more hazardous waste disposal facilities in Virginia, and if need is determined, to pursue legislation that adequately addresses the need for additional hazardous waste siting legislation. The Commission's Hazardous Wastes Committee spearheaded this study on hazardous wastes management.

The Committee recognizes the reasons a hazardous waste disposal facility is needed, briefly:

- 1 - to protect public health and safety, including the need of approved facilities to preclude promiscuous dumping of wastes due to lack of approved sites;
- 2 - to prevent degradation of the environment and natural resources (ground and surface water, air, land and all life forms);
- 3 - to protect industries reliant on responsible management of wastes (e.g., tourism, fishing); and
- 4 - to prevent industries from locating in other states should a Virginia location be acceptable save a lack of hazardous waste disposal sites, and to establish

an environment conducive to the location of new industries in Virginia.

While citizens have often expressed the need for a hazardous waste disposal site, individual industries have been hesitant, at times, to announce difficulties in handling their wastes possibly fearing regulatory impediments and/or an admission that they generate hazardous wastes. Yet during the past two years, the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce has adopted and reaffirmed a resolution that calls for Virginia's immediate attention to the approval of sites for hazardous waste management facilities. Other unsolicited interest was received from individual companies, urging the Commission to pursue establishment of a hazardous waste disposal site.

The State Health Department conducted a survey of hazardous waste generators to determine quantities and current disposal practices. It appears from the results of this study that there is no current crisis in Virginia with respect to the need for disposal facilities. But the study does indicate that the amount of hazardous wastes will increase in the future and that disposal costs for wastes transported to out of state commercial sites are two to five times higher than costs for waste disposal on site or at facilities in state.

More expression of need for a disposal facility was received from municipal, industrial and environmental perspectives through the efforts of the Toxics Roundtable. Interested in the efforts of this ad hoc group, the Solid Waste Commission was represented at the Toxics Roundtable meetings and received frequent reports on their deliberations.

The Roundtable discussed the issues of hazardous waste management and developed siting procedures in the form of proposed legislation.

From this assorted evidence, the Solid Waste Commission concluded that it would be prudent for Virginia to develop an appropriate siting process and enact the necessary legislation to accomplish this objective.

The Solid Waste Commission, in accordance with S.J.R. No. 15, studied a vast assemblage of literature on hazardous waste disposal issues, and abstracts of twenty-five state statutes dealing with this issue. The statutes in other states prescribed varied siting processes and designations of responsibilities that were closely examined by the Commission's Hazardous Wastes Committee. Numerous features were compared for possible application in Virginia, including approach, override, or cooperation with other local or state regulations, public participation, financial and non-financial assurances, and incentives and compensation.

This review of existing state statutes together with information gleaned from interested parties and help from the Toxics Roundtable resulted in a discussion bill (Appendix II). This bill, while modeled after the Maryland legislation, was put forward only to solicit comments from industry, citizens and public organizations.

The discussion bill provides for a siting board with members appointed by the Governor after confirmation by the General Assembly. Membership would reflect various geographic locations and would include persons with technical expertise. The siting board would be responsible for issuing certificates of public need after receiving adequate evidence and testimony. After the siting board certifies a site, a permit from the

State Health Department would be required for facility operation. The intent of this board is to remove the siting process from the political arena, acknowledging the difficulty of siting such a facility and the likelihood for local opposition.

Comments have been solicited on all aspects of hazardous waste management and facility siting with particular attention to:

- 1 - the need for hazardous waste facility siting legislation in Virginia;
- 2 - the contents of the draft bill;
- 3 - the "inventory concept" -- some preselection of sites for the placement of hazardous waste facility by a state agency;
- 4 - the nature and extent of the involvement of local government in the siting process;
- 5 - the issue of state ownership and operation of such facilities;
- 6 - options for negotiation/mediation and incentives/compensation; and
- 7 - citizen suits.

A public hearing for the discussion bill was held on December 6, 1982. Comments were received from local and state officials, public interest groups, and industry representatives. In summary, the participants advocated the development of hazardous waste siting legislation with broader local participation than currently provided in the statutory authority given the State Board of Health to acquire

property for management of hazardous wastes (Section 32.1-178). Frequent criticism of the discussion bill is that the process described in the bill usurps local power and gives little input to the locality in which the facility would be located. Comments were heard that the discussion bill's statewide siting inventory is unnecessary and costly and could have an adverse effect on land values should the facility not be located in the area.

Because of the apparent lack of an immediate need for action in the acquisition of Virginia disposal sites for hazardous wastes, the complexity of the issue of local government right versus overall needs of the Commonwealth, as well as the long-term needs for action to protect public health and the environment while preserving a climate conducive to industrial development, the Commission formally requests the General Assembly for a continuation of S.J.R. No. 15 for one more year to permit additional study of the issue. This request includes continuation of the current moratorium on acquisition of hazardous waste disposal sites by public or private parties until the issue of a siting process has been acted upon by the Commission.

Additional hearings on the subject are planned for the spring of 1983.

Relying on testimony obtained and relevant experiences in other states, during 1983 the Commission will focus efforts on preparing comprehensive legislation to address the Commonwealth's needs for hazardous waste disposal facility siting. The Solid Waste Commission intends to propose its legislative recommendations on the hazardous waste siting process to the 1984 General Assembly.

LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

In 1980 the U.S. Congress enacted the Low Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act, advocating a regional approach to the management of low level wastes. Since that time Virginia has actively pursued arrangements with other states to form a regional or interstate compact. Virginia, represented by the Solid Waste Commission and the State Department of Health, pursued negotiations with a group of mid-Atlantic states, a group of states in the Midwest, and entered negotiations with South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee, states participating to form the Southeast Compact. On several occasions, the Commission formally declared its preference that Virginia join the Southeast Compact. The 1982 General Assembly approved legislation creating the Southeast Compact as agreed upon by the proposed member states. In 1982 Virginia was voted out of the Southeast Compact negotiations by the other states forming the Compact.

The Virginia State Department of Health contracted with Dames and Moore, Inc. to undertake a technical siting study to locate acceptable low level radioactive waste disposal sites in Virginia. The study began in June 1982 and is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1983. A Phase I report was issued in December 1982.

The Virginia Solid Waste Commission was awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy to conduct a public participation program to accompany the siting study. Features of the program include a toll-free "hotline" telephone, media releases, a survey of interested organizations

and numerous meetings with public officials and citizens. The public participation program coordinates its schedule with the progress and release of information from the technical siting study.

In these ways Virginia reaffirmed the Commonwealth's commitment to low level radioactive waste disposal management and was readmitted to the Southeast Compact negotiations in October. Since that time the negotiators from the proposed Southeast Compact states have agreed to many changes in the Compact language. Also, 1992 has been established as the year the Barnwell site will close at which time a new site must be available for use. The Virginia legislature now needs to address the new Compact language, as do the legislatures of five other states that approved the earlier proposal. The Commission's legislative members have offered to introduce legislation to the 1983 General Assembly that would formalize Virginia's approval of the new Compact language.

RESOURCE RECOVERY

In 1982 the Solid Waste Commission Resource Recovery Committee prepared and distributed a questionnaire to twenty-two resource recovery operations nationwide; seventeen of these were answered. The Committee reviewed the returns to ascertain resource recovery methods that could provide options for Virginia's counties, cities and towns. This review indicated that five general types of resource recovery operations are currently employed: materials recovery, materials recovery and production of refuse-derived fuel (RDF), mass firing with energy recovery, and source separation. Members of the Committee are now researching features of each type of operation and appropriate legislation in order to develop models for each addressing feasibility, financing, technology and presenting successful examples of each resource recovery operation. With this information, the Committee intends to proceed with the development of a resource recovery manual for Virginia localities.

Also during 1982 all jurisdictions of the Commonwealth were surveyed regarding their resource recovery plans and operations. A summary document was prepared describing the status and type of operation being pursued by each responding jurisdiction. Nearly one-third of the respondents indicated that resource recovery studies or operations have been initiated in their locality. A copy of this survey summary is included in Appendix III of this report. The Commission intends to repeat the survey in 1984.

By invitation from the Virginia Office of Emergency and Energy Services, a Committee member spoke at a seminar held in four locations,

providing information on successful resource recovery operations.

The Resource Recovery Committee's work plan defines continuing efforts toward resource recovery as an approach to waste management. The various work projects are all directed to support future submission of legislation for the enhancement of resource recovery in Virginia.

WASTE EXCHANGE

During 1981 the Solid Waste Commission initiated the establishment of a waste exchange program in Virginia, promoting the reuse of industrial materials as an alternative to disposal. In conjunction with the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, the Commission approached the Virginia Environmental Endowment for funding to establish the Exchange. The Endowment approved a grant of \$14,700 in December 1981. In March of 1982, the Virginia Waste Exchange became a reality under the sponsorship of the Virginia State Chamber.

The Virginia Waste Exchange operates as an information clearing-house through which potential buyers and sellers of waste products may locate one another. The Exchange accomplishes this by periodically publishing and distributing a catalog of waste materials wanted and available. The identity of the industry listing an entry can be kept confidential. The first Virginia Waste Exchange Catalog, distributed in August 1982, contained a total of 79 listings. The second and third catalogs are planned for the spring and fall of 1983.

During the year, the Executive Director of the Exchange reported regularly to the Solid Waste Commission concerning the progress of the Exchange, and the Commission provided suggestions and guidance.

As of September 1982, the balance of the Virginia Environmental Endowment funding had been expended, the first catalog had been distributed statewide, and the Exchange had been absorbed into regular workings of the Chamber. The response to the Exchange has been overwhelmingly favorable from both the industrial and environmental communities.

The Chamber of Commerce and the Solid Waste Commission both foresee the Virginia Waste Exchange become part of a regional interstate exchange at some time in the future. Meanwhile, the Exchange offers a viable alternative to disposal for at least part of the waste stream in Virginia.

PLANS FOR 1983

During the first half of 1983 the Commission will be conducting an intensive evaluation of the need for additional siting legislation for the location of one or more hazardous waste disposal sites in Virginia. A series of public hearings is planned to determine the public's view of the issues raised in the alternative siting approaches used by other states with particular emphasis placed on local and overall state needs, public and private ownership and operation of sites and long-term industrial development aspects of the siting question.

As one of the Virginia representatives to the low level radioactive waste disposal compact negotiations, the Commission will seek to finalize arrangements with the Southeast Compact. Also, the Commission will be sponsoring and closely monitoring the public participation portion of the low level radioactive waste siting study. Intensive public input to the siting process will be obtained through public hearings, meetings with key groups such as planning district commissions and environmental groups in affected areas and the establishment of a toll-free hotline. It is the intention of the Commission that the public participation process will both keep the public in potentially affected areas completely informed and at the same time ensure that the public has significant input to the final site selection process.

In addition the Commission will continue its activities monitoring the progress of the Waste Exchange, surveying resource recovery activities throughout Virginia and the nation and ensuring that the latest available

information on all aspects of solid waste generation, transportation and disposal are closely monitored and made available to the Virginia General Assembly and interested citizens of the Commonwealth.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 15

Requesting the Virginia Solid Waste Commission to conduct a study to evaluate siting legislation for hazardous waste disposal facilities in Virginia.

Agreed to by the Senate, March 13, 1982

Agreed to by the House of Delegates, March 13, 1982

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 1984; 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, be it

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; and, be it

RESOLVED FINALLY, That it is the sense of the General Assembly that the Board of Health should not issue a state permit for any privately-owned or operated off-site hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility nor should the Board exercise the right of eminent domain for the acquisition of any state-owned hazardous waste treatment and disposal facility during the pendency of the study provided for herein.



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

RENE TESTIN
CHAIRMAN
NORMAN G. DULL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

SOLID WASTE COMMISSION

General Assembly Building
910 Capitol Street

POST OFFICE BOX 3-AG
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23208
IN RESPONSE TO
THIS LETTER TELEPHONE
(804) 786-4169

October 22, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Interested Person Addressed

FROM: Virginia Solid Waste Commission

RE: Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Legislation

The Solid Waste Commission is a legislative commission composed of legislators, those with technical expertise in the field and representatives from Virginia environmental organizations. The Commission is charged with advising the Governor and the General Assembly in the development of Virginia's solid, hazardous and nuclear waste management programs.

During the 1982 Session of the General Assembly, S.J.R. No. 15 was enacted requesting the Commission to evaluate the need for hazardous waste facility siting legislation in Virginia. The Commission has proceeded to investigate the issue of siting hazardous waste disposal facilities in Virginia and has worked with the State Department of Health, the Virginia Manufacturers Association, the Toxics Roundtable and other groups interested in the issue. As a result of the Commission's deliberations, a "talking paper" or draft bill has been prepared to reflect the form which legislation might take. This draft bill is included with this mailing. It does not necessarily represent the Commission's views or views of any individual member.

The Commission invites comment at a public hearing to assist in preparing a report to the Governor and General Assembly. The hearing is to be held Monday, December 6, 1982, in the General Assembly Building in Senate Room B beginning at 10:00 a.m. Additional hearings on the issue of hazardous waste facility siting may be held in the spring. The Commission invites your comment on the following:

1. The need for hazardous waste facility siting legislation in Virginia;

2. The contents of the draft bill;
3. The "inventory concept" -- some preselection of sites for the placement of hazardous waste facility by a state agency;
4. The nature and extent of the involvement of local government in the siting process;
5. The issue of state ownership and operation of such facilities;
6. Options for negotiation/mediation and incentives/compensation; and
7. Citizen suits.

For additional information, please contact the Virginia Solid Waste Commission, P. O. Box 3-AG, 910 Capitol Street, General Assembly Building, Room 824, Richmond, Virginia 23208, telephone (804) 786-4169.

/gs
Enclosure

1 D 9/16/82 DANIEL C 9/24/82 smw

2 A BILL to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Title 32.1
3 a chapter numbered 10, consisting of sections numbered
4 32.1-323 through 32.1-347, which establishes a
5 hazardous waste facility siting program; penalties.

6

7 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

8 1. That the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Title
9 32.1 a chapter numbered 10, consisting of sections numbered
10 32.1-323 through 32.1-347 as follows:

11 CHAPTER 10.

12 HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SITING PROGRAM.

13 § 32.1-323. Short title.--This chapter shall be known
14 and may be cited as the Hazardous Waste Facility Siting
15 Program.

16 § 32.1-324. Purposes.--The purposes of this act are:
17 to ensure the proper and adequate protection of the public
18 health, safety and welfare; to protect the quality of the
19 environment in the establishment of sites to be utilized for
20 the long-term permanent disposal of hazardous wastes; to
21 further protect the health and environment by ensuring the
22 availability of sites and properly designed facilities to
23 dispose of, reuse, recycle, incinerate, or otherwise render
24 hazardous waste materials nonhazardous; and to eliminate
25 illegal dumping or improper disposal.

26 § 32.1-325. Definitions.--When used in this chapter,
27 the following words shall have the meanings respectively

1 ascribed thereto:.

2 1. "Board" means the Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting
3 Board.

4 2. "Certificate" means a certificate of public
5 necessity issued by the Board.

6 3. "Facility" means any structure, equipment,
7 machinery, bins, tanks, pipes, pumps, conveyors, wells,
8 trenches, pits, or cells used for treatment, processing,
9 reconditioning, exchange, incidental storage in connection
10 with the preceding activities, long-term storage, or
11 ultimate disposal of hazardous waste.

12 4. "Hazardous waste" means a solid waste or
13 combination of solid wastes which, because of its quantity,
14 concentration or physical, chemical, or infectious
15 characteristics, may (i) cause or significantly contribute
16 to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious
17 irreversible or incapacitating illness, or (ii) pose a
18 substantial present or potential hazard to human health or
19 the environment when improperly treated, stored,
20 transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

21 5. "Department" means the Virginia Department of
22 Health.

23 6. "Site" means the geographic area to be occupied by
24 a facility, including buffer or security areas and areas
25 used for any appurtenant functions.

26 § 32.1-326. General criteria for site location.--Any
27 facility to be located pursuant to the terms of this chapter
28 shall be subject to the following criteria:

1 1. That there are proper safeguards to the health and
2 safety of the public and the quality of the environment;

3 2. That facilities are available at reasonable cost
4 commensurate with adequate protection of public health and
5 safety, and of the environment;

6 3. That there is due consideration of social values
7 and of the reasonable and beneficial use of land and natural
8 resources;

9 4. That there is due consideration for industry and
10 commerce, the revenues, and development of the Commonwealth
11 and its political subdivisions, and the employment and
12 welfare of the people;

13 5. That there is due consideration of alternatives
14 over burial or other land disposal or hazardous waste, such
15 as source reduction, refuse, resource recovery, and
16 incineration;

17 6. That there is due consideration for the expeditious
18 ultimate disposal of hazardous waste in order to minimize
19 reliance on interim storage;

20 7. That there is due consideration for managing sites
21 following cessation of operations;

22 8. That there is due consideration for the equitable
23 geographic distribution of sites, including:

24 (i) consideration of the feasibility of siting a
25 facility within the same political subdivision from which
26 the wastes principally originate, and (ii) consideration of
27 those political subdivisions that presently have sites, to
28 avoid the extent feasible certifying sites

1 disproportionately in any one subdivision;

2 9. That there is due consideration for local land use
3 preference, as expressed in local planning and zoning
4 provisions; and

5 10. That where after due consideration for the
6 geological stability of a location and any possible effects
7 to a public or private water supply become known, the
8 facility site may not be used.

9 § 32.1-327. Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Board
10 created; appointment of members; terms; vacancies.--A.
11 There is hereby created the Hazardous Waste Facilities
12 Siting Board, which shall consist of seven persons to be
13 appointed by the Governor subject to confirmation by the
14 General Assembly. The members shall be selected from
15 various geographical locations throughout the Commonwealth.
16 Two members, one of whom shall be a geologist, shall be
17 selected from the scientific community; two shall be members
18 of the general public who have no financial interest in the
19 waste disposal industry, at least one of whom has
20 demonstrated involvement in environmental matters; one shall
21 be appointed from a list of at least three persons nominated
22 by the Virginia Association of Counties; one shall be
23 appointed from a list of at least three persons nominated by
24 the Virginia Municipal League; and one shall be appointed
25 from a list of at least three persons nominated by the
26 Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

27 B. Initial terms of the members shall be as follows:
28 two members shall be appointed for a term of two years; two

1 members shall be appointed for a term of three years; and
2 three members shall be appointed for a term of four years.
3 Thereafter, all terms of office shall be for a period of
4 four years.

5 C. The Governor shall appoint a chairman from among
6 the members of the board.

7 D. No member of the board shall serve for more than
8 two consecutive terms.

9 § 32.1-328. Vacancy on Board.--Vacancies on the Board
10 shall be filled for the unexpired terms in the same manner
11 as original appointments are made.

12 § 32.1-329. Compensation.--Members of the Board shall
13 receive compensation and expenses in accordance with §
14 2.1-20.3 of this Code.

15 § 32.1-330. Meetings; quorum.--The Commission shall
16 meet at such times and places as shall be designated by the
17 Chairman. The Chairman shall call a meeting of the Board
18 upon the written request of another member of the Board.
19 Four members shall constitute a quorum for transaction of
20 any business which shall come before the Board. All
21 determinations of the Board shall be by majority vote of its
22 members.

23 § 32.1-331. Authority to promulgate rules and
24 regulations.--In addition to the specific authority granted
25 to the Board pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, the
26 Board may promulgate such rules and regulations as may be
27 necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter. Any
28 such rules or regulations shall be promulgated in accordance

1 with the provisions of the Administrative Process Act,
2 Chapter 1.1:1 (§ 9-6.14:1 et seq.) of Title 9 of the Code of
3 Virginia.

4 § 32.1-332. Authority of Board to issue certificate of
5 public necessity; exceptions.--The Board shall issue
6 certificates of public necessity for the siting of hazardous
7 waste facilities pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.
8 A certificate is not required under this chapter if a site
9 or facility is otherwise authorized by law or for any
10 facility used for receipt, transfer, recovery, or disposal
11 of nonhazardous residential, commercial, or industrial
12 waste.

13 § 32.1-333. Criteria for issuance of certificate.--A.
14 In determining whether to issue a certificate, the Board
15 shall consider but not be limited to the following:

16 1. Environmental, social, technical, and economic
17 factors as they apply to a particular proposed site; and

18 2. The need for and problems associated with the
19 comprehensive statewide disposal of hazardous waste.

20 B. The design, construction, and operation of a
21 facility on a site for which a certificate has been issued,
22 and the associated transportation of hazardous waste to and
23 from the facility, shall be subject to all environmental,
24 health, and safety restrictions that may be imposed by state
25 regulatory agencies under applicable law and regulation.

26 C. The issuance of a certificate of public necessity
27 for a site exempts the site, the design, construction, and
28 operation of the facilities on the site, and the

1 transportation of hazardous waste to and from the facilities
2 on the site from any regulation, policy, law, or ordinance,
3 including zoning, of any political subdivision of this
4 Commonwealth, and from any state law or regulation that
5 requires approval of any political subdivision of this
6 Commonwealth.

7 D. The issuance of a certificate does not require the
8 approval of any county or municipal council, board,
9 authority, or unit. Any plan for management of liquid,
10 solid, or hazardous waste adopted by any political
11 subdivision of this Commonwealth shall be consistent with
12 the terms of the certificate.

13 E. The certificate shall contain a statement of the
14 purpose for which it is issued and a description of the site
15 and proposed facility, and shall indicate the locations on
16 the site of all facilities, all buffer and security areas,
17 and all areas to be used for appurtenant functions.

18 F. A certificate shall be valid only for the site and
19 facility for which it was issued.

20 G. A person may not make any material change that, as
21 to a facility or the use of a site, is contrary to the
22 purpose or conditions for which a certificate was issued,
23 unless:

24 (i) The person first submits the proposed change to the
25 Board for reconsideration of the certificate;

26 (ii) The Board approves the change; and

27 (iii) An application for reconsideration shall be made
28 by an applicant and processed by the Board in accordance

1 with the same requirements, procedures, and restrictions
2 that are applicable to an initial application for a
3 certificate under this chapter.

4 § 32.1-334. Application for certificate of public
5 necessity.--A. Each application for a certificate submitted
6 to the Board shall contain a report with information of the
7 type, quality, and detail that will permit adequate
8 consideration of the environmental, social, technical, and
9 economic factors involved in the establishment and operation
10 of the proposed facilities. The applicant shall make the
11 report available to affected subdivisions and to the public.

12 B. On receipt of the application for a certificate the
13 Board shall forward a copy of that application to the
14 Department of Health. The Department of Health shall
15 consider the application for a certificate as an application
16 for the facility permit that is required.

17 On receipt of any application for a facility permit
18 that is required the Department of Health shall forward a
19 copy of the facility permit to the Board.

20 § 32.1-335. Certain information required in
21 applicant's report.--A. The portion of the applicant's
22 report dealing with environmental and social assessments
23 shall contain but not be limited to the following:

24 1. The potential impact of the method and route of
25 transportation of hazardous waste to the site and the
26 potential impact of the establishment and operation of the
27 proposed facility on air and water quality, existing land
28 use, transportation, and natural resources in the area

1 affected by proposed facilities;

2 2. A description of the expected effect of the
3 facility; and

4 3. Recommendations for minimizing any adverse impact.

5 B. The provisions of the applicant's report dealing
6 with technical and economic assessments shall contain but
7 not be limited to the following:

8 1. Detailed descriptions of the proposed site and
9 facility, including site location and boundaries and
10 facility purpose, type, size, capacity, and location on the
11 site and estimates of the cost and charges to be made for
12 material accepted; and

13 2. Provisions for managing the site following
14 cessation of operation of the facility.

15 C. Acceptance by the Board of any application for
16 processing does not preclude the Board from requiring
17 further information from the applicant if the Board
18 considers the additional information necessary for adequate
19 consideration of the application.

20 § 32.1-336. Board to seek advice and comment from
21 certain agencies.--A. At least ninety days prior to the
22 issuance of any certificate by the Board, it shall seek the
23 advice and comment of the Secretaries of Commerce and
24 Resources and Human Resources, the Department of Health,
25 Department of Conservation and Economic Development,
26 Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Council on
27 the Environment and the governing body of any political
28 subdivision in the Commonwealth within which all or part of

1 the proposed site is to be located as well as the governing
2 bodies of all adjoining political subdivisions. In
3 addition, the Board shall seek the comments of any landowner
4 of record whose property is within 1,000 feet of the
5 proposed site.

6 B. All comments solicited pursuant to paragraph A of
7 this section shall be made within thirty days and shall
8 state the advice and comments of the party or that the party
9 has no comments as to the proposed certification.

10 § 32.1-337. Board to hold public hearing.--Prior to
11 the issuance of any certificate, the Board shall hold a
12 public hearing in the political subdivision in which the
13 proposed site is to be located for the purpose of reviewing
14 advice and comments from the public. The public hearing
15 shall be held in accordance with the provisions of the
16 Administrative Process Act.

17 § 32.1-338. Action by Board on certificate, time
18 frames, costs, notice to certain persons.--A. The Board
19 shall make a decision to issue or deny a certificate within
20 six months of receipt of an application and any additional
21 information required under this chapter. With the
22 concurrence of the applicant, the Board may extend this
23 period for an additional six months.

24 B. In the event that the Board rejects a site
25 recommended by the governing body of a political
26 subdivision, it shall so notify the political subdivision
27 and state in writing the reasons for rejection.

28 C. The Board shall establish by rule and regulation a

1 fee schedule necessary to cover the costs of processing
2 applications and issuing certificates under this chapter.

3 D. On issuance of a certificate the Board shall file a
4 copy of that certificate with the Secretary to the Board and
5 the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Copies of the
6 certificate shall be sent by the Secretary to the Board to
7 (i) the governing body of any political subdivision of the
8 Commonwealth within which all or part of the proposed site
9 is to be located and the governing bodies of adjoining
10 political subdivisions; (ii) the record owner of the site
11 and the record owners of adjoining property; (iii) the
12 applicant, if different from the record owner; (iv) the
13 Secretary of Commerce and Resources; (v) The Department of
14 Health; (vi) The Department of Planning and Budget; (vii)
15 The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services; and
16 (viii) The Department of Conservation and Economic
17 Development.

18 E. The Board shall maintain records of its
19 transactions, including the applications and supporting data
20 submitted by those seeking certificates from the Board and
21 any other technical data considered in issuing or denying a
22 certificate.

23 F. The Board shall consider, review, and approve or
24 deny hazardous waste sites recommended by the Secretary of
25 Commerce and Resources in the same manner in which it acts
26 upon applications for issuance of certificates from other
27 parties.

28 § 32.1-339. Applicability of other laws.--Whether or

1 not a site and facility are approved by a local governing
2 body or are certified under this chapter all other state and
3 federal permit requirements shall remain applicable as well
4 as all state health, environmental and safety requirements.

5 32.1-340. Certificates void in certain
6 circumstances.--A. A certificate previously issued shall
7 become void if (i) construction or other preparation of the
8 site for its intended use has not commenced within a period
9 of two years next following the issuance of the certificate,
10 or (ii) the facility has not commenced actual operation
11 within four years next following the issuance of the
12 certificate.

13 B. The Board may extend the time limits imposed by
14 this section if the certificate holder applies to the Board
15 for an extension and demonstrates good cause for allowing
16 the extension.

17 § 32.1-341. Department of Health to coordinate
18 activity of Board.--The Department shall serve as primary
19 staff agency for the Board. The Commissioner of the
20 Department or his designee shall serve as Secretary to the
21 Board. The Secretary is responsible for maintaining records
22 of the Board's transactions and other records which the
23 Board is obligated or considers desirable to maintain.

24 § 32.1-342. Department to make inventory of potential
25 sites.--A. In consultation with the appropriate agencies of
26 state and local government, the Department shall prepare by
27 January 1, 1984, an initial inventory of potential hazardous
28 waste facility sites and a program for utilizing these sites

1 that appear suitable for and capable of meeting disposal
2 demands.

3 The Department shall develop guidelines, consistent
4 with the provisions of this chapter, for evaluating types of
5 sites for placement on the inventory, and shall apply the
6 guidelines uniformly to all sites of a given type considered
7 for placement on the inventory.

8 B. In preparing the inventory, the Department shall
9 solicit and consider recommendations from the governing body
10 of each political subdivision, which shall prepare a list of
11 sites which are believed to meet or exceed the requirement
12 for facilities of the types under consideration by the
13 Board. If the governing body cannot agree upon specific
14 sites within six months of the request, the Department may
15 select the sites for inclusion on the inventory.

16 C. The Department shall consider any recommendation
17 that is submitted under this section on or before April 1,
18 1984, and shall advise the governing body of a political
19 subdivision in writing of any rejection of a site that is
20 recommended and of the reasons for the rejection.

21 D. The inventory and program shall be maintained and,
22 no later than December 31 of 1984 and of each year
23 thereafter, updated in consultation with the appropriate
24 state and local agencies and local governing bodies. In
25 preparing the inventory updates, the Department shall
26 solicit and consider recommendations from the governing body
27 of each political subdivision.

28 E. The Department shall consider any recommendation

1 that is submitted under this section on or before the April
2 1 preceding the update to which it is addressed, and shall
3 advise the governing body of a political subdivision in
4 writing of any rejection of a site that it recommended and
5 of the reasons for the rejection.

6 § 32.1-343. Department to make plans.--A. At the
7 direction of the Board, and in consultation with the
8 appropriate agencies of state and local government, the
9 Department shall prepare plans, surveys, investigations, or
10 studies bearing on the characteristics of any site or on the
11 need for and employment of sites and facilities throughout
12 the Commonwealth. To this purpose, the Department of Health
13 shall furnish the Board with copies of relevant information
14 and data filed with the Department that are applicable to
15 the generation, transport, and disposal of hazardous waste.

16 B. At the direction of the Board, the Department shall
17 carry out coordinating functions with state or federal
18 agencies, other state governments, governments of political
19 subdivisions, industry, and the public at large.

20 C. The determination by the Board of statewide need
21 and the plans and surveys prepared by the Department as
22 authorized by this chapter shall be prepared in form and
23 substance suitable for inclusion in the statewide solid
24 waste management plan required by the Resource Conservation
25 and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA). In the event that the RCRA
26 statewide plan is no longer required, the Department shall
27 prepare a ten-year hazardous waste management plan and
28 propose procedures for its adoption.

1 § 32.1-344. Application for certificate by
2 Department.--A. The Department may apply to the Board for a
3 certificate for one or more sites included in the statewide
4 inventory.

5 B. The Board may direct the Department to prepare and
6 submit a proposal for acquisition or utilization or both of
7 any inventoried site. The Board may further direct the
8 Department to perform any act authorized by this chapter to
9 implement the proposal if a certificate is issued.

10 C. If the Department owns a site or property on a site
11 that is not, because of its ownership, subject to ordinary
12 local taxes, and if a certificate has been issued for the
13 site, the Department shall make payments in lieu of taxes to
14 the political subdivision in which the site is located.

15 § 32.1-345. Appeal.--Any interested party, including a
16 prospective user of a hazardous waste facility site who
17 generates hazardous waste in this Commonwealth, may appeal a
18 decision of the Board directly to the circuit court of the
19 jurisdiction of the proposed site. The decision of the
20 circuit court may be appealed to the Supreme Court of
21 Virginia.

22 B. In any appeal, the decision of the Board is prima
23 facie correct and shall be affirmed unless clearly shown to
24 be: (i) in violation of constitutional provisions; (ii) made
25 on unlawful procedure; (iii) arbitrary and capricious; or
26 (iv) affected by other error of law.

27 § 32.1-346. Liability of local governing body.--A.
28 Except as provided under paragraph B of this section, a

1 local governing body may not be held liable for any damages
2 to any party that have arisen from the selection or
3 certification of any site or facility under this chapter or
4 from the regulation, operation, or control of any site or
5 facility certified under this chapter.

6 B. The provisions of paragraph A of this section shall
7 not apply to any liability imposed on a local governing
8 body: (i) for any damage if the local governing body itself
9 operated the facility; or (ii) for any damage that resulted
10 from the failure of the political subdivision to carry out
11 properly any responsibility assigned to it under the law for
12 conducting inspections, or to report in a timely manner to
13 the appropriate authorities the results of any inspection
14 that it conducts.

15 § 32.1-347. Penalty.--In addition to the provisions of
16 § 32.1-27, any person who violates any provision of this
17 chapter or any regulation or order of the Board adopted
18 pursuant to this chapter shall, upon a finding by a circuit
19 court, be assessed a civil penalty of not more than \$5,000
20 for each day of violation. All penalties under this section
21 shall be recovered in a civil action brought by the Attorney
22 General in the name of the Commonwealth.

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SURVEY
OF
RESOURCE RECOVERY PLANS AND OPERATIONS
IN VIRGINIA
SUMMER, 1982

Prepared by:
Resource Recovery Committee
Virginia Solid Waste Commission
910 Capitol Street, Room 824
General Assembly Building 23219
P. O. Box 3-AG
Richmond, Virginia 23208
(804) 786-4169

COUNTIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Accomack	Recycling metal for six months on breakeven basis. County solid waste commission studying plans for trash disposal such as waste to energy.	Recycling all metals being taken in at county landfill. Plan to recycle glass and paper.	Joseph A. DeMarino
Amelia	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	John A. Anzivino
Amherst	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Roy C. Mayo, III
Appomattox	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	W. M. Caldwell, Jr.
Bland	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Nan H. Muncy
Brunswick	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	M. H. Turnbull
Buchanan	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Pauline M. Childress
Buckingham	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Joseph N. Morgan
Campbell	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	James E. Noffsinger
Caroline	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	L. E. Ayers
Charles City	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Lloyd O. Jones
Chesterfield	Two companies - United Biofuels, Inc. and Tri-City Recycling trying to capture waste stream and secure financing for their projects.	Resource recovery projects by two private entities to produce recyclable steam and RFD stream to be burned to produce steam and electricity.	Donald O. Nuttall
Craig	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Jeffrey D. Johnson

<u>County</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Dickenson	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	H. Jack Rose
Fairfax	Feasibility study.	Mass burn, co-disposal facility.	Veril H. Tielkemeier
Fauquier	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Judith L. Tielkemeier
Fluvanna	Albemarle County and City of Charlottesville pursuing resource recovery.	No additional information provided; see Albemarle County.	Gregory K. Wolfrey
Franklin	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Billy P. Beckett
Frederick	A. Ongoing.	A. White metal/scrap iron collected separately at landfill and sold to local dealer.	Robert Harriman
	B. Ongoing.	B. County civic associations collect cans, newspapers and glass on as necessary basis.	
Giles	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	William W. Hargrave
Greene	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Penny Kay Grabb
Halifax	Status unknown.	Halifax County and City of South Boston aluminum can Reynolds and one private company.	L. W. Wuensch
Hanover	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Randy D. Guill
Henrico	Constructed and in testing phase.	Private venture has constructed a facility at Henrico's landfill under operating agreement with Henrico to produce RFD and recover metals and glass. Private capital is involved in construction.	Patrick J. Brady

<u>County</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Isle of Wight	Being negotiated with Navy as part of Southeast Public Service Authority.	RFD for development of energy for U.S. Navy in Portsmouth. Involved in varying degrees: Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Suffolk, Franklin, Southampton County and Isle of Wight County.	W. Bernard Owen
King George	Ongoing.	Limited to individual efforts on paper and aluminum. The county stores and sells "white metals" at the landfill. It is then recycled by a scrap iron company.	Kenneth M. Scruggs
King William	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Charles M. Waddell
Lancaster	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	J. Davis
Lee	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Edith Bowen
Loudoun	Ongoing recycling programs.	Limited recycling programs conducted by civic groups.	Louis Canonico
Madison	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Stephen L. Utz
Middlesex	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Dale R. Burton
Nelson	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	-----
New Kent	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Royal E. Wood
Northampton	-----	Proceeding as part of PDC # 22.	R. Keith Bull
Nottoway	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Ronald E. Roark
Orange	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	A. T. Baskerville

<u>County</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Prince Edward	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Mildred B. Hampton
Prince George	(Crater PDC has resource recovery committee.) Both projects in design stage; contract negotiations with localities.	Two companies are proposing locations in the Tri-Cities area - Tri-City Recycling and United Biofuels. Recovery of metals, paper, glass, etc. and generate steam from garbage. Tri-City is proposing a mulching process to use as fertilizer.	John Kines, Jr.
Prince William	Sale of white goods continuing. Sale of newsprint temporarily suspended due to market. Still collecting from public to keep program alive.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sell at spot bid approximately 500 tons of white goods three times per year. This reduces volume and brings in \$3,000 of revenue to General Fund. 2. Collect and sells newsprint. Surplus school bus with seats removed is parked at citizen dump area. Citizens are encouraged to put newspapers in bus. Newspapers are then sold. Yield = 8 tons per month. 	Clarence W. Hall
Richmond County	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	William A. Pruitt
Roanoke County	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Raymond E. Robertson
Rockingham	Pursuing resource recovery in conjunction with Harrisonburg.	No information.	William G. O'Brien
Russell	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	James A. Gillespie
Scott	Ongoing.	County public works office operates county landfill and recovers all available scrap metal. The scrap metal and junk cars provide some material for recycling purposes.	Frank Crockett

<u>County</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Shenandoah	In operation.	All metal brought to sanitary landfill is placed in special container and is picked up by scrap dealer.	John A. Cutlip
Smyth	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Marsvin R. Perry
Southampton	(Part of SEPSA) Contract in hands of Navy - not been signed.	Utilization of solid waste in south-eastern Virginia to produce steam and electricity for Naval Shipyard. Refuse will be processed into fuel using screening, shredding, air classification and recovery of ferrous and nonferrous metals. Plant will process approximately 11,700 tons per week in first year of operation.	Rowland L. Taylor
Spotsylvania	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	C. Douglas Barnes
Stafford	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Peggy T. Wagner
Warren	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	J. Ronald George
Wythe	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Billy R. Branson
York	James City County and York County, Newport News and Williamsburg. Study stage only.	Steam and electric generation to serve Badische Corporation in James City County. Electricity to be sold to Vepco.	John M. Richardson

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CITIES

<u>City</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Alexandria	In conjunction with Fairfax County. Consultant doing feasibility and sizing study.	At operation of Lorton regional landfill.	Dayton L. Cook
Buena Vista	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	-----
Charlottesville	Study made three years ago and determined project was not financially feasible.	-----	Cole Hendrix
Chesapeake	Part of SEPSA.	-----	Sidney M. Oman
Clifton Forge	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Richard C. Flora
Colonial Heights	Colonial Heights, Crater Planning District and two firms: Tri-City Recycling and United Biofuels. Funding arrangements currently being discussed.	Waste retrieval system composed of shredding and classification; incineration and power production; mixing and composting; compost, metal and glass separation.	Byron E. Haner
Danville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	W. V. Cousins
Emporia	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Tedd E. Povar
Fairfax	Ongoing project.	Paper recycling.	William O. Hutchisor
Falls Church	Ongoing project continues. Not a money-making project. It costs the city to pick up the paper.	Paper recycling - city crews pick up newspaper placed at curb each week for recycling.	R. J. Ingram
Franklin	Part of SEPSA.	-----	Wayne G. Reed
Hampton	City of Hampton, NASA Langley Research Center, Langley Air Force Base.	Operational 22 months. Refuse fired steam generating plant.	Clifton W. Loveland

<u>City</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Harrisonburg	\$10,450,000 project 50 percent complete bonds being issued for construction of solid waste disposal and energy recovery facility.	Burn municipal solid waste to generate steam for sale to James Madison University.	Marvin Milan
Hopewell	Two companies seeking commitments from localities for their solid waste stream. To date, few if any commitments have been made because landfilling is cheaper than quoted tipping fees.	United Biofuels: materials recovery, power generation and ethanol production. Tri-City Recycling: materials recovery, power generation and compost production.	F. E. Hughes, Jr.
Lynchburg	Informal discussion phase - local engineer with Hurt & Profitt, Inc. has been talking with Madison Heights, Lynchburg and Campbell Counties and Mead Corporation to develop interest in steam recovery from municipal solid waste.	Lynchburg sanitary landfill located immediately adjacent to regional waste treatment plant and Mead Corporation. Engineer has presented informal proposal to Mead whereby they would burn refuse from city and surrounding jurisdictions to supply steam for their manufacturing process.	Raymond Booth
Manassas	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	C. M. Moyer, Jr.
Manassas Park	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	-----
Martinsville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	James W. Hopkins
Newport News	Feasibility study of project has been completed and negotiations are underway among four jurisdictions and Badische to determine price for steam and to arrive at operating and financing structure for resource recovery plant. Newport News, Williamsburg, James City and York Counties.	Project would involve 430 tons per day mass fired waterwall furnace technology plant to provide base steam load to Badische Corporation in James City County.	Randy Hildebrandt
Norfolk	Part of SEPSA.	-----	Lawrence Gassman

<u>City</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Petersburg	Project being reviewed by HUD for awarding of UDAG. United Biofuels Industries is in process of securing permanent financier and additional waste stream commitments. UDAG award contingent on securing permanent financing.	Municipal solid waste resource recovery plant located a city landfill site for 2,000 tons per day on a 5-day basis. To produce salable recoverables and cogenerate 52.5 MW of electricity to Vepco. Also included is conversion of corn into ethanol alcohol. Combination of private funds, limited partners, industrial revenue bonds and UDAG funds. Total project development costs: \$157-205 million. Total construction costs: \$99-114 million. UDAG funds to be used to purchase equipment for plant. Key participants: United Biofuels, Petersburg, waste supplier, Vepco and product purchasers. Recyclable materials at plant will be removed and sold. Corn will be used for fermentation and will be distilled into ethanol for sale as gasoline octane enhancer and for pharmaceutical uses. Site served by public road. Water and sewage lines will be extended to site.	Leonard A. Muse
Portsmouth	Part of SEPSA.	-----	Judith C. Duffy
Radford	Part of New River Valley Planning District Commission. Study in progress.	Regional solid waste incineration.	James H. Hunt, Jr.
Richmond	Project 1 - substantially complete but project being extended. Project 2 - RFP being prepared by consultant - recently initiated.	Project 1 - Resource recovery study utilizing solid waste to produce steam for VCU/State downtown complex. Project 2 - RFP for disposal of City's municipal solid waste.	Robert E. Sarveri

<u>City</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Roanoke	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	D. D. Woodson
Salem	Operational. Aluminum separation currently being modified.	Incineration of solid waste with energy recovery in form of steam. Separation of waste stream to recovery aluminum by mechanical means.	William J. Paxton
South Boston	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	J. A. Houghton
Staunton	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	R. Gene McCombs
Virginia Beach	Part of SEPSA.	-----	P. Wade Kyle
Waynesboro	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Charles T. Yancey
Williamsburg	Part of Newport News, James City and York Counties group.	-----	F. C. Allison
Winchester	Active.	Source separation and curbside collection of newspaper and aluminum once a month by civic groups.	Wendell L. Seldon

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TOWNS

<u>Town</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Altavista	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Stanley I. Goldsmit
Amherst	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	L. W. Littrell
Berryville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	James E. O'Brien
Big Stone Gap	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	George Polly
Blacksburg	Part of New River Valley Planning District Commission.	-----	C. Robert Stipling
Blackstone	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Richard H. Lee
Bluefield	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Art Mead
Bridgewater	Trial startup October 1, 1982.	In conjunction with Harrisonburg steam generation.	Bob Holton
Buchanan	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Carolyn D. Ferguson
Chase City	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Fred A. Darden
Chatham	Design stage.	-----	Robert M. Williamsor
Chilhowie	No resource recovery plans or operations.	Sewage plant sludge injection into soil for fertilization.	Edwin Sanders
Christiansburg	Part of New River Valley Planning District Commission.	-----	John E. Lemley
Clarksville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	-----
Clifton	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	-----

<u>Town</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Clover	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	G. W. Glover
Colonial Beach	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	-----
Courtland	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Lewis H. Davis
Damascus	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Bobby Morgan
Dayton	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	William Sheppard
Dumfries	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Olney A. Brawner
Dungannon	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Jack D. Collins
Exmore	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	John C. Mapp
Farmville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Robert M. Hazelwood
Floyd	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Gino W. Williams
Fries	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Hope B. Taylor
Goshen	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Frank S. Moore
Grottoes	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Lorene Meyerhoeffer
Halifax	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Susan R. Jackson
Hamilton	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	H. L. Lowry
Haymarket	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Muriel Gilbertson
Hillsboro	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Alexander F. Muir
Hurt	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Linda L. East
Iron Gate	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Joy M. Nicely

<u>Town</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Irvington	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	F. P. McGinnes
Jarratt	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Mary H. Parker
Kenbridge	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Jesse C. Carter
Keysville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	J. D. Ramsey, Jr.
Kilmarnock	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Paul LaForce
Lawrenceville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	E. N. Doyle, Jr.
Leesburg	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	John Niccolls
Madison	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Sarah F. Johnston
McKenney	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Charles T. Mansfield
Middleburg	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	G. F. Rogers
Middletown	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Susan O. Chewning
Montross	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Judy B. Hundley
Pamplin	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Shirley J. Seamster
Pearisburg	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	A. Lee Galloway
Pound	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Clyde D. Mullins
Pulaski	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	H. R. Coake
Rich Creek	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Ruby J. Shepherd
Ridgeway	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Robert L. Mason
Rocky Mount	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Allen O. Woody, Jr.

<u>Town</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Rural Retreat	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Raymond Matney
Smithfield	Town along with Isle of Wight County exploring possibilities.	-----	Elsey Harris, Jr.
South Hill	Interested in pursuing some type of energy recovery operation.	-----	Morris Wells
Stanley	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Michael A. Hammer
Stephens City	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Michael Kehoe
Surry	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Terry L. Owens
Troutville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Gay Cronk
Victoria	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	R. W. Williams
Vienna	Both projects ongoing.	Twice monthly town-wide collection of newspapers which are sold. Establishment and operation of an aluminum collection point. Estimated annual revenues: Paper, \$21,000; Aluminum, \$1,000.	B. H. Bentley
Vinton	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Ronald H. Miller
Virgilina	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Donna W. Chandler
Wakefield	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Stephen F. Owen
Warrenton	Ongoing.	Newspaper and other paper and cardboard collected weekly for recycling primarily in residential areas.	E. L. Brower
Warsaw	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Robert W. Lowery

<u>Town</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Brief Description</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>
Weber City	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Jo Retta Smith
Wise	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	-----
Wytheville	No resource recovery plans or operations.	-----	Carter W. Beamer

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