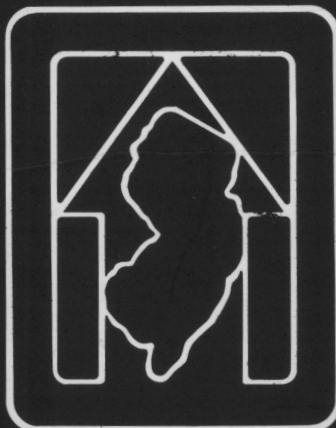


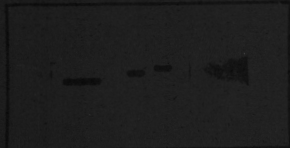
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**THE NEW JERSEY
HAZARDOUS
WASTE
FACILITIES
SITING
COMMISSION**

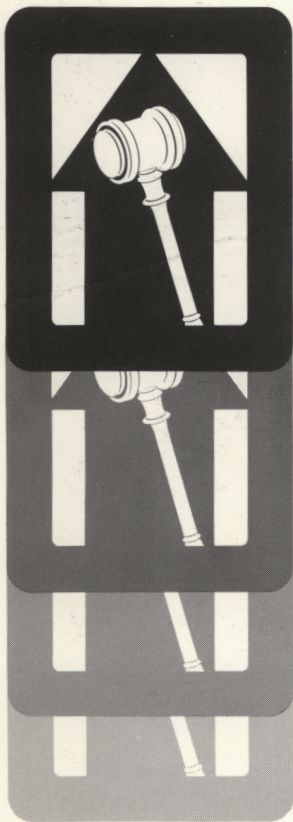
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INTRODUCTION



In the preamble to the "Major Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Act," P.L. 1981, Chapter 279, the New Jersey Legislature declared that "insuring the proper treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste is a public purpose in the best interest of all the citizens of this State, and that the only way to accomplish this purpose is to provide for the siting, design, construction, and use of environmentally acceptable major hazardous waste facilities."

Established pursuant to this landmark 1981 law, the Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission has been staffed and operational since October, 1982. In these 15 months, substantial progress has been made in the planning, developmental, and procedural aspects essential to the construction of clean, safe, and modern facilities to treat the hazardous waste generated in New Jersey. In addition, the Commission has implemented an extensive public education program which has succeeded in significantly raising the public consciousness as to both the seriousness of New Jersey's hazardous waste problems, and the most practicable and responsible solutions thereto.

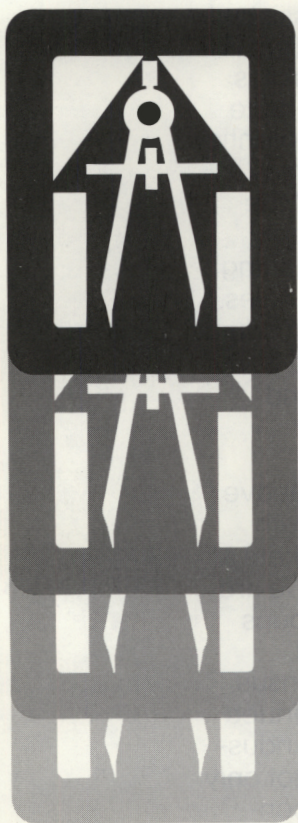
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In March, 1983, Susan B. Boyle joined the staff as Assistant Director. Her tenure has been devoted to establishing the information systems necessary to supplement the Commission's planning efforts. In July, 1983, Deborah A. Klemas joined the Commission's staff with the responsibility to assess the potential impact of the siting criteria on the land mass of New Jersey. Such work, performed in close consultation with staff of the Department of Environmental Protection, will considerably reduce both the time and expense of the Commission's siting search. The cooperation and support of other State agencies, most notably the Department of Environmental Protection and the Hazardous Waste Advisory Council, has enabled the Commission to work efficiently and effectively with a small and highly professional permanent staff.

The cooperation among State agencies cited hereinabove has also characterized the Commission's relationships with environmentalists, industry representatives, and lawmakers at the State, county and municipal levels of government. We are proud to report that representatives of each of these groups have willingly looked beyond their individual respective interests for the purpose of achieving a workable consensus. This selfless effort is essential to the Commission's continued success. Every citizen of New Jersey benefits from the industrial activities that generate hazardous wastes, and it is not only the common interest of every citizen, but the direct responsibility of the Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission to provide for the proper and safe management of these wastes.

SITING CRITERIA



Pursuant to the "Major Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Act," it is the responsibility of the Department of Environmental Protection to develop the siting criteria which, when applied by the Commission, will determine where hazardous waste facilities can be safely located in New Jersey. The Hazardous Waste Advisory Council assisted the Department in developing these criteria.

In the criteria development process, the two agencies met jointly several times over an 18 month period. Public meetings were held throughout the State on "preliminary criteria." After considering public comments, "revised criteria" were issued. Two separate rounds of public hearings were held on these revised criteria, which were fine-tuned and finally adopted by the Department of Environmental Protection in October, 1983.

These criteria will be used by the Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission as a technical guide in designating sites for new facilities.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM



One of the most important responsibilities of the Commission is the development and implementation of a comprehensive Public Educational Program. The purpose of this program is to inform New Jersey citizens regarding:

1. the nature and extent of New Jersey's hazardous waste problems;
2. the need for new facilities;
3. the siting process and public participation opportunities;
4. the roles of the Siting Commission, the Advisory Council, and the Department of Environmental Protection.

To implement the Commission's Public Educational Program, 15 separate print advertisements were prepared, and a series of meetings was arranged with the editorial boards of 10 of the largest newspapers in New Jersey, the circulation of which collectively covers the entire State. In addition, more than 50 radio and television stations serving New Jersey were requested to run "Public Service" endorsements of the Commission's efforts. Finally, a series of explanatory and educational brochures was prepared for public distribution.



WASTE NEEDS SPACE

Almost every week, somewhere in New Jersey hazardous waste is discovered improperly stored in some abandoned building, or illegally dumped in some open field. And remember that truck and hazard? Get it out! Clean it up! Do it today!

Answering those cries will require the construction of new clean facilities to properly treat, suitably recycle, or safely store those hazardous wastes.



HAZARDOUS
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Without such facilities we'd only be moving our hazardous wastes from one community to another, in a very dangerous kind of shut game. And the longer we keep playing that game in New Jersey, the more every New Jerseyans stands to lose.

HAZARDOUS WASTE.
Think about it,
or it won't ever go away.

For further information contact: Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission, CN 606, Trenton, NJ 08625

These initial efforts have been extremely successful in eliciting support for the Commission's mission from both the public and the State's major print and electronic media. Editorial support for the Commission's activities has been unanimous, and several hundred requests for information have been received from private citizens throughout New Jersey.

To complement the Commission's informational brochures, the League of Women Voters' slide show and the Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions' (ANJEC) *Citizen's Guide* are available through the Commission. In addition, a second series of pamphlets describing major aspects of the Commission's activities is in preparation.

QUICK. DIRTY. DEADLY.

The choice is ours...
Either we turn our backs to the problems of Hazardous Waste.
Or we confront those problems head-on.

Either we tolerate the improper storage of Hazardous Wastes in abandoned buildings, and their illegal dumping in the dark of night.
Or we provide safe sites for the

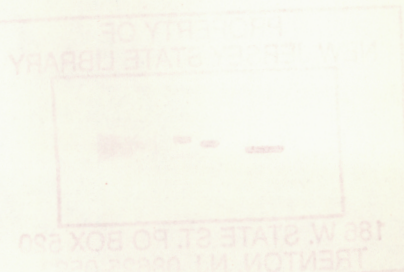


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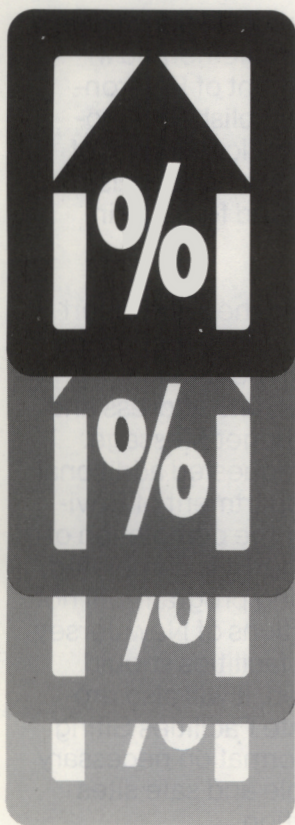
construction of clean facilities to treat and de-toxify those wastes for suitable recycling or secure disposal. These are the only practicable, reliable alternatives. There simply aren't any others.

HAZARDOUS WASTE.
Think about it,
or it won't ever go away.

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GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

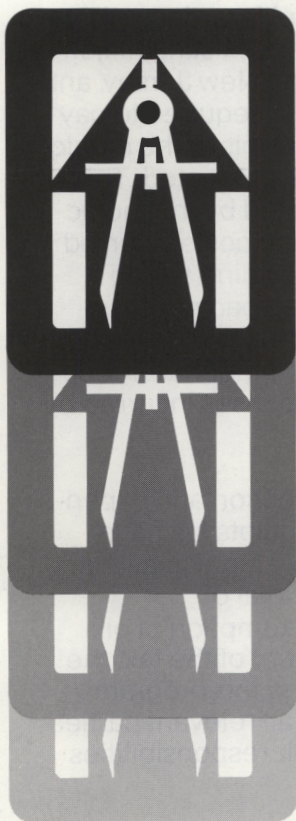


Pursuant to the "Major Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Act," every existing major hazardous waste facility in New Jersey, and each newly sited facility, is required to pay 5% of its annual gross receipts to the municipality in which the facility is located. This money is to be appropriated by the municipal governing body for the costs incurred by the municipality in providing added police and fire protection, road construction and repair, local inspection and monitoring programs, and any other hazardous waste facility-related expenses incurred by the host municipality.

Guidelines for the collection and expenditure of the 5% gross receipts tax have been established, and five municipalities have already received a total of \$850,000.00. With the exemption of oil reprocessors from payment of the tax, the controversies surrounding this program have been resolved and all relevant parties are fully cognizant of their responsibilities and entitlements.



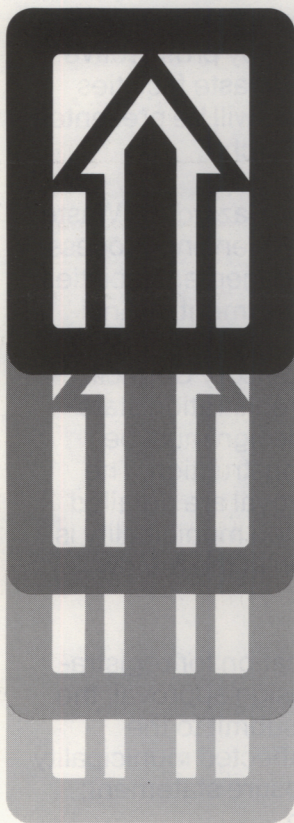
MAPPING EFFORT



In what is certainly the most sophisticated process of its kind ever implemented in New Jersey, the Department of Environmental Protection has established a program to begin the systematic mapping of New Jersey pursuant to the hazardous waste siting criteria adopted formally in October, 1983.

This effort has received the full support of the Governor and his administration, as reflected in its mention in both the Governor's State-of-the-State address and his recent 1984-1985 Budget Message. The Governor has also requested additional appropriations to the Department of Environmental Protection for the completion of this mapping activity. When it is completed, the Department's mapping program will not only delineate those portions of New Jersey where hazardous waste facilities should and should not be located, it will also provide the Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission with the information necessary to select the most suitable and safe sites for new facility construction.

MANIFEST INFORMATION

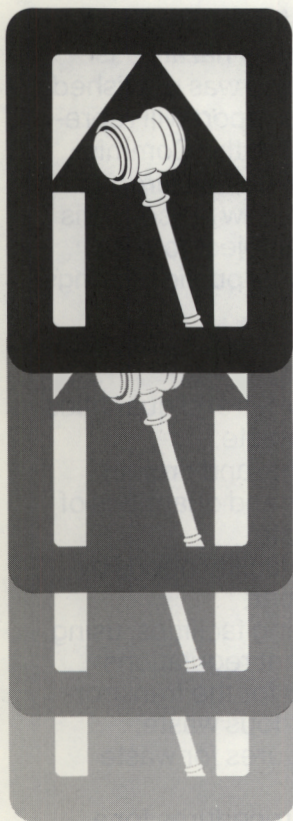


In January, 1984, the first comprehensive analysis of New Jersey hazardous waste manifest information was published by the Commission. This report will represent the first component of the Commission's comprehensive Major Hazardous Waste Facilities Plan for New Jersey. This Plan, pursuant to law, is subject to both public meetings and formal public hearings.

When completed, the Major Hazardous Waste Facilities Plan will:

1. inventory sources and quantities of hazardous waste;
2. identify existing, and project future sources and quantities of hazardous waste;
3. project future facility needs by type and number;
4. evaluate existing facilities, using the most current regulations;
5. analyze routes for the transportation of hazardous waste;
6. outline procedures for waste reduction;
7. recommend procedures for a regional approach to the planning and analysis of new hazardous waste facilities.

APPLICATION REVIEW



Regulations and procedures governing the review of applications by prospective developers of hazardous waste facilities have been developed and will be presented for public comment in March.

Pursuant to the "Major Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Act," the licensing process for hazardous waste management facilities is conducted by the Department of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Hazardous Waste Advisory Council. The Act requires that a registration statement and engineering design must be approved prior to any construction. The procedures for this approval are detailed in the Act, and the affected municipality is afforded full participation in the review process.

Before filing an application for registration and engineering design approval, the applicant is required to submit to the Department and to the affected municipality a letter of intent; a disclosure statement; and a facility description.

TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT

Based on a review of these initial submissions, the Department of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the municipality, determines whether the licensing process should proceed.

If the Department decides to proceed, and if an application is subsequently submitted, the Department must immediately notify the affected municipality. The municipal governing body is given six months to conduct a review of the proposed facility, including a site review. The costs of this review are paid by the applicant, and public hearings must be held in the affected municipality in the course of the review.

Further details of the procedures for licensing and approving hazardous waste facilities are described in the pamphlet entitled "The Licensing Process" prepared by and available from the Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission.

Governor Thomas H. Kean
Commission Chairman
Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission
April 23, 1982

REGIONAL MANAGEMENT



A Regional Hazardous Waste Regulators Association has been established. The Association consists of governmental representatives from Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, who meet quarterly to examine regional hazardous waste management problems and proposed solutions.



Governor Thomas H. Kean congratulates **Commission Chairman Pat Dodd** at the ceremonial swearing-in of Commission members, on April 27, 1982

THE FUTURE



As the Commission looks to 1984 and beyond, it is committed to continuing its efforts directed to solving the problems inherent in hazardous waste management. Our 1984 agenda calls for the implementation of the siting process, and, specifically, for the completion of the State's comprehensive waste management plan, and the commencement of the Commission's search for specific sites to meet the capacity needs identified in the plan. The Commission will also begin to review applications for site designation submitted by private industry. The Commission believes that this dual approach will insure the timely and expeditious review and development of new treatment and disposal facilities.

The implementation of the "Major Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Act" comes at a time of increasing pressure to cleanup the abuses of the past. It is becoming increasingly clear that cleanup and siting must proceed in tandem. In fact, proper clean-up may prove impossible unless new, safe facilities are made available. We can no longer look towards neighboring States for capacity. The limited amount of such space that is available consists, for the most part, of landfill space, which is, clearly, the least desirable disposal method. Pending State and federal regulations will discourage the disposal of waste in landfills, and the Commission totally endorses this decision, even while recognizing that it only increases the pressure to construct the proper facilities necessary to insure the

public health and safety. The Commission also believes that New Jersey must move aggressively toward hazardous waste source reduction, recycling, and high-technology treatment to reduce the State's dependence on landfilling. Special advisory boards will work closely with the Commission in 1984, to examine new treatment technologies and source reduction techniques. The Commission will be investigating the impact and practicability of source reduction and recycling technologies and incentives. Clearly, one of the best ways to manage hazardous waste is to reduce the volume which must be treated or disposed. Source reduction and recycling are viable options, and the Commission is forming two special advisory groups to assist in evaluating them. These efforts demonstrate the Commission's belief—one that it shares with virtually everyone involved in the waste management process—that the problems of the past cannot be addressed properly with the answers of the past.

In conclusion, the Commission believes that solutions to New Jersey's serious hazardous waste problems are attainable; and the Commission is dedicated to working to effect that attainment in 1984. The technology to safely treat and dispose of hazardous waste does exist and can be effectively applied in New Jersey. Although the task of siting new facilities will be difficult, it is a task that can be successfully performed, given the dedication and commitment that has already been demonstrated by all the players in this most important and serious of activities. The members of the New Jersey Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Commission invite all interested parties, both public and private, to become a part of the solution-seeking process.



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