1	PROCESS FOR APPROVAL OF WASTE
2	DISPOSAL AMENDMENTS
3	2006 GENERAL SESSION
4	STATE OF UTAH
5	Chief Sponsor: Howard A. Stephenson
6	House Sponsor: J. Stuart Adams
7	
8	LONG TITLE
9	General Description:
10	This bill modifies legislative and gubernatorial approval requirements for the disposal
11	of certain wastes.
12	Highlighted Provisions:
13	This bill:
14	 modifies the legislative and gubernatorial approval requirements for the disposal of
15	certain commercial radioactive wastes, hazardous wastes, and nonhazardous solid
16	wastes;
17	 requires that legislative approval be provided by statute;
18	 provides that gubernatorial approval is given if the statute giving legislative
19	approval is not vetoed; and
20	 provides that gubernatorial approval is not required if the governor vetoes the
21	statute giving legislative approval and the veto is overridden.
22	Monies Appropriated in this Bill:
23	None
24	Other Special Clauses:
25	None
26	Utah Code Sections Affected:
27	AMENDS:



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28	19-3-105, as last amended by Chapter 10, Laws of Utah 2005
29	19-6-108, as last amended by Chapter 43, Laws of Utah 2005
30	
31	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
32	Section 1. Section 19-3-105 is amended to read:
33	19-3-105. Definitions Legislative and gubernatorial approval required for
34	radioactive waste license Application for new, renewed, or amended license.
35	(1) As used in this section:
36	(a) "Alternate feed material" has the same definition as provided in Section 59-24-102.
37	(b) (i) "Class A low-level radioactive waste" means:
38	(A) radioactive waste that is classified as class A waste under 10 C.F.R. 61.55; and
39	(B) radium-226 up to a maximum radionuclide concentration level of 10,000
40	picocuries per gram.
41	(ii) "Class A low-level radioactive waste" does not include:
42	(A) uranium mill tailings;
43	(B) naturally occurring radioactive materials; or
44	(C) the following radionuclides if classified as "special nuclear material" under the
45	Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 42 U.S.C. 2014:
46	(I) uranium-233; and
47	(II) uranium-235 with a radionuclide concentration level greater than the concentration
48	limits for specific conditions and enrichments established by an order of the Nuclear
49	Regulatory Commission:
50	(Aa) to ensure criticality safety for a radioactive waste facility in the state; and
51	(Bb) in response to a request, submitted prior to January 1, 2004, from a radioactive
52	waste facility in the state to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to amend the facility's special
53	nuclear material exemption order.
54	(c) (i) "Radioactive waste facility" or "facility" means a facility that receives, transfers,
55	stores, decays in storage, treats, or disposes of radioactive waste:
56	(A) commercially for profit; or
57	(B) generated at locations other than the radioactive waste facility.
58	(ii) "Radioactive waste facility" does not include a facility that receives:

59	(A) alternate feed material for reprocessing; or
60	(B) radioactive waste from a location in the state designated as a processing site under
61	42 U.S.C. 7912(f).
62	(d) "Radioactive waste license" or "license" means a radioactive material license issued
63	by the executive secretary under Subsection 19-3-108(2)(c)(i), to own, construct, modify, or
64	operate a radioactive waste facility.
65	(2) The provisions of this section are subject to the prohibition under Section
66	19-3-103.7.
67	(3) A person may not own, construct, modify, or operate a radioactive waste facility
68	without:
69	(a) having received a radioactive waste license for the facility;
70	(b) meeting the requirements established by rule under Section 19-3-104;
71	(c) the approval of the governing body of the municipality or county responsible for
72	local planning and zoning where the radioactive waste is or will be located; and
73	(d) subsequent to meeting the requirements of Subsections (3)(a) through (c), the
74	approval of the governor and the Legislature as provided in Subsection (4).
75	(4) (a) Legislative approval required by Subsection (3)(d) shall be provided by statute.
76	(b) Gubernatorial approval required by Subsections (3)(d) is provided if the governor
77	does not veto the statute providing legislative approval.
78	(c) Gubernatorial approval under Subsection (3)(d) is not required if:
79	(i) the governor vetoes the statute providing legislative approval; and
80	(ii) the Legislature overrides the governor's veto by at least two-thirds majority of the
81	members elected to each house.
82	[(4)] (5) A new radioactive waste license application, or an application to renew or
83	amend an existing radioactive waste license, is subject to the requirements of Subsections
84	(3)(b) through (d) if the application, renewal, or amendment:
85	(a) specifies a different geographic site than a previously submitted application;
86	(b) would cost 50% or more of the cost of construction of the original radioactive
87	waste facility or the modification would result in an increase in capacity or throughput of a
88	cumulative total of 50% of the total capacity or throughput which was approved in the facility
89	license as of January 1, 1990, or the initial approval facility license if the initial license

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90 approval is subsequent to January 1, 1990; or

- 91 (c) requests approval to receive, transfer, store, decay in storage, treat, or dispose of
 92 radioactive waste having a higher radionuclide concentration limit than allowed, under an
 93 existing approved license held by the facility, for the specific type of waste to be received,
 94 transferred, stored, decayed in storage, treated, or disposed of.
- 95 [(5)] (6) The requirements of Subsection [(4)] (5)(c) do not apply to an application to 96 renew or amend an existing radioactive waste license if:

97 (a) the radioactive waste facility requesting the renewal or amendment has received a98 license prior to January 1, 2004; and

(b) the application to renew or amend its license is limited to a request to approve the
receipt, transfer, storage, decay in storage, treatment, or disposal of class A low-level
radioactive waste.

102 [(6)] (7) A radioactive waste facility which receives a new radioactive waste license 103 after May 3, 2004, is subject to the requirements of Subsections (3)(b) through (d) for any 104 license application, renewal, or amendment that requests approval to receive, transfer, store, 105 decay in storage, treat, or dispose of radioactive waste not previously approved under an 106 existing license held by the facility.

107 [(7)] (8) If the board finds that approval of additional radioactive waste license
applications, renewals, or amendments will result in inadequate oversight, monitoring, or
licensure compliance and enforcement of existing and any additional radioactive waste
facilities, the board shall suspend acceptance of further applications for radioactive waste
licenses. The board shall report the suspension to the Legislative Management Committee.

112 [(8)] (9) The board shall review each proposed radioactive waste license application to 113 determine whether the application complies with the provisions of this chapter and the rules of 114 the board.

115 [(9)] (10) (a) If the radioactive waste license application is determined to be complete,
116 the board shall issue a notice of completeness.

(b) If the board determines that the radioactive waste license application is incomplete,
the board shall issue a notice of deficiency, listing the additional information to be provided by
the applicant to complete the application.

120 Section 2. Section **19-6-108** is amended to read:

121 19-6-108. New nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste operation plans for
122 facility or site -- Administrative and legislative approval required -- Exemptions from
123 legislative and gubernatorial approval -- Time periods for review -- Information required
124 -- Other conditions -- Revocation of approval -- Periodic review.
125 (1) For purposes of this section, the following items shall be treated as submission of a
126 new operation plan:

(a) the submission of a revised operation plan specifying a different geographic sitethan a previously submitted plan;

(b) an application for modification of a commercial hazardous waste incinerator if the
construction or the modification would increase the hazardous waste incinerator capacity above
the capacity specified in the operation plan as of January 1, 1990, or the capacity specified in
the operation plan application as of January 1, 1990, if no operation plan approval has been
issued as of January 1, 1990;

(c) an application for modification of a commercial nonhazardous solid waste
incinerator if the construction of the modification would cost 50% or more of the cost of
construction of the original incinerator or the modification would result in an increase in the
capacity or throughput of the incinerator of a cumulative total of 50% above the total capacity
or throughput that was approved in the operation plan as of January 1, 1990, or the initial
approved operation plan if the initial approval is subsequent to January 1, 1990; or

(d) an application for modification of a commercial nonhazardous solid or hazardous
waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, other than an incinerator, if the modification
would be outside the boundaries of the property owned or controlled by the applicant, as shown
in the application or approved operation plan as of January 1, 1990, or the initial approved
operation plan if the initial approval is subsequent to January 1, 1990.

(2) Capacity under Subsection (1)(b) shall be calculated based on the throughput
tonnage specified for the trial burn in the operation plan or the operation plan application if no
operation plan approval has been issued as of January 1, 1990, and on annual operations of
7,000 hours.

(3) (a) No person may own, construct, modify, or operate any facility or site for the
purpose of disposing of nonhazardous solid waste or treating, storing, or disposing of
hazardous waste without first submitting and receiving the approval of the executive secretary

152 for a nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste operation plan for that facility or site. 153 (b) (i) Except for facilities that receive the following wastes solely for the purpose of 154 recycling, reuse, or reprocessing, no person may own, construct, modify, or operate any 155 commercial facility that accepts for treatment or disposal, with the intent to make a profit, any 156 of the wastes listed in Subsection (3)(b)(ii) without first submitting a request to and receiving 157 the approval of the executive secretary for an operation plan for that facility site. 158 (ii) Wastes referred to in Subsection (3)(b)(i) are: 159 (A) fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, or flue gas emission control waste 160 generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels; 161 (B) wastes from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals; or 162 (C) cement kiln dust wastes. 163 (c) (i) No person may construct any facility listed under Subsection (3)(c)(ii) until [he] 164 the person receives, in addition to and subsequent to local government approval and subsequent 165 to the approval required in Subsection (3)(a), approval by the governor and the Legislature <u>as</u> provided in Subsection (3)(d). 166 167 (ii) Facilities referred to in Subsection (3)(c)(i) are: 168 (A) commercial nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste treatment or disposal facilities; 169 and 170 (B) except for facilities that receive the following wastes solely for the purpose of 171 recycling, reuse, or reprocessing, any commercial facility that accepts for treatment or disposal, 172 with the intent to make a profit: fly ash waste, bottom ash waste, slag waste, or flue gas 173 emission control waste generated primarily from the combustion of coal or other fossil fuels; 174 wastes from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals; or cement kiln 175 dust wastes. 176 (d) (i) Legislative approval required by Subsection (3)(c) shall be provided by statute. 177 (ii) Gubernatorial approval required by Subsections (3)(c) is provided if the governor 178 does not veto the statute providing legislative approval. 179 (iii) Gubernatorial approval under Subsection (3)(c) is not required if: 180 (A) the governor vetoes the statute providing legislative approval; and 181 (B) the Legislature overrides the governor's veto by at least two-thirds majority of the 182 members elected to each house.

[(d)] (e) No person need obtain gubernatorial or legislative approval for the construction of a hazardous waste facility for which an operating plan has been approved by or submitted for approval to the executive secretary under this section before April 24, 1989, and which has been determined, on or before December 31, 1990, by the executive secretary to be complete, in accordance with state and federal requirements for operating plans for hazardous waste facilities even if a different geographic site is subsequently submitted.

[(c)] (f) No person need obtain gubernatorial and legislative approval for the construction of a commercial nonhazardous solid waste disposal facility for which an operation plan has been approved by or submitted for approval to the executive secretary under this section on or before January 1, 1990, and which, on or before December 31, 1990, the executive secretary determines to be complete, in accordance with state and federal

requirements applicable to operation plans for nonhazardous solid waste facilities.

195 [(f)] (g) Any person owning or operating a facility or site on or before November 19,

196 1980, who has given timely notification as required by Section 3010 of the Resource

197 Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, 42 U.S.C. Section 6921, et seq., and who has

198 submitted a proposed hazardous waste plan under this section for that facility or site, may

continue to operate that facility or site without violating this section until the plan is approvedor disapproved under this section.

[(g)] (h) (i) The executive secretary shall suspend acceptance of further applications for
 a commercial nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste facility upon a finding that he cannot
 adequately oversee existing and additional facilities for permit compliance, monitoring, and
 enforcement.

(ii) The executive secretary shall report any suspension to the Natural Resources,
Agriculture, and Environment Interim Committee.

207 (4) The executive secretary shall review each proposed nonhazardous solid or
208 hazardous waste operation plan to determine whether that plan complies with the provisions of
209 this part and the applicable rules of the board.

(5) (a) If the facility is a class I or class II facility, the executive secretary shall approve
or disapprove that plan within 270 days from the date it is submitted.

(b) Within 60 days after receipt of the plans, specifications, or other information
required by this section for a class I or II facility, the executive secretary shall determine

214	whether the plan is complete and contains all information necessary to process the plan for
215	approval.
216	(c) (i) If the plan for a class I or II facility is determined to be complete, the executive
217	secretary shall issue a notice of completeness.
218	(ii) If the plan is determined by the executive secretary to be incomplete, he shall issue
219	a notice of deficiency, listing the additional information to be provided by the owner or
220	operator to complete the plan.
221	(d) The executive secretary shall review information submitted in response to a notice
222	of deficiency within 30 days after receipt.
223	(e) The following time periods may not be included in the 270 day plan review period
224	for a class I or II facility:
225	(i) time awaiting response from the owner or operator to requests for information
226	issued by the executive secretary;
227	(ii) time required for public participation and hearings for issuance of plan approvals;
228	and
229	(iii) time for review of the permit by other federal or state government agencies.
230	(6) (a) If the facility is a class III or class IV facility, the executive secretary shall
231	approve or disapprove that plan within 365 days from the date it is submitted.
232	(b) The following time periods may not be included in the 365 day review period:
233	(i) time awaiting response from the owner or operator to requests for information
234	issued by the executive secretary;
235	(ii) time required for public participation and hearings for issuance of plan approvals;
236	and
237	(iii) time for review of the permit by other federal or state government agencies.
238	(7) If, within 365 days after receipt of a modification plan or closure plan for any
239	facility, the executive secretary determines that the proposed plan, or any part of it, will not
240	comply with applicable rules, the executive secretary shall issue an order prohibiting any action
241	under the proposed plan for modification or closure in whole or in part.
242	(8) Any person who owns or operates a facility or site required to have an approved
243	hazardous waste operation plan under this section and who has pending a permit application
244	before the United States Environmental Protection Agency shall be treated as having an

approved plan until final administrative disposition of the permit application is made under this
section, unless the board determines that final administrative disposition of the application has
not been made because of the failure of the owner or operator to furnish any information
requested, or the facility's interim status has terminated under Section 3005 (e) of the Resource
Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 6925 (e).

- (9) No proposed nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste operation plan may beapproved unless it contains the information that the board requires, including:
- (a) estimates of the composition, quantities, and concentrations of any hazardous wasteidentified under this part and the proposed treatment, storage, or disposal of it;

(b) evidence that the disposal of nonhazardous solid waste or treatment, storage, or
disposal of hazardous waste will not be done in a manner that may cause or significantly
contribute to an increase in mortality, an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating
reversible illness, or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the
environment;

259 (c) consistent with the degree and duration of risks associated with the disposal of 260 nonhazardous solid waste or treatment, storage, or disposal of specified hazardous waste, 261 evidence of financial responsibility in whatever form and amount that the executive secretary 262 determines is necessary to insure continuity of operation and that upon abandonment, cessation, 263 or interruption of the operation of the facility or site, all reasonable measures consistent with 264 the available knowledge will be taken to insure that the waste subsequent to being treated, 265 stored, or disposed of at the site or facility will not present a hazard to the public or the 266 environment;

267 (d) evidence that the personnel employed at the facility or site have education and268 training for the safe and adequate handling of nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste;

(e) plans, specifications, and other information that the executive secretary considers
relevant to determine whether the proposed nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste operation
plan will comply with this part and the rules of the board; and

(f) compliance schedules, where applicable, including schedules for corrective action
or other response measures for releases from any solid waste management unit at the facility,
regardless of the time the waste was placed in the unit.

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(10) The executive secretary may not approve a commercial nonhazardous solid or

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276	hazardous waste operation plan that meets the requirements of Subsection (9) unless it contains
277	the information required by the board, including:
278	(a) evidence that the proposed commercial facility has a proven market of
279	nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste, including:
280	(i) information on the source, quantity, and price charged for treating, storing, and
281	disposing of potential nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste in the state and regionally;
282	(ii) a market analysis of the need for a commercial facility given existing and potential
283	generation of nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste in the state and regionally; and
284	(iii) a review of other existing and proposed commercial nonhazardous solid or
285	hazardous waste facilities regionally and nationally that would compete for the treatment,
286	storage, or disposal of the nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste;
287	(b) a description of the public benefits of the proposed facility, including:
288	(i) the need in the state for the additional capacity for the management of nonhazardous
289	solid or hazardous waste;
290	(ii) the energy and resources recoverable by the proposed facility;
291	(iii) the reduction of nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste management methods,
292	which are less suitable for the environment, that would be made possible by the proposed
293	facility; and
294	(iv) whether any other available site or method for the management of hazardous waste
295	would be less detrimental to the public health or safety or to the quality of the environment;
296	and
297	(c) compliance history of an owner or operator of a proposed commercial
298	nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility, which may be
299	applied by the executive secretary in a nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste operation plan
300	decision, including any plan conditions.
301	(11) The executive secretary may not approve a commercial nonhazardous solid or
302	hazardous waste facility operation plan unless based on the application, and in addition to the
303	determination required in Subsections (9) and (10), the executive secretary determines that:
304	(a) the probable beneficial environmental effect of the facility to the state outweighs
305	the probable adverse environmental effect; and
306	(b) there is a need for the facility to serve industry within the state.

307 (12) Approval of a nonhazardous solid or hazardous waste operation plan may be
308 revoked, in whole or in part, if the person to whom approval of the plan has been given fails to
309 comply with that plan.

310 (13) The executive secretary shall review all approved nonhazardous solid and311 hazardous waste operation plans at least once every five years.

312 (14) The provisions of Subsections (10) and (11) do not apply to hazardous waste 313 facilities in existence or to applications filed or pending in the department prior to April 24, 314 1989, that are determined by the executive secretary on or before December 31, 1990, to be 315 complete, in accordance with state and federal requirements applicable to operation plans for 316 hazardous waste facilities.

(15) The provisions of Subsections (9), (10), and (11) do not apply to a nonhazardous
solid waste facility in existence or to an application filed or pending in the department prior to
January 1, 1990, that is determined by the executive secretary, on or before December 31,
1990, to be complete in accordance with state and federal requirements applicable to operation
plans for nonhazardous solid waste facilities.

322 (16) Nonhazardous solid waste generated outside of this state that is defined as 323 hazardous waste in the state where it is generated and which is received for disposal in this 324 state shall not be disposed of at a nonhazardous waste disposal facility owned and operated by 325 local government or a facility under contract with a local government solely for disposal of 326 nonhazardous solid waste generated within the boundaries of the local government, unless 327 disposal is approved by the executive secretary.

(17) This section may not be construed to exempt any facility from applicable
regulation under the federal Atomic Energy Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 2014 and 2021 through
2114.

Legislative Review Note as of 1-17-06 11:40 AM

Based on a limited legal review, this legislation has not been determined to have a high probability of being held unconstitutional.

Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel

State Impact

Provisions of this bill can be enacted within existing budgets.

Individual and Business Impact

No fiscal impact.

Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst