



INFORMATION REPORT ON

State Legislation

OFFICE OF STATE PROGRAMS
U. S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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I. BILLS ENACTED INTO LAW

ARIZONA

Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites SB-1283. A hazardous waste disposal site or facility shall not be located within a) a one hundred year floodplain; b) an area close to public roads, residences or public and private water supplies; c) an area where up to one mile from the perimeter of the site the depth to the groundwater level is less than 150 feet; d) an area where surrounding land use for one square mile may impede proper long-term maintenance of the site; and e) an area where subsidence has occurred or is likely to occur. The Director of Health Services shall recommend an initial disposal site to the legislature for approval by January 1, 1981; after: 1) public hearings are held and 2) consideration is given to transportation distances and routing. The director shall be given the authority to acquire, construct or operate a hazardous waste disposal site or facility and to assess reasonable fees for its use. (Approved 4/22/80.)

KANSAS

Hazardous Materials SB-532. No geologic investigation to determine the suitability of any site in the State for disposal or storage of radioactive waste materials shall be undertaken until the Governor and the legislature have first been notified of all details of such investigations. The State shall also acquire the lands comprising the physical site of any commercial radioactive waste disposal or storage facility other than facilities which contain radioactive wastes for a period of time not exceeding four years. Additions are made to the duties of the Division of Emergency Preparedness which include: 1) determining the requirements of the State, counties and cities for food, clothing and other necessities in event of a disaster; 2) procuring and distributing supplies, medicines, materials and equipment deemed necessary for use during a disaster; 3) publishing standards and requirements for local disaster emergency plans; 4) periodically examining or reviewing and approving local and interjurisdictional disaster emergency plans; 5) establishing and operating training or public information programs relating to emergency preparedness; 6) surveying and arranging for private facilities, services and property for emergency preparedness activities; 7) establishing a register of persons, equipment and housing for use in a disaster; 8) preparing drafts of orders or proclamations for use by the Governor during a disaster; and 9) coordinating and supervising all agencies that are involved in the transportation of hazardous materials. (Approved 5/14/80, effective immediately.)

HAWAII

Radiological Safety HR-472. Would request the Director of Health to convene an advisory committee to study, investigate, report on and make recommendations on radiological safety. Areas of concern would include; 1) disposal, storage, and transport of radioactive waste or materials; 2) development of emergency and evacuation response plans; 3) impact of radiological factors on the environment; 4) jurisdiction and adequacy of State radiation control and 5) alternate methods of low-level radioactive waste disposal which can be utilized by the State. A preliminary report would be submitted to the legislature twenty days prior to the 1981 session and thereafter reports would be submitted twenty days prior to each regular session. (Introduced 4/7/80.)

LOUISIANA

Nuclear Energy Study HR-10. Would request the House Committee on Natural Resources to study the need for nuclear power plants in the State and to determine: 1) their effect on human health and the environment; 2) whether they can operate safely and are presently following safety standards; 3) the economical benefit to and burden on their customers and 4) whether alternatives are available to meet the electrical needs of the State. The committee would report, with specific proposals for legislation, prior to the 1981 regular session. (Introduced 5/5/80.)

Radioactive Waste HCR-33. Memorializes the U.S. Congress and the Department of Energy to discontinue funding and authorization of studies to determine the suitability of geologic structures in the State for storage of radioactive waste or materials. (Introduced 4/24/80.)

Nuclear Power Plant Study HCR-53. Would establish an interim committee from members of the Committees of Natural Resources and Commerce to conduct a study relative to existing and future nuclear power plants. This study would review: 1) design and construction to determine whether or not they have the necessary safeguards to prevent an accident or sabotage; 2) the effects on the environment; 3) the need for nuclear energy including a cost benefit analysis; 4) locations of plants to determine if adequate evacuation routes and emergency preparedness plans are provided and 5) feasibility of alternate energy sources. A written report of their findings would be submitted to the respective committees and the legislature prior to the 1981 legislative session. (Introduced 4/29/80.)

Nuclear Power Plant Evacuation Plan H-585. All nuclear reactors within the State would provide and maintain adequate evacuation routes from its immediate vicinity in cooperation with all applicable political subdivisions of the State. (Introduced 4/29/80.)

Radioactive Waste Disposal S-333. Would require that the disposal of radioactive wastes, except radioactive waste resulting from military weapons or high-level waste resulting from nuclear generated electricity, be in compliance with rules and regulations adopted by the Environmental Control Commission. All commercial disposal operations of radioactive wastes on land not owned by the State or Federal government and all disposals not in compliance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Commission are prohibited. Also would prohibit utilizing salt domes within the State for temporary or permanent disposal sites and prohibit testing to determine the suitability of geologic structures in the State for disposal of radioactive wastes. It would require that the results of all previous tests of this nature conducted in the State be made available to the Natural Resources Committees of the legislature. (Introduced 5/1/80.)

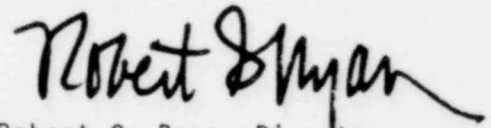
NEW YORK

Hazardous Materials Transport A-10972 & S-8822. Would authorize the Commissioner of Transportation to; 1) study, regulate and enforce safety in the transportation of hazardous materials; 2) devise an information system coordinated with other agencies related to hazardous materials; and 3) assess the volume and potential danger of hazardous materials on the highways and roadways of the State. Hazardous materials would be classified, described, packaged, marked, labeled and prepared in compliance with the State's Transportation Law; violations would be subject to a fine. \$125,000 would be appropriated to the commission to develop and provide a public education program and a training program for State police and conservation officers, relevant to hazardous materials transportation. (Introduced 3/25/80.)

Radiologic Emergency Preparedness A-11100. For each existing or proposed nuclear generating facility in the State a radiologic emergency response plan would be formulated for review and certification by the Commissioner of Health. The Governor would have the exclusive authority to declare a radiologic emergency and the commission would be able to observe and monitor the operation of any nuclear facility. Prior to application for an operating permit from the NRC a nuclear generating facility would obtain from the commission a statement certifying a radiologic emergency response plan exists and has been tested and certified by the commission. A radiologic emergency preparedness fund for development and operation of the emergency response plan would be established using funds collected from a one time application fee of two million dollars and an annual fee of five hundred thousand dollars assessed on each nuclear generating facility. (Introduced 3/25/80.)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Transportation of Nuclear Waste S-465. Would make it unlawful to transport high level nuclear waste in the State without obtaining a permit and would require that advertisements concerning such transport be displayed in the newspapers of the communities affected at least two weeks before transport. (Introduced 4/19/80.)



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