

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES

The meeting was called to order by Senator Merrill Werts at  
Chairperson

8:00 a.m./p.m. on January 22, 1986 in room 123-S of the Capitol.

All members were present except:  
Senator Paul Feleciano - Excused

Committee staff present:

Ramon Powers - Research  
Don Hayward - Revisor  
Nancy Jones - Secretary

Conferees appearing before the committee:

Barbara Sabol, Secretary, Kansas Department Health & Environment  
Sharad Bhatia, Director, Division of Environment  
Charles Hamm, Special Assistant  
Gyula Kovach, Manager, Bureau of Water Protection  
David Roman, Manager, Bureau of Air Quality & Radiation Control  
Harold Spiker, Chief, Surveillance & Emergency Planning Section, Bureau  
of Air Quality & Radiation Control

Chairman Werts called the meeting to order and welcomed members of the Committee to the first meeting of the 1986 session. He then requested Secretary Sabol to present a report on the Low Level Radioactive Waste Compact and review Water Quality Control Activities (Attachment A1 & A2).

Secretary Sabol stated she would first discuss briefly drafts of six bills which KDHE proposes be introduced by the Committee (Attachments B - G). A review was given by the Secretary on the following drafts:

1. Amendment of Countywide Water/Wastewater Management Plan.
2. Amendment of Environmental Protection Plan-Water Supply.
3. Amendment relating to transportation of hazardous waste and exemption of generators of hazardous waste from payment of monitoring fees.
4. Amendment providing for expansion of membership of Conservation Commission to include the Secretary of KDHE.
5. Amending the State Contamination Cleanup Fund to combine pollution Discharge Cleaning Fund and Hazardous Waste Cleanup Fund.
6. Amending of Water and Wastewater Plan proposing each county adopt a water supply and sewerage management plan by July 1, 1989.

Following discussion of the six drafts, Senator Hayden made the motion that the Committee introduce the bills, seconded by Senator Langworthy. Motion carried.

Secretary Sabol briefly outlined the history of low-level radioactive waste facilities in the U.S. and the Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact of which Kansas is a member. The Compact commissioned Dames & Moore to conduct Phase I of a site exclusionary study of the region and this has been completed. A proposal for a Phase II site suitability study has been requested and it appears favorable that the Compact will receive D.O.E. funding. Available sites will be narrowed to 10 by the end of the year and a final site selected after each Compact state has an opportunity to offer a site in its area.

In discussion which followed, Secretary Sabol stated KDHE would not be heavy handed if County Commissions adopt a resolution opposing sites considered, unless a site was unusually desirable. Presently, there are 32 site selections in Kansas.

CONTINUATION SHEET

MINUTES OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES,  
room 123-S, Statehouse, at 8:00 a.m./~~p.~~m. on January 22, 1986.

Secretary Sabol reviewed the goals of KDHE in regard to Water Quality Protection Programs. The achievement of the goals will be accomplished through enforcement of quality standards, ground water protection, volatile organic chemicals screening programs and farmstead well contamination studies. Further elaboration was given on the creation of an extensive Groundwater Quality Protection Strategy Advisory Task Force, representing approximately 44 organizations, groups and agencies. A review was given of the Advisory Board on Low-Level Radioactive Waste which is now active and will be meeting on January 28.

During further discussion, Secretary Sabol related the major sources of VOC contamination. Gyula Kovach explained that suspected organic compounds in everyday activities such as degreasers, septic tanks and grain storage waste contribute to the problem of VOC contamination. He also stated local government's role in cleanup is the continuing responsibility to provide clean water even if a new source is necessary. Senator Gordon asked if rural areas were required to have cleanup methods and this could not be answered by KDHE members present. Senator Werts inquired if the Cleanup Fund is to be used for VOC contamination and Secretary Sabol stated the Department policy is to locate the party responsible for pollution and try to make them pay for cleanup. At this time, cleanup of aquifers is not contemplated, although a funding method should be developed for corrective action.

Chairman Werts asked committee members to note correspondence regarding an international meeting on Nuclear Waste Management in Tucson, Arizona, on March 2-6, 1986. (Attachment H).

Meeting adjourned. The next meeting is January 23, 1986.

# Guests

1-22-86

Sharad Bhatia	KDHE,	Topeka, KS
Rob Hedge	KCCI	Topeka
Gyula F. Kovach	KDHE	Topeka
David J. Romano	KDHE	Topeka
Harold Spiker	KDHE	Topeka
TREVA POTTER	NORTHERN NAT. GAS	"
Michael Minner	KCC.	Topeka
Charles V. Hamm	KDHE	- Forbes Field.
PAT SCHAFER	DIVISION OF BUDGET	TOPEKA
Richard D. Kready	KPL Gas Service	Topeka
Shaun L. McGrath	Ks. Natural Resource Council	Topeka
Marsha Marshall	KNPC	"

## ADVISORY BOARD ON LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

As per K.S.A. 1981 Supp. 65-3435, members of the Board are as follows:

- (1) The secretary of the department of health and environment, who shall serve as chairperson;
 

Barbara J. Sabol, Secretary (913) 862-9360, Ext. 522  
 Kansas Dept. of Health and Environment  
 Forbes Field, Bldg. #740  
 Topeka, KS 66620
  
- (2) the director of the division of environment of the department of health and environment;
 

Sharad Bhatia, Director (913) 862-9360, Ext. 283  
 Division of Environment  
 Forbes Field, Bldg. #740  
 Topeka, KS 66620
  
- (3) the director of the bureau of radiation control of the department of health and environment;
 

David Romano, Manager (913) 862-9360, Ext. 266  
 Bureau of Air Quality and  
 Radiation Control  
 Forbes Field, Bldg. #321  
 Topeka, KS 66620
  
- (4) a representative of the governor's office, designated by the governor;
 

Nancy Ingle  
 Assistant to the Governor for Policy  
 Capitol Building, 2nd Floor  
 Topeka, KS 66612
  
- (5) the chairperson of the senate committee on energy and natural resources;
 

Senator Merrill Werts (913) 296-7300 (W)  
 State Capitol Building (913) 238-1072 (H)  
 Topeka, KS 66612
  
- (6) a member of the senate committee on energy and natural resources, designated by the senate minority leader;
 

Senator Richard Gannon (913) 296-7356 (W)  
 State Capitol, Room 402-S (913) 899-5871 (H)  
 Topeka, KS 66612
  
- (7) the chairperson of the house committee on energy and natural resources;
 

Representative Ron Fox (913) 296-7500 (W)  
 State Capitol Building (913) 831-0467 (H)  
 Topeka, KS 66612

ADVISORY BOARD ON LOW LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE

(Continued)

- (8) a member of the house committee on energy and natural resources, designated by the house minority leader;

Representative Darrel Webb (913) 296-7500 (W)  
State Capitol, Room 284-W (316) 264-4100 (H)  
Topeka, KS 66612

- (9) two members appointed by the governor who shall serve at the pleasure of the governor;

Ralph G. Robinson, M.D. (913) 588-6840 (W)  
2216 West 49th Terrace (913) 262-4741 (H)  
Westwood Hills, KS 66205

Howard O'Connor (913) 864-4991, Ext. 344 (W)  
1910 Melholland Road (913) 843-1884 (H)  
Lawrence, KS 66044

The director of the legislative research department or a designee of such director, and the revisor of statutes or a designee of such revisor shall assist the advisory board.

Ramon Powers (913) 296-4405  
Kansas Legislative Research Dept.  
State Capitol  
Topeka, KS 66612

Arden K. Ensley (913) 296-2321  
Revisor of Statutes, 3rd Floor  
State Capitol  
Topeka, KS 66612

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cc: William Hambleton  
Kansas Geological Survey  
University of Kansas  
Lawrence, KS 66044

(W) In Session Telephone Number

(H) Home Telephone Number

(9/30/85)

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Sales # 8

CENTRAL INTERSTATE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE  
WASTE COMPACT ACTIVITIES

I. Historical Overview

A. Closing of Low-Level Radioactive Waste Facilities.

In 1979 the States of Nevada and Washington temporarily closed their commercial low-level radioactive waste disposal facilities and South Carolina, the only other state hosting such a facility, restricted the amount of waste it would accept. All three of the sited states announced that they did not intend to continue the status quo of accepting all of the nations commercial low-level radioactive waste.

B. Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980 (P.L. 95-573 -- 12/22/80).

This legislation encouraged the individual states to work together for the purpose of developing new regional low-level radioactive waste disposal sites by January 1, 1986. It was expected that the opening of new sites would alleviate pressures on the existing sites while prolonging their useful life.

The Act provided that each state is responsible for ensuring the availability of disposal capacity for low-level radioactive wastes and establishes a process for the development of regional state compacts for waste management.

C. Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact.

In response to P.L. 95-573, Kansas assumed the lead role in the formation of the Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact, which currently includes the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana. Kansas entered into the Central Interstate Compact in 1982 and enacted it into law as K.S.A. 65-34a01 et. seq.

The Compact created Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission with one voting member from each state. Kansas Member - Secretary, KDHE; alternate - Director, Division of Environment, KDHE.

The Kansas Legislature provided for the creation of the Advisory Board on Low-Level Radioactive Waste (K.S.A. 65-34a03). A current membership listing is attached.

D. Congressional Ratification.

On February 7, 1985, Rep. Glickman introduced H.R. 1048 which was a request for the Congress to consent to the Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact. It was introduced to the Senate as S.655 by Senator Dole on February 18, 1985.

Since it became obvious that the Congress was not going to consent to the initial four regional compacts and regional disposal facilities would not be operational prior to January 1, 1986, efforts have been underway to address the "post 1985 issues". Representative Udall has introduced an amendment to P.L. 95-573 (H.R. 1083) in an attempt to resolve these issues.

#### E. Site Selection.

In 1984 the Compact Commission selected Dames and Moore to conduct Phase I of a site exclusionary study of the Compact region. The Phase I study was to identify and exclude on a scale of 1:1,000,000 those general areas of each member state that are unsuitable for a shallow-land burial low-level radioactive waste disposal facility.

A Central Interstate Compact Technical Advisory Committee was created, consisting of appropriate technical staff from each member state. The Committee meets periodically with Dames and Moore to review their work and provide state input.

#### II. Current Status.

A. The Dames and Moore Phase I Site Exclusionary Study has been completed and the report accepted by the Compact Commission at its annual meeting in Omaha, Nebraska on June 19 and 20.

B. Dames and Moore has submitted a proposal for Phase II of the Site Suitability and Waste Management Study and funding has been requested from the U.S. D.O.E. It appears favorable that the Compact will receive D.O.E. funding as requested.

C. Congress has passed the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985 on December 19, 1985. It also ratified the Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission of which Kansas is a member. The Act sets milestones and deadlines for all states to meet in the disposal of the low-level radioactive waste generated within their boundaries. Failure to meet these deadlines can result in surcharges for waste disposal and denial of access to those sites that have been established. Kansas has already met the first date specified of January 1, 1986. We have entered the Central Interstate Compact to determine a suitable low-level waste site. Furthermore, the Commission has contracted with the firm of Dames & Moore to aid in this process. The initial phase has been completed. Funding from the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has been crucial to this process. To date, we have eliminated most of the land area in the five compact states (Kansas, Nebraska, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas). We are presently awaiting the necessary grants from DOE to begin Phase II which will narrow the list of available sites to 10 (2 per state). It is our intention and aim to do this by the end of this year. A final site selection will be made after each Compact state has had an opportunity to offer a site in its area from this list. It is also our aim to complete the selection process before the next deadline of January 1, 1988. After that, the

necessary applications for the operation of such a site will be filed ahead of the third critical date of January 1, 1990.

The selection and operation of such a site in accordance with the above will aid Kansans since it will secure the proper disposal of this type of waste. Industrial, educational and medical facilities will be provided with a needed disposal location that should pose no environmental threat to the surrounding population and environment.



## REVIEW OF WATER QUALITY CONTROL ACTIVITIES

KDHE's basic philosophy in controlling water quality derived from statutory mandates is to provide vigorous quality protection for all surface and groundwaters of the state. The present effective water quality protection can only be maintained through strict regulatory programs based on prevention by regulating activities that may create water pollution. The strict adherence to contamination preventive regulatory requirements cannot be overemphasized especially in the case of groundwater quality protection. Once polluted, groundwater may remain contaminated for centuries, remedial actions are extremely costly and their effectiveness is limited. Further some contamination removing techniques can result in the release of toxic pollutants into the air or the creation of other forms of toxic wastes requiring special disposal.

KDHE's present water quality protection programs are based on goals that: ✓

- all public water supplies must provide safe drinking water within quality limits as established by state and federal drinking water standards,
- all surface waters must be maintained within quality limits as established by Kansas Surface Water Quality Standards and protect against deterioration from deliberate or accidental spills of contaminants, and
- all fresh and usable groundwaters shall be maintained within quality limits consistent with material quality, and contaminated fresh water aquifers be restored to the extent possible to quality consistent with its use for drinking without treatment.

In order to achieve these goals KDHE's water quality management programs include ✓

- Standards setting in the form of regulations and/or advisories
- Permitting and approving of municipal, industrial and agricultural wastewater generating, discharging and/or disposal facilities
- Technical Assistance
- Enforcement of compliance
- Monitoring and Quality Assessment

### Surface Water Quality Standards:

The major trust of surface water quality protection is the establishment and enforcement of strict surface water quality standards. We have just completed a comprehensive review and revision of these standards and have made substantial improvements in them. These standards

set forth designated uses and water quality criteria to assure that these designated uses can be achieved. Our designated uses are contact recreation such as swimming and wading; general recreation such as boating and fishing; drinking water use; aquatic life support; agricultural use; industrial use; and groundwater recharge. A Task Force of over 30 representing private interest groups, environmentalists, state and federal agencies was formed and met three times to assist us in the development of these standards. A series of six public meetings was also held throughout the state to solicit public comments on the proposed standards, then two public hearings were held before adoption. Finally the Joint Legislative Committee on Rules and Regulations just recently reviewed the final form of the new water quality standards. We are sure that adherence to these new well balanced standards will provide sufficient surface water quality protection for years to come and allow coordinated economical growth and prosperity that Kansas needs.

#### Groundwater Protection:

Groundwater can be easily contaminated in a multitude of ways. Among the most prevalent sources of contamination are (1) waste disposal; (2) transportation, storage and handling of commercial materials, hazardous or toxic wastes; (3) oil field and mining operations; (4) agricultural operations; and other nonpoint source activities such as road salting or indiscriminately located septic tanks. Recently more and more evidence is in our hands that the rural nature of Kansas and the lack of concentrated industrial development in our state do not exempt Kansas groundwater from contaminations. Indeed we are fortunate that groundwater contamination in Kansas is limited and localized and has not yet reached critical proportion. However, we have just documented about 200 groundwater contamination sites scattered around the state. In order to gain more information and to introduce immediate drinking water supply protective actions we are presently undertaking two groundwater quality screening programs in addition to our regular groundwater monitoring and are developing a comprehensive groundwater quality protection strategy.

#### Volatile Organic Chemicals Screening Program:

The Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOC) Screening Program includes the sampling and laboratory analysis of 50 to 150 water wells per month with highest priority on public water supply wells. Each sample is tested for 28 different volatile organic compounds. Early in 1985 we issued a "Program Strategy Addressing Volatile Organic Chemicals in Kansas Groundwater". This procedural memorandum outlines the sampling strategy, data analysis and administrative actions necessary to sufficiently screen all public water supply wells and to assure that nobody drinks water contaminated with synthetic organic chemicals in Kansas. The strategy established a two-tiered approach to determine necessary actions when VOCs were detected in a sample. The Kansas

Notification Level (KNL) is the concentration at which the consumer should be notified of the presence of VOCs by the water supply owner and KDHE may require corrective action. The Kansas Action Level (KAL) is the concentration at which the provision of both notice to consumers and preventive or corrective actions is mandatory and shall be provided by the public water supply owner. In 1985, 530 wells from 147 public water supplies have been tested. VOCs have been detected in 30.1% of public water supply wells, however, those supplies were not selected on a random basis. Contamination in greater concentration than the KAL were detected in 23 wells of 15 public water supplies and 16 wells of 13 supplies reached the KNL levels. Appropriate regulatory actions to prevent the further consumption of contaminated waters were taken in all 39 cases.

#### Farmstead Well Contamination Study:

The Farmstead Well Contamination Study is a joint study with the Kansas State University. The objective of this well water quality screening program is to obtain an estimate of the number of farmstead wells in Kansas that are contaminated by VOCs, and/or pesticides and to obtain information about the farmstead activities that may contribute to such contamination. Waters from approximately 100 farmstead wells are being analyzed. Locations for sampling were selected randomly on the basis of farmstead well density. Participation is voluntary. For each well sampled, a site evaluation survey and a farming enterprise questionnaire is being completed. Initial results are preliminary, no contamination was found however samples were collected to date only from the north and southwest parts of the state where no groundwater contamination is expected.

#### Groundwater Quality Protection Strategy:

The development of comprehensive Groundwater Quality Protection Strategy is well underway. Recent federal initiative to provide funding to states to develop groundwater protection strategies made possible to KDHE by using targeted EPA grants to initiate the development of the groundwater protection strategy. The foundation for sound groundwater quality management was set in KDHE's 1982 report entitled Groundwater Quality Management Plan for the State of Kansas. We also made a cooperative contractual agreement with the University of Kansas Center for Research, Inc. to assist us in some of the legal issues of the strategy and to devise an integrated computerized prototype geographic information system of groundwater quality and surface activity (land use) for the Harvey County area. Both projects are proceeding on schedule. We have already expended significant resources in the initial phase of the development of this strategy and established a tentative outline for the strategy. Now we are at the point to create an extensive Groundwater Quality Protection Strategy Advisory Task Force membered by approximately 44 organizations, interest groups, environmentalists, state and federal agencies. Invitation letters

to prospective task force members presently are being mailed. The strategy will include subjects such as:

- State sovereignty over groundwater;
- Future degradation/nondegradation of groundwater quality;
- Definition of groundwater contamination;
- Description of significant aquifers;
- Groundwater quality monitoring, data collection and analysis;
- Documented Groundwater Contamination Sites
- Management Structure for Groundwater Quality Protection
- Assessment of Current Geology, Hydrogeologic and Water Quality Data
- Analysis of Managerial, Statutory Organizational, Programmatic Activities and Level of Funding
- Aquifer Classification
- Groundwater Quality Standards
- Compliance and Enforcement
- Program Integration

Based on our excellent experience working with such an advisory task force during the recent development of the Surface Water Quality Standards revision we anticipate having a working draft of the strategy by May 1986 and a final draft by October 1986. The development process will include several task force meetings and four to six informational public meetings throughout the state.

#### Joint Research Projects of KDHE:

We are also active in cooperated water quality protection related research projects with the USGS, KBS, KSU and KARS;

- KARS - An Assessment of the Mixing Zone of the Arkansas River below the Wichita sewage treatment plant
- KARS - An Assessment of the Recreational Potential of the Kansas and Arkansas Rivers Adjacent to Urban areas of high population density.
- USGS - Study to Determine the Transport, Occurrence and Persistence of Pesticides in Tuttle Creek Lake
- USGS - Study of the Movement and Persistence of Agricultural Chemicals in the saturated and unsaturated soil zones (Chemigation Study)
- KBS - Biotic Index Development
- USGS - Trihalomethanes (THM) Formation Potential in Small Water Supply Lakes in Eastern Kansas

Summary of Proposed Amendment of  
Countywide Water/Wastewater Management Plan

Countywide Water/Wastewater Management Plan

This bill proposes to amend K.S.A. 65-3308 through K.S.A. 65-3313. These amendments specifically provide for more emphasis on water service planning in the countywide water/wastewater management plans and require the planning be done without federal funds, using county and municipal resources. However, the bill allows the counties to seek and accept financial assistance from federal, state or private services.

Summary of Proposed Amendment of  
Environmental Protection Plan - Water Supply

Environmental Protection Plan - Water Supply

This bill proposes to amend K.S.A. 65-163. The amendment would require all public water supplies - surface water and/or groundwater - to prepare and implement an environmental protection plan. The plan shall be submitted to KDHE in conjunction with the construction plans and specifications for the proposed facility. The proposed amendment would also limit the time of public water supply permits not to exceed five years.

Summary of Proposed Amendment of  
K.S.A. 65-3431 - Hazardous Waste

An Act concerning hazardous waste, relating to transportation of hazardous waste and the exemption of certain generators of hazardous waste from payment of monitoring fees, amending K.S.A. 65-3431.

This bill would allow the Secretary the option of exempting generators of hazardous waste which are treated to recover substantial amounts of either energy or materials from payment of monitoring fees. It also corrects statutory language regarding transportation of hazardous waste and KDHE coordination with the Kansas Corporation Commission. References to Kansas Department of Transportation have been eliminated, since they do not regulate transportation of hazardous waste. Also, it deletes the requirement for revision of perpetual care trust fund fees since this language is no longer necessary and the fee does not conflict with Public Law 96-510 (CERCLA or Superfund). It also expands the authority of the Secretary to regulate the generation, transportation, storage, blending, marketing and burning of hazardous waste.

d1/B11

Summary of Proposed Amendment of  
Conservation Commission Membership

Conservation Commission Membership

This bill proposes to amend K.S.A. 2-1904. The amendment would provide for the expansion of the membership of the Conservation Commission to include the secretary of KDHE. The present membership of the Conservation Commission represents agricultural interest; however, it does not represent the agency responsible for protection of water quality including nonpoint source pollution control. This amendment would assure the coordination between nonpoint pollution source control and agricultural activities to minimize detriment to water quality and hardship to the farming community.



Summary of Proposed Amendment of  
State Contamination Cleanup Fund

The Kansas Department of Health and Environment considers the protection of the state's natural resources as one of its primary responsibilities. These natural resources include our water, land and air. Chemical substances enter the environment -- and man himself -- through complex and interrelated paths. In many instances these chemical substances enter the environment through or over our land. The most effective way to control the flow of harmful substances throughout the environment is naturally to minimize or prevent their production and release.

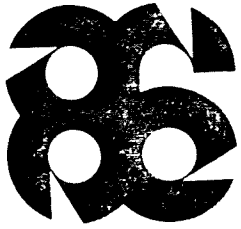
The accidental or deliberate release or storage of hazardous waste toxic chemicals has led to an increasing concern on the part of state government the last several years. In 1978, the legislature authorized the creation of a pollution discharge cleanup fund. Two years ago the legislature enacted the hazardous waste cleanup fund.

Governor Carlin's recommendation to the legislature would establish a state contamination cleanup fund combining these two statutory authorities. This is in keeping with the department's strong commitment to protecting our natural resources and moving in an expeditious manner when contamination of the natural resources occurs.

Summary of Proposed Amendment of  
Subdivision - Water & Wastewater Plan

Subdivision - Water & Wastewater Plan

This bill proposes for each county to adopt either a water supply and sewerage management plan or county sanitary code or city code by no later than July 1, 1989. Each new subdivision plat must comply with the adopted document and the local governing body shall certify the compliance to the secretary of the Department of Health and Environment.



January 10, 1986

**waste management**

March 2-6, 1986

Department of Nuclear and Energy Engineering

College of Engineering and Mines  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721  
U.S.A.  
Phone (602) 621-2475

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Morton E. Wacks, Technical Program Chairman

James G. McCray, Executive Coordinator

Roy G. Post, Technical Editor

Barry Ganapol, Local Arrangements

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Robert Williams, EPRI

Donald E. Wood, RHO

H. Richard Yoshimura, SNL

Office of the Governor  
State of Kansas  
Topeka, KS 66612

Dear Sirs:


This letter is to advise you of an important international meeting on Nuclear Waste Management in Tucson, Arizona, on March 2-6, 1986.

Enclosed are two copies of the program.

We hope that you or your representative can participate in this symposium. We would be happy to waive your registration fee if you can attend.

We will appreciate your office advising your states' appropriate legislative committees of this meeting in case they would desire to attend.

Sincerely,

  
James G. McCray  
Executive Coordinator  
(602) 621-4985

Enclosures

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March 2-6

Standard  
Regret

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Nancy Jones

STATE OF KANSAS



OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
State Capitol  
Topeka 66612-1590

John Carlin Governor

January 17, 1986

Mr. James McCray  
Waste Management  
College of Engineering and Mines  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721

Dear Mr. McCray:

Due to scheduling conflicts, I will be unable to attend your meeting on Nuclear Waste Management being held March 2-6, 1986.

Pursuant to your request, we have furnished a copy of your letter together with enclosed brochure to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Secretary of the Department of Health and Environment.

Your kind invitation is sincerely appreciated and I wish you great success with the meeting.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature of John Carlin in black ink.

JOHN CARLIN  
Governor

JC:ksp