

ment. Authorization for the Task Force continues until September 30, 1995 (Code Environment Article, sec. 7-205).

PLANNING & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Alvin L. Bowles, *Administrator*
(410) 631-3441

The Planning and Resource Management Program was formed from the Operational Management Program in 1992. The Program oversees and coordinates data and budget management, federal programs, community and industry relations, public hearings, local liaison, and special projects for the Waste Management Administration. The Program is organized into two divisions: Administrative Services; and Planning and Policy.

SOLID WASTE PROGRAM

Barry Schmidt, *Administrator*
(410) 631-3318

The Solid Waste Program issues construction and operation permits for all facilities that accept solid waste. These include sanitary landfills, processing facilities, transfer stations, incinerators, and resource recovery plants. The Program also issues permits for sewage sludge use and disposal.

All county plans for solid waste management and recycling are reviewed by the Program. Under the Program are three divisions: Recycling; Solid Waste Compliance; and Sewage Sludge Compliance.

OFFICE OF RECYCLING (RECYCLING DIVISION)

Lori Scozzafava, *Chief*
(410) 631-3315

The Office of Recycling, also known as the Recycling Division, was created in 1988 (Chapter 536, Acts of 1988). The Office supports and technically assists county governments as they develop recycling plans to reduce the volume of county waste. The Office reviews the plans and coordinates State efforts to facilitate their implementation (Code Environment Article, secs. 9-1701 through 9-1707).

In cooperation with the Department of General Services, the Office devised a State Agency Recycling Plan to reduce by at least 20 percent the solid waste generated by State government.

NEWSPRINT RECYCLING BOARD

Vacancy, *Chairperson*
(410) 631-3315

Established in 1990, the Newsprint Recycling Board considers applications by newspaper publishers for exemptions from the statutory percentage requirements for recycled newsprint (Chapter 301, Acts of 1990). The percentages are staggered,

but by 1998, forty per cent of the total newsprint used by a publisher must be recycled newsprint.

Board members are appointed to three-year terms by the Governor. They represent newspaper publishers, the Northeast Waste Disposal Authority, the Maryland Environmental Service, local government, the newspaper recycling industry, other industry, and environmental groups.

HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

Harold L. (Butch) Dye, Jr., *Administrator*
(410) 631-3343

The Hazardous Waste Program originated in 1977 as the Toxic Substances Control Program under the Environmental Health Administration of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene. Duties of the Program were assigned to the Waste Management and Enforcement Program by 1980, to the Waste Management Administration of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene by 1982, and were transferred to the Department of the Environment in 1987.

The Hazardous Waste Program issues permits and certifies all who generate, treat, store, dispose of, or transport hazardous waste in the State. The Program certifies haulers of hazardous waste and drivers of vehicles that transport hazardous waste. Upon final promulgation of low-level radioactive waste regulations in 1993, the Program became responsible statewide for managing low-level nuclear waste generation, storage, and removal for disposal.

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES SITING BOARD

Vacancy, *Chairperson*

The Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Board was created in 1980 (Chapter 528, Acts of 1980). It was placed under the Department of Natural Resources in 1983 (Chapter 388, Acts of 1983). In 1993, the Board was transferred to the Department of the Environment (Chapter 149, Acts of 1993).

The Board provides a means of establishing properly designed and regulated facilities for hazardous waste in Maryland. It offers an alternative to local approval of hazardous waste facilities. If, after careful study of environmental and community impact, the Board issues a Certificate of Public Necessity for a facility, local zoning and regulation no longer apply.

The Board does not seek out sites. It reviews applications for certificates submitted by public or private developers. If they can gain local approval, developers are not required to seek a certificate from the Board. All facilities, however, must obtain a facility permit from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, as well as other required State or federal permits.

In addition to site suitability and impact of the facility, the Board must consider statewide needs and problems associated with hazardous waste management. The Board therefore adopts and reviews regu-