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The Southern States Energy Board (SSEB) is a non-profit interstate compact organization created in 1960 and established under Public Laws 87-563 and 92-400. The Board’s mission is to enhance economic development and the quality of life in the South through innovations in energy and environmental programs and technologies. As an institution that has led to economic growth in the South, SSEB endeavors to reach the goal of sustainable development by implementing strategies that support its mission. SSEB develops, promotes and recommends policies and programs which protect and enhance the environment without compromising the needs of future generations.

Sixteen southern states and two territories comprise the membership of SSEB: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Virginia, and West Virginia. Each jurisdiction is represented by the governor and a legislator from the House and Senate. A governor serves as chairman and legislators serve as vice chairman and treasurer. Ex-officio, non-voting board members include a federal representative appointed by the President of the United States, the Southern Legislative Conference Energy and Environment Committee Chair and SSEB’s executive director, who serves as secretary.

SSEB was created by state law and consented to by Congress with a broad mandate to contribute to the economic and community well-being of the citizens of the southern region. The Board exercises this mandate through the creation of programs in the fields of energy and environmental policy research, development and implementation, science and technology exploration and related areas of concern. SSEB serves its members directly by providing timely assistance designed to develop effective energy and environmental policies and represents its members before governmental agencies at all levels.

“Through innovations in energy and environmental programs and technologies, the Southern States Energy Board enhances economic development and the quality of life in the South.”
As Chairman of the Southern States Energy Board (SSEB), I am honored to report to the Board that this year’s energy and environmental challenges confirmed the significance of SSEB’s mission. True to our mission of enhancing economic development and the quality of life through innovations in energy and environmental programs and technologies, the Board’s initiatives demonstrate continuing progress for the southern region.

As we are all aware, energy is a commodity that impacts each of our lives daily. However, we tend to take for granted the fuels that power our air-conditioned and heated buildings, our vehicles, and the power plants that serve as the engines for business and industry throughout this great Nation. When we enter a room, we expect the lights to illuminate it and provide stability for our working hours or leisure moments. When we turn on a computer, we fail to think of the energy that is needed to connect us to others around the globe. Only when our energy balance is threatened economically or through shortages do we stop to think of the vital impact this strategic resource makes on society.

In January of 1999, the cost of a barrel of OPEC crude oil was $9.96. Earlier this year, the OPEC cartel limited worldwide oil production, raising the price from $23 a barrel in January 2000 to $26.42 per barrel on May 12, 2000. The impact on America’s economy has been significant, reminding us once again of the 1973 Arab oil embargo and that our dependence on foreign sources of energy has its price. Statistics show that, if anything, we are even more vulnerable to the whims of our energy suppliers than we were during the 1970’s. I recommend that the Southern States Energy Board carefully assess the effects of the energy price changes to ensure we retain reliable and cost competitive energy supplies for the region.

As Chairman of the Southern States Energy Board, I am ever mindful of our role as the premier energy-producing region of the United States. Our southern region contains more than half of the country’s coal, oil and gas reserves. Over 40 percent of our nuclear capacity is located within southern states. And because of our vast resource base, the southern states have become the national leader in the growing bioenergy field.

Our southern states have greater potential than any other region in the country to increase production and use of bioenergy. Energy from biomass includes land and water vegetation and materials derived from vegetation except fossil fuels. Agriculture and forestry crops and their harvesting and processing residues, food processing residues, animal manures, the organic portion of municipal solid wastes, and organic industrial wastes, all fall into this category. Because we are blessed with excellent climate, good soils, and abundant farmland, the South now leads the Nation in the production and use of bioenergy - accounting for roughly half of all domestic uses. In the process of production and use, the bioenergy field has created over 76,000 net jobs, generating over $1.6 billion in income.
$93 million in state taxes, and $266 million in federal taxes. Escalating the development of bioenergy is a clear and continued advantage for our region. I am proud that Virginia is the home of the world’s largest wood-fired independent power plant, owned and operated by Florida Power and Light in Hurt, Virginia. The 80-megawatt plant is unique in that it consumes up to 3,900 tons per day of wood waste - no standing trees are used for fuel.

The Southern States Energy Board serves as the manager of the Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program, funded in part by the U.S. Department of Energy. This program seeks to advance the development and implementation of innovative technologies that increase the use of biomass for energy production. This in turn generates jobs, improves the environment and fosters economic development through the use of these indigenous, renewable resources. The Board provides grants for collaborative, public-private bioenergy projects in the region. A few innovative concepts underway in the region include:

- The city of St. Louis, Missouri, has developed a pilot program for fueling its municipal fleet vehicles utilizing a 20 percent biodiesel mix;

- An innovative digestion technology for livestock waste treatment and bioenergy production is being pioneered by the University of Florida’s Anaerobic Digestion Research and Demonstration Facility;

- Alabama’s Department of Economic and Community Affairs is creating a market development database for woody biomass materials and wood by-products;

- Griffin Industries in Cold Springs, Kentucky, produces 2 million gallons per year of clean burning biodiesel that can be substituted directly for fossil diesel without engine modifications. The company collects up to 60,000 gallons of waste cooking oil from restaurants in 15 states and, after processing, sells it for $1.60 to $2.30 per gallon;

- A company in New Iberia, Louisiana, recently began manufacturing boards using bagasse residues from processed sugar cane. The plant is one of eight in the U.S. that produce building materials from agricultural wastes;

- 5 million gallons of fuel ethanol are produced each year by Parallel Products of Louisville, Kentucky. A former whiskey distillery, the plant was retrofitted five years ago, and uses outdated sodas, juices and bottled beverage alcohol as feedstocks.

These programs demonstrate how biomass can be used to stimulate local economies, keep expenditures for energy local by reducing the need for energy imports and adding value to waste streams.

SSEB, as the leading regional organization for energy and environmental quality in the South, endeavors to facilitate the development, deployment and commercialization of innovative technologies. Technology is the key to our nation’s prosperity and economic stability. Incumbent upon us as leaders in the region is the responsibility of protecting the health and safety of all citizens while ensuring that our natural resources are preserved for future generations. As we move into the 21st century, the Southern States Energy Board provides the necessary leadership that supports protecting and enhancing the environment while affording opportunities for economic and business development.

In order to preserve the national economy, competing in international markets is crucial. Persevering in a global economy is a challenge for all of our member states and territories. It is a common practice among states today to locate offices around the globe where international trade can assist businesses and industries in reaching new and fertile markets for goods and services. Many of our states are “partnering” with
foreign jurisdictions that have similar climates, needs and interests. One such example is the “sister state” relationship between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the state of Santa Catarina in Brazil. Since Santa Catarina is in the process of developing its coal industry and has several power plants planned, many opportunities exist for interaction and trade relationships between U.S. and Brazilian firms.

In response to these opportunities, the Southern States Energy Board has maintained an active program in Brazil through its Committee on Coal and Advanced Power Systems. Committee members have assisted Brazilian government and industry officials in coal policy development, legislative and regulatory agendas, mining techniques, clean coal technology applications, infrastructure needs, equipment purchases, investment and financing options. The SSEB Committee, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Energy’s Office of Coal and Power Import and Export, sponsored roundtable forums in Atlanta, Georgia; Florianópolis, Santa Catarina; and Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul. In addition, SSEB has initiated trade missions for key Brazilian officials to U.S. based power plants and clean coal technology demonstration sites in Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, Mississippi, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Kentucky’s coal-based education program has become a model for implementation by the Brazilian coal industry. The goal is to educate students at an early age regarding the value of coal and the benefits that it provides to consumers in value-added jobs and economic development.

This year, SSEB’s Committee on Coal and Advanced Power Systems began focusing on opportunities for U.S. industries and governments in Asia. Interest in American goods and services in the Far East has escalated as more countries seek to improve the quality of life for their citizens. U.S. manufactured goods and materials are in demand like never before. SSEB’s Coal and Advanced Power Systems Committee sponsored a trade mission to Hanoi, Vietnam, and Bangkok, Thailand, in January 2000. The participating officials expressed an interest in clean U.S. energy technologies and plans are underway for a trade mission to southern states by a Vietnamese delegation to begin discussions about future partnerships. Additionally, SSEB is planning a meeting with the Industrial Estates Authority of Thailand to discuss how U.S. energy and environmental industries can assist in economic development utilizing the latest non-polluting technologies that can enhance the quality of life for citizens of Southeast Asia and provide business opportunities for southern state companies.

Collaboration on developing new environmental technologies and sharing technological innovations contributes to a cleaner global environment and provides enormous benefits. The rise and fall of new technologies to mitigate air, water and solid waste pollution is partly dependent upon regulatory acceptance. Through its “Permitting Leadership In The United States” (PLUS) Program, the Southern States Energy Board is an active partner with state environmental agencies to streamline regulatory acceptance of innovative concepts. This program supports regulators, promoting safety and efficiency to achieve maximum
remediation and restoration of the South’s natural resources with the goal of a healthy environment for future generations.

As new technology is developed, SSEB convenes a “technology demonstration” to enable state regulators to measure results and discuss potential applications in a peer group setting. Further analysis is conducted to examine the uniqueness of the site and the effectiveness of the technology under altered hydrologic/geologic conditions. This technique has culminated in the expedited multi-site and multi-state deployment of numerous technologies, resulting in the prestigious National Performance Review Award for SSEB. Working with the U.S. Department of Energy’s Subsurface Contaminant Focus Area, SSEB continues to support state regulators as they seek to approve innovative remediation technology deployment plans.

Since 1997, the Board has maintained an active, ongoing partnership with the Interstate Technology Regulatory Cooperation Work Group, the Remediation Technologies Development Forum, the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to promote innovative environmental technologies on a national level. Our focus has been on providing professional training for state environmental regulators. Over $300,000 has been raised from the private sector to support our training efforts during this period. SSEB has reinvested these funds in its member states to provide training opportunities. Over 2500 state and industry attendees from 49 states have participated in this very successful program.

Preserving our natural resources for future generations and implementing sound waste management practices continues as a priority for the Board. As an example, many of our southern states are plagued by conditions that affect surface and groundwater. The last several years have seen exceptional floods caused by natural disasters and serious droughts that have affected agriculture, power production, recreation and consumers. To address these problems, the Southern States Energy Board and the University of Tennessee are cooperating to form the Southern Water Supply Roundtable. Eleven states are participating in this forum to ensure a balanced and sustainable water supply for the region. Goals of the group are to assist scientists, engineers and decision-makers to acquire and disseminate useful data; promote conservation and end-use efficiency; educate decision-makers and the public on water issues; and develop more effective mechanisms for planning, conflict resolution and mediation. Two very successful forums have been held and task forces have been formed to address sustainable initiatives.

SSEB continues to sponsor the Southern States Waste Management Coalition. This government/industry partnership examines integrated solid waste management practices and policies in concert with recycling market development. The highlight of the Coalition’s activities this year was the release of the Household Product Waste Management Resource Guide for Local Solid Waste and Governments. The Coalition’s state representatives received over 1540 copies for distribution to local governments in their states.

In addition, the Coalition began a new initiative in partnership with the North Carolina Recycling Business Assistance Center, the South Carolina
Recycling Market Development Advisory Council and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency-(EPA) Region IV, to organize a Recycling Market Development Roundtable designed to forward and improve recycling markets in the southeast. Other activities this year included assisting the State of Georgia in educating the transportation sector on the development of the latest recycling technologies and products for road construction that are environmentally safe and economically feasible. Also this year, the Coalition, in cooperation with U.S. EPA-Region IV, began a carpet recycling initiative, which aims to reduce the South’s annual 1.75 million tons of carpet waste. As the nation’s population grows, waste disposal solutions developed on a state and regional basis will provide the most effective and safe policies for managing solid waste. We have worked hard in Virginia to ensure we safely manage our own wastes, and that we, or any other Southern state, do not become the dumping ground for other states’ and regions’ wastes.

In an effort to consolidate and manage some of our region’s radioactive waste, SSEB has worked with the U.S. Department of Energy to plan for the transportation of transuranic waste across the region to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in Carlsbad, New Mexico. WIPP is the world’s first operating underground repository for the permanent disposal of defense-generated transuranic radioactive waste. The Waste Isolation Pilot Plant received its first waste shipment in March of 1999. Eleven of our member governors from the affected states appointed a state official to participate in SSEB’s Transuranic Waste Transportation Working Group. This group was instrumental in preparing transportation plans, training emergency responders, purchasing emergency response equipment, and conducting public outreach activities. To date, SSEB has managed over $2 million in U.S. Department of Energy grants to affected states for these purposes. Shipments from the Savannah River Site in South Carolina could begin as early as fall 2000. In the future, our region also will see shipments from Oak Ridge National Laboratory and some Department of Energy small quantity generator sites. Our states look forward to a continued cooperative relationship with the Department of Energy to ensure the safety of these shipments through our region.

Regional information exchange is at the forefront of SSEB’s Task Force on Electric Utility Restructuring. The goal of this group is to guide state decision-makers on the complex changes occurring through the restructuring of electric utilities in the region. Already a majority of our member states have embraced competition through deregulation and more legislative initiatives are on the horizon. Virginia has begun to open its electric markets to competition this year. Debate over the separation of energy production, transmission and distribution functions and the advent of regional transmission organizations will dominate discussions in this area during the next year. A key issue is the effect these changes will have on the reliability of service in the future. We need to be careful to bring competition to the marketplace in a manner that avoids the supply shortages and high prices being seen in other regions. I recommend that SSEB’s Task Force on Electric Utility Restructuring continue to monitor these important developments during the coming year to ensure customers receive the economic benefits of competition while retaining the security of reliable electric supplies.

In closing, I commend the Board on expanding the electronic information services on energy and environmental issues. Virginia has been a leader in electronic government. I recently announced Virginia’s new customizable state government World Wide Web page, the first for any state. Virginia is committed to moving aggressively to fully implement electronic government initiatives to assure that Virginians benefit substantially from the convenience, accuracy, and efficiency of interfacing with government and education via the Internet.
This year, under my chairmanship, SSEB enhanced and restructured its web page. Among the many new features, the SSEB web page provides access to a “forum” where anyone can post an inquiry or comment for a Board member and/or SSEB staff response. In addition, SSEB is sponsoring and maintaining web sites and forums for the Southern States Waste Management Coalition and the Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program. These initiatives along with increased availability of electronic versions of publications and information demonstrate that the Board is in sync with the electronic information revolution.

In its 40th year of serving the South, the Southern States Energy Board remains true to its mission. I am proud to submit this report to verify the accomplishments and promise for the continued success of this outstanding regional organization.

James S. Gilmore, III
Governor
The Commonwealth of Virginia
Chairman
Coal and Advanced Power Systems

Coal is the primary fuel for power generation in the United States. It provides more than 56 percent of the electricity we produce today. The Southern States Energy Board (SSEB) Committee on Coal and Advanced Power Systems, formerly the Coordinating Committee on Clean Coal Technology, continues to promote the utilization of coal and clean coal-related technologies both domestically and internationally. The Committee also creates opportunities for economic development in the southern region and abroad. The Committee holds regular meetings to address the elimination of institutional barriers to coal technology development, analyze the market development and penetration potential of coal technologies and monitor legislative measures enacted in the southern region with regard to the coal industry.

This year, the Committee, chaired by Energy Secretary C. Michael Smith of Oklahoma, began to focus on opportunities for U.S. industries and governments in Asia. Governor Frank Keating of Oklahoma established a trade office in Vietnam in 1998 to assist companies in his State, primarily in the area of oil and natural gas services. Utilizing this member state connection, the Committee sponsored a trade mission to Hanoi in January 2000. U.S. Ambassador Douglas Peterson provided the group with an overview of the Vietnamese economy and a profile on their expected energy needs in the near term. Demand for electricity in Vietnam is growing at a rate of 10.5 percent annually with large expected increases in the use of coal and natural gas for power production. The SSEB Committee also met with Hoang Trung Hai, President and CEO of Electricity of Vietnam, and representatives from the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment; the National Environmental Agency; the Institute of Energy; Vinacoal; the Asian Development Bank; the World Bank and the U.S./Asia Environmental Partnership. These officials all expressed an interest in clean U.S. energy technologies, and plans are underway for a trade mission to southern states by a Vietnamese delegation to begin discussions about future partnerships.

Representatives from the Industrial Estates Authority of Thailand traveled to Mississippi during 1999 to meet with government and industry officials to discuss the development of the Red Hills Power Project and Ecoplex in Choctaw County, Mississippi. Thailand currently has 29 “industrial estates” and all are interested in economic development programs that feature industrial ecology as a paramount consideration. The Ecoplex concept is a novel industrial ecology approach that is being piloted currently in Mississippi. It involves the development of a power plant with attendant surrounding businesses that mitigate and utilize air and water pollution and solid wastes from the plant, while creating jobs and stimulating economic development.

In February 2000, the Committee and U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of Coal and Power Import and Export co-sponsored a third U.S. - Brazil workshop “Power Project & Finance Roundtable” in Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, in the southern coal region of Brazil. Over 250 representatives from U.S. and Brazilian state
and federal government, U.S. and Brazilian coal industry, financing experts, and academia participated in the event. This workshop was successful in achieving the following goals:

- Promoting the use of U.S. clean coal power systems in Brazil to enhance energy security in the region;
- Providing high-level global perspectives on coal usage for economic development with environmental protection;
- Addressing critical regulatory, economic and local issues related to financing clean coal power projects;
- Enhancing the prospects for financing coal-fired plants in southern Brazil that meet environmental standards;
- Increasing business partnerships between U.S. and Brazil companies and investors on energy projects; and
- Building on the momentum from the U.S. signing cooperative agreements with Brazil in September 1997.

The Committee’s efforts have resulted in more than $3 million in purchases of U.S. coal equipment by Brazilian coal interests just in the past year. SSEB’s ability to bring Governors, Federal Energy Regulatory Commissioners, Ambassadors, coal councils, state legislators and high-level industry officials to meet with Brazilian officials has paid many dividends in developing the trust factors that lead to success for international project funding and development.

Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program

The southeast stands to benefit from the responsible development of bioenergy, perhaps more than any region in the country. In the southeast, bioenergy use was reported to be 1.59 quadrillion Btus (quads) in 1995. This demand represents about 56% of the 2.85 quads of biomass used nationally. The region’s bioenergy resource potential is estimated to be between 4 and 7 quads, from sources such as waste wood products, sugar cane bagasse, animal wastes, biogas from landfills and sewage treatment facilities as well as biomass crops. These biofuels are a valuable supplement to more conventional forms of energy while eliminating wastes and energizing the economy of the region. Instead of cosigning these materials to waste dumps or leaving to accumulate as potential fuel sources for natural disasters, biomass provides a renewable resource that can serve our communities.

As stated in the Regional Biomass Energy Program Blueprint for Progress: 2001-2005 - Clean Bioenergy Technologies for the 21st Century, the national vision of the Regional Biomass Energy Program (RBEP) is “to act as the foremost national link to reliable, objective information and technical assistance on biomass energy and by providing industry, governments, and the public with comprehensive bioenergy solutions to their energy, environmental and economic problems.” In order to achieve this vision, the RBEP mission is “to use its unique state, local and other networks to provide information, technical and other assistance, to mitigate barriers and to develop and deploy bioenergy technolo-
gies for the improvement of regional environment and economies." RBEP is a U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sponsored effort located in five regions of the United States.

SSEB manages the Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program (SERBEP) in cooperation with the DOE Atlanta Regional Office. The Program is funded jointly through the DOE Office of Fuels Development, which administers RBEP, and the Office of Power Technologies. Through the use of small, cost-shared grants, the program encourages economic development through public/private partnerships that demonstrate bioenergy technology applications. These projects generate jobs, improve the environment and foster economic development through the use of these indigenous, renewable resources. As a result, the projects generate $3 private/public sector investment for each $1 of RBEP funding. This year SERBEP is funding five projects through a competitive solicitation, which are listed below:

- Alabama - "Development of a Biomass Waste Exchange (Bioexchange) Directory";
- Arkansas - "Pre-feasibility Analysis of Litter to Ethanol in Northwest Arkansas";
- South Carolina - "Animal Manure and Related Biomass Feedstock Market Assessment and Preliminary Feasibility Study for a Papermill Biomass/CoGen Facility";
- Virginia - "Development of On-Farm Systems to Convert Manure to Diesel Fuel"; and
- West Virginia - "Bioconversion of Cotton Gin Waste to Ethanol."

In addition to the SERBEP region projects, an objective of the regional program is to identify cross-regional issues and policies with other DOE Regional Biomass Energy Programs to address common concerns and opportunities. In fulfilling this objective, SERBEP and the Northeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program (NRBEP) are providing funding to the Maryland Environmental Service for a multi-state project. Although Maryland is an SSEB member, the Northeast program serves the state through the DOE Regional Biomass Energy Program. In support of the Chesapeake Bay Memorandum of Understanding and SSEB goals, the Virginia Energy Office is serving as the lead SERBEP partnering state agency. The Maryland Environmental Service will conduct a comprehensive evaluation for the conceptual design and siting of a 40 Megawatt poultry litter/wood-fired power plant on the Delmarva Peninsula. The power plant will utilize waste feedstock from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia.

**Southern States Regional Bioenergy Summit**

In March 2000, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Atlanta Regional Office, SSEB and the Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program convened a Southeastern Regional Bioenergy Summit. The Summit was designed for participants to identify goals for implementing a regional strategy; identify opportunities and impediments to achieving goals; identify strategies to overcome impediments and maximize opportunities; and develop initial components of a regional bioenergy implementation strategy and action plan. In addition, the Summit provided an opportunity for a range of stakeholders to discuss these issues and identify areas where consensus was possible. Concurrently, the Summit presented an opportunity to develop a strategy for a regional bioenergy implementation plan based on the recommendations of the 1996 Southeast Bioenergy
Roundtable and the goals of the National Bioenergy Initiative. The Summit involved representatives of industry, state and federal government, non-governmental organizations and academia.

The purpose of the Summit was to provide a forum for decision makers to identify the entire region’s high-priority needs and to suggest specific actions for addressing these needs. As a result, participants in the Summit identified strategies and mechanisms for achieving the goals related to four focus areas: market development; financing; stakeholder support; and policy. Although some actions are underway already, a comprehensive regional implementation plan is in development.

**Partnership with the Governors’ Ethanol Coalition**

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Fuels Development is funding SSEB, in coordination with managing the Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program, to educate and avail public policy makers of the opportunities that exist to utilize ethanol in the southern region of the United States. The purpose of this undertaking is to create an awareness of and develop an interest among state policy makers in the southern region about the economic and environmental benefits of a domestic ethanol industry.

In order to execute this plan, SSEB is partnering with the Governors’ Ethanol Coalition (GEC) to educate southern policy makers of the benefits of ethanol production and use. The Coalition, formed in 1991 as a gubernatorial, multi-state organization, coordinates ethanol policy and activities for member states. The goal of the GEC is to increase the production and use of fuel ethanol. The Coalition has 24 members and international representatives from Sweden, Brazil, Mexico and Canada. Currently, the SSEB member jurisdictions of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas and Puerto Rico are also members of the Governors’ Ethanol Coalition. The Coalition focuses on national legislative activities, marketing and research development efforts. As partners, the two organizations are working closely to strengthen and expand the involvement of states in the southern region with GEC.

SSEB is working with state policy makers representing southern states that are participating and leading the region in ethanol production and use to provide leadership in the southern region. SSEB’s Annual Meeting this year will provide a venue to achieve this goal. In addition, SSEB is facilitating specific opportunities for briefing state policy makers and their staffs on the economic and environmental benefits of ethanol production and use.

**Bioenergy Initiative**

In August 1999, Executive Order 13134, “Developing and Promoting Biobased Products and Bioenergy,” was issued. The Executive Order set a goal of tripling the use of biobased products and bioenergy in the United States by 2010. Reaching this goal would generate billions of dollars of new income for farmers, create employment opportunities in rural communities, lead to a reduced dependence on imported oil and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

The Executive Order calls for a coordinated federal effort, known as the Biobased Products and Bioenergy Initiative, to accomplish this goal. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the National Science Foundation are leading this effort. To ensure consistent planning, coordination and outreach related to the Initiative, the DOE Office of Fuels Development is funding SSEB through the Southeastern Regional Biomass Energy Program (SERBEP) to incorporate the Initiative’s bioenergy goals in outreach and education activities.

In order to support the Initiative’s goals, SSEB is distributing marketing and education tools for the DOE
Office of Fuels Development and the Bioenergy Initiative as well as arranging opportunities for briefings and presentations before southern policy makers. Hence, SSEB invited representatives of the DOE Bioenergy Coordination Office to talk to state legislators and industry representatives about the Initiative at SSEB Annual Legislative Briefing 2000. Each year, SSEB conducts this briefing during the Southern Legislative Conference (SLC) Annual Meeting. In addition, a Bioenergy Coordination Office representative briefed the SLC Agriculture and Rural Development Committee on the Bioenergy Initiative relevant to the potential benefits for the agriculture industry. SLC represents a constituency of over 2500 state legislators in the South.

In addition to offering presentations at SLC, SSEB distributed the *Energy and Environment Legislative Digest 2000*, which is a compendium of energy and environment legislative actions of the Board’s 18 member legislatures. The Digest includes a synopsis of state policy in the southern region that supports bioenergy production and use. In the coming year, SSEB will continue to work with state policy makers representing southern states that are participating and leading the region in state bioenergy initiatives. In addition, SSEB is initializing a process to organize a Southern States Bio-Alliance as a 2000-2001 SSEB program that will provide leadership and complement the activities of SERBEP.

**Permitting Leadership in the United States**

SSEB created the Permitting Leadership in the United States (PLUS) program to coordinate the goals of the Board’s numerous projects underway in streamlining regulatory acceptance of innovative environmental technologies in the southern region. Under PLUS, the Board’s unique structure, composed of governors, legislators and industrial affiliates, supports regulators in their efforts to safely and efficiently achieve maximum remediation and restoration of the region’s natural resources while protecting the health and safety of its citizens.

In 1996, support for the SSEB PLUS initiative was exemplified when two regional state government bodies passed related policy positions. On August 13, 1996, the Southern Legislative Conference unanimously approved a policy position on the “Expedited Multi-Site Deployment of Environmental Technologies.” SSEB passed the same measure on September 9, 1996. These actions are important as they signal direction to states for assessing changes to legislative policy and regulatory programs. The following programs support the overall goals of the PLUS initiative.

**Subsurface Contaminants Focus Area Deployment of Innovative Environmental Technologies**

Over the years, many small laboratories and businesses have successfully implemented remediation efforts in one state, only to find that they must repeat a similar permitting process in another state. The time involved has caused the demise of many heralded, innovative technologies. SSEB is partnering with the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of Environmental Management to work with SSEB member states on streamlining the regulatory process. This initiative
focuses on developing compatible and consistent data for regulatory compliance that will support expedited deployment of technologies.

SSEB believes this approach is an integral step to more effective and efficient remediation and regional market development. The Board has found that regulators favor innovative solutions to pollution problem sets, with the long term goal aimed at overcoming environmental permitting barriers and expediting the regulatory process.

This year, the Board sponsored opportunities for state regulators to view and discuss demonstrations of innovative environmental technologies through a series of roundtable sessions. The focus has been on innovative applications and technologies important to the cleanup mission of DOE’s Subsurface Contaminants Focus Area. These applications include expedited site characterization, groundwater and soil remediation, mitigation of leaking underground storage tanks and enhanced data visualization.

A successful demonstration was held in Cape Canaveral, Florida, at Launch Complex 34, where DOE demonstrated three groundwater and soil remediation technologies in a side-by-side configuration and collected cost and performance data. State regulators from ten states were funded to travel to the site, view the technologies in place and discuss state-by-state regulatory compliance issues related to the technologies. Forums such as this enable states with permitted technologies to share their experiences with regulators from states where technologies are needed. This peer group interaction is proving successful in reducing implementation time.

**Interstate Technology and Regulatory Cooperation Work Group**

The Interstate Technology and Regulatory Cooperation (ITRC) Work Group is a state-led, national coalition dedicated to helping regulatory agencies, technology developers and vendors, and technology users achieve better environmental protection through the use of innovative technologies. By working together and sharing knowledge with federal, industrial and stakeholder partners, ITRC states are creating products and offering services to build the collective confidence of state regulators in using new technologies. Membership in the ITRC stands at 31 states nationwide and continues to expand. The ITRC is further comprised of representatives from industry, stakeholder organizations, the U.S. Department of Energy, U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Last year, the ITRC became affiliated with the Environmental Council of the States, which assumed primary administrative responsibility for the work group. SSEB continues to provide strategic guidance and operational support to the ITRC as a regional co-sponsor.

To further assist the ITRC, SSEB participates in a “Circuit Rider” program that provides technical and regulatory specialists to advise member jurisdictions on work group initiatives and product developments. ITRC has developed over 25 guidance documents intended to help regulatory staff and technology vendors in the deployment of innovative technologies. In general, ITRC guidance documents provide a regulatory perspective on the informational needs of state environmental agencies to approve the use of a specified technology. These guidance documents cover technology areas such as...
accelerated site characterization, in situ bioremediation, permeable barrier walls, and phytoremediation.

Environmental Training Programs

Since 1997, SSEB has actively partnered with the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Cooperation Work Group, the Remediation Technologies Development Forum, the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to promote innovative technologies, not only in the SSEB region, but on a national level. With the success of the first course, Natural Attenuation of Chlorinated Solvents in Groundwater, two subsequent training courses have been administered through SSEB.

The In Situ Permeable Reactive Barriers: Application and Deployment Training Course debuted in 1999 and has been delivered in 10 cities across the United States, including Dallas, Texas; Atlanta, Georgia; and Kansas City, Missouri. The course has reached an audience of more than 1000 state, federal, and industry participants and generated almost $100,000 dollars in revenue that funds SSEB member states’ travel and reimbursement needs.

Additionally, the Accelerated Bioremediation of Chlorinated Solvents Training Course was introduced in June of 2000, as a complement to the International Technology Expo 2000. The course is a highly anticipated, logical follow-up to the Natural Attenuation Training Series and focuses on presenting an innovative and cost-effective approach for remediation of many sites throughout North America. The design of the course continues with the same approach as its predecessors and implements lectures, case studies, and practical exercises to give students information and knowledge for immediate application. Continuing through 2002, this training session is scheduled to be offered in 11 cities nationwide. Overall, more than $315,000 has been received from the private sector to support these training efforts.

Southeastern Regional Technology Deployment Workshop

Through years of collaborative work with other regional organizations, SSEB has found that one of the largest barriers to the use of innovative technologies is the lack of simple communication between the technology developer, site manager, and regulator. SSEB partnered with the Western Governors’ Association (WGA) and the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Cooperation Work Group (ITRC) to develop a series of three Regional Technology Deployment Workshops that would forward the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) goal of deploying innovative technologies for site cleanup.

In December 1998, SSEB hosted the first of the series, the Southeastern Regional Technology Deployment Workshop, in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The main goal of the workshop was to expedite the deployment of innovative technology solutions for site cleanup and conversion by convening a forum of technology users, technology developers, state regulators and affected citizens to explore deployment opportunities and successes and make recommendations for improvement. The second workshop was held in Richland, Washington, in July 1999, and focused on recommendations for incentivizing or restructuring site contracts, identifying specific opportunities for regulatory flexibility, and identifying specific new technical approaches to expedite DOE cleanups. The third workshop was held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in December 1999, and focused on identifying barriers to the deployment of promising innovative technologies for characterization, containment/stabilization, treatment, transportation, and monitoring of hazardous waste. Both western workshops were hosted by WGA.

A report that outlines the findings of the series of Technology Deployment Workshops is currently being prepared by Pacific Rim Enterprise Center. It is scheduled to be completed by the end of calendar year 2000.
Modifying Permitting Practices and Procedures to Promote Innovative Technologies

SSEB, in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, has prepared a second edition of **State Voluntary Cleanup Programs: A Southern States Compendium of Practices and Procedures to Promote Innovative Environmental Technologies**. The Compendium provides a blueprint for state legislators and regulators who are addressing barriers to the permitting of innovative environmental technologies. It includes information on air, water and solid waste permitting requirements as they existed in 1999. Five exhibits and nine appendices highlight state and federal initiatives being undertaken by regulators and/or lawmakers to remove barriers to the permitting of innovative environmental technologies.

Radioactive Materials Transportation

SSEB continues to be an active participant in the policymaking process concerning radioactive materials transportation issues. Through its Radioactive Materials Transportation Committee, the Board has input on a broad range of institutional, legal, and technical issues. The Committee has convened since 1986 to review and assess regional issues relating to the transportation of spent nuclear fuel and high-level radioactive waste as directed by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and its amendments of 1987. Members of this Committee are gubernatorially-appointed state emergency response planners, radiological health professionals, and other knowledgeable officials with the skill and expertise that apply to all aspects of radioactive materials transportation planning.

Historically, the U.S. Department of Energy’s (DOE) Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management (OCRWM) has supported activities of the Radioactive Materials Transportation Committee. In fiscal year 1996, OCRWM began reducing its funding for SSEB’s cooperative agreement. Presently, OCRWM does not contribute funding to SSEB and has diverted the majority of its budget towards a viability assessment for the Yucca Mountain site in Nevada. The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is expected to decide as early as 2006 on whether the Yucca Mountain site should be licensed. According to OCRWM’s timeline, the earliest date that Yucca Mountain could begin receiving commercial spent nuclear fuel is 2010.

DOE’s intent to open the proposed federal repository in 2010 does not fit into the plans of numerous power plants that are in desperate need of spent fuel storage space in order to keep generating electricity. Therefore, in addition to filing suit against the Department to take title to the spent fuel, many utilities have collaborated to form private fuel storage ventures. Currently, there are two private initiatives attempting to construct independent spent fuel storage installations: The Owl Creek Energy Project in Wyoming and the Skull Valley Band of Goshute Indians Private Fuel Storage Project in Utah. Both initiatives involve a group of utilities, Native Americans, and certain government agencies working together to build a facility that would serve as an interim storage site. These facilities would be capable of storing spent fuel from the utilities that are members of the partnership as well as additional utilities that are outside of the compact.

When shipments to a waste acceptance facility begin, every state in the southern region, as a part of the transportation corridor, would be affected. Therefore, the Committee has remained diligent in providing comments on DOE policies that pertain to routing, emergency response, training, and any other issues that affect the transportation of radioactive materials in the southern region.
**Transuranic Waste Transportation**

SSEB established the Transuranic Waste Transportation Working Group in 1989 to begin planning for the shipment of transuranic waste from southern and midwestern defense facilities to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, New Mexico. The Working Group is composed of state officials, appointed by their respective governors, who represent a variety of disciplines including radiological health, emergency response, and transportation planning. The following eleven SSEB member states participate on this committee: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas. Two additional states outside of the SSEB region - Indiana and Ohio - also participate in the Working Group because of their connection to the southern transportation corridor.

The U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Carlsbad Area Office supports the programs and activities of the Transuranic Waste Transportation Working Group. This committee works with DOE to identify, prioritize and resolve regional issues related to the transportation of transuranic waste. The committee will review and provide updates for both the SSEB Transportation Planning Guide for the U.S. Department of Energy's Shipments of Transuranic Waste and the DOE WIPP Transportation Plan.

Since 1998, SSEB has provided $2.3 million in pass-through funding to states along the initial shipping corridor - South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas - as well as Tennessee for transportation planning efforts. This funding supports equipment purchases, emergency response preparedness activities, public outreach programs, and other planning activities in each state. DOE is expected to provide financial assistance to the remaining affected states before shipments commence along those corridors.

The WIPP facility has received over 70 shipments of contact-handled transuranic waste since its opening in March 1999. The first shipment from the southern region, originating at the Savannah River Site (SRS) in South Carolina, may take place before the end of calendar year 2000. Beginning in 2001, SRS is expected to send one shipment per quarter to WIPP. Over 37,000 shipments from at least 23 locations are expected over the 35-year operational life of the program. As WIPP prepares for the increasing number of shipments, the SSEB Working Group will do its part to ensure that shipments impacting the southern region are conducted in a safe and efficient manner.

**Foreign Research Reactor Spent Nuclear Fuel Transportation**

SSEB continues to work with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) to safely transport foreign research reactor spent nuclear fuel from countries abroad to both the Savannah River Site (SRS) in South Carolina and the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL). SSEB has been involved with the foreign fuel program since 1994, when DOE asked for assistance to transport two urgent-relief shipments from foreign countries to SRS. After the successful comple-

The purpose of these committees is to aid the DOE in successfully carrying out a 13-year shipping campaign (1996-2009) under which the United States would accept up to 20 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel from research reactors in 41 countries. This campaign could yield approximately 150-300 shipments entering the southern region via the Charleston Naval Weapons Station. Additionally, the CCTWG has the added task of providing DOE with a forum to develop a transportation plan for the safe and efficient highway transport of foreign research reactor fuel from SRS to INEEL. SSEB membership of the CCTWG is composed of the States of Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Since 1999, SSEB has provided more than $100,000 in pass-through funding to these affected states to prepare for shipments. The first shipment was completed in August 1999. It included eight casks transported via ocean vessels from European countries to the Naval Weapons Station, Charleston, South Carolina. The casks were offloaded at the Naval Weapons Station and transported by rail to SRS. Five of the casks were subsequently transported by truck to INEEL.

In May 2000, SSEB hosted a meeting of the CCTWG in Atlanta, Georgia. This meeting allowed all of the affected parties to gather once more before the actual shipment to discuss unresolved issues and finalize the transportation plan. The second cross-country shipment was completed in July 2000. It involved the ocean transport of one cask from the United Kingdom to the Naval Weapons Station. After the shipment arrived in Charleston, it was transported by truck to SRS and then to INEEL. DOE is in its fifth year of a 13-year return program and has successfully completed 16 shipments.

In addition to the cross-country shipments, DOE also conducted shipments from Canadian research reactors to SRS. SSEB coordinated with DOE to provide points of contact in the southern region for consultation on the transportation plan. The following southern states were impacted by the Canadian shipment route: North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Southern States Waste Management Coalition

In a policy statement passed in 1992, the Southern Governors’ Association created the Southern States Waste Management Coalition (SSWMC). The SSWMC is a unique public/private partnership whose mission is to develop, promote and encourage implementation of a balanced and responsible integrated approach to regional solid waste management that is environmentally sound and economically sustainable.

The SSWMC strives to implement projects that provide information and guidance to state and local decision makers as they develop integrated solid waste programs. To achieve this goal, the Coalition undertakes activities that emphasize development tools for state and local officials to assist them in implementing various elements of solid waste management systems. Throughout 2000, this has remained the focus of the
SSWMC, with particular emphasis on building regional collaboration and partnerships for recycling market and economic development strategies, as well as solid waste policy and regulatory trends.

To further achieve this initiative, SSWMC partnered with several governmental agencies in March of this year to sponsor the *Roads to Recycling: Using Recycled Materials For Road Construction In The Southeast* conference. The conference presented the latest recycling technologies and recycled products for road construction, with an emphasis on options that are both environmentally preferable and economically feasible.

Additionally, the SSWMC’s Recycling Market Development Task Force has entered into a partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region IV, the North Carolina Recycling Business Assistance Center, and the South Carolina Recycling Market Development Advisory Council to conduct a Recycling Market Development Roundtable, scheduled for December 5-7, 2000, in Raleigh, North Carolina. The primary objective of this project is to facilitate expanding marketing opportunities for recycled materials in the southern region through mentoring, professional development, information exchange and enhancing peer relationships with multi-state collaboration.

Also in development is a carpet recycling initiative, which aims to increase carpet recycling in the southeast. With an annual amount of 1.75 million tons of carpet waste, it is vital that the states of the southern region increase the overall awareness and understanding of the carpet industry and the benefits of recycling carpet materials. To achieve this goal, the SSWMC plans to provide forums for interaction between carpet industry professionals, including carpet installers, retailers, manufacturers, government officials, and others. Further, the SSWMC is considering a carpet recycling pilot project to study the most effective means to reduce carpet material in the waste stream.

Moreover, the SSWMC’s Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Management Task Force published and distributed the *Household Product Hazardous Waste Resource Guidebook* to the Southern States Waste Management Coalition (SSWMC) state representatives. The *Resource Guidebook* has undergone numerous revisions to become a document that adequately meets the many goals of this project: namely, furnishing a tool that assists local governments, particularly those with limited resources, in providing guidance for the proper management and disposal of household product waste and household hazardous waste.
Southern Water Supply Roundtable

In recent years, growing evidence of interstate and intrastate conflicts over water use and supply has increasingly troubled experts and concerned citizens from across the South. These conflicts include contemplated interbasin transfers of water to cities, water pricing systems that penalize smaller communities undergoing economic development, and threats to instream quality caused by water withdrawals whose impacts cross state lines. An interstate compact is attempting to resolve the Apalachicola/Chattahoochee/Flint River Basin dispute among Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. Groundwater shortages in northeastern Mississippi, central and southern Florida, and the Cumberland Plateau in Tennessee are becoming more severe. If unrestrained and competitive exploitation is allowed to take place in these and similar areas of the region, consequential environmental impacts will alter the region’s freshwater resources as well as escalate disputes over access to this vital element of economic growth. Experts and concerned citizens organized and formed the Southern Water Supply Roundtable to provide positive leadership in resolving these and other water supply conflicts in an environmentally acceptable way and to help avoid the protracted political and legal struggles that occurred in other parts of the United States.

The Roundtable occupies a unique position in offering the South a positive alternative to the process that traditionally has characterized the issue of water supply and use. It provides a credible forum for fostering positive collaboration among diverse governmental bodies and non-governmental groups concerned with water supply and management issues. The Roundtable can become a powerful force for more informed decision-making; more enlightened consumption policies and end-use efficiency; balanced use policies that help achieve economic growth benefiting all citizens; and a more rational process of planning, conflict resolution and mediation.

The Southern Water Supply Roundtable’s mission is to help achieve a balanced and sustainable future water supply for the southern region of the United States. The Roundtable is tasked with the following objectives: assisting scientists, engineers and decision-makers to acquire and disseminate useful water data; promoting regional water conservation and end-use efficiency by public and private users; encouraging and assisting in educating decision-makers and the public on regional water issues; and assisting in developing more effective mechanisms for planning conflict resolution and mediation.

SSEB serves as the Southern Water Supply Roundtable’s Administrative Secretariat, and the Energy, Environment and Resources Center of the University of Tennessee serves as the Roundtable’s Issues Secretariat. An Executive Committee directs the work of the Administrative and Issues Secretariats. The Executive Committee is comprised of representatives from organizations such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Southern Governors’ Association, state government(s), state water resources institutes, environmental organizations, business and industry, and non-governmental organizations.
Task Force on Electric Utility Restructuring

The electric utility industry is undergoing unprecedented changes. Electric utilities, the largest remaining regulated industry in the United States, are moving into a competitive market environment. Proposals and issues are being addressed in federal and state legislation as well as in state regulatory settings.

Southern states generally have been hesitant to embrace electric utility competition at the retail level. Most promoters of competition in the electric utility industry are from states having higher electricity rates. Historically, the South has enjoyed comparatively lower electricity rates than other regions. Some policymakers are concerned that electric utility restructuring will result in increased rates for southern consumers.

Although the South has not been moving toward competition as rapidly as other regions, most states are considering electricity restructuring. Arkansas, Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia already have enacted electric utility restructuring legislation, moving them along the path toward a more competitive industry. Seven other southern states have legislation pending or ongoing assessments pertaining to the issue: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The Task Force on Electric Utility Restructuring, composed of SSEB Board Members, was established in August 1997. The Task Force creates a forum for the southern states to exchange knowledge and ideas on electric utility issues. Task Force members are addressing issues relative to state and local tax revenues, stranded cost recovery, reliability of energy supply, and how to involve residential consumers in the process.

Southern Emergency Response Council

Recognizing the need for a formalized emergency response agreement for the southern region to respond to a radiological incident, SSEB formed the Southern Emergency Response Council (SERC) in 1972. SERC’s membership is comprised of radiation control officers from the fourteen signatory states of the Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The Southern Agreement for Mutual State Radiological Assistance is implemented through the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan (SMRAP). SMRAP is the blueprint for coordinating radiological emergency assistance capabilities among participating states in the southern region and is updated annually to reflect changes in state emergency response capabilities and equipment. This document outlines the mutual aid agreement, the implementation process, emergency response contacts, and available state resources.

SSEB hosts an annual SERC meeting to allow members the opportunity to review, revise and administer SMRAP. Additionally, SSEB portrays the role of regional operator in testing the SMRAP activation procedure during joint power plant exercises between the states.
Last year’s meeting of SERC took place in Austin, Texas. In addition to revising SMRAP and discussing recent developments concerning radioactive materials and emergency management in their respective states, the SERC committee received a presentation regarding the latest technology in emergency evacuation. The product that the committee reviewed was called the Oak Ridge Evacuation Modeling System (OREMS). OREMS is a microcomputer-based system developed to simulate traffic flow during an emergency evacuation, which may be undertaken in response to a natural or man-made disaster. Many of the SERC representatives have an emergency response background making them an excellent target audience to market the evacuation modeling software. As a result of the demonstration, many states have considered incorporating OREMS into their full-scale nuclear power plant exercises. This year’s meeting of SERC will occur in Charleston, South Carolina, in October.

**Associate Members**

SSEB works closely in partnership with its Associate Members to foster economic development in the southern region. The region’s businesses and industries provide invaluable expertise on critical energy and environmental policies and the social and economic impact that those policies have on the region. These activities are integral to providing a balanced and responsible approach to environmental regulation that is economical and efficient. Over the past year, the Associate Members have and will continue to focus on natural gas and electric utility industry restructuring, air quality issues, opportunities for collaboration on environmental technologies as well as new and emerging technologies and issues related to nuclear waste transportation and storage legislation.

**Utility Advisory Committee**

SSEB’s Utility Advisory Committee provides the Board with a unique perspective on issues affecting the electric power industry. The future growth of the southern region depends on plentiful, reliable, affordable energy to stimulate economic development and create a dynamic, employable work force. Southern utilities can boast some of the lowest rates in the nation and this benefit has been effective in attracting businesses from other parts of the country and abroad. Today’s utilities are rightly concerned over possible federal and state actions that mandate competition. The Committee members provide insight and expertise to the complex issues at hand. Additional power will be needed if the nation is to maintain a competitive advantage in world markets. As the electric utility industry continues to change through federal and state regulation, SSEB will continue to draw upon the expertise of its Utility Advisory Committee.
The Southern States Energy Board’s Information Center contains over 6,000 documents that provide information on energy and environmental issues. Bibliographic information for all of the documents is contained in the catalogue. Over 400 of these are SSEB publications. Below is a list of selected SSEB publications.

In addition, SSEB maintains an internet website to provide energy and environment information for its members. By accessing SSEB’s website, users can quickly link to a variety of relevant energy and environment information sources and download the latest SSEB publications. The address is: www.sseb.org.

**Coal: The Indispensable Energy Resource, a Compendium of Vital Information About Coal and the Southern Region. September, 1997.**

This special report provides an assessment of the coal industry’s presence and contribution to the southern region so that policymakers can utilize the information in assessing the growth of their state’s economy.

**Coal, Clean Coal Technology and Advanced Power Systems: U.S. Opportunities in Brazil. September, 1999.**

This Brazil Coal and Clean Coal Technology Export Package: (1) identifies coal and clean coal technology needs for Brazil; (2) summarizes actions that have been taken, are planned or are suggested to position U.S. companies to win projects; and (3) provides points-of-contact and other information that may be of value to companies interested in positioning themselves to sell goods and services to the Brazilian coal and power industries. It is a compilation of information and ideas that will make it easier for companies to develop their individual Brazilian marketing strategies.


This is a special publication prepared by the Southern States Energy Board for a visit to the United States by a Brazilian delegation in September/October 1999. Members of the delegation represented government and industry from the coal burning states of Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Parana. A number of the participants are from agencies that develop legislation affecting the industrial use of coal and the regulation of environmental quality within their states. For this reason, the Board has prepared this summary of coal legislation to better enable the Brazilian delegation to see how our states regulate the utilization of our coal resources.

**Economic Benefits of Recycling in the Southern States. August, 1996.**

This study evaluates the economic activity associated with recycling in the South and provides information which can be used to promote investment in the regional recycling industry. Analysis considers the employment and value added by processing materials recovered from the municipal solid waste stream and using these materials in manufacturing.


This primer outlines important issues state officials must address when considering changes in the way electric utilities conduct business in a competitive environment. The primer contains three sections: a brief history of the electric utility industry, key issues to be addressed by policy makers and a description of resources available for further information.

**Energy and Environment Legislative Digest 2000. August, 2000.**

The digest is a synopsized compilation of representative energy and environmental quality legislation enacted by Southern States Energy Board member jurisdictions during the 2000 legislative sessions. It includes an introduction by Judy Hawley, State Representative of Texas, SSEB Vice-Chair.
**Energy Offices in the South. April, 1999.**

This is a report on the organizational structure, function and scope of state energy offices in the southern region. The information will prove useful to southern lawmakers, their staffs and all parties interested in energy matters in the southern region.


This guide has been developed to assist officials who are responsible for the safe management of household product waste and to advise residents about proper disposal of household products. It is designed for the use and distribution by local governments that do not have household hazardous waste collection programs and experience in managing household product waste or household hazardous waste.


This handbook outlines the important issues local officials often face when managing municipal solid waste systems. It answers the questions that solid waste managers must ask when developing an integrated solid waste management system and refers the reader to more detailed information about solid waste management techniques found in the Coalition’s database of solid waste information. SWINFO.

**Pay-As-You-Throw Programs in the South: Summaries of Existing Unit Pricing Programs for Municipal Solid Waste Collection. June, 1997.**

This publication contains a compilation of brief summaries of Pay-As-You-Throw (PAYT) programs in the SSEB region. As such, it is continually updated as existing programs change and new programs are implemented. It is intended as a quick reference for local officials interested in PAYT.

**Processing Recyclables for Markets: A One-Stop Commodity Guidebook for Local Governments. February, 1995.**

This report assists local leaders and other processors of recyclable commodities in developing processing and marketing systems that are appropriate, efficient and sustainable. This publication is used by state and local officials throughout the region.

**Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan (SMRAP). November, 1999.**

This document contains the general provisions of the Southern Mutual Radiation Assistance Plan, which provides a mechanism for coordinating radiological emergency assistance capabilities among participating states. This report is updated annually by the Southern Emergency Response Council, for which SSEB serves as secretariat.

**Southeastern Regional Technology Deployment Workshop: Results and Lessons Learned. September, 1999.**

This document consists of four parts: (1) background information on the setup of the southeastern workshop; (2) list of incentives and recommendations for deploying innovative technologies at U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) sites; (3) list of the lessons learned from the southeastern workshop; and (4) results from the post-workshop survey.


This handbook provides readers with an introduction to the issues surrounding the transportation of spent fuel and high-level waste in the southern region. It outlines the policies and programs of the U.S. Department of Energy’s radioactive waste management plan as implemented by the Office of Civilian Radioactive Waste Management.

SSEB, in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Policy, Planning and Evaluation, has prepared a Southern States Compendium of information on state initiatives to modify permitting practices and procedures to promote the use of innovative environmental technologies with state voluntary cleanup programs.


This guide documents the regulatory and above-regulatory actions that are applicable to U.S. Department of Energy shipments of transuranic waste in the southern region. The guide will be updated periodically to reflect changes in personnel, addresses, phone numbers, etc.
Sources of Support

Primary support for the Southern States Energy Board (SSEB) comes from the appropriations of its 18 member jurisdictions. Each member’s share of support is determined by a formula written into the original compact. The formula uses relative state population, per capita income and equal shares as factors. The Board also is authorized to accept funds from any state, federal agency, interstate agency, institution, person, firm or corporation provided those funds are used for the Board’s purposes and functions. This year, the Board has received additional support for special projects from research grants, cooperative agreements and contracts from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the following U.S. Department of Energy program offices: Office of Policy. Planning and Analysis; Office of Nuclear Energy; Office of Fossil Energy; National Energy Technology Laboratory; Carlsbad Area Office; Atlanta Regional Office; Savannah River Operations Office; and Office of Environmental Management.

In addition, SSEB maintains an Associate Members program whereby organizations from the non-governmental sector, such as corporations, trade associations, public advocacy groups and educational institutions, cooperate with the Board and participate in Board activities. The Associate Members program provides an opportunity for public officials and non-governmental and industry Associate Members to exchange ideas, define objectives and advance energy and environmental planning to improve and enhance the South’s economic and environmental well-being.

SSEB also receives funding from private industry, local governments, non-profit organizations and academia to support the Southern States Waste Management Coalition. Coalition members work directly with gubernatorial appointees from SSEB member states to achieve common goals and objectives.

State Appropriation Schedule

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Sources of Support

Associate Members

- American Electric Power
- BP/Amoco Corporation
- Carolina Power & Light Company
- Center for Energy & Economic Development (CEED)
- Chevron USA
- Clorox Company (The)
- Dominion Resources Services, Inc.
- Eastman Chemical Company
- Edison Electric Institute
- Florida Power & Light Company
- Florida Power Corporation
- Ford Motor Company (The)
- Future Energy Resources Corporation
- Nuclear Energy Institute
- Old Dominion Electric Cooperative
- Procter & Gamble Company
- Reckitt & Coleman, Inc.
- Santee Cooper
- SCANA
- ScienTech/NUS
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- Southwestern Electric Power Company
- Tampa Electric Company
- Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)
- Texaco, Inc.
- Virginia Power/North Carolina Power
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- The Board’s by-laws provide that the Southern Legislative Conference Energy and Environment Committee chair serves as a non-voting executive committee member.
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Senate appointment pending
House appointment pending

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Governor’s Alternate appointment pending
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Representative Judy Hawley

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Governor’s Alternate appointment pending
Senate appointment pending

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