

**PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**JOINT LEGISLATIVE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION  
CONTROL AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**

**2000 ANNUAL REPORT**

**March, 2001**

**TO: All Members of the General Assembly**

**FROM: Representative David G. Argall, Chairman  
Senator Raphael J. Musto, Vice Chairman**

**SUBJECT: Annual Report**

**DATE: March, 2001**

*“A single state’s experience in a new field frequently leads to the adoption of similar action in other states...”- The Council of State Governments.*

For more than 30 years, the Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control and Conservation Committee (Committee) has informed state policy-makers on a broad range of environmental issues, conducted and analyzed research, and developed and disseminated nonpartisan policy options for resolving environmental challenges. The Committee has been a catalyst in initiating state dialogue and policy that has been successfully imitated in a variety of ways.

As Committee members, we represent all regions of the Commonwealth and help develop policy based upon the objective review of the best information available. We seek to produce relevant and useful options and recommendations and place high priority on addressing emerging environmental issues that are likely to require action from policymakers in the near future. In 2000, the Committee provided comprehensive information on land use, air and water quality, and waste generation gathered from a wide range of state and federal agencies, environmental organizations, and scientific sources.

The Committee members and staff are pleased to present to you its 2000 Annual Report. The annual report that follows summarizes the research and legislative activities that have been undertaken during the past year. We look forward to continuing to serve as a shared resource for the General Assembly, to help frame issues, to inform the debate, and to provide useful options for resolution of the issues.

## **THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE AIR AND WATER POLLUTION CONTROL AND CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**

In 1967, legislation (Act 448, P.L. 1022) was enacted creating the Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control and Conservation Committee. The Committee consists of 18 members of the General Assembly. Nine members are appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, five from the Majority Party and four from the Minority Party. The Speaker of the House of Representatives also appoints nine members, five from the Majority Party and four from the Minority Party.

The Committee's powers and duties according to Act 448 include:

- ◆ **Conducting continuing studies of air and water pollution laws and recommending needed changes to the General Assembly.**
- ◆ **Conducting continuing studies of the enforcement of air and water pollution laws, and in conjunction with such studies to make necessary trips to various sections of the Commonwealth to hold public hearings.**
- ◆ **Conducting continuing studies of mining practices, mining laws, and reclamation of mined lands.**
- ◆ **Holding public hearings and receiving comments regarding any or all of the above subjects of study.**

Since its creation, the Committee has been instrumental in the development of Pennsylvania's environmental laws and policies. The Committee staff is available at all times to assist members of the General Assembly with environmental and conservation issues. The Committee's files and library are extensive. Also, the staff has access to information from the Department of Environmental Protection and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, other state and federal agencies, private industry, and trade associations.

## **LAND USE**

### **Downtown Location Law**

Businesses in many towns and cities have closed and boarded up their windows as people turned to the more suburban options of shopping malls and large chain stores. This discouraged neighborhood residents from patronizing the small businesses that remained open. Across the Commonwealth, many business districts have experienced a steady decline resulting in decaying infrastructure, shrinking tax bases, unemployment and crime.

There are, however, examples of recovery in many business districts across Pennsylvania. In March, members of the Committee toured six southeastern Pennsylvania towns and cities that have successfully revitalized their downtown districts. The tours were designed to highlight successful economic initiatives. The Committee held walking tours in Ambler (Montgomery County), Bethlehem (Lehigh/Northampton counties), Doylestown (Bucks County), Manayunk (Philadelphia County), Quakertown (Bucks County), and the city of Philadelphia.

Public leaders and committed neighborhood advocates in all six municipalities suggested that the Commonwealth could help continue revitalization efforts in their communities by being a constructive partner with local governments and the private sector. Given the central role of state government offices in the economic and social life of a community, a good first step would be to get state agencies to take the lead in revitalization by locating their offices in downtown business districts.

The Committee was instrumental in the passage of Act 32 of 2000, the "Downtown Location Law." It encourages state agencies to locate new office facilities in downtown locations and encourages state departments to restore and reuse existing buildings in downtown business districts. The new law complements the "Growing Smarter" land-use laws.

The act requires the Department of General Services (DGS) to establish guidelines for state government agencies to locate in central business districts, including leased buildings and new construction. The new law allows for flexibility when choosing state office locations in commercial areas using factors such as availability of public transportation and suitable space, public safety and local economic impact.

State agencies maintain thousands of field offices which have two forms of impact on downtowns: immediate economic effects in terms of rent, taxes, and parking fees and increased foot traffic that helps other businesses. In four years, and every year thereafter, DGS is to report to lawmakers about the effectiveness of the guidelines.

Copies of the Downtown Location Law or information concerning urban sprawl may be obtained by calling the Committee office at 717-787-7570.

## **PUBLIC MIND SURVEY**

### **Attitudes on Environmental Issues**

Since 1997, the Committee has commissioned a series of questions included in the Public Mind Survey of Mansfield University to look at how Pennsylvania residents view their environment. The Public Mind Survey is an annual statewide telephone survey of randomly selected adults that focuses on issues facing the Legislature.

The 2000 survey results are based on 2,935 telephone calls to adult Pennsylvania residents interviewed between February 13, 2000 and March 3, 2000. Survey respondents are proportionately represented in terms of diverse regions, gender, and political affiliation.

On April 18, 2000, the results of the 2000 survey were unveiled. For the first time in three years, Pennsylvania citizens selected an issue other than traffic congestion as the worst environmental problem in their communities. According to the survey, residents said litter is the worst environmental problem facing the state. Twenty-seven percent of the almost 3,000 respondents put litter first.

Traffic congestion, which had ranked number one the previous two years, dropped to second at 26 percent. Water pollution was third at 19 percent, followed by air pollution (17 percent) and noise (6 percent). Only two years ago, concern over traffic congestion dominated the survey, with 47 percent of those polled ranking it as their top choice.

Geographically, the northwest, southwest, and northeast regions of the state rated litter as their number one problem. In the southeast and central regions, it was traffic congestion. In the northwest, water pollution was ranked equal to litter at 30.3 percent of those responding.

The survey also shows that many Pennsylvanians are willing to spend money to help the environment. More than 70 percent said they would pay \$3 more per month for electricity if it were generated by methods, such as solar generators, that did not cause air pollution. Also, 49 percent said they are more likely to vote for a political candidate known to be an environmentalist.

Survey results may be obtained by contacting the Committee office.

## **WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

### **Water Quality Credits and Trading Program**

Pollutant trading was first used years ago to help achieve air quality goals. Recently, it has been suggested that watershed-based pollutant trading programs similar to those used for air quality, may be an innovative, inexpensive way to improve water quality. Market-based incentives and cost-driven approaches such as a water credit trading program may be an effective strategy to protect water quality. In its 1998 report, the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Environment Commission recommended

the creation of a watershed-based pollution credit system and pollutant banking system to facilitate trading.

House Resolution 361 directed the Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control and Conservation Committee to evaluate the feasibility of establishing a voluntary water quality credits and trading program. The program would be established to serve as an incentive for achieving point and nonpoint source pollution reductions beyond those required by federal and state clean water laws and to promote community driven watershed management planning. Such a program would allow pollution sources exceeding water quality standards to build water quality credits and trade those credits within the watershed to those not meeting standards. The intent is to provide an incentive to go above and beyond existing standards, thereby improving overall water quality within the watershed.

On August 14, 2000, the Committee held a public hearing in Harrisburg to determine if a water quality credit and trading program, like those that exist for air quality, would be beneficial in reducing pollution and improving water quality. The Committee heard from Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff including Mr. Larry Tropea, deputy secretary for Water Management, the electric utility industry, environmental organizations, the Delaware River Basin Commission, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Testimony suggested that there was general support for a well-designed and carefully regulated water quality credit trading approach.

The Committee issued a report to the General Assembly in February 2001 with the following recommendations for consideration:

- ◆ **The Committee supports the recommendation of the Pennsylvania 21<sup>st</sup> Century Environment Commission to create a watershed-based pollutant credit trading system with the goal of raising water quality above the minimum standards.**
- ◆ **The DEP should establish a watershed-based trading pilot program and develop a set of fundamental principles that outline the philosophy of such a program. To the extent possible, the department should provide the flexibility within such a program to address future changes and maximize participation of qualified traders but guard against water quality degradation of localized areas within a watershed.**
- ◆ **The department should establish a stakeholder group comprised of persons representing point sources, nonpoint sources, environmental organizations, and watershed associations to help identify watershed trading program issues, program design, pollution reduction goals, and trading eligibility, and to assure accountability and monitoring of water quality progress as required by law.**
- ◆ **Public information, education, and outreach activities should be conducted in conjunction with pilot program development and implementation.**
- ◆ **Within two years of the implementation of any pilot program, the department should evaluate and examine the operation of the pilot program(s) to determine the feasibility and likelihood of a continued and successful watershed-based trading program in Pennsylvania, and report these findings**

**to the chairmen of the House and Senate Environmental Resources and Energy committees.**

For a copy of the Committee's report, "*Report on Water Quality Credits and Trading*", please contact the Committee office.

## **RECYCLING**

### **Waste Tires**

In 1996, the DEP estimated that there were about 36 million waste tires on priority piles throughout the state. The Committee members and staff worked with the Governor's Office, the General Assembly, DEP, and the tire industry to develop a program that would eliminate the waste tire problem in Pennsylvania and help create markets for recycled tires. Since December of 1996, when the "Waste Tire Recycling Act" (Act 190 of 1996) was signed into law, more than 20 million tires and 66 tire piles have been cleaned up. Although 12 million waste tires are generated in Pennsylvania each year, they no longer go into piles but are being recycled or reused.

The Commonwealth continues to support waste tire recycling through the Market Development Grant program (\$1 million each year since 1996-97), the Waste Tire Pile Remediation Grant program (\$1 million each year since 1996-97), and the Political Subdivision Grant program (\$2 million each year since 1997-98).

According to the Scrap Tire Management Council, about 70 percent of the scrap tires disposed of each year are recycled. As recently as 1990, only 11 percent were recycled, with the remainder left in growing stockpiles where they could have caught fire, leached pollutants into groundwater, and collected rainwater in which mosquito larvae develop.

In response to those problems, uses for scrap tires have expanded to include playground equipment and surfaces, turf additives, landfill liners, cement kiln and electric power plant fuel, asphalt paving mixes, and fill material for roads and septic system drain pads.

It has been five years since Pennsylvania's Waste Tire Program began, and during that time, Pennsylvania has made remarkable progress in addressing larger, priority stockpiles. However, there are still thousands of smaller stockpiles of tires scattered throughout the state. As a result, new legislation (House Bill 754) has been introduced to continue the progress of Act 190. The new legislation would require DEP to maintain a list of tire stockpiles of between 500 and 10,000. It also would reduce the likelihood of illegal dumping of waste tires and help ensure the proper storage, disposal, and reuse of scrap tires. The proposed legislation would establish a registration program for waste tire haulers and processors.

For more information on House Bill 754, and related information concerning scrap tires, please contact the Committee office.

# RECREATION AND TOURISM

## Heritage Parks

Pennsylvania's Heritage Parks Program (PHPP), administered by the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), is designed to encourage regional business development through recreation and tourism based on common historic and geographic features. The program has experienced substantial growth since its creation in 1989. Consider that there are nine heritage parks in Pennsylvania presently, with two other areas under study. There are portions of a heritage park in 48 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.

Since the PHPP was started, the appropriations of funds have not kept pace with the growth of the program. The state appropriation for the park program is approximately \$2.75 million a year. Federal funds are also used for the program and matched dollar for dollar by local groups.

In 2000, the Committee continued its commitment to the PHPP. To obtain further details on the funding and management of the program, the Committee sent a comprehensive questionnaire to heritage park managers regarding funding needs, future directions, and achievements and shortcomings of the system. Highlights of the responses include:

- ◆ **Eight of 10 heritage park managers felt that the program's central Harrisburg office does not have adequate financial and staff resources to carry out its mission.**
- ◆ **While state funding for formulating feasibility plans was found to be adequate, seven of 10 managers said Management Action Plan (MAP) funding was inadequate.**
- ◆ **Eight of 10 managers said his or her heritage park had a direct effect on each county within its borders.**

Inadequate funding has caused staffing shortages, backlogged heritage projects, and resulted in limited visibility for park programs. In order to continue the program's growth, the Committee is urging DCNR to increase its funding.

Several members of the Committee sent a letter to DCNR Secretary John Oliver asking for a \$15 million appropriation expressly for heritage parks in the 2000-2001 budget. A \$15 million appropriation would help close gaps created by a lack of funding increases over the past several years, the addition of six parks to the system since 1992, the addition of two more regions to the system, and a disparity in funding requests and approvals (\$28 million versus \$12.2 million).

On October 31, 2000, the Committee sponsored a meeting of stakeholders to discuss the system's future. The meeting brought together heritage park managers, members of heritage park boards of directors and advisory committees, citizen leaders and supporters of regional heritage parks, Secretary Oliver and DCNR staff, and Committee members and staff.

From the suggestions and comments received, it is clear that an effort must be made to help the park program receive the necessary funding it requires. It was

agreed that additional funding and support would give heritage parks greater visibility and allow the parks to expand their programs and operate more efficiently and effectively.

The Committee is continuing its discussions and work on heritage park issues in 2001.

## **FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

### **Legislative Forestry Task Force**

Among the most valuable lands in Pennsylvania are its forests. These lands are valuable not just for their timber, their fish, and their mineral resources, but also in ways not easily measured, such as critical habitats for wildlife, reservoirs for biodiversity, and storage basins for our water supply. Forests also provide opportunities for recreation including fishing, boating, hiking, skiing, and other outdoor activities.

Following the Committee's recommendation to create a forestry task force to further investigate the renewal and management of Pennsylvania's forests, House Resolution 13, Printer's Number 2113 was adopted June 16, 1999. The resolution established a task force consisting of four members of the General Assembly and an 18-member advisory committee, and directed the Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control and Conservation Committee to support the task force study.

The task force has been asked to conduct a comprehensive study of the following:

- 1. Third party certification of Pennsylvania's forests and forest products.**
- 2. Long-term forestry research needs of the Commonwealth.**
- 3. Educational programs in sustainable forestry for private landowners and municipalities.**
- 4. Regular and comprehensive assessments of Pennsylvania's forests to assist in the management, development, and marketing of the Commonwealth's timber resources.**

The Legislative Forestry Task Force and Advisory Committee met three times in 2000 (January 20, June 1, and December 7). Upon completion, the task force will issue a report with recommendations to the General Assembly.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **Inflow and Infiltration into Sewer Systems**

As many sewer systems begin to show signs of deterioration caused by aging, inadequate system design, and poor construction or location, managing a safe and

effective wastewater collection and treatment system is becoming a significant challenge for communities across Pennsylvania.

Deterioration of these systems allows excess stormwater and groundwater to enter sewer systems causing them to exceed their maximum flow capacities. Over time, the presence of this excess groundwater and stormwater runoff in wastewater collection systems increases operation costs, causes surcharging and overflows, and can present a significant health threat to humans.

House Resolution 376 of 1998 directed the Committee to study the issues concerning the infiltration of extraneous water into sewer systems and offer recommendations for addressing this difficult problem. The Committee's October 1999 report, "*The Infiltration of Water into Sewage Treatment Systems*", documented the significant environmental and economic benefits that can be achieved by reducing the amount of water entering sewer systems and recommended the creation of an infiltration task force.

The first meeting of the task force was held on July 13, 2000 in Whitehall, Pennsylvania. The meeting considered the economic and environmental issues surrounding infiltration and inflow. The agenda included a presentation on funding issues (federal, state, and local perspectives), a discussion on standardizing municipal specifications for wastewater systems, and the Pennsylvania One Call System, Inc.

Upon completion, the task force will issue a report with recommendations to the General Assembly. For more information concerning the Legislative Infiltration Task Force, please contact the Committee office.

## **COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES**

**January 20, 2000** – Pursuant to House Resolution 13 of 1999, the Committee held a Legislative Forestry Task Force meeting to discuss current forestry educational programs for private landowners and municipalities.

**February 2, 2000** – Mr. Kim Coon, executive director of the Governor's Center for Local Government, gave a presentation on the center's role in land use issues. Mr. Coon also reviewed the activities of the governor's 45-member Sound Land Use Advisory Commission.

**March 15, 2000** – Ms. Megan Moser, director of Education and Research for the Green Building Alliance, gave a presentation on how green building technology can support regional growth and economic development, enhance health and productivity, protect and conserve resources, and have a positive impact on land use planning.

**March 29-30, 2000** – The Committee held walking tours in six southeastern Pennsylvania communities that have successfully revitalized their retail and entertainment districts. The Committee visited Ambler (Montgomery County), Bethlehem (Lehigh/Northampton counties), Doylestown (Bucks County), Manayunk (Philadelphia County), Quakertown (Bucks County), and the city of Philadelphia.

**April 18, 2000** – The Committee’s April Environmental Issues Forum observing Earth Day had a very special guest speaker, former President Teddy Roosevelt (a.k.a. Keith McGough). The presentation focused on the need to protect and preserve natural resources.

**May 2, 2000** – The Committee’s Environmental Issues Forum featured a presentation on the Pennsylvania River Sojourn program. June is PA Rivers Month and Mr. Brook Lenker of the Alliance for the Chesapeake Bay previewed activities and provided an overview of the program.

**May 3, 2000** – An Environmental Issues Forum was held on remote sensing technology used to monitor vehicle exhaust emissions. This technology enables emissions testing to be done while a vehicle is being driven on the highway.

**May 9, 2000** – The Committee sponsored a forum on the Pennsylvania Historic Preservation Plan. The state’s preservation plan educates the public about Pennsylvania’s rich heritage, building better communities, and providing strong leadership at the state level.

**May 31, 2000** – The Committee toured areas of western Pennsylvania, specifically Fayette County, to observe the Percy Mine fire and Redstone Creek acid mine drainage site. These tours examined serious coal mining-related problems facing southwestern Pennsylvania.

**June 1, 2000** – The Legislative Forestry Task Force met with officials from the Allegheny National Forest, DCNR’s Bureau of Forestry, and staff from Pennsylvania State University to discuss the issue of long-term forestry research needs.

**June 5, 2000** – The Committee hosted a program on the Chesapeake 2000 Agreement. The agreement is the latest plan of the Chesapeake Bay Program partnership, which includes Pennsylvania, to protect and restore the bay’s ecosystem. Mr. William C. Baker, president of the Chesapeake Bay Foundation, was the featured speaker.

**June 7, 2000** – The Committee hosted a demonstration of video-conferencing technology. This proven technology is used extensively by industry and government to link field personnel and remote locations with “headquarters” without losing work time or wasting energy. The demonstration was held with the cooperation and assistance of Bell Atlantic and Penn State University’s Agriculture Information Service in University Park.

**June 14, 2000** – The Committee hosted a “Search for Common Ground” debate in Harrisburg to discuss land use, land use planning, and growth. The purpose of the debate was to discuss land use activities and the differing proposals and viewpoints offered by a variety of sources on how to properly manage growth in Pennsylvania. The debate panel included representatives from 10,000 Friends of Pennsylvania, the Commonwealth Foundation, the Pennsylvania Environmental Council, the Susquehanna Valley Center for Public Policy, urban design expert Alex Marshall, and the Pennsylvania Builder’s Association.

**July 13, 2000** – Pursuant to House Resolution 376 of 1998, the Committee held a public meeting on inflow and infiltration of water into municipal sewer systems. The public meeting, the first in a series, addressed the issue of funding wastewater infrastructure operation and maintenance.

**October 4, 2000** – The Committee hosted a program featuring The Nature Conservancy of Pennsylvania. The Nature Conservancy of Pennsylvania is celebrating its 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary and is boosting its presence and activities in the Commonwealth.

**October 31, 2000** – The Committee convened a meeting of stakeholders to discuss the future of the Pennsylvania Heritage Parks Program (PHPP). The meeting was attended by park managers, members of heritage park boards of directors and advisory committees, supporters of the park system, and DCNR Secretary John Oliver and department staff.

**November 13, 2000** – The Committee hosted a forum with the National Institute for Environmental Renewal (NIER). NIER's mission has been to support environmental renewal and economic development throughout the United States through education, developing technology, and resource management. The presentation featured information on a planned eco-industrial park in Monroe County. *(Note: Due to funding difficulties, NIER's board of directors announced in March 2001 that NIER was ceasing operation.)*

**December 7, 2000** – The Legislative Forestry Task Force met with officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and DCNR's Bureau of Forestry to discuss the issue of forest inventory and analysis.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES FORUMS**

The Committee endeavors to provide timely and interesting information on a variety of environmental topics to members of the General Assembly and the public. One way in which the Committee accomplishes this is through its Environmental Issues Forums. The forums are public conferences at which guest speakers present information, often with audio-visual accompaniment, on selected topics of interest related to the Committee's mission.

The forums are intended to be educational in nature and are aimed at members of the General Assembly and others who have influence over how environmental issues are addressed.

The forums are held on legislative session days and are normally conducted once a month in those months in which the General Assembly is in session.

## **COMMITTEE NEWSLETTER**

### **Environmental Synopsis**

The *Environmental Synopsis* is a monthly newsletter, written by the Committee staff, that covers state, national, and international environmental issues.

Articles in 2000 covered topics such as infrastructure funding, renewable energy, and water quality. The *Environmental Synopsis* is distributed to all members of the General Assembly and to more than 400 other locations including business and industry, environmental organizations, government agencies, colleges and universities, and individual homes.

In addition, the newsletter reviews recent actions of interest and previews upcoming events, studies, and reports. If you wish to receive the *Environmental Synopsis*, please contact the Committee office at 717-787-7570. Back issues are available upon request.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

The following Committee reports are available upon request:

- ◆ Comprehensive Review of the Water Pollution Enforcement Program, 1970.
- ◆ Comprehensive Review of the Municipal Solid Waste Management, 1975.
- ◆ Integrated Flood Management: A Pennsylvania Perspective, 1981.
- ◆ Public Utility Commission Regulation of Water Supply Systems, 1982.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Safe Drinking Water Act, April 1983.
- ◆ Coal Reclamation Report: Part I. Remining Previously Affected Areas, 1984.
- ◆ Coal Reclamation Report: Part II. General Reclamation Program, 1984.
- ◆ Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal: A Special Briefing on the Proposed Appalachian Compact, 1985.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Pennsylvania Hazardous Waste Treatment and Disposal Facility Siting Criteria, Sept./Oct. 1985.
- ◆ House Resolution No. 6, Land Application of Sewage Sludge: Part I: Administrative Issues, 1986.
- ◆ House Resolution No. 6, Land Application of Sewage Sludge: Part II: Technical Criteria, 1986.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Protecting Water Quality With Well Construction And Location Standards, May/June 1986.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Resource Recovery: An Examination Of Current Technologies, Environmental Factors, And State Air Emission Standards, October 1986.
- ◆ Pennsylvania's Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Needs, 1987.
- ◆ Research Monograph: The Safe Drinking Water Amendments of 1986, February/March 1987.
- ◆ Research Monograph: The State Role In The New Federal Superfund Program, May/June 1987.
- ◆ A Review of the Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Act, Act 223 of 1984, as amended, 1988.
- ◆ Pennsylvania State Parks, 1989.
- ◆ Watershed Protection and Senate Bill 1012 of the Session of 1989, 1990.

- ◆ The Use and Regulation of Roadside Springs in Pennsylvania, 1990.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Endangered Funds For Species of Special Concern: A Review Of Pennsylvania's Wild Resource Conservation Act, May 1990.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Urban Storm Water Management, May, 1991.
- ◆ Septage Management and Disposal in Pennsylvania, July 1991.
- ◆ A Review of PENNVEST - The Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority Program, 1991.
- ◆ Water Resources Management in Pennsylvania, 1992.
- ◆ 1991 Annual Report, 1992.
- ◆ Research Monograph: The Recycling and Regulation of Used Oil, February 1992.
- ◆ The Use of Geothermal Heating and Cooling Systems in Pennsylvania, 1992.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Using Employer Trip Reduction Programs to Improve Air Quality, December 1992.
- ◆ 1992 Annual Report, 1993.
- ◆ Special Report on the 1993 Water Resources Management Conference, 1993.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Recycling Residential Graywater for Other Uses, August 1993.
- ◆ Report on the hearings held on Forest Resources Management, 1994.
- ◆ 1993 Annual Report, 1994.
- ◆ Research Monograph: An Assessment of Unit Pricing for Municipal Solid Waste, September 1994.
- ◆ 1994 Annual Report, 1995.
- ◆ Research Monograph: Entrance Fees: A Supplemental Resource for State Parks, April 1995.
- ◆ 1995 Annual Report, 1996.
- ◆ 1996 Annual Report, 1997.
- ◆ Forestry Issues For Pennsylvania: Report of the Forestry Task Force Pursuant to House Resolution 263, March, 1997.
- ◆ Pennsylvania's Environment and the Future of Independent Power Producers, March, 1997.
- ◆ 1997 Annual Report, 1998.
- ◆ Pennsylvania's Heritage Parks Program, March, 1998.
- ◆ Report of the Forestry Task Force Pursuant to Senate Resolution 29, January, 1999.
- ◆ 1998 Annual Report, 1999.
- ◆ Report on the Infiltration of Water into Sewage Treatment Systems Pursuant to House Resolution 376 of 1998, October, 1999.
- ◆ 1999 Annual Report, 2000.
- ◆ Report on Water Quality Credits and Trading Pursuant to House 361 of 2000, 2001.