

PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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

2001 ANNUAL REPORT

February, 2002

TO: All Members of the General Assembly

FROM: Representative Scott E. Hutchinson, Chairman
Senator Raphael J. Musto, Vice Chairman

SUBJECT: 2001 Annual Report

DATE: February, 2002

“It is easy to see, but difficult to foresee.”

As applied to environmental decisions, “foresight” involves bringing better information into the decision-making process. The capability to anticipate environmental problems that might emerge in the future represents a potentially powerful planning tool. In its 30 year history, the Joint Legislative Air and Water Pollution Control and Conservation Committee (Committee) has recognized the significant benefits that are derived from early efforts to prevent the occurrence or minimize the adverse impacts of future environmental problems, and to take advantage of future opportunities. Since its creation, the Committee has been committed to long-term efforts to improve the quality of information available to the Legislature.

Each year, the Committee issues its annual report which details the environmental successes it has achieved over the past year. The Committee members and staff are pleased to present its 2001 Annual Report. The range of the Committee’s activities are reflected in the pages that follow, both in the summaries of what we have published in recent months and in the highlights of our ongoing activities. As in the past, we shall try to fulfill our mission and that of our members by looking ahead, seeking to anticipate the future environmental agenda.

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 making 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 (DEP) and the Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR), other state and federal agencies, private industry, and trade associations.

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Water Quality Credits and Trading Program

A water quality credits trading program, also known as “effluent trading,” is a strategy used to reduce high concentrations of pollutants in a watershed and reallocate pollutant discharge reduction goals among pollutant sources to achieve water quality goals. House Resolution 361 of 2000 directed the 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.

The premise behind credit trading is that sources will pollute less when it is in their financial interest to pollute less. 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 the 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 credits and trading program, like those that exist for air quality, would be beneficial in reducing pollution and improving water quality. The Committee heard from the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), 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 credits trading approach.

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

- **The Committee supports the 21st Century Environment Commission’s recommendation to create a watershed-based pollutant credits 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 principles outlining its philosophy.**
- **The DEP should establish a stakeholder group to structure the program and assure accountability and monitoring of water quality progress.**

- **Public information, education, and outreach programs should be included in the pilot program.**
- **Within two years, the DEP should evaluate the pilot projects and report its findings to 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.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Combined Sewer Overflows

Combined sewer systems are sewers that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe. Most of the time, combined sewer systems transport all of their wastewater to a sewage treatment plant, where it is treated and discharged to a water body. During periods of heavy rainfall, however, the wastewater volume in a combined sewer system can exceed the capacity of the sewer system or treatment plant. For this reason, combined sewer systems are designed to overflow occasionally and discharge excess wastewater directly to nearby streams, rivers, or other water bodies. These overflows, called combined sewer overflows (CSO's), contain not only rainwater but also untreated human and industrial waste, toxic materials, and debris.

The Committee held three public hearings to discuss the problems associated with CSO's and issued a report to the General Assembly in 2001. The hearings were held on:

March 23, 2001 – Nanticoke, Pennsylvania

April 6, 2001 – Crafton, Pennsylvania

June 15, 2001 – Oil City, Pennsylvania

The focus of discussion was Senate Bill 150, Printer's Number 155 (See Appendix A). The proposed legislation would establish a CSO grant program through a voter-approved \$1 billion bond issue to be administered by the Pennsylvania Infrastructure Investment Authority (PENNVEST). PENNVEST would also establish the criteria needed for awarding the grants which local authorities would apply for from the bond proceeds.

At the conclusion of the hearings, the Committee recommended the following:

- **Ensure that all CSO dischargers have implemented best management practices to eliminate or minimize CSO discharges by executing the “Nine Minimum Controls” and “Long-Term Control Plans” as outlined by the EPA.**
- **Encourage the EPA to grant Pennsylvania greater flexibility in addressing CSO’s by fast tracking permitting options.**
- **Promote legislative initiatives that provide funding through the issuance of state secured bonds for improvements for CSO’s.**
- **Inventory and prioritize CSO discharges based on water quality impact, and target those areas for receiving priority funding and capital improvement assistance.**
- **Consider use attainability adjustments in water quality standards during wet weather events for communities that demonstrate consistent annual achievement of water quality standards.**
- **Provide funding for and encourage the use of EPA and DEP prescribed innovative technologies to address CSO’s.**
- **Establish a clearinghouse of information regarding best management practices relating to specific CSO remediation techniques.**
- **Increase public awareness of the CSO issue, its costs, and the problems that occur if solutions are not implemented.**

Copies of the Committee’s *“Report on Combined Sewer Overflows in Pennsylvania”* may be obtained from the Committee office.

Infiltration into Sewer Systems

Many towns and cities in Pennsylvania have aging wastewater collection systems that are deteriorating or already are in desperate need of repair. Collection systems have to be maintained just like any type of infrastructure. However, because they are located underground, problems often go unnoticed until major complications from such infrastructure impact the surrounding community.

Infiltration describes the migration of water that sometimes seeps, trickles, or flows into old or damaged collection systems from the surrounding soil. Infiltration problems place an additional burden on community collection systems and wastewater treatment facilities.

House Resolution 376 of 1998 directed the Committee to study the issues concerning the infiltration of extraneous water into sewer systems. The Committee's 1999 report, "*The Infiltration of Water into Sewage Treatment Systems*", recommended the creation of an infiltration task force. The task force was asked to investigate the extent of the infiltration problem, strategies to better manage and control infiltration, and options that might encourage better management of infiltration. The task force met on the following dates:

July 13, 2000 - Whitehall, Pennsylvania
May 4, 2001 - Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
October 15, 2001 - Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
December 3, 2001 - Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The discussions at these meetings revolved around four specific concerns: developing a long-term financing strategy, asset management strategies, uniform construction codes, and service lateral rehabilitation. The task force issued a report in February 2002 with 12 recommendations.

Many key issues need to be addressed at the local wastewater utility level including:

- **Incorporating asset management guidelines into their operations.**
- **Regionalizing wastewater systems as a means to pool resources.**
- **Wastewater utilities should work with the public to increase awareness of the infiltration problem.**
- **Wastewater utilities need to consider sewer rates, including capital assets maintenance and replacement costs, to reflect the full cost of service.**

Local governments also need to address wastewater problems. The local government role should include:

- **Using existing regulatory controls to assist utilities in reducing infiltration related problems.**
- **Improving inspection criteria for private laterals.**
- **Establishing financial assistance programs to help homeowners with the cost of repairing existing laterals.**

State decision makers should consider how changes in legislation and policy could help address some of the infiltration problems. The state role should include:

- **The DEP should consider implementing minimum design specifications for the wastewater industry.**
- **PENNVEST should offer greater priority to rehabilitation of existing infrastructure in older communities.**
- **The state should consider the creation of a Pennsylvania Infrastructure Advisory Board to help target infrastructure investment toward resolving high-priority problems.**

The final recommendations, aimed at the federal government, include:

- **Increasing federal funding for projects to repair, replace, or rehabilitate wastewater infrastructure.**
- **Strengthening support for wastewater research and development programs.**

For a copy of the Committee's report, "*Report of the Infiltration Task Force*", please contact the Committee office.

PUBLIC MIND SURVEY

Heritage Parks

Since 1997, the Committee has commissioned a series of questions included in the annual Public Mind Survey of Mansfield University to look at how Pennsylvania residents view their environment. The Public Mind Survey is often a first step in understanding the public assessment on environmental issues facing the Legislature.

The 2001 survey results are based on more than 2,300 telephone calls to adult Pennsylvania residents interviewed between February 11, 2001 and March 1, 2001. Survey respondents are proportionately represented in terms of regions, gender, and political affiliation.

In previous surveys, respondents were asked to rank environmental problems. The 2001 survey took a different approach by asking respondents about their knowledge of Pennsylvania's Heritage Parks program. The questions centered on

the theme, “Have you visited a Heritage Park?” The primary purpose of the survey was to gauge the public’s knowledge, awareness, and perception of the program.

The Heritage Parks program is a key component in the state’s second leading industry – tourism. Heritage areas designated through the program tell the story of Pennsylvania’s rich industrial history and the role it played in the development of the nation. Each Heritage Park highlights sites, people, traditions and events special to the region, giving visitors a taste of what Pennsylvania’s heritage is all about.

The results of the 2001 survey showed that while the term “heritage park” was unfamiliar to many Pennsylvanians, heritage is an important consideration in vacation planning. The survey revealed that individuals have visited heritage regions and not actually known it. Highlights of the survey include:

- **69 percent of those responding said that heritage/historic sites are important in selecting a vacation location. (Other top choices, all of which can be found in heritage areas, are relaxation [94 percent], outdoor recreation [83 percent], and visiting family or close friends [83 percent]).**
- **72 percent of those responding were unfamiliar with the term Heritage Park.**
- **Of 20 sites within Pennsylvania’s Heritage Parks, selected as the most visited by Heritage Park managers, only two – Independence Hall and Gettysburg National Military Park – have been visited by a majority of the survey respondents.**
- **68 percent or more of those responding have never visited 17 of the 20 sites.**
- **Regional proximity increased visitorship between 14-29 percent in 13 of the 20 sites.**

In 2001, the Committee continued its commitment to Pennsylvania’s Heritage Parks program. Recognizing the need for continuing such a valuable program, the Committee held tours in five Heritage Parks and toured a proposed park area to observe the economic benefits of the program. The Committee is continuing its work on heritage park issues in 2002. Survey results and additional information concerning Heritage Parks may be obtained by contacting the Committee office.

RECYCLING

Waste Tires

Over 250 million scrap tires are generated each year in the United States. Pennsylvania contributes over 12 million scrap tires annually to that waste stream. Millions of these scrap tires were abandoned or illegally stockpiled each year.

In 1996, Pennsylvania enacted legislation to address the concern over illegal dumping of scrap tires. When Pennsylvania's Waste Tire Act (Act 190 of 1996) was passed, an estimated 36 million tires lay in stockpiles across Pennsylvania. Since then, approximately 20 million tires and 66 major tire piles have been cleaned up. Although 12 million scrap tires are generated each year, they are now being recycled or reused.

It has been six 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 many smaller stockpiles of tires scattered throughout the state. As a result, House Bill 754, Printer's Number 2916 has been introduced to continue the progress of Act 190. The proposed legislation would require DEP to maintain a list of tire stockpiles of between 1,500 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.

On November 19, 2001 the bill was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 195 to 0. On December 3, 2001 the bill was referred to the Senate Environmental Resources and Energy Committee for consideration.

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

FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Legislative Forestry Task Force

Interest in forest land issues is steadily rising. During the past year, issues such as continued access to forests for recreation, aesthetic and ecological concerns about timber harvesting, and regulation of forest management practices have

all been debated. This intensified focus on Pennsylvania's forests underscores the tremendous social, economic, and ecological values of the woodlands.

Recognizing the importance of the timber industry's contribution to Pennsylvania's economy and the interest in properly managing this resource, House Resolution 13, Printer's Number 2113, adopted on June 16, 1999, directed the Committee to study the issues concerning the renewal and management of Pennsylvania's forests and to create a task force. The task force consists of four members of the General Assembly and an 18-member advisory committee. Pursuant to House Resolution 13, the task force was asked to study the following: third-party certification, long-term forestry research needs, educational programs for private landowners, and comprehensive assessments of Pennsylvania forests. The task force met on the following dates in 2001:

February 1, 2001 – State College, Pennsylvania

April 10, 2001 – Lewisburg, Pennsylvania

October 18, 2001 – State College, Pennsylvania

The task force gathered information from a variety of organizations, including Pennsylvania's Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Bureau of Forestry, the PA Forestry Association and Association of County Conservation Districts, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service and U.S. Forest Service's Northeast Research Station, Kane Hardwood, and Penn State University.

The task force issued a report in June 2001 with the following recommendations:

- **Increase funding and build public-private partnerships for long-term forestry research, and enhance and expand a variety of educational materials on sustainable forestry to private landowners.**
- **Analyze demand for certified wood products in order to better promote and market such products in Pennsylvania.**
- **Provide a separate federal budget line item for forest inventory while shortening the inventory cycle to five years.**

With that completed, Senate Resolution 81, Printer's Number 1077 was adopted on June 20, 20001 and directed the task force to look into other areas. Among these are:

- 1. The impact of federal and state policies and programs on the future of the timber and forest products industry.**
- 2. Forest management practices in state parks.**

3. **The forestry industry's use of best management practices and its record of working in riparian areas.**
4. **Tax policies and valuations of forestlands in Pennsylvania.**

Upon completion, the task force will issue a report with recommendations to the General Assembly.

A copy of the Committee's "*Report of the Forestry Task Force Pursuant to House Resolution 13 of 1999*", may be obtained by contacting the Committee of-
fice.

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

January 30, 2001 – Mr. Walter Lyon, chairman of the South-Central Assembly for Effective Governance's Infrastructure Committee, gave a presentation on infrastructure needs. The Assembly is formulating a five-year plan to establish the first comprehensive regional asset management plan for publicly owned infrastructure.

February 1, 2001 – Pursuant to House Resolution 13 of 1999, the Legislative Forestry Task Force held a meeting to discuss the problems of funding long-term forestry research.

February 13, 2001 – The Committee hosted a program on the Pennsylvania Greenways plan being formulated by the Pennsylvania Greenways Partnership Commission and the RBA Group. Guest presenters included Project Manager Annette Schultz and William Forrey, assistant to the president, of the RBA Group.

February 21, 2001 – The Committee traveled to Hollidaysburg to visit the Penn Turf, Inc. tire recycling operation and discuss ways in which to provide more markets for scrap tires. The purpose of the tour was to observe the operation of a tire processing facility, and initiate a discussion concerning scrap tire issues in Pennsylvania.

March 13, 2001 – The Pennsylvania Audubon Society reported on its ongoing efforts to establish a Susquehanna River Birding and Wildlife Trail in Central Pennsylvania. The trail would represent an eco-tourism proposal much like the very successful Great Texas Coastal Birding Trail and a similar trail in Virginia.

March 23, 2001 – The Committee held the first of a series of public hearings in Nanticoke, Pennsylvania to discuss the economic and environmental impact associated with CSO's.

April 4, 2001 – Pursuant to the provisions of Act 448 of 1967, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate called for a reorganization meeting of the Committee. During the meeting, Representative Scott E. Hutchinson was elected chairman of the Committee and Senator Raphael J. Musto was elected vice chairman.

April 5-6, 2001 – The Committee conducted a tour of Crafton, Pennsylvania, a CSO community, and held a second public hearing in Allegheny County on CSO discharges.

April 10, 2001 – The Legislative Forestry Task Force met to discuss topics to be included in the 2001-2002 Forestry Task Force Resolution.

April 24, 2001 – The Committee's April Environmental Issues Forum observing "Earth Day" featured Dr. Eric Barron, professor of Geo-Sciences at Penn State University. Dr. Barron discussed the impact of global warming and climate changes on the United States.

May 4, 2001 – The Legislative Infiltration Task Force, formed pursuant to House Resolution 376 of 1998, held a public meeting on inflow and infiltration of water into municipal sewer systems. The meeting addressed the issues of asset management guidelines and design standards for wastewater systems.

May 21, 2001 – The May Environmental Issues Forum featured DEP Secretary David E. Hess. Secretary Hess discussed the DEP's future direction and upcoming initiatives.

June 15, 2001 – The Committee held a third public hearing on CSO's in Oil City (Venango County). The purpose was to discuss the economic and environmental impact associated with CSO's and formulate options to address them.

June 18, 2001 – The Pennsylvania Organization for Watersheds and Rivers' (POWR) Carrie Burkholder, Environmental Monitoring Project Coordinator, described the Keystone Watershed Network. The network promotes water monitoring by utilizing Pennsylvania's volunteer watershed monitoring community.

July 16, 17, and 18, 2001 – As a continuation of the Committee's involvement in the Heritage Parks program, the Committee toured heritage areas in western Pennsylvania. Included in the tours were the Lumber Heritage Region, Oil Heritage

Region, and the Rivers of Steel Heritage Area. The Committee also attended the regional Heritage Park managers meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

August 6, 7, and 8, 2001 – The Committee toured the Schuylkill River Heritage Corridor, Delaware and Lehigh National Canal Heritage Corridor, and the proposed Lancaster-York Heritage Area to observe how the Heritage Parks program promotes tourism and downtown revitalization.

August 20, 2001 – The Committee held a public hearing on Acid Mine Drainage in Saltsburg, Pennsylvania. The Committee heard about the regional watershed problems presented by acid mine drainage.

October 1, 2001 – The Committee invited Dr. T. Allan Comp, historian with the federal Office of Surface Mining, to discuss his unique vision to create environmentally sound parks on reclaimed mine land.

October 15, 2001 – The Legislative Infiltration Task Force was given a presentation on the Allegheny County's 3 Rivers Wet Weather Demonstration Program by its executive director, Mr. John Schombert. Afterwards, Mr. Charles Kolling led a discussion on regional funding and legislative strategies.

October 18, 2001 – The Forestry Task Force and advisory committee met with officials from the U.S. Forest Service and The Conservation Fund to discuss the federal Forest Legacy Program.

October 23, 2001 – Professor Susan Meo of Shippensburg University presented a program on Mira Lloyd Dock, noted botanist, educator, author, and conservationist. A member of the State Forestry Reservation Commission from 1901 – 1913, Dock was also the catalyst for Harrisburg's "City Beautiful" movement.

October 29, 2001 – The Committee held a joint infrastructure and asset management workshop with the South-Central Assembly for Effective Governance. The purpose of the workshop was to bring together interested parties to discuss the latest information on improving and maintaining the infrastructure of Pennsylvania's South Central Region.

December 3, 2001 – The Infiltration Task Force held its final meeting to review the draft infiltration report, and make any comments or recommendations.

December 11, 2001 – Ms. Susan Stout, research project leader with the USDA Forest Service's Northeast Research Station, discussed forestry research projects at an Environmental Issues Forum. Dr. Stout reviewed the economic and ecological contributions that forests and forestry research have made in Pennsylvania.

The presentation included a discussion on deer impact, regeneration, forest health, wildlife, acid rain, invasive plants, and old growth.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES FORUMS

The Committee seeks to provide timely and interesting information on a variety of environmental topics to members of the General Assembly. One way in which the Committee accomplishes this is through its Environmental Issues Forums. The forums are public informational sessions at which guest speakers present topical information, often with audio-visual accompaniment.

The forums are designed for the discussion of issues of interest and importance to members of the General Assembly. Forum programs are, however, open to the public and are intended to reach a wide audience. Participants in the forum programs include policy makers, scholars, and business and community leaders. Forum topics are as diverse as the speakers themselves, and include everything from global warming to the development of a birding and wildlife trail along the Susquehanna River.

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 2001 covered topics such as interstate transportation of municipal waste, renewable energy sources, and land use planning. 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:

- 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 Resolution 361 of 2000, 2001.
- 2000 Annual Report, 2001.
- Report of the Forestry Task Force Pursuant to House Resolution 13 of 1999, 2001.
- Report on Combined Sewer Overflows in Pennsylvania, 2001.
- Infiltration and Inflow: Report of the Infiltration Task Force, 2002.