How to develop and implement erosion control programs.

As a result of the meeting, WRRI agreed to undertake the following tasks:

1. To locate research resources for a comprehensive program in stormwater management;
2. To develop a program of information collection and dissemination for city engineers and public works directors on new and innovative management approaches to stormwater management;
3. To obtain and test a recent PhD dissertation on the subject of developing integrated stormwater management programs;
4. To enter into discussions with the Town of Chapel Hill on a cooperative research program related to stormwater management;
5. To consider the organization of a State or regional conference on the subject of approaches to stormwater management; and
6. To work with the State Government toward a discussion of potential State legislation, new programs, specific research projects, the development of educational programs, and a possible newsletter for city engineers in stormwater management.

The possible future organization and coordination of the working group is an open question. Representatives of North Carolina cities, counties, the State Government, and the private sector are welcome to communicate with WRRI if they have an interest in participating in a possible extension of the working group.

PCB DISPOSAL A PROBLEM - ARREST MADE

What do you do with PCB- (polychlorinated biphenyls) contaminated soil from the roadside of over 270 miles of N.C. roads? Plans being considered by the North Carolina Department of Human Resources and by the Environmental Protection Agency call for the over 40,000 cubic yards of PCB-contaminated dirt to be removed from the roadside to a depth of three inches and buried in an area buffered by dense clay or lined with plastic. Finding a suitable site has been complicated by the difficulty in obtaining sites which meet the technical qualifications. There are also the problems of overcoming the opposition of property owners near the proposed sites. Governor Hunt called on citizens to offer land for storage of the contaminated soil.

Three New York men have been arrested and charged with illegally dumping PCB-containing wastes they allegedly procured from Ward Transformer Company. The arrest came after a month-long search for the dumpers by the SBI and law enforcement agents in surrounding states. The dumpings are believed to be the result of "waste scavengers" attempting to circumvent the Toxic Substance Control Act, which went into effect August 1.

LAKE GASTON SITE APPROVED BY NORFOLK ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Despite opposition from North Carolina officials, the Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District Office, approved pumping water from Lake Gaston, which straddles the Virginia-North Carolina border, to supply the future needs of southeastern Virginia. The proposal must go through a series of reviews by higher Corps authorities and could take as long as four years before final authorization. If approved, the Lake Gaston plan could be ready by 1988.

While the federal government would finance the project to pipe the water from Lake Gaston to the Tidewater area, customers taking water from the pipeline would have to repay the cost. The Corps has estimated the system will cost $278 million, but could eventually be as much as $400 million.

North Carolina Governor James B. Hunt has stated that "we will go to court to oppose this proposal." A Virginia-North Carolina Water Sources Study Committee had little opportunity for input into the Corps decision. It is anticipated that the Chief of the Corps of Engineers will solicit views from officials in Virginia and North Carolina before sending the proposal to the Secretary of the Army and the President's Office of Management and Budget.

The Norfolk District Engineer for the Corps of Engineers, Colonel Douglas L. Haller, indicated that:

> "Lake Gaston was the more desirable alternative because it could be implemented without construction of a major impoundment. Construction with the [Lake Gaston Alternative] would involve only intake structures, pumping stations, pipelines, and treatment facilities; therefore, it is not anticipated that any families would be displaced or that any highways would be abandoned. The impacts upon agriculture, wetlands, and other fish and wildlife habitat, including that of rare, threatened, or endangered species, would also be minimized."

UNC GROUP GETS NSF GRANT ON FLOOD PLAIN LAND USE MANAGEMENT

Dr. Raymond J. Burby, III, with the Center for Urban and Regional Studies of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will be the principal investigator for

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