EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Propose:

The Concho Valley Council of Governments (CVCOG) has worked toward fulfilling the requirements of the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) with regards toward fulfilling the requirements of §363.064(a)(10) of the Texas Health and Safety Code, as amended by Senate Bill 1447 of the 76th Legislature. In this effort, the CVCOG has produced a regional inventory of closed municipal solid waste landfills in the Concho Valley. This inventory must include the location of such units, the landowners on which the former landfill units were located, and the current use of the land. Additionally, the inventory is to include the exact boundaries of each former landfill unit, or the best approximation of each unit's boundaries. The closed landfill units are to be inventoried, mapped and, where exact boundaries are known, deed recorded. The CVCOG is also to inform the landowner of its former use. The completed and approved inventory is to be made available to the public.

Objective:

The CVCOG has completed the Closed Landfill Inventory (CLI) for the Concho Valley region. The region consists of thirteen (13) counties and fifteen (15) cities. The region contained thirty-six (36) permitted units (37 minus 1 still active), and twenty-four (24) unpermitted units (28 minus 3 duplicates, and 1 mislabeled illegal dump site). Sites that have been removed and the reasons for their removal are listed in Appendix A of the Closed Landfill Inventory.

Tasks: Per contract requirements with the TNRCC (Form 7B), the CVCOG was to follow the following tasks in completing the CLI requirement.

1. Reporting: The CVCOG kept Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission apprized of the progress in completing the inventory. This task was completed in the form of semi-annual reports according to the schedule required in the contract with the TNRCC.

2. Organize and Review of Previous Data: The CVCOG's second task was to organize and review all the data provided to them by the TNRCC, SWT, and the local units of government. The data available for completion of this project was vast and varied. Some of the information was clear on concise while others were more ambiguous. An additional endeavor was to sort through the information to and to decipher any duplication and to organize the information into a workable format. The CVCOG organized the information by counties, additionally, the CVCOG then organized each county's information into permitted and unauthorized sites.

3. Permitted Sites Review: The CVCOG collected additional data that was necessary to complete the inventory. A major of component of this activity included the review of public documents via the TNRCC's Central Records department. The TNRCC has done an excellent job of maintaining a vast amount of information. The TNRCC is so good in maintaining information, that it became a challenge to sift through the vast amount of information. Additional information was gathered by visits to the various counties. This step provided much information from a variety of sources. County and city records were an excellent source of information, however, it quickly became apparent that there was a gap in the information. Therefore, another valuable resource in the counties was the availability of staff or former staff, and private citizens that had a first hand knowledge of the site.

4. Unauthorized Sites Review: The CVCOG was originally going to complete this task after all the permitted sites review. However it soon became apparent that it was better to try and complete the two together. The resources and individuals were essentially the same.

5. Approximation Boundary Maps: The CVCOG then proceeded to mapping all the sites in the thirteen (13) county region. The maps, although not required of all sites, were felt necessary to show the location of the sites. This is especially true in the sparsely populated areas of West Texas. Additionally, the sites were also mapped on aerial photos. Originally, the thought was to photograph the individual sites, however, it became very apparent that, on the ground level, one site looked just like the next; one mesquite shrub looked like the next, and one cactus looked just liked the next. Therefore, it was discerned that an aerial photo would render the information seeker more relevant information.

6. Draft Review: The CVCOG prepared a draft of what the inventory was going to look like and what information it was to contain. The draft county was submitted to the TNRCC for review. The TNRCC reviewed the document and prepared a critique of it. The final document has integrated all the changes and additions requested by the TNRCC.

7. Adoption: The CVCOG prepared the final inventory. It was presented to the Solid Waste Advisory Committee in a meeting that was open to the public. Once approved by the Solid Waste Advisory Committee, it was then scheduled for public hearing and adoption before the Concho Valley Council of Government's Executive Committee. The hearing was scheduled to coincide with the Concho Valley Council of Government's Annual General Assembly. This was done so that there would be a larger, more captive audience, than was thought to appear at a specially called public hearing. The public hearing was published in a regional newspaper as required. However, there were no public comments at the hearing. The Closed Landfill Inventory was approved unanimously.

8. Submission to TNRCC (TCEQ): The CVCOG has submitted the final inventory the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) the new name for the TNRCC.

9. Include in Plan: The CVCOG has formally approved the new Regional Solid Waste Management Plan. The major change to the plan was the inclusion of the Closed Landfill Inventory. The plan was also approved at the Concho Valley Council of Government's Annual General Assemby.

Once the TCEQ has approved the inventory as written, the CVCOG will proceed with the notification requirements. Additionally, the CVCOG will continue to monitor and update the inventory as required.