

## CLIMATE CRISIS BILL PASSES THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE

The warming up of the planet poses tremendous challenges for the entire world. For America's Atlantic coast, rising sea levels will dramatically affect shorelines, with increasing flooding, droughts and severe storms having devastating consequences for water quality, quantity and residents of the region. Maryland's 3100 miles of coastline make it the fourth most vulnerable state to the coastal effects of climate change.



For decades, Clean Water Action members and staff have been engaged on the state and federal level, knocking on doors and calling communities throughout Maryland to put pressure on politicians to reduce the “greenhouse” gas emissions that are the human-caused source of global warming. Maryland victories have included the Clean Cars Act to reduce vehicle emissions, the Healthy Air Act to cut down on power plant pollution, laws to increase energy efficiency, the mandated increase in the use of renewable energy, and a number of local and state “smart growth” fights to reduce dependency on vehicle miles traveled (automobiles generate roughly 35% of Maryland's global warming pollution.)

Building upon these victories, Clean Water Action staff in 2008 helped mobilize support for a comprehensive regulatory approach in the form of the Global Warming Solutions Act. That bill passed the State Senate, only to die in the House on the final day of the legislative session. However, environmental groups and the O'Malley administration used the session's efforts and successes to prepare for 2009. During the summer and fall of 2008, Governor O'Malley directed the Maryland Department of the Environment to bring together a group of stakeholders (including Clean Water Action) to develop a strong

bill. These stakeholders (which include representatives from organized labor, manufacturing and the environment) continually pushed the process forward and drafted a new bill for the 2009 session.

In April, 2009, the Maryland legislature passed the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Act which, when enacted it will be among the strongest state climate change laws in the nation. The new law will require that the state create a comprehensive plan by 2011 that will reduce emissions by 25% by 2020, and lay the foundation for reducing the gases by at least 80% by 2050. Implementation of the plan is expected to create a net economic benefit of approximately \$2 billion through energy savings and job creation. The 2009 Maryland victory also provides further impetus for national action. Clean Water Action's work in electing members of Congress such as Maryland's Rep. Chris Van Hollen in 2002, who has recently introduced his own global warming bill the Cap and Dividend Act of 2009, and of course President Barack Obama in 2008, has set the stage for passage of national climate change legislation.

—Andrew Galli, Maryland Program  
Coordinator, [agalli@cleanwater.org](mailto:agalli@cleanwater.org)

## Chesapeake CURRENTS

### SUMMER 2009

Chesapeake Currents is published by Clean Water Action.

Clean Water Action is a national citizens' organization working for clean, safe and affordable water, prevention of health-threatening pollution, creation of environmentally-safe jobs and businesses, and empowerment of people to make democracy work.

Clean Water Action organizes strong grassroots coalitions and campaigns to protect our environment, health, economic well-being and community quality of life.

This update was prepared for our Chesapeake regional members (in Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia) who contribute at the sustaining level of \$60 or more.

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Union printed: Worker safety and a clean environment go hand in hand.

# MAINTAINING THE BAN ON URANIUM MINING IN VIRGINIA

Uranium and mining industry lobbying to lift a twenty-five year ban on uranium mining persuaded Clean Water Action and allies to mount a counter-effort that will last at least through the 2009 election year, and likely into the 2010 legislative session. Clean Water Action involvement stepped up following a Virginia state panel vote for a uranium study after a House of Delegates panel had killed a similar proposal during the 2008 session. The renewed prospect of uranium mining was initially generated by Virginia Energy Plan 2007, a plan on meeting future energy needs developed by the administration of Governor Tim Kaine under a General Assembly mandate.

The Virginia Commission on Coal and Energy voted 12–0 in November, 2008 to move forward on a wide-ranging study on the potential impact of uranium mining in Virginia. Earlier that year, in February, the Virginia Senate passed a proposal to create a 17-member commission to oversee a two-year National Academy of Sciences study of whether uranium could be safely mined on 200 acres in south-central Virginia. After uranium was discovered in an area of Pittsylvania County used for cattle, hay and timber, a proposal to mine the large deposit near Chatham in the early 1980s generated controversy that led to the existing ban, in effect since 1982. Opponents were concerned at the time, and remain so, that radioactive milling waste, a result of processing, would pollute the environment.

Under the Senate proposal, Virginia Uranium, the company most active in attempting to lift the ban, would have picked up the cost of the report, which had been estimated at \$1 million or more. Virginia Uranium was clearly

betting that the study would somehow imply that the mining could be done “safely”, and that the company could use it as the basis for a push to lift the ban.

Following the Senate action, after more than an hour of debate, the House Rules Committee on March 3, 2008 voted down the proposal over concerns about land, air and drinking water contamination. The vote eliminated any chance that the controversial bill could pass during the 2008 session, and provoked the uranium and mining industry to seek a study commissioned by the Virginia Commission on Coal and Energy, which was not subject to legislative approval. These efforts are widely viewed as initial steps towards lifting a ban on uranium mining in Virginia, and a member of the House of Delegates leadership indicated that a review of the ban during the 2009 session was likely.

Clean Water Action members, staff and allies generated pressure to keep the ban in place, and no action to lift the ban was taken during the short legislative session in Richmond.

With energy in national headlines, and a renewed push for expansion of nuclear power by the industry, Clean Water Action members will be working to remind candidates for office in 2009 that:

- Uranium has never been mined on the east coast. It is mined in less-populated drier states such as Utah, New Mexico, Wyoming and Nebraska.
- Release of radioactive materials from uranium mining could contaminate local waters and the surrounding area, causing cancer in humans and other ill effects in animal and plant life in the region, and downstream all the way to the Chesapeake Bay.



*Continued on page 8*

# CLEAN WATER CURRENTS

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*From the President*  
John DeCock

## THE LONG VIEW

One of the most pernicious influences in American society is the quest for the Quarterly Bottom Line. It encourages instant gratification at the expense of enlightened self interest, ignoring the greater good. This irrational outgrowth of corporate culture isn't even in the best interest of corporate profits. Thoughtful planning is sacrificed for short term profit four times a year to make shareholders happy and keep executives in their jobs. It doesn't work, yet it is the guiding principle of corporate behavior in this era.

Quarterly Bottom Line thinking has infiltrated our government and marketplace in ways that work against our long term interests. We burn fossil fuels as if there is an infinite supply and no adverse consequences. We allow toxins, sewage and drugs into our water as though some invisible force will remove all the bad stuff and what comes out of our tap will be okay. We don't hold polluters accountable or require sustainable practices and products because our health and environment aren't counted in the bottom line. We fail to invest in systems, policies and infrastructure that

will ensure a healthy environment and strong economy for the long term. Many people think that way.

Fortunately, members of Clean Water Action know better.

Clean Water Action is taking advantage of the historic opportunities we see before us. We have helped to build pro-environment majorities in many state legislatures and Congress. We have a chance, in fact a mandate, to address complex, long term problems with sustainable solutions. As we start the summer, the U.S. House is taking a first big step to address Global Warming and invest in a clean energy future.

That's just the beginning.

Big changes are on the horizon in environmental public policy—changes for which Clean Water Action has been working our entire history. Shifting to a new energy economy and protecting our waters from old and new threats cannot happen without a new and comprehensive approach. We have to look at choices we make in our everyday lives and how we impact natural resources. Any environmental

issue you care about: just add water. Water is the fundamental element which connects the natural world, our health and all the things we care about.

We take the long view to protect water and are promoting a 21st century approach to water use and management. We have a decades-long commitment to protecting our communities and ecosystems from toxics, outmoded water systems, water borne diseases, poor water use and management practices and a range of other issues that demonstrate the connection between water and every aspect of our lives and our world.

Clean Water Action empowers people to make democracy work. We work for solutions that protect health and natural resources. Where big, bold initiatives and decisions are required; our people power makes it happen. People power and a long, persistent approach. That is what we do. Constant pressure applied constantly. It's the way diamonds and good environmental policy are made.



# HOW SAFE IS YOUR BATH TUB?



Bubble baths should be clean, safe and fun. But *No More Toxic Tub*—a report published in March 2009 by the Campaign for Safe Cosmetics in partnership with Clean Water Action and other organizations—found hazardous ingredients in numerous bath products marketed to babies and children. The report lists 38 products contaminated with formaldehyde, 1,4-dioxane or both, although neither contaminant appears on product labels. Both chemicals are linked with cancer but neither toxin is federally regulated in the United States.

The European Union and Canada prohibit 1,4-dioxane use *at any level* in cosmetics, while Sweden and Japan have banned the use of formaldehyde in cosmetics and toiletries. Canada and the European Union also closely regulate the chemical. In the U.S., the FDA has done nothing.

The *Toxic Tub* report found that 67% of tested products contained 1,4-dioxane. 82% contained formaldehyde. 61% contained both toxins. Even trace amounts of these chemicals can present health risks for babies and may contribute to serious health problems and disease.

“Many people are shocked,” says Clean Water Action’s Mia Davis, who coordinates the national Campaign for Safe Cosmetics. “We shouldn’t have to be chemists to pick safe products for our children.”

Baby products are often marketed as gentle and safe—terms not typically associated with cancer-causing chemicals. The list of contaminated products includes trusted names like Johnson


& Johnson, Sesame Street Bubble Bath and Gerber’s Grins & Giggles Milk & Honey Body Wash.

To spread the word about dangerous chemicals in baby products and other cosmetics, Clean Water Action offices across the country have hosted a series of successful outreach events, inviting members and non-members to ask questions, read literature and learn about products ranging from safe to dangerous.

“It’s not just babies, it’s everyone,” explains Sarah Holzgraf, campaign organizer for Clean Water Action’s New Hampshire office. “People see a product on the table and think: ‘I use that! Why is it there? What’s wrong with it?’” Holzgraf explains that people are surprised and upset to learn the cosmetics industry is self-regulated. “They think the government is protecting us.”

Clean Water Action New Hampshire is also working with the Campaign for Safe Cosmetics to collect petition signatures to deliver to public officials, urging them to support more effective regulations of chemicals in personal care products. New Hampshire members can sign the petition at: [www.cleanwateraction.org/takeaction/nh](http://www.cleanwateraction.org/takeaction/nh)

*To learn more about Clean Water Action’s work for Healthy, Safer Families and Communities, visit [www.cleanwateraction.org](http://www.cleanwateraction.org).*

 *The trouble with these chemicals doesn’t end in the bath tub. “They are getting back into our waterways,” says Davis, who explains that these are just two of the many chemicals and toxins we are washing down our drains. Our cosmetics, household cleaners, pesticides and prescription drugs all eventually find their way through our plumbing and into the environment. This chemical cocktail can wreck havoc on ecosystems, wildlife and community water supplies. Some of these chemicals have been linked to damaged aquatic ecosystems, where frogs are sprouting six pairs of legs and male fishes are developing female reproductive organs.*

## Bathe without chemicals: get informed and read labels

Neither formaldehyde or 1,4-dioxane are intentionally added to baby bath products, which means they do not appear on the ingredients list. Instead, the chemicals are contaminants that combine and degrade during the manufacturing process or in the bottle. Reduce your risk of exposure by reading labels and avoiding any products with the following ingredients.

Formaldehyde may be found in products containing:

- quaternium-15
- diazolidinyl urea
- DMDM hydantoin
- imidazolidinyl urea

1,4-dioxane may be found in products containing:

- PEG-100 stearate
- sodium laureth sulfate
- polyethylene
- cetareth-20

Formaldehyde and 1,4-dioxane are not the only potentially dangerous chemicals in our bath products, and there is no comprehensive list of safe options. You can reduce your exposure:

- Choose products with fewer ingredients.
- Avoid products that use synthetic fragrance or dyes.
- Use fewer products overall.
- Read labels and avoid the ingredients listed above.
- Research your favorite products at [www.cosmeticsdatabase.com](http://www.cosmeticsdatabase.com)
- Contact your elected officials to support regulation of the cosmetics industry.
- Share concerns, fears and frustrations with manufacturers.
- Read the report at [www.safecosmetics.org/toxictub](http://www.safecosmetics.org/toxictub)

# RESTORING THE CLEAN WATER ACT MUST TOP CONGRESS' AGENDA

The Clean Water Restoration Act, introduced in April by Senator Russell Feingold, (D-WI) and almost two dozen co-sponsors, would restore critical Clean Water Act protections lost during six years of the Bush Administration's "No Protection" Policy. Reversing these policies has been a top priority for Clean Water Action since late 2002 and it should be Congress' priority now.

Beginning in 1975, the Clean Water Act was interpreted to protect all of the waters of the United States. For decades, it was presumed that every body of water fit this description, and qualified for federal protections. Now, in the wake of confusing and ill-defined U.S. Supreme Court rulings (*Rapanos v. United States* and *SWANNC v. Army Corps of Engineers*), the opposite is true. Now, federal Clean Water Act enforcers must undergo a resource intensive analysis

for every stream, creek, wash, wetland, tributary and river before it can retain protections under the Clean Water Act.

Confusion over Clean Water Act protection has led to delays in permitting decisions, to the dismay of developers; and a lack of protection enforcement, to the dismay of environmentalists. Hundreds of pollution enforcement cases and development applications have been dropped

*Continued on page 6*

## FOR CALIFORNIA WOMAN, PROTECTING A RIVER CAN COST YOU A JOB

Heather Wylie traded her job for a river. And she'd do it all over again.

In 2008, Wylie joined a handful of protestors for a kayak trip down the Los Angeles River, earning the wrath of her employers and the attention of a nation. Why? At the time, Wylie was a biologist with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The agency had just designated the LA River "non-navigable"—putting the watershed at risk and setting a dangerous precedent. Wylie and her compatriots set out to prove the Army Corps wrong. If they could make the journey then the LA River must be navigable which was a critical first step in retaining Clean Water Act safeguards.

Wylie's passion for water began in college when she worked as a canvasser with Clean Water Action. "That was really fun," she remembers. After college, Wylie worked with the Army Corps. Wylie's enthusiasm for environmental protection matured into opposition of the Army Corps' policies. By 2008, she was frustrated enough to grab a paddle to prove her point.

The trip succeeded—triggering events involving the Army Corps of Engineers, the EPA, Congress, Public Employees for Environmental Responsibility and other organizations and individuals. By the end of the summer, the EPA had wrested jurisdiction of the LA

River system from the Army Corps. In December, Wylie lost her job.

Some people say Wylie lost her job over a kayak trip but that's not true. She'd probably still be working for the Army Corps if she'd chosen a different river. Wylie lost her job over a word: navigable.

Why the fuss over a single word? Navigable, according to current interpretation, is the only word that matters when protecting America's waters. Only waterways deemed navigable qualify for federal oversight and protection under the Clean Water Act. Wylie proved the Army Corps wrong. She lost her job.

Despite its importance, no clear guidelines define navigable as it applies to the Clean Water Act. The law itself broadly defined "navigable" as "the waters of the United States," regardless if water had, or could, be navigated. For decades, it was presumed every body of water fit this description, and qualified for federal protections. In the wake of confusing, ill-defined U.S. Supreme Court rulings, the opposite is true. Now, federal Clean Water Act enforcers must undergo a resource intensive analysis for every stream, creek, wash, wetland, tributary and river before it can retain protections. The farther away a creek or wetland is from a body of water you can float a boat on, the harder it is to keep it protected. Designating waterbodies



as being navigable-in-fact has become a critical first step in retaining Clean Water Act protections on the creeks and wetlands that drain to them.

The result of this confusion has been a sudden halt to the permitting process, uniting environmentalists and developers in frustration. Hundreds of pollution enforcement cases and development applications have been dropped with thousands more indefinitely delayed. Lately, it's hard to find anyone—environmentalist or developer—who believes the Clean Water Act's regulatory process is working.

With a kayak and some personal sacrifice, Wylie proved herself right. The EPA is reviewing the LA river system. Wylie is hopeful it will soon be officially defined as navigable.

But this story extends beyond LA. This is about our lakes, rivers, and streams, and how we choose to protect them.

The consequences are felt in our homes and communities, from the tap to the

*Continued on page 6*

# WHAT YOU WON'T SEE IN THOSE 'CLEAN COAL' ADS: DIRTY AIR, A WALL OF SLUDGE, POISONED RIVERS

Surely you've seen the ads scattered around the internet and splashed across our newspapers and magazines. Commercials interrupt our favorite television shows and invade our local radio station's airspace. They are everywhere. But that doesn't make them true.

No PR campaign, no matter how well executed, can make coal clean.

Advocates for "clean" coal argue that technology exists—almost—that will allow coal-fired power plants to capture their carbon emissions and store the climate-changing gas deep under ground. Technically, this may be true. Realistically, this is extremely expensive, and doesn't begin to address impacts on our water from continued coal mining and reliance on it to produce electricity. From mines to power plants, the process of wresting energy from coal is dirty and unhealthy for our waters, our communities and our bodies.



When the Kingston Fossil Plant dam failed on December 22, 2008, decades of hazardous coal ash and sludge were released along the Emory River in Tennessee. An estimated 1.1 billion gallons of contaminated water oozed downstream. Homes were destroyed and many wild creatures were killed, but no one knows what the long term impacts might be.

Already, water samples collected by Appalachian Voices have revealed frightening levels of contamination. Arsenic was present at 30 to 300 times the allowable limits. Lead was present at 2 to 21 times the legal limit for drinking water. In fact, every water sample collected by Appalachian Voices had elevated levels of arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel and thallium. The Tennessee Valley Authority, responsible for both the dam and its rupture, claim that their water samples reveal acceptable levels of contamination for drinking water. Whether or not you believe their results, the question remains: Did they drink the water?

Would you?

*To find out more about coal power and its impact on water, visit us online at: <http://www.cleanwateraction.org/currents/spring2009>*

## Restoring the Clean Water Act *(continued from page 5)*

entirely, and thousands more have been indefinitely delayed. The Clean Water Act is broken and must be fixed.

Restoring the authority of the Clean Water Act to protect water resources must top Congress' water agenda. Current policies threaten protections for sources of drinking water for more than 110 million Americans. Waterways at risk range from most of a 53-mile stretch the Los Angeles River basin, declared exempt from Clean Water Act protection by the Corps of Engineers, to Avondale Creek in Birmingham, Alabama, a continuously flowing

stream that flows into residential neighborhoods, a lake and eventually a large river.

There is wide support for Congressional action to fix the Clean Water Act and restore the protections that were in place just six short years ago. Earlier this year, more than 160 scientists sent a letter to President Obama urging him to support the Clean Water Restoration Act, which would clarify in law the connection between waterways—connections well understood by scientists. Committee action in the U.S. Senate is expected in May.

 For more information on the need for Congress to act now on the Clean Water Restoration Act, visit us online at <http://www.cleanwateraction.org/restorationact>

## Protecting a River Can Cost You a Job *(continued from page 5)*

stream. We need a water protection process that makes sense. The Clean Water Act is now broken and over half of our nation's waterways—and our health—may no longer be protected. It's time to pass the Clean Water Restoration Act and restore the original intent of the Clean Water Act.

Wylie doesn't regret her lost Army Corps job. She insists she'll grab that paddle again if needed. But we cannot protect our water resources by floating a kayaker down every river. We need to revive clean water protections in our nation. "Our nation's waters will continue to be in a state of crisis until the Clean Water Restoration Act is passed," says Wylie. Once again, she's right.

**MAKE EVERY DAY EARTH DAY!** Take advantage of one of the easiest and most convenient ways to support Clean Water! You can make a gift to Clean Water Fund by payroll contribution through **EarthShare's** workplace giving program at numerous private companies, many state and municipal government organizations, and in the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC), by selecting CFC # 10636 on your pledge form. Clean Water Fund is a member of EarthShare, a nationwide federation of the country's most respected environmental and conservation charities. For more information about how you and your workplace can support Clean Water Fund, please call (800) 70-WATER x169.



# INCINERATOR BATTLE HEATS UP

In Western Maryland, the Frederick County Board of Commissioners voted on April 28 to suspend plans to build a trash incinerator, but may still be considering the proposal. During the past few years, over 3,000 Clean Water Action members, staff and allies have been working to persuade the Board to scrap the idea, or at least institute a 5 year moratorium on its construction to study alternative solutions like a Resource Recovery Park for waste diversion and recycling.

On February 3 incinerator proponents and industry representatives confirmed in a 500 plus page report issued a few days earlier, that the incinerator would

*The proposed incinerator would generate 450 tons of highly toxic ash to be dumped at a landfill.*

cost \$527 million, a \$200 million jump in the three years since Frederick officials had been discussing the project. Under the report's proposed scenario, Frederick's would pay \$316 million (about 60 percent) of the cost, with Carroll County paying the rest.

The proposed incinerator would burn 1,500 tons of trash per day, with 900 tons of that waste coming from Frederick County. Skeptics believe that incinerator advocates are planning for a regional facility. Frederick's population would have to double to reach the amount of waste required for the operation of the incinerator at the proposed capacity. Contrary to all official prior statements that Frederick would be able to handle the capacity, now these same officials admitted that other jurisdictions would have to assist the county with its 900 tons, and that they "knew" Howard and Washington Counties were interested. In addition, the proposed incinerator would generate 450 tons of highly toxic ash to be dumped at a landfill.

On February 17 and 19 public hearings were held for citizens to

respond to the proposed incinerator as outlined in the report. Clean Water Action staff and over 200 people spoke with some 500 attending in the two days. Of all those speaking on the two days those individuals speaking in favor of the incinerator numbered less than ten. Concerns expressed included cost, health, environmental damage and facility siting.

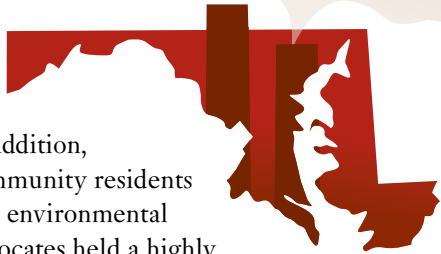
Public outcry was so strong during the hearing that on March 4, two commissioners who have expressed support for the incinerator announced they had contacted a company regarding an alternative process for dealing with solid waste called Arrowbio, and would

be attending a conference later that month on alternatives to incineration of solid waste.

That announcement bodes well for consideration of alternatives to an incinerator, but this can't be a one-time consideration of a single alternative by the Commissioners. It will take between 6 and 8 years before an incinerator could be built and made operational. During this timeframe, it is nearly certain that both behaviors and technologies will foster waste reduction and re-use.

Six potential incinerator sites have been discussed, with the currently expressed favorite adjacent to a national park (the Monocacy Civil War Battlefield.)

In response, State Senator Alex Mooney introduced a bill in the state legislature in Annapolis that would prohibit the issuing of a permit to construct an incinerator located within one mile of a National Park. Clean Water Action staff and Frederick allies testified in favor of the bill, and though it did not pass, it will likely be re-introduced in the 2010 session.



In addition, community residents and environmental advocates held a highly successful "Waste Not Expo" at a local high school to exhibit and discuss alternatives to incineration with expert speakers from Eco-Cycle in Denver and Sierra Club of Toronto, Canada.

Today, sustainability, waste reduction, recycling and reuse are front and center of community issues. Both citizens and industry better understand the cost and harmful effects of green house gases and the concept of the carbon footprint. They understand that mass burn incinerator technology belongs to a bygone era evidenced by the fact that communities are unwilling to accept the financial, environmental and public health liabilities of incineration. Clean Water Action has advocated for and proved that alternative plans to incineration, having the opportunity for consideration have resulted in communities choosing such alternative. In the United States, Canada and around the world communities continue to reject waste incineration proposals and implement alternative solid waste management technologies. Once the decision making process becomes transparent, communities engaged, and alternative options genuinely reviewed, incineration is rejected.

Clean Water Action, its Frederick membership and residents will continue to call on County Commissioners to institute a 5-year moratorium on the construction of any incinerator and study alternative solutions based on other technologies, good science and the creation of a state of the art Resource Recovery Park for waste diversion and recycling.

—Andrew Galli, Maryland Program Coordinator, [agalli@cleanwater.org](mailto:agalli@cleanwater.org)

## Uranium Mining in Virginia *(continued from page 2)*

- Efforts to place radioactive waste at Yucca Mountain in Nevada have been largely shelved by the Obama Administration, and there is still no long-term solution for the safe storage of radioactive waste.
- The events of 2001 have renewed concerns that not only the risk of accidents, such as the 1979 near-meltdown at Three Mile Island, but also of intentional actions by terrorists make nuclear power an unacceptably unsafe way to meet energy needs.
- Costs and the length of time to expand nuclear make it an ineffective approach for addressing the immediate crisis of climate change.
- Private capital has been unwilling to risk investment in nuclear, requiring billions of dollars in loan guarantees by the federal government to underwrite the nuclear industry. Such commitments undermine efforts to invest in safer and more cost-effective energy production methods.



### WHAT YOU CAN DO:

Send a message to the Governor and your state representatives on our site at:

[www.cleanwateraction.org/takeaction/va](http://www.cleanwateraction.org/takeaction/va)

### OR

Write a short letter to the Governor and your state representatives to oppose any attempts to lift the ban on uranium mining in Virginia:

**Governor Tim Kaine**

Office of the Governor  
Patrick Henry Building, 3rd Floor  
1111 East Broad Street  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

**State Senator**

and  
**Delegate**  
The Honorable (Delegate/Senator's  
First and Last Name)  
910 Capitol Square  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

—Andrew Fellows, Chesapeake Regional Director, [afellows@cleanwater.org](mailto:afellows@cleanwater.org)