

OCRWM

Bulletin

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THE MISSION PLAN FOR THE CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

As required by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act (NWPA) of 1982, DOE is submitting to Congress a Mission Plan for the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program. The Plan's purpose, as defined in Section 301 of NWPA, is to "...provide an informational basis sufficient to permit informed decisions to be made in carrying out the repository program and the research, development and demonstration programs required under the Act."

Volume I of the Mission Plan consists of two parts: Part I describes the program objectives and strategy; provides a summary description of current program plans for geologic repositories, a monitored retrievable storage facility, other storage options, transportation and system integration; contains a chapter entitled "Institutional Relations"; and discusses the program management system being implemented by OCRWM.

Part II provides specific details of the repository program, as required by Sections 301(a)(1) through 301(a)(11) of NWPA. Also included in Volume I are three appendices: alternative schedules for the first repository, the DOE's siting guidelines (10 CFR Part 960), and the origin and nature of the host rocks considered for the first repository.

The Plan should be viewed as a planning document subject to change and not as a contract for performance. For this reason, the need to update the Plan will be reviewed annually and revisions made on an as-needed basis. Major future revisions to the Plan will follow the same procedures specified in NWPA relating to review by the States, affected Indian Tribes, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, other Federal agencies and the public.

The Plan has received extensive public review, beginning with the issuance of the "working draft" in December 1983, and continuing with the distribution for comment of about 3000 copies of the draft Plan in April 1984. The DOE has chosen to publish all the comments received on the formal draft and DOE's responses. Responses to more than 2500 individual comments are contained in the Record of Responses to Public Comments on the Draft Mission Plan for the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program. This document is being published as Volume II to the Mission Plan. A third volume contains copies of all the incoming comment correspondence, with annotations to indicate where in Volume II the responses to individual comments can be found. Volume III is entitled Public Comments on the Draft Mission Plan for the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program. To obtain copies of the Plan and companion volumes, see New Publications and Documents, page 16.

Some of the subjects addressed most frequently or expressed in the strongest terms in the comments include:

Institutional Relations

Many commentators noted an imbalance in the draft Plan between the amount of

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discussion on technical subjects and institutional issues such as the appropriate role of States and affected Indian Tribes in review of public documents. The draft Plan was also criticized for not having adequate provisions to deal with the airing of public views; involvement of States and Indian Tribes in decision-making; and sufficient educational activities and information especially on the Consultation and Cooperation process. More information was requested on procedures to resolve political, legal and institutional conflicts. In response, OCRWM added an entirely new chapter on Institutional Relations that affirms and expands the policy to promote "full, open, and timely sharing of information", and describes the process for conducting these activities.

Plans for Defense Waste

Nearly all parties, including States, environmental groups, and utilities, wanted more information on the plans to dispose of high-level defense waste. The DOE has completed a comparative evaluation of disposing of defense waste in a defense-only or civilian repository (see page 11) and the President, based on this evaluation, has directed DOE to dispose of defense waste in civilian repositories as provided for in NWPA. The effect of this Presidential directive is discussed in the Plan.

Waste Acceptance Beginning in 1998

Comments on waste acceptance were almost evenly divided between those seeking a strong DOE commitment to begin accepting waste by 1998 based on its contractual obligations with nuclear power utilities, and those emphasizing the need for sound, defensible decision-making regardless of time constraints. Recognizing both concerns, the Plan describes waste management systems scheduled to begin operation no later than 1998, to accept and dispose of spent fuel and high-level radioactive waste in a manner that protects the health and safety of the public and maintains the quality of the environment. At the same time, however, DOE recognizes the need to do contingency planning in the event of program delays, and this planning will continue and be expanded.

Suitability of Sites after Characterization

Many commentators believed that three sites must be found suitable for repository development after site characterization. The DOE's position is that only one site must be found suitable after site characterization.

Monitored Retrievable Storage

The potential role that a Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) facility could play in the integrated waste management system is evolving rapidly as a number of studies are nearing completion. In the draft Plan, the MRS was described as a back-up to the repository in the event of major delays. Preliminary analyses have indicated considerable benefit to having the MRS perform other functions as well. The Plan reflects the recent preliminary analyses of MRS

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need and feasibility and the announcement of three potential sites in Tennessee for the proposed MRS facility.

Second Repository

Many commentors suggested that the Plan provide more detail and schedule analysis for the second repository. Some suggested that the first and second repository schedules should be integrated and that the site nominations for the second repository should not occur before site selection for the first repository. Revised schedules for both the first and second repositories will be included in the Plan. The schedules will be adjusted, as needed, to make maximum benefit in the second repository program of key information and results from the first repository program. The Plan now calls for the recommendation of the first site for repository development before the sites for the second repository are nominated for characterization.

Transportation

Some commentors portrayed the resolution of transportation issues as the most significant obstacle to siting and operating a repository, and felt that the general treatment of transportation complexities in the Plan was inadequate. Based on these comments, the Plan incorporates a more detailed account of transportation issues. However, a more in-depth discussion of transportation will be presented in two supplementary documents: the Transportation Business Plan and the Transportation Institutional Plan both scheduled for release in draft form later this year.

Program Management and Quality Assurance

Many suggestions were made that strong, centralized management is needed for policy formulation, program planning and implementation, funds control, legal affairs, and coordination with interested parties. Most of the concerns centered around the decision to execute the program through a network of decentralized operations offices. The DOE has rewritten the Program Management chapter to clarify that overall policy formulation, program planning and management control is centralized at Headquarters in Washington D.C., with execution of the program the responsibility of DOE Operations Offices and contractors. A new section on Quality Assurance has been added to the Program Management chapter to provide a more detailed discussion of quality assurance activities.

The Plan will be used by DOE at the end of the first period of 30 calendar days following receipt of the Plan by Congress. This 30 day period does not include any day on which either House of Congress is not in session because of adjournment of more than 3 days to a specific day.

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OCRWM SUBMITS ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1984

The OCRWM Annual Report for FY 1984 (October 1, 1983 - September 30, 1984) covers program activities and expenditures for its first full fiscal year, and was submitted to Congress on May 31, 1985. The Report describes the OCRWM organization; accomplishments by major function; and program and financial management planning and systems development. To obtain a copy, see New Publications and Documents, page 15.

Repositories

Geologic repository activities centered on siting of the first repository and preliminary identification of areas with potential sites for the second repository. Siting Guidelines were prepared for later publication in the Federal Register after extensive public review; DOE consultation with the States, Indian Tribes, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and other Federal agencies; and NRC concurrence. These Siting Guidelines establish the technical criteria and the process that is the basis for repository siting. Shortly after their issuance, draft Environmental Assessments were distributed for the nine potentially acceptable sites under consideration for the first repository. The draft Environmental Assessments provide a description of the sites, an evaluation of each site against the Siting Guidelines, and a comparison of the sites, guideline by guideline, against each other.

Major activities for a second repository were development of a region-to-area screening methodology and conduct of region-to-area screening workshops in several States. In addition, draft Regional Geologic and Environmental Characterization Reports were prepared for publication to be used with the screening methodology to select crystalline formations in three regions for more intensive study.

Public Interactions

Many meetings and briefings were held to inform State and Tribal officials and the public of OCRWM activities, and public information offices were established in Louisiana and Mississippi to provide coverage of project-specific actions. Grants have been awarded to all the first repository States and Indian Tribes, as well as to 16 of the 17 States included in the regions being considered in the second repository project. By the end of FY 1984, OCRWM had awarded more than \$10 million in financial assistance grants to State and Tribal governments or related associations.

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Systems Integration and Storage and Transportation

In this program area, OCRWM focused on two major activities during 1984: (1) preparation of the OCRWM-wide Systems Engineering Management Plan and a Systems Requirement and Description Document, and (2) study of waste packaging, handling and shipping systems concepts. An important undertaking during FY 1984 was work in preparation of a report entitled Transportation Business Plan: Strategy Options Document. This report helps set the stage for defining how OCRWM will deal with the private transport sector over the life of the program.

Monitored Retrievable Storage

During FY 1984, a proposal was being developed for the siting, development, construction and operation of a Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) facility to be licensed by the NRC. The proposal will include detailed facility designs, specifications and cost estimates; a funding plan so that the costs are borne by waste generators and owners; and a plan for integrating MRS with other storage and disposal methods. As part of this effort, MRS performance requirements were defined, and the most appropriate storage technologies for further design were identified.

Planning, Policy, Integration and Outreach

Program planning, policy development, integration and outreach activities demand extraordinary attention because of the complex mandates of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. In FY 1984, OCRWM developed a draft Mission Plan which led to development of the final Mission Plan (see pages 2-4). Activities in the area of program integration ranged from the development of internal management and quality assurance mechanisms to international relations. Outreach activities included holding national meetings, conferences with first repository states and participation in meetings sponsored by other interested organizations.

Resource Management

Resource management activities during FY 1984 focused on developing management systems to achieve cost-effective program performance and to fulfill the unique fiduciary responsibilities placed on OCRWM with respect to the Nuclear Waste Fund. Primary objectives in this area were the development of a comprehensive Program Management System, development and acquisition of management information systems, revision of the Nuclear Waste Fund Management Plan, and completion of the required study on alternative means of managing the construction and operation of radioactive waste management facilities.

Overall, the Annual Report shows that substantial progress was made during FY 1984 and the stage set for future actions leading to the accomplishment of the OCRWM mission.

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STATUS OF THE MONITORED RETRIEVABLE STORAGE PROGRAM

The DOE is required by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (NWPA) to prepare a proposal for Congressional consideration for the inclusion of a Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) facility as part of the Federal nuclear waste management system. A status report, as highlighted below, has been submitted to inform the appropriate Committees of Congress of progress made to date in preparation of the proposal, and to describe the plans and schedules for its completion. To obtain copies of the status report see New Publications and Documents, page 15.

MRS Program Activities Completed to Date

MRS Concept and Mission Definition - Eight storage concepts were examined, and two--the sealed storage cask (concrete cask) and the field dry well--were selected as the base and alternative concepts at a MRS facility. This selection is documented in Selection of Concepts for Monitored Retrievable Storage of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Wastes, DOE/RL-82-2, April 1984.

Initially, MRS designs and plans were developed with the concept of the MRS as a backup to the repository to be deployed in the event of repository delays. Later analysis, however, showed that an MRS facility would be more beneficial when operated as an integral component of the Federal nuclear waste management system. Therefore, in the Fall of 1984, the DOE elected to base its proposal for MRS construction on this role.

MRS Research and Development Requirements - Passive dry storage technologies were determined to be preferred and sufficiently mature for the MRS application. As a result, the MRS proposal will be prepared using current engineering and design practice without additional research and development. See Monitored Retrievable Storage Proposal, Research and Development, DOE/S-0021, June 1983.

MRS Need and Feasibility Study - Preliminary analyses to date indicate that overall advantages to the system accrue from deployment of an MRS facility as an integral component of the Federal nuclear waste management system, and that its construction is feasible and cost-effective in light of the benefits to be gained from its deployment. The basis for this judgement is documented in the Need for and Feasibility of Monitored Retrievable Storage--A Preliminary Analysis, DOE/RW-0022, April 1985.

Site Screening and Recommendation - Three sites in Tennessee have been identified for consideration. The former Clinch River Breeder Reactor site is the preferred site. Two alternative sites, one on the DOE Reservation in Oak Ridge, and the other at the TVA's former Hartsville nuclear plant site near Nashville have been identified for evaluation. Identification of the sites is recorded in Screening and

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Identification of Sites for a Proposed Monitored Retrievable Storage Facility, DOE/RW-0023, April 1985.

MRS Design Activities - Following completion of initial design activities based on reference sites, design efforts were directed to conceptual designs for the integral MRS facilities for the recommended site and the two alternative sites. These designs will be included in the MRS proposal.

Ongoing MRS Program Activities to Complete Proposal

MRS Facility Design - Site-specific designs for the integral MRS concepts will be completed in 1985, and included in the proposal package. The storage capacity will be limited to 15,000 metric tons of spent fuel.

Need and Feasibility Study - The study will reflect the final design, include any new information or analysis deemed important for Congressional consideration, and reflect views from the States, affected Indian Tribes and the public.

MRS Program Plan - The Plan will be submitted as part of the proposal package and will include: (1) a plan for deployment of the MRS proposal; (2) a plan for integrating the MRS facility with other components of the Federal nuclear waste management program; and (3) estimates of costs over the lifetime of the MRS facility and a funding plan. Measures will be recommended that would permit local governments to receive revenues equivalent to those that would be realized if the MRS were a private sector venture fully subject to normal taxing practices.

MRS Licensing Plan - A plan is being developed that will specify those activities DOE must undertake in order to develop an adequate technical basis for licensing, including appropriate safety analysis.

MRS Environmental Assessment - This document will analyze the impacts of the MRS and the relative advantages and disadvantages of the alternate design and site combinations. Copies will be available to the public at least 45 days prior to official submission to Congress.

Site-Related Activities and Public Interactions - These activities are now underway and will be supplemented by additional interactions and cooperation with potentially affected communities. Concerns of these communities will be provided to Congress with the proposal.

DOE's ongoing efforts in the MRS program will allow completing and submitting the MRS proposal to Congress by January 15, 1986. For further information, contact Linda Desell, Department of Energy, OCRWM, Office of Storage and Transportation Systems, RW-32, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington D.C. 20585 (202) 252-9738.

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

The OCRWM Office of Storage and Transportation Systems (OSTS) is seeking broader and earlier participation in its business, institutional and technical planning.

In formulating its business strategy, OCRWM released a Transportation Business Plan: Strategy Options Document in October 1984 for public review. A significant number of comments were received, both in writing and at a Transportation Workshop held in February 1985 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Guided by these comments, OCRWM has completed a re-evaluation of its business strategy, which will be reflected in the draft Transportation Business Plan to be released this summer for further public comment. To obtain copies, see New Publications and Documents, page 16.

To encourage wider participation in its institutional planning, OSTs has held several transportation-oriented meetings over the past year, with State and Tribal representative groups. Based on these meetings, OSTs has developed a series of discussion papers on transportation issues which describe current DOE transportation procedures and suggest possible courses of action for future shipping to repositories. Discussion papers on five issues (routing, prenotification, liability, overweight trucks, and emergency response) were released to the public in November 1984. Four additional papers (inspection and enforcement/highway, inspection and enforcement/rail, safeguards, and cask development and testing) were released in June 1985. In addition, OSTs will develop papers on approximately a dozen other transportation issues that have been identified to be of concern. Comments and reactions received on all papers will be carefully considered in formulation of future policies and procedures for transportation under the provisions of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (NWPA).

To assist in the development of a draft Transportation Institutional Plan, OSTs has convened a Transportation Review Group consisting of DOE staff and its contractors who have particular expertise in institutional affairs. A draft Transportation Institutional Plan will be released for public comment in Fall 1985. In addition to the Transportation Review Group, OSTs has formed a Transportation Coordination Group consisting of DOE Project Office personnel and their contractors who have technical experience in the area of transportation. This Group will monitor and contribute to the technical transportation aspects of implementing the NWPA.

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THE PRICE-ANDERSON ACT AND CIVILIAN RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT

The Price-Anderson Act provides a comprehensive system of financial protection for liability that may arise out of nuclear accidents and includes activities conducted under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. DOE contracts with the owners and generators of spent fuel and high-level waste specify that DOE will include an indemnity agreement based on Price-Anderson in any contract for the operation of a DOE repository. Price-Anderson coverage is "omnibus" in that it covers any person liable for personal injury or property damage under applicable law with respect to a nuclear accident. As a result, indemnification is not limited to those parties who have entered into an indemnity agreement with DOE, but is also available to suppliers, subcontractors, transporters, States and local governments, and generators and former owners of spent fuel. All transport modes are covered.

Since its initial passage in 1957, the Price-Anderson Act has been amended several times, including an extension of the indemnity provisions to 1987. Several bills to extend the Act are now before the Congress. Ben C. Rusche, Director of OCRWM, testified on June 25, 1985 in support of continuing indemnification and liability protection within the Price-Anderson system for the Nation's high-level nuclear waste disposal program.

With respect to DOE's Congressionally mandated responsibility for managing nuclear waste activities, Rusche testified that "We support making the Price-Anderson coverage explicit to high-level radioactive waste program activities while restating our conviction that the present language of the Price-Anderson Act already permits indemnification coverage for nuclear waste operations". The waiver of defenses provision of the Price-Anderson Act imposes strict liability for any event found to be an extraordinary nuclear occurrence and streamlines claim processing. Rusche recommended that this procedure be extended to apply explicitly to incidents connected with civilian and defense high-level waste and spent fuel activities including transportation, storage and disposal operations. Rusche expressed support for the current method of indemnification limitation in which Congress stipulated an upper limit for providing rapid, assured and substantial funds, while reserving for itself the responsibility to take whatever action may be called for in the future to assure that necessary public protection is provided.

In consonance with the intent of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, Rusche indicated that DOE believes that liability coverage for high-level waste programs should be financed out of the Nuclear Waste Fund that is financed by fees paid by those that have generated the wastes and benefit from the program. This applies to high-level waste resulting from both defense and commercial activities.

Copies of this testimony and general information about the Price-Anderson Act can be obtained from Ginger King, Department of Energy, OCRWM, Office of Policy, Integration and Outreach, RW-40, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20585.

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EVALUATING THE USE OF COMMERCIAL REPOSITORY CAPACITY FOR THE DISPOSAL OF DEFENSE HIGH-LEVEL WASTE

On February 6, 1985, then Secretary of Energy, Donald Paul Hodel, sent to President Reagan a report containing a comparative evaluation of two geologic options for defense high-level waste. The two options were to (1) dispose of defense high-level waste in a commercial repository; or (2) dispose of defense high-level waste in a defense-only repository.

The Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 requires that the evaluation of the use of commercial repository capacity for the disposal of defense high-level waste consider cost efficiency, health and safety, regulation, transportation, public acceptability, and national security. For each criterion, the critical question is whether some condition is discovered that would require the President to conclude that a separate defense waste repository is required.

The report evaluation indicates that there is a significant cost advantage, approximately \$1.5 billion, for disposal of the defense waste in a commercial repository rather than a separate defense repository. No other factor results in a significant advantage for selecting either option and the DOE recommended that a commercial repository be used for defense waste.

On April 30, 1985, President Reagan advised Secretary of Energy John S. Herrington that he found no basis to conclude that a defense-only repository is required, and directed DOE to proceed with arrangements for the disposal of defense waste in civilian repositories in conformance with the presumption of the Act. DOE is proceeding to establish a method for allocating the costs of developing, constructing and operating the commercial repository. The Federal Government will pay for the disposal of defense waste in a commercial repository based on the allocation formula.

The report to the President, An Evaluation of Commercial Repository Capacity for the Disposal of Defense High-Level Waste (DOE/DP-0020), is now available to the public (see New Publications and Documents, page 15). Many States provided comments on the draft of this report. A document is being prepared that will include the comments and DOE responses. This document will be distributed to all who received the draft report as well as those now receiving the OCRWM Bulletin. For more information, contact Victor Trebules, Department of Energy, OCRWM, Office of Policy, Integration and Outreach, RW-42, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington D.C. 20585.

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CURRENTLY SCHEDULED OCRWM SHORT-TERM PROGRAM MILESTONES

- 7/85 Transmit Mission Plan to Congress.
- 7/85 Issue Draft Project Decision Schedule.
- 7/85 Issue Draft Transportation Business Plan.
- 9/85 Issue Draft Transportation Institutional Plan.
- 9/85 Issue Regional Characterization Reports for second repository.
- 11/85 Issue Project Decision Schedule.
- 11/85 Issue Environmental Assessments for first repository.
- 11/85 Issue Nomination and Recommendation for first repository.
- 11/85 Issue Draft Area Recommendation Report for second repository.
- 11/85 Issue Transportation Business Plan.

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SELECTED EVENTS CALENDAR

- July 18* DOE/NRC meeting on Generic Exploratory Shaft Test Plans, Construction, and Licensing.
- July 23 - 25* DOE/NRC meeting on Tuff Waste Package.
- July 31* DOE/NRC meeting on Retrieval Position.
- July 31 - August 2 Spent Nuclear Fuel Transportation Seminar sponsored by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Department of Transportation (Chicago Area). Contact John Cook (202) 427-9018.
- August 6 - 9* DOE/NRC meeting on Salt Repository Project, Texas Bureau of Economic Geology Data Review.
- August 8 -9 Meeting of First Repository States and Tribes, Denver, CO. Contact Pat Spurgin, (801) 533-4372.
- August 20 - 21* DOE/NRC meeting on Generic Seismo-Tectonics.
- August 27 -28* DOE/NRC meeting on Tuff Exploratory Shaft Design.
- September
(date to be determined) State of Illinois workshop on experience in monitoring high-level waste shipments. Hilton Hotel, Springfield, IL. Contact Gale Melson (217) 546-8100.
- September 17 - 18* DOE/NRC meeting on Tuff Exploratory Shaft Test Plan.
- September 23 - 26* DOE/NRC meeting on Tuff Hydrology and Geochemistry.
- September 24 - 26 International topical meeting on High-Level Nuclear Waste Disposal, Technology and Engineering. Pasco, WA. Contact Carol Parks (509) 375-2728.
- September - October*
(tentative) DOE/NRC meeting on BWIP Exploratory Shaft Design.
- October 1 - 4* DOE/NRC meeting on Tuff Performance Assessment Plan.
- October 7* DOE/NRC workshop on BWIP Waste Package.
- October 16 - 17* DOE/NRC meeting on BWIP Exploratory Shaft Test Plan.
- October 22 - 26 Nuclear Waste Management Symposium, Carlsbad, NM. Contact C. A. Sankey (505) 887-0586 or B. A. Encinas (505) 885-0071.

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November 5 - 7*

DOE/NRC meeting on Salt Repository Project Surface Based Test Plan.

November 19 - 21*

DOE/NRC meeting on Salt Repository Project Exploratory Shaft Design.

* For further details on DOE/NRC meetings call (800) 368-2235 for a recorded message. In Maryland, call (800) 492-4610.

Milestones and the Selected Events Calendar are prepared by the Office of Policy, Integration and Outreach, Neal Duncan, (202) 252-2838.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS

Analysis of the Total System Life Cycle Cost for the Civilian Radioactive Waste Management Program (DOE/RW-0024) and Executive Summary. (DOE/RW-0025)

Released

This report presents an updated analysis of the total-system life-cycle costs of the waste management program to help determine if revenues are sufficient to cover the cost of the program. The Executive Summary provides an overview of the cost estimate approach and results of the analysis. The report itself describes the sources of information and discusses the estimation methods and results in substantial detail. For copies, contact Garet Bornstein, Department of Energy, OCRWM, Office of Resource Management, RW-12, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington D.C. 20585.

Annual Report to Congress. (DOE/RW-0004/1)

Released

OCRWM program activities and expenditures are described for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1984. For copies, contact Clarence Myers, Department of Energy, OCRWM, Office of Resource Management, RW-13, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington D.C. 20585.

An Evaluation of Commercial Repository Capacity for the Disposal of Defense High-Level Waste. (DOE/DP-0020)

Released

This report concludes that there is no compelling need for a defense-only waste repository and a cost savings of about \$1.5 billion results if defense waste is disposed of in a civilian repository. For copies, contact Victor Trebules, Department of Energy, OCRWM, Office of Policy, Integration and Outreach, RW-42, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington D.C. 20585.

Status of the Monitored Retrievable Storage (MRS) Program

Released

A status report to Congress describing progress made toward completion of the MRS proposal and plan to submit proposal package to Congress on or before January 15, 1986. For copies, contact James Carlson, Department of Energy, OCRWM, Office of Storage and Transportation Systems, RW-32, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington D.C. 20585.

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*Mission Plan for the Civilian Radioactive Waste
Management Program Program (DOE/RW-0005)*

July 1985

This report provides an informational basis to permit informed decisions to be made in carrying out the repository program and the research, development and demonstration programs required under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. Copies are available from the Technical Information Center, Office of Scientific and Technical Information, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, TN 37831.

Draft Transportation Business Plan

July 1985

The document reviews the DOE's expected business methods, strategies and actions to develop and to operate the required transportation system hardware necessary to support the repository system. For copies, contact E. Callahan, Department of Energy, OCRWM, Office of Storage and Transportation Systems, RW-33, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington D.C. 20585.