

November 3, 1989

The Honorable John G. Rowland
Member, United States
House of Representatives
135 Grand Street
Waterbury, Connecticut 06701

Dear Congressman Rowland:

I am responding to your letter of October 11, 1989, requesting information about the disposal of radioactive waste in Connecticut. The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act of 1980 set forth a Federal policy for the disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. The legislation makes each of the 50 states responsible for ensuring disposal capacity for the commercial low-level radioactive waste generated inside its borders. States may do this by themselves or by joining with other States in compacts and establishing regional waste facilities. The State of Connecticut and the State of New Jersey have formed the Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact. In December 1987, the Commission for the Northeast Compact, composed of representatives from Connecticut and New Jersey, designated both Connecticut and New Jersey as host states for a disposal facility capable of safely managing an equitable portion of the waste generated within the Compact. The Northeast Compact Commission will decide what type of facility each state must develop. The chosen sites will be required to meet stringent NRC regulatory requirements designed to protect public health and safety. The Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service has prepared a report (See Enclosure 1) for the citizens of Connecticut. You can obtain further details on this process within the State of Connecticut from the:

Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service
Suite 360
900 Asylum Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut 06105-1904

The U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) has developed regulatory requirements for the land disposal of radioactive waste in Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 61 (10 CFR Part 61). The regulations in this part establish, for land disposal of radioactive waste, the procedures, criteria, and terms and conditions upon which the Commission issues licenses for the disposal of radioactive wastes containing byproduct, source, and special nuclear material received from others. Different host State siting authorities are using this regulation, along with any additional state regulations that are compatible with it, to ensure that their planned disposal facilities will meet licensing requirements and protect public health and safety. The NRC's Office

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of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards has prepared an informational booklet providing guidance on 10 CFR Part 61 (See Enclosure 2). This booklet should provide your constituent with a reasonable overview of low-level radioactive waste disposal regulatory criteria and the framework for State and Federal agencies applying these criteria. I trust that this reply will respond to your constituent's concerns.

Sincerely,

Original Signed By
 James M. Taylor
 James M. Taylor,
 Acting Executive Director
 for Operations

Enclosures:

1. Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service
2. Guidance on 10 CFR, Part 61

Distribution: TICKET # EDO 4823, Central File # 410.1
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ACNW YES NO

SUBJECT ABSTRACT: MISHAPS LOW-LEVEL WASTE
 * See Previous Concurrence

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NAME:LPerson/jj:	:RMacDougall:	:PLohaus :	:EKraus :	:STreby :	:JGreeves :	:RBangart :
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**Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service**

Suite 360 900 Asylum Avenue Hartford CT 06105-1904 203-244-2007

January 1989

Dear Connecticut Citizens:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service (the Service), I am pleased to enclose a copy of the Executive Summary of the 1988 Connecticut Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Plan. This Plan is required by Connecticut's low-level radioactive waste facility siting law (Public Act 87-540, as amended by Public Act 88-361). It was prepared after extensive public review and comment on the draft Plan which was issued in September 1988. A response document specifically addressing the comments received by the Service is also available.

The Plan includes the following major findings:

- o Over 45,000 cubic feet of low-level radioactive waste was generated in Connecticut and shipped out of the State for disposal in South Carolina and the State of Washington in 1987.
- o Low-level radioactive waste includes protective clothing, water filtering media, laboratory trash and other items contaminated with radioactive material. It does not include spent nuclear fuel rods.
- o About 67% of the volume of the waste and over 99% of the radioactivity (24,000 curies) in the waste came from the four nuclear power plants in Connecticut. These four facilities provided over 50% of the electricity used in Connecticut in 1987.
- o The remaining 33% of the volume and 0.06% of the radioactivity were generated by 22 facilities in Connecticut including various industries, several research universities and hospitals and the military.
- o Low-level radioactive waste generators in Connecticut will be denied access to the three existing disposal facilities in the United States after December 31, 1992.
- o To provide disposal capacity for the low-level radioactive waste generated in Connecticut for 50 years, the Service must find a suitable 200-250 acre site.

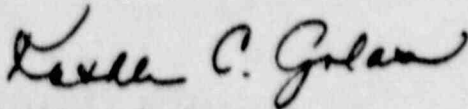
This Plan includes an ambitious, yet necessary, plan of action and schedule for meeting the State's responsibilities for managing low-level radioactive waste. Meeting these responsibilities will require timely action by the Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission and continued cooperation among several state agencies. In addition, extensive participation by interested citizens and elected officials, especially by local officials, will be needed.

1989 will be a critical year for Connecticut. The Service must develop a plan to select a site for a low-level radioactive waste facility; identify three potential sites; choose one of the three potential sites as the preferred site; select a management technology to be used at the site; select a firm to develop and operate the facility; and revise the Management Plan in preparation for the next federal milestone.

We welcome your continued support and participation as we work to fulfill the important responsibilities you have entrusted to us. We promise to keep you informed of our activities and to seek your participation in all our major decisions.

To receive a copy of the 1988 Connecticut Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Plan or the comment response document, please call my office at (203) 244-2007.

Sincerely,



Kathleen C. Golas
Chairwoman and Chief Executive Officer

KCG:bdb



Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service

Suite 360 900 Asylum Avenue Hartford CT 06105-1904 203-244-2007

1988 CONNECTICUT LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Prepared By
Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service

December 1988

INTRODUCTION

The Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service (the Service) is required by Connecticut's low-level radioactive waste (LLRW) management facility siting law (Public Act 87-540, as amended by Public Act 88-361) to prepare a LLRW management plan for the State. The State siting law was enacted in response to requirements imposed on the State by federal law. As required by the siting law, the 1988 Connecticut Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Plan includes an inventory of LLRW generators, a description of the LLRW generated, projections of future volumes, an analysis of methods of disposal of LLRW and their costs, a transportation analysis, and a plan of action and schedule for developing a facility in the State. The Service will develop a revision of this Plan in 1989 and again in 1991.

LLRW is waste material containing radioactive isotopes, but it does not include spent fuel assemblies from commercial nuclear reactors, high-level waste, transuranic waste, or uranium mining and milling waste. LLRW includes a wide range of materials which have widely different levels of radioactivity. It includes materials such as protective clothing, filter media and laboratory trash that are contaminated with radioactive material. LLRW is generated in the operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants and from industrial facilities and institutions such as hospitals and universities.

Connecticut has initiated a process to develop a LLRW disposal facility because Congress made each state responsible for providing disposal capacity for the LLRW generated in the state (Public Law 96-573 and Public Law 99-240). If the State does not provide disposal capacity by January 1, 1993, Connecticut generators may be denied access to the three existing LLRW disposal facilities. If the State does not provide disposal capacity by January 1, 1996, the State must, at the request of a generator, take title to and possession of the generator's waste and assume liability for any damages incurred by the generator because of the State's failure to take possession of the waste when notified by the generator that it was ready for shipment.

With the encouragement of Congress, Connecticut and ten other northeastern states negotiated language for the Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Compact to undertake their responsibilities cooperatively, on a regional basis. Connecticut joined the Compact in 1983. For a variety of reasons, the only other state in the Compact is New Jersey.

To meet the requirements of the federal law, in December 1987 the Commission for the Northeast Compact, composed of representatives from Connecticut and New Jersey, designated both Connecticut and New Jersey as host states for "a disposal facility capable of safely managing an equitable portion of the region's waste." The Northeast Commission will decide what type of facility each state must develop.

Connecticut's LLRW management facility siting law went into effect in December 1987 with the designation of Connecticut as a host state. The first step in the siting process is preparation of a LLRW management plan. The 1988 Connecticut LLRW Management Plan has been prepared for the development of a LLRW disposal facility capable of disposing of all of the LLRW generated in Connecticut that requires disposal. The Plan is a first step in meeting the statutory and practical requirements for site selection. A Plan that meets the requirements for a disposal facility will also meet the requirements for any other management facility the Commission might direct Connecticut to develop.

The General Assembly has created a special fund to pay for developing a LLRW management facility in Connecticut (Public Act 88-243). Money for the fund comes from assessments on generators of LLRW.

Six State entities have responsibilities related to siting and developing a LLRW management facility in Connecticut:

- The Energy Division of the Office of Policy and Management (OPM) - coordinating the efforts and funding of the other State entities with responsibilities for development of a LLRW facility in the State;
- The Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service (the Service) - preparing a LLRW management plan, selecting a site for a facility, selecting a technology to be used for the facility and selecting a firm to develop and operate the facility;
- The LLRW Advisory Committee - advising the Board of Directors of the Service on the suitability of sites for a facility;
- The Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) - regulating the construction, operation and closure of a facility and issuing a permit for a facility;
- The Connecticut Siting Council (CSC) - regulating the selection of a site for a facility and issuing a certificate for a facility;
- The Department of Public Works (DPW) - acquiring the land for a facility, through condemnation, if necessary, and providing custodial care of the site after closure.

In addition to these State entities, the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) will have regulatory responsibility over siting, constructing, operating and closing a LLRW management facility in Connecticut. An operating license must be obtained from the NRC for a LLRW facility in Connecticut.

LLRW MANAGEMENT IN CONNECTICUT

LLRW was generated and shipped off-site for management by 26 Connecticut facilities in 1987. There are other facilities that generate LLRW in Connecticut, but only 26 shipped waste in 1987. Most of the others use on-site management techniques and a few ship less frequently than annually. The facilities, their generator category and the volume and radioactivity of the waste they shipped to commercial disposal facilities are listed in Table 1.

Table 1: CONNECTICUT LLRW GENERATORS WHO SHIPPED LLRW FOR DISPOSAL IN 1987

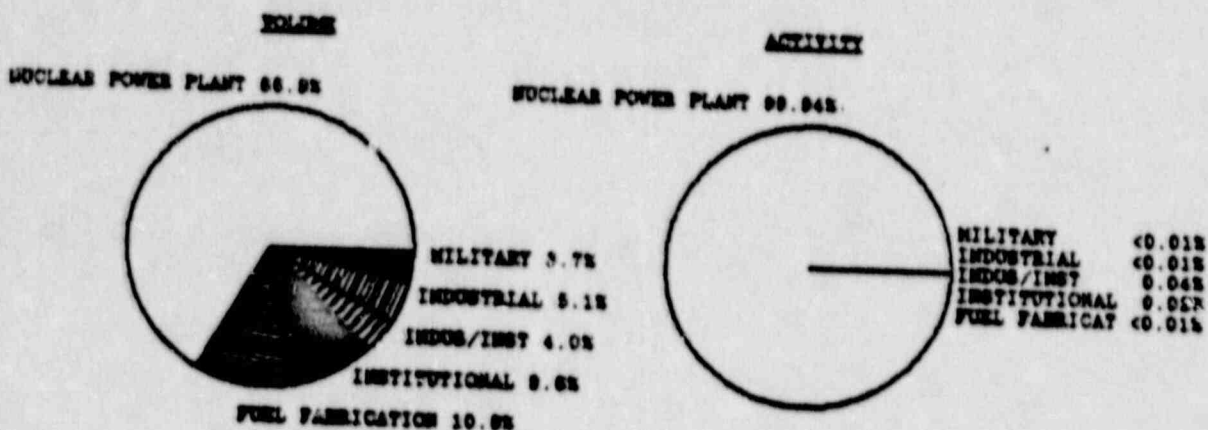
GENERATOR	CATEGORY OF GENERATOR	TOTAL LLRW SHIPPED TO DISPOSAL FACILITIES	
		VOLUME (Cu.Ft.)	ACTIVITY (Ci.)
Beechinger Ingelheim Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	INDUSTRIAL/INSTITU.	344.0	0.114
Bristol-Myers Co.	INDUSTRIAL/INSTITU.	487.1	0.867
Clairel Inc.	INDUSTRIAL/INSTITU.	4.7	0.014
Combustion Engineering, Inc. (Nuclear Products)	FUEL FABRICATOR	2,450.0	0.058
Combustion Engineering, Inc. (Nuclear Services)	INDUSTRIAL	2,182.0	0.186
Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station	INSTITUTIONAL	15.0	0.001
Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Co.	NUCLEAR POWER PLANT	11,710.6	544.380
Cyte-Roche Medical Laboratory, Inc.	INDUSTRIAL/INSTITU.	44.0	0.001
Hartford Hospital	INSTITUTIONAL	45.7	0.009
ICI Americas Inc.	INDUSTRIAL/INSTITU.	343.7	0.049
MicroGeneSys, Inc.	INDUSTRIAL	4.0	0.013
Millstone 1, Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	NUCLEAR POWER PLANT	12,828.0	505.168
Millstone 2, Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	NUCLEAR POWER PLANT	3,424.4	22,764.019
Millstone 3, Northeast Nuclear Energy Co.	NUCLEAR POWER PLANT	2,756.0	59.131
Norwalk Hospital	INSTITUTIONAL	184.0	0.003
Novo Laboratories Inc.	INDUSTRIAL	8.0	0.005
Pfizer Inc.	INDUSTRIAL/INSTITU.	570.0	8.285
Pratt & Whitney	INDUSTRIAL	142.5	0.015
Schlumberger-Doll Research	INDUSTRIAL/INSTITU.	22.5	0.000
United Nuclear Corp., Naval Products	FUEL FABRICATOR	2,500.0	0.092
US Navy Submarine Support Facility & State Pier	MILITARY	1,703.2	0.113
University of Connecticut	INSTITUTIONAL	267.2	0.093
University of Connecticut Health Center	INSTITUTIONAL	349.0	0.314
V.A. Medical Center Hospital	INSTITUTIONAL	46.0	0.038
Yale University	INSTITUTIONAL	19.0	0.000
Yale University	INSTITUTIONAL	3,467.4	3.457
TOTAL		45,914.0	23,886.125

Source: Survey conducted by the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service, 1988

In 1987, Connecticut generators shipped 45,914 cubic feet of LLRW containing 23,886 curies. For comparison, Connecticut generators shipped 55,700 cubic feet of LLRW in 1986 containing 7,773 curies.

In 1987, the LLRW was shipped to the disposal facilities in Barnwell, SC and Richland, WA. These are two of the three operating LLRW disposal facilities in the United States. Of the radioactivity shipped for disposal, 89% (21,240 curies) was from a small (57 cubic feet), intermittent source of LLRW. Figure 1 indicates the volume and radioactivity that was shipped by each category of generator in 1987. The category "Industrial/Institutional" is used to designate commercial firms whose waste is essentially identical to that generated by institutions such as universities and hospitals.

Figure 1: LLRW SHIPPED TO DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN 1987 - BY CATEGORY OF GENERATOR



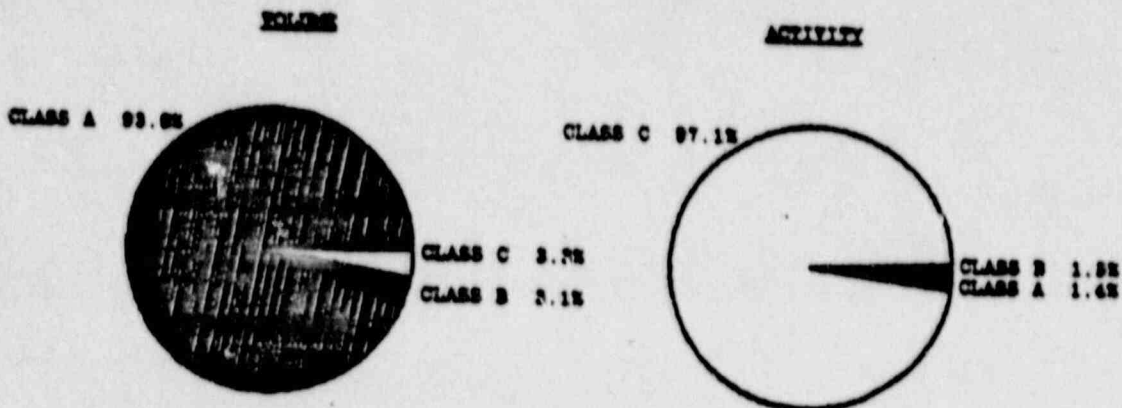
Source: Survey conducted by the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service, 1988

The NRC has established a classification system for LLRW that is based on the concentration of certain radionuclides in the waste. The length of the period of concern for each class is

- Class A - 100 years
- Class B - 300 years
- Class C - 500 years.

The proportions of Class A, B and C waste are depicted in Figure 2. While most of the volume is Class A waste, most of the radioactivity is in Class C waste. All of the Class B and C waste was from the four nuclear power plants in Connecticut.

Figure 2: LLRW SHIPPED TO DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN 1987 - BY NRC WASTE CLASS



Source: Survey conducted by the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service, 1988

LLRW VOLUME PROJECTIONS

A range of estimates of future volumes of LLRW that will be shipped for disposal was prepared. These included six projections representing different assumptions about when Connecticut's four nuclear power plants will be decommissioned and about volume growth rates for the various categories of generators. The volume projections range from a high of 9.5 million cubic feet to a low of 3.1 million cubic feet over the 50-year period from 1994 to 2044. The planned operating life for a LLRW disposal facility in Connecticut is 50 years.

The projections along with conceptual designs prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the buffer zone requirements proposed by the Connecticut Siting Council were used to prepare estimates of the amount of land needed for a disposal facility in Connecticut. Depending on the disposal technology used, a range of 114 acres for earthen trenches (sometimes called shallow land burial) to 240 acres for earth-sounded concrete bunkers is needed to handle 9.5 million cubic feet of LLRW. The range for 3.1 million cubic feet is from 66 acres for earthen trenches to 120 acres for earth-sounded concrete bunkers. Over 50% of the total amount of land is buffer area where no actual disposal will take place.

All six projections include the LLRW from decommissioning the four nuclear power plants. Three of the six projections assume the nuclear plants will be decommissioned at the current expiration dates of their operating licenses. The other three assume the power plants will operate until the last five years of the 50-year operating life of the disposal facility and that all four will then be decommissioned. Three different growth scenarios were used. One scenario used annual growth rates derived from short-term projections made by the generators ("modest growth" scenario). Under a second scenario, a 0% growth rate was assumed for each category of generator. The third scenario was based on a 5% annual decrease in the volume of waste shipped.

The largest volume projection produced by the six combinations of decommissioning assumptions and growth scenarios is 9.5 million cubic feet from the "late dismantlement, modest growth" case. The lowest projection is 3.1 million cubic feet from the "dismantlement at the end of current license, decrease in growth" case. By using the highest projection, the State can essentially ensure that it will not have to site a second facility for at least 50 years.

LLRW DISPOSAL TECHNOLOGIES

The LLRW disposal technologies covered in the 1988 Management Plan, and the ones analyzed by several federal agencies and private groups, are as follows:

- Earthen trenches;
- Above-ground vaults;
- Below-ground vaults;
- Modular concrete canisters; and,
- Earth-sounded concrete bunkers.

Of the five technologies, only two have been used for LLRW disposal. Disposal in earthen trenches is used at the three operating LLRW disposal facilities in the United States and earth-mounded concrete bunkers are used in France. The generic analyses of the various technologies to date indicate that all but above-ground vaults should be capable of meeting the performance objectives established by the NRC for LLRW disposal facilities.

The NRC and the DOE have selected below-ground vaults and earth-mounded concrete bunkers for development of regulatory guidance, additional analysis and the development and review of prototype license applications. These two technologies were selected because they are expected to be suitable for many parts of the country and because a number of states and compacts have expressed an interest in them.

While estimates of the future cost of disposing of LLRW in facilities using these technologies are very speculative, there is no doubt that disposal charges will be much higher than the current charge of approximately \$45 to \$50 per cubic foot.

LLRW TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS

The transportation analysis compares the number of cubic foot miles and the number of curie miles from the state's larger LLRW shippers to the center of each of the four geographic quadrants of the State, under two waste management scenarios. One scenario assumes that waste currently shipped to processing or treatment facilities in other states will continue to be shipped to those facilities prior to being disposed of in Connecticut. The other scenario assumes that those facilities will no longer be available and that all waste will be shipped directly to the Connecticut facility. This is a general analysis, but, given the fact that no site screening has yet been undertaken, it is appropriate at this stage of the facility development process. The transportation analysis is included in the 1988 Management Plan because it is required by the siting law, not because any actual site screening has taken place.

The results of the analysis are presented in Table 2.

Not surprisingly, under both scenarios, the quadrant center with the lowest number of cubic foot miles and curie miles is the Southeast one, the quadrant center closest to Connecticut's four nuclear power plants. The differences in cubic foot miles range from small differences in Scenario I to significant differences in Scenario II. However, in both cases the difference in curie miles between the southeast quadrant and the other quadrants is large.

Table 2: CUBIC FOOT MILES AND CURIE MILES FROM LLRW GENERATORS TO THE CENTER OF EACH GEOGRAPHIC QUADRANT

QUADRANT	SCENARIO I*		SCENARIO II**	
	CUBIC FOOT MILES (thousands)	CURIE MILES (thousands)	CUBIC FOOT MILES (thousands)	CURIE MILES (thousands)
Northwest	4,325	1,422	3,202	1,422
Northeast	4,364	868	2,264	867
Southeast	3,792	231	1,065	230
Southwest	3,823	1,114	2,552	1,113

Scenario Assumptions:

- * Waste currently shipped to processing facilities in other states will continue to be shipped to those facilities prior to being disposed of in Connecticut.
- ** Waste processing facilities in other states will no longer be available and all waste will be shipped directly to the Connecticut facility.

Source: Survey conducted by the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service, 1988

SCHEDULE AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Four milestones imposed by federal law govern the timeframe for developing a facility. The four are as follows:

1. January 1, 1990 - The Governor must certify that Connecticut will be capable of and will provide for the management of LLRW generated in the State after December 31, 1992;
2. January 1, 1992 - A complete application for a license for a LLRW disposal facility in Connecticut must be filed with the NRC;
3. January 1, 1993 - The existing disposal facilities are no longer required to accept waste from Connecticut generators;
4. January 1, 1996 - If Connecticut has not provided disposal capacity, the State must, at the request of a generator, take title to the generator's waste, take possession of it and assume liability for any damages incurred by the generator because of the State's failure to take possession of the waste when notified by the generator that it was ready for shipment.

Figure 3 presents the proposed schedule for developing a LLRW disposal facility in Connecticut.

Figure 3: SCHEDULE FOR SITING A LLRW DISPOSAL FACILITY IN CONNECTICUT
January 1, 1988 through June 30, 1994

ITASK	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
IPREPARE & REVISE MANAG. PLAN	-----0	-----0		-----0			
IDVELOP STATE REGULATIONS	-----0						
ICONDUCT SITE SELECTION		-----0					
IPREPARE ENVIRON. IMPACT EVAL.		-----0					
IDSELECT FACILITY DEVELOPER		-----0					
IGOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATION			-----0				
IACQUIRE SITE			-----0				
ICONDUCT SITE CHARACTERIZATION		-----0					
IPREPARE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT				-----0			
IAPPROVE SITE AND TECHNOLOGY				-----0			
IGOVERNOR'S LICENSE APPLICATION TO NRC					-----0		
IOBTAIN DEP PERMIT					-----0		
IOBTAIN LOCAL APPROVAL					-----0		
IOBTAIN CSC CERTIFICATE					-----0		
IGOVERNOR'S ACCESS TO FACILITIES ENDS						-----0	
IOBTAIN NRC LICENSE						-----0	
ICONSTRUCT FACILITY							-----0
IOPERATE FACILITY							-----0
IPUBLIC PARTICIPATION							-----0
IMOST MUNICIPALITY INVOLVEMENT							-----0

Source: 1988 Connecticut LLRW Management Plan, Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service, December 1988.

The first step in developing a disposal facility in Connecticut is preparation by the Service of a LLRW Management Plan. This document is a summary of the 1988 Connecticut LLRW Management Plan. The 1988 Management Plan was adopted by the Board of Directors in December 1988.

Now that the initial Management Plan has been completed, the Service will develop a Site Selection Methodology Report which will identify the appropriate and applicable site screening criteria in the State's siting law, in the regulations developed by the NRC, the DEP and the CSC, and in other applicable State and federal laws and regulations. The Report will describe how and when the criteria will be applied. This Report will be one of the most important documents prepared by the Service since it will guide the actual site selection activities. Under the proposed schedule, a draft of the Methodology Report will be available for public review and comment in March 1989. The Report will be published in final form after the Regulations Review Committee of the Connecticut General Assembly has approved the DEP's and the CSC's LLRW regulations. It is anticipated that this will occur by June 1989.

Through a variety of processes, including a solicitation for volunteer sites, a number of areas of the State will be identified as the possible future location of Connecticut's LLRW facility. From these areas, at least three sites will be given further consideration. This initial identification of sites is scheduled for completion by August 1989. After further review, at least one of the sites will be selected by January 1, 1990 for characterization in preparation for submission of a license application. Other sites will be studied to the extent necessary to provide sufficient information for a

comparison of alternatives in the environmental report. The Service will also tentatively select a disposal technology by January 1, 1990. The Service will voluntarily prepare an environmental impact evaluation that meets the requirements of the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act in conjunction with the selection of a site for characterization.

The Service will select a firm to obtain the required approvals for a facility and to develop and operate the facility. Under the proposed schedule, a request for proposals will be issued in July 1989 and the entity selected by January 1990. A public hearing will be held before the selection is completed.

The Department of Public Works will acquire the site selected by the Service for characterization. The DPW can condemn the property, if necessary. Acquisition activities should begin in December 1989 and are scheduled to be completed by June 1990. However, since the Service has the authority to enter private property to undertake the studies needed for site characterization, completion of the acquisition of the site can be delayed until the NRC issues a license for the facility without affecting other facility development activities.

The Service, with the assistance of a contractor, will characterize the site. Site characterization is at least a 12-month process of collecting and analyzing data on all aspects of the site. It is scheduled to begin in February 1990 and be completed by April 1991. The data gathered during site characterization forms the basis for most of the future actions on the site. A site characterization report and an environmental report, which includes an analysis of alternatives, will be prepared for the site. These should be completed by June 1991.

Based on the characterization report and the environmental report, the Service will decide whether or not the site still appears suitable for a LLRW disposal facility and the technology selected still appears appropriate. This final selection of the site and technology should be completed in July 1991.

To develop a LLRW disposal facility in Connecticut, approval must be obtained from the DEP, the CSC, municipal agencies and the NRC. The DEP permit application should be filed in December 1991 and the others will be filed by January 1, 1992 as required by State and federal law.

Under the Connecticut siting law, the CSC can overturn a decision by a municipal agency. However, to do so at least eight of the thirteen members of the CSC must vote to overturn the decision. For a LLRW facility proceeding, three of the members are appointed by the municipality in which the facility would be located and one of the thirteen is appointed by the adjacent municipality that is likely to be most affected by the facility.

All required approvals should be received by July 1993. After they are received, the facility developer will sign a lease with the DPW allowing the developer to construct and operate a facility on the state-owned land. The facility will be designed to operate for at least 50 years. Construction should begin in July 1993 and disposal operations should begin by April 1994.

Under the proposed schedule, the State will not have a disposal facility in operation by January 1, 1993, the date when the three states with operating LLRW disposal facilities can deny Connecticut generators access to their facilities. It is possible that some LLRW generators in the State may exhaust their on-site storage capacity before their waste can be accepted at the new disposal facility. This situation will be evaluated in both the 1990 and the 1991 revisions of the LLRW Management Plan and, if necessary, plans will be developed for meeting the needs of these generators.

The municipality in which the facility is located is entitled to a benefits package which includes an assessment on the gross receipts of the facility, a negotiated social and economic impacts mitigation agreement, authority to have its own on-site inspector paid for by the facility operator, a drinking water well testing program, payments in lieu of taxes and a property value guarantee program.

PUBLIC REVIEW OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

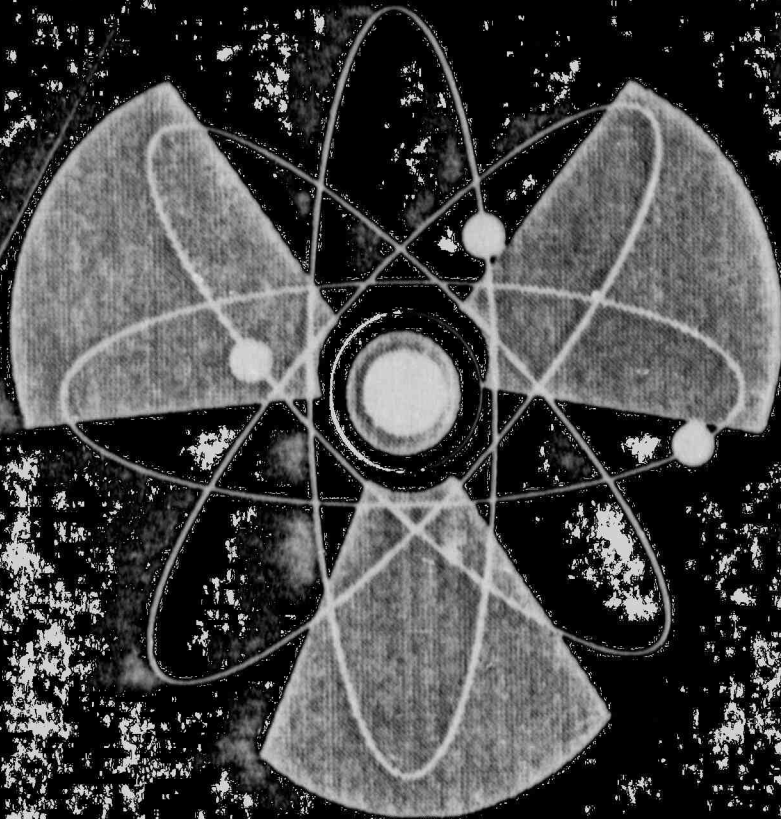
The Plan has received extensive public review and comment over the past year. It is based on information gathered and analyzed by Service staff and reviewed by the Board of Directors of the Service at ten public meetings and by the LLRW Advisory Committee at seven public meetings. It has been reviewed by the Comprehensive Planning Division of the Office of Policy and Management for its consistency with the State Policies Plan for the Conservation and Development of Connecticut (C&D Plan) and was found to be consistent with the C&D plan.

The Service held a public workshop and five public hearings in September 1988 to receive comment on the draft Plan. These meetings were attended by more than 130 individuals. Following the hearings, the Service accepted written comments on the draft until October 14, 1988. The Service has reviewed all written and oral comments received during the comment period. The draft Plan has been revised, where appropriate, in response to comments. The Board of Directors of the Service adopted the 1988 LLRW Management Plan on December 13, 1988. A response document specifically addressing the comments will be available in January 1989.

The Service is a non-regulatory, quasi-public corporation. In addition to its LLRW responsibilities, it has statutory responsibility to promote the appropriate management of the hazardous waste generated in the State. The Service's programs include long-range planning, research, technical and financial assistance, and facility siting. The Service's activities are directed by a six-member board of directors each of whom is appointed by the Governor, with geographic representation from the general public and the scientific and business communities.

Regulating the Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste

A Guide to
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's
10 CFR Part 61

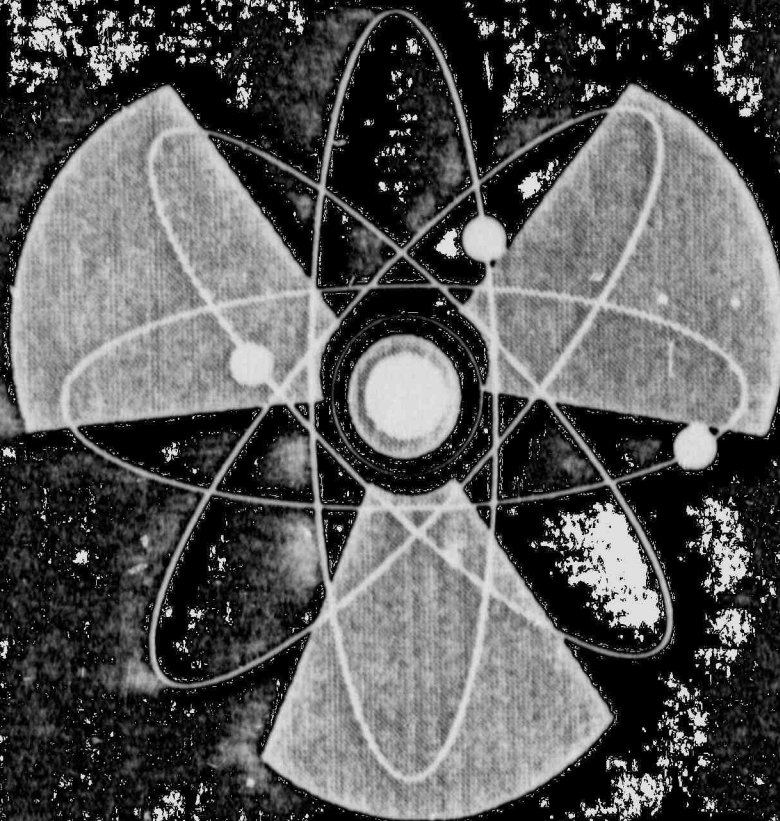


Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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Regulating the Disposal of Low-Level Radioactive Waste

A Guide to
The Nuclear Regulatory Commission's
10 CFR Part 61



Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

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