



**Department of Energy**

Idaho Operations Office  
West Valley Project Office  
P.O. Box 191  
West Valley, NY 14171

December 4, 1990

M-32  
PDR/LPOR

Mr. Howard J. Larson  
USNRC - ACNW  
Phillips Building - M/S P315  
7920 Norfolk Avenue  
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

SUBJECT: U. S. Department of Energy's Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Mr. Larson:

Enclosed per your request during the November 20, 1990 meeting, is a copy of the Notice of Intent for the U. S. Department of Energy's Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for environmental restoration and waste management activities. Also enclosed is a copy of the schedule for a scoping meeting in Newburgh, New York on January 8, 1991.

If we can be of further assistance, please contact P. Van Loan of my staff at FTS 473-4447.

Sincerely,

*Tom Rowland*  
T. J. Rowland, Acting Director  
West Valley Project Office

Enclosure

- cc: J. E. Solecki, DOE-ID (w/enc)
- T. W. McIntosh, DOE-HQ (w/enc)
- R. D. Hurt, DOE-HQ (w/enc)
- J. Roth, NRC-Region I (w/enc)
- S. J. Szalinski, WNS

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# memorandum

DATE: October 31, 1990  
SUBJECT: Newburgh, New York, PEIS Scoping Meeting

TO: P. Van Loan  
West Valley Demonstration Project

I contacted Tony Bindokas from the DOE-Chicago Office, which is the lead office for the Newburgh, New York PEIS Scoping Meeting, concerning "where" and "when" with regards to the meeting. Here's what he gave me.

Date: January 8, 1991


Place: Holiday Inn, Newburgh, New York  
Intersection of Routes 84 and 87, across from the Airport

Time: (Tentative Schedules for all Meetings)

8:30 a.m.	Media availability and registration
9:30 a.m.	Opening remarks by moderator and panel
10:00 a.m.	Comments (lunch and other recesses will be called by moderator)
4:30 p.m.	Media availability
5:00 p.m.	Dinner Break
6:30 p.m.	Repetition of opening remarks
7:00 p.m.	Comments
10:00 p.m.	Conclusion (if no more comments. Otherwise, may go later).

I asked if we should have somebody prepared to man a display table to answer WVDP specific questions, and he indicated that we should just have someone present in the audience who we could use as a resource as necessary. Sandy Szalinski indicated she would be there, and I suspect that her presence will be sufficient, unless she feels someone else ought to come with her. That's your call.

He also asked if West Valley had a public reading room, or somewhere they could place a copy of the NOI and any other pertinent information. Please get back with me so I can let him know. He needs to tell HQ so they can publish the locations in an upcoming Federal Register. Thanks for your support.

  
Paul H. Allen, Physical Scientist  
Environmental Restoration and  
Waste Management

cc: J. E. Solecki

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Intent to Prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement on the Department of Energy's Proposed Integrated Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program, and to Conduct Public Scoping Meetings.

AGENCY: U.S. Department of Energy (DOE)

ACTION: Notice of Intent (NOI) to Prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS)

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy announces its intent to prepare a PEIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321, et seq.), as amended, and to conduct a series of public scoping meetings nationwide. The PEIS will assess the potential environmental consequences of alternatives for implementing an integrated environmental restoration and waste management program.

The purpose of DOE's proposed integrated environmental restoration and waste management program is to provide a broad, systematic approach to addressing cleanup activities and waste management practices. The Department is committed to ensuring that potential risks to human health and the environment from the cleanup of contamination resulting from past operations and from future waste management activities are at safe levels. DOE is further committed to full compliance with environmental regulations and to a goal of completing environmental restoration by 2019.

INVITATION TO COMMENT: To ensure that the full range of issues related to this proposal are addressed, comments on the proposed scope of the PEIS are invited from all interested parties. Written comments to assist DOE in identifying significant environmental issues and defining the appropriate scope of the PEIS should be directed to Mr. Wisenbaker at the address indicated below. Agencies, organizations, and the general public also are invited to present oral comments pertinent to the preparation of the PEIS at the public scoping meetings to be held nationwide, as described below. Written and oral comments will be given equal weight.

Following the completion of the public scoping process, a PEIS Implementation Plan will be issued for public comment. The Implementation Plan will record the results of the scoping process and define the alternatives and issues to be evaluated in the PEIS. DOE intends to complete the draft PEIS in early 1992. Its availability will be announced in the Federal Register, and public comments again will be solicited. Comments on the draft PEIS will be considered in preparing the final PEIS, scheduled for 1993.

**DATES:** The public scoping period will continue until [120 days from the date of this publication]. Written comments should be postmarked by [120 days from the date of this publication] to assure consideration. Comments received after that date will be considered to the extent practicable. The public scoping meetings will begin in December 1990. The dates and locations of the meetings will be announced in a subsequent Federal Register notice and in local public notices in advance of the planned meetings.

**ADDRESSES AND FURTHER INFORMATION:** Written comments on the scope of the PEIS, questions concerning the program, and requests for copies of the draft PEIS should be directed to:

Mr. W. E. Wisenbaker, Acting Director  
Division of Program Support  
Office of Environmental Restoration (EM-43)  
U.S. Department of Energy  
1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
(301) 353-2950

For further information on the DOE NEPA process please contact:

Ms. Carol M. Borgstrom, Director  
Office of NEPA Oversight (EH-25)  
U.S. Department of Energy  
1000 Independence Avenue, SW  
Washington, DC 20585  
(202) 586-4600

**PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS:** Public scoping meetings will be held in the following cities beginning in December 1990. The dates and locations of these meetings

will be published in a subsequent Federal Register notice. This information will also be announced in local public notices before the planned meetings.

Oakland, California  
Denver, Colorado  
Washington, D.C.  
Tampa, Florida  
Atlanta, Georgia  
Boise, Idaho  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
Chicago, Illinois  
Paducah, Kentucky  
St. Louis, Missouri  
Las Vegas, Nevada  
Princeton, New Jersey  
Albuquerque, New Mexico  
Newburgh, New York  
Cincinnati, Ohio  
Columbus, Ohio  
Portland, Oregon  
Columbia, South Carolina  
Oak Ridge, Tennessee  
Amarillo, Texas  
Richland, Washington  
Seattle, Washington  
Spokane, Washington

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background. In November 1989, the Secretary of Energy established the DOE Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (EM) for the purpose of consolidating the Department's environmental restoration and waste management activities. In January 1990, the Secretary determined that DOE will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement on a newly proposed integrated environmental restoration and waste management program.

Some of the waste management practices that DOE and its predecessor agencies once considered safe and prudent under then existing requirements and guidelines have resulted in the need for remediation under applicable current Federal and state requirements and guidelines. DOE's environmental restoration activities include the assessment and physical cleanup of contamination at DOE installations

and other properties. Environmental restoration activities also include the decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) of DOE's surplus facilities. These facilities and properties may have contamination from radioactive, hazardous, or mixed (radioactive and hazardous) waste. As decisions are made for the handling of contamination at various sites and facilities, new wastes will be generated that will require management.

DOE's waste management operations include the treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of wastes generated by ongoing nuclear energy, energy research, and defense activities; by environmental restoration activities; and by other sources. These wastes include: high-level radioactive waste (HLW); low-level radioactive waste (LLW); transuranic waste (TRU); mixed waste (MW); greater-than-Class C waste (GTCC) waste; and hazardous waste.

The Affected Installations. DOE's environmental restoration and waste management activities occur throughout the U.S. The largest number of facilities that require environmental restoration or that generate or store the largest volumes of radioactive, hazardous, and mixed waste are located at these installations: Hanford Reservation (Washington); Savannah River Site (South Carolina); Oak Ridge Reservation (Tennessee); Rocky Flats Plant (Colorado); Feed Materials Production Center, Mound Plant and Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (Ohio); Idaho National Engineering Laboratory (Idaho); Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (California); Argonne National Laboratory (Illinois); Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (Kentucky); Nevada Test Site (Nevada); Los Alamos National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory (New Mexico); and Pantex Plant (Texas). The Appendix contains a listing of DOE locations where current environmental restoration and waste management activities occur that DOE believes are within the scope of this PEIS. Additional sites may be added in the course of the development of the PEIS.

The Regulatory Framework. Federal laws of major importance to DOE's environmental restoration and waste management activities include, among others, the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011, et seq.), as amended; the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) (42 U.S.C. 9601, et seq.), as amended; and the Resource Conservation

and Recovery Act (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. 6901, et seq.), as amended. The Atomic Energy Act requires the management, processing, and utilization of radioactive materials in a manner that protects the public health and the environment. CERCLA requires responses to releases or threatened releases of hazardous substances into the environment and establishes a process to clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites which may endanger public health or the environment. RCRA requires management of waste currently being generated, including the treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous waste, and cleanup of hazardous waste releases from past and present operations that pose a threat to human health and the environment. It is DOE's policy to apply NEPA to its waste management and cleanup activities. To minimize delay and duplication of effort in meeting these responsibilities, DOE is supplementing, where necessary, and integrating the procedural documentation and public participation requirements for CERCLA and RCRA to facilitate compliance with NEPA requirements (DOE Order 5400.4, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Requirements).

DOE environmental restoration and waste management activities are subject to other applicable Federal and state requirements and to enforceable agreements. Additionally, certain Federal statutes require DOE to undertake specific environmental restoration and waste management activities. For example, under Title I of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act, DOE must remediate inactive uranium milling sites in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency standards (40 CFR 192) established for that purpose.

Wastes are categorized in accordance with Federal statutes and regulations and DOE Orders. High-level waste is defined in the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101(12)). Low-level, transuranic, and radioactive mixed wastes are defined in DOE Order 5820.2A (Radioactive Waste Management). Hazardous wastes are those wastes that are defined as hazardous by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations implementing RCRA (40 CFR Part 261) and by applicable state regulations.

Current Practices for Waste Management. To date, DOE's waste management operations have focused on site-by-site treatment, storage, transportation, and

disposal of waste. Transuranic, low-level, hazardous, and radioactive mixed waste are generated at many DOE installations; only a few installations generate high-level waste.

DOE generates or stores high-level waste at four installations: the Savannah River Site, the Hanford Reservation, the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, and the West Valley Demonstration Project. To date, high-level waste has undergone only limited treatment. DOE intends to immobilize the waste in a stable, solid form acceptable for disposal in a geologic repository. Under current law, only one potential repository site (at Yucca Mountain, Nevada) for this waste is currently being characterized.

Most TRU waste has been generated at DOE's Rocky Flats Plant in Golden, Colorado. Transuranic waste is currently stored at several facilities including the Rocky Flats Plant, the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory, the Hanford Reservation, the Oak Ridge Reservation, the Nevada Test Site, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and the Savannah River Site. The Idaho National Engineering Laboratory has the largest management program for this waste. The Department is currently evaluating the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, New Mexico, as a potential disposal site for TRU waste.

Low-level waste requires relatively minimal treatment. Although in some instances other methods may be used, DOE currently disposes of the majority of its LLW in near-surface facilities, including installations at the Savannah River Site, the Oak Ridge Reservation, the Nevada Test Site, the Hanford Reservation, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory.

DOE Order 5820.2A (Radioactive Waste Management) requires that the DOE waste equivalent to commercially generated Greater-than-Class C (GTCC) waste be handled as a special case by each site. The Department is also responsible for disposal of commercially generated GTCC waste. DOE has developed a three-part strategy for managing this waste. The first phase would provide a storage facility for those generators that cannot continue to store the waste. The second phase would provide a central storage facility for all commercially generated GTCC waste.



The final phase would transfer the stored waste to a high-level waste repository or provide for the development of a separate GTCC disposal facility.

For hazardous waste, DOE's near-term objective is to treat the waste as it is generated, thereby minimizing the need for storage capacity. DOE disposes of treated hazardous waste in permitted DOE or commercial facilities.

Mixed wastes are generated at many DOE installations. Mixed waste may include high-level waste, transuranic waste, and low-level waste. DOE stores these wastes until they can be treated and disposed of in permitted facilities. The Department currently treats a small amount of MW by thermal destruction to eliminate some hazardous components. In addition, DOE treats some low-level MW by solidification.

The PEIS will address these practices and any reasonable alternatives that are amenable to environmental analysis. (See SCOPE OF PEIS, below)

Current Practices for Environmental Restoration. DOE will continue to seek, to the extent possible, to negotiate a comprehensive Federal Facilities Agreement with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the involved state to cover its remediation activities at an installation. Such agreements establish technical requirements and schedules for characterization, feasibility assessment and cleanup at each of the affected sites, and delineate the roles and responsibilities of each party to the agreement, to comply with the requirements of Section 120 of CERCLA. DOE is in the early stages of site assessment and characterization at many facilities. These initial activities are being reviewed in compliance with NEPA. DOE has determined that these early remediation activities are normally categorically excluded under its NEPA guidelines (55 FR 37174, September 7, 1990).

Decontamination and decommissioning activities have several objectives: (1) to maintain facilities awaiting additional D&D activities in a manner that protects workers, the public, and the environment; (2) to decontaminate facilities intended for reuse; and (3) to decommission other facilities in accordance with

requirements set forth in an approved environmental compliance plan. Currently, D&D activities are planned and executed on a site-by-site basis.

The PEIS will address these practices and any reasonable alternatives amenable to environmental analysis.

Need for an Integrated Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program.  
The fundamental goal of DOE's Office of Environmental Restoration and Waste Management is to ensure that potential risks to human health and to the environment posed by wastes under its jurisdiction are at safe levels. To help achieve this goal, DOE proposes to conduct an integrated environmental restoration and waste management program.

Historically, DOE environmental restoration and waste management operations have been conducted on a site-by-site basis. This practice has led to differing approaches to cleanup and waste management among DOE sites. DOE's recent consolidation of waste program responsibilities (environmental restoration and waste management) provides the opportunity to establish a systematic approach to programmatic requirements and practices.

Remediation and D & D activities result in large amounts of waste that will require management, in addition to the wastes generated from production, research, and other activities. Because environmental restoration activities will be a significant source of waste, cleanup and waste management activities are closely related. The resolution of certain key issues, such as future land-usability objectives, will determine the amount, type, and timing of environmental restoration waste being introduced into the waste management part of the system. Land-usability policy relates to cleanup standards and the degree of reliance on institutional controls for long-term health and environmental protection.

**PROGRAMMATIC ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT:** On January 12, 1990, the Secretary of Energy determined that a PEIS should be prepared for DOE's newly proposed integrated environmental restoration and waste management program. The Secretary stated that preparation of this PEIS will ensure that a comprehensive and

cumulative environmental analysis of waste management proposals and alternatives will be available to DOE decisionmakers and the public.

The PEIS will assess broad programmatic issues and integrated approaches to DOE's environmental restoration and waste management activities. DOE aims, to the extent this is feasible, for the PEIS to provide the primary environmental basis for selecting waste management methods and technologies and the locations at which they would be implemented. However, DOE does not intend the PEIS to assess impacts related to alternative choices of locations within a site. Such detailed decisions would be based on site-specific NEPA documents tiered to this PEIS. "

#### PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES:

SCOPE OF PEIS. DOE solicits public input on all aspects of the proposed program described in this notice. DOE plans to structure this PEIS in two sections to facilitate public review and comments. One section of the PEIS will focus on key environmental restoration issues. The second section will analyze reasonably foreseeable potential impacts associated with various waste management alternatives within the integrated program.

As discussed previously, current environmental restoration and waste management practices for which reasonable alternatives that are amenable to environmental analysis can be identified are within the scope of the PEIS. Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10101, et seq.), as amended, DOE currently plans to dispose of high-level waste resulting from Departmental activities in a repository to be developed for spent fuel from commercial nuclear utilities. In addition, under Section 213 (a) of the Department of Energy National Security and Military Applications of Nuclear Energy Authorization Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 7272, et seq.), as amended, the Department plans to demonstrate the disposal of defense transuranic waste at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, New Mexico. These decisions will not be revisited in the programmatic EIS. In addition, there is a national program, under Congressional direction, to address the management of commercial nuclear reactor spent fuel. The activities associated with that program will be considered in separate NEPA documentation

and not in this PEIS. Commercial LLW is not the Department's responsibility and therefore is outside the scope of the PEIS. Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Program (UMTRAP) tailings cleanup and disposal activities are within DOE's purview, but are expected to be close to completion prior to the issuance of the Record of Decision and will not be considered in the PEIS. The groundwater remediation activities associated with UMTRAP are just beginning, however, and therefore are within the scope of this PEIS.

PROPOSED ACTION. The proposed action is to formulate and implement an integrated Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Program in a safe and environmentally sound manner, and in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and standards. Alternative approaches are discussed below.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION ANALYSIS: NEPA requires DOE to analyze reasonable alternatives to its proposed actions. DOE realizes that in the current environmental restoration decisionmaking framework for remediation activities there are statutory and regulatory requirements that must be fulfilled. DOE will continue to follow established processes in conducting ongoing environmental restoration activities.

For example, the framework Congress established under CERCLA for remedial actions imposes a strong preference for permanent remedies that comply with all applicable and appropriate requirements established under environmental laws. Consequently, DOE's overall environmental restoration efforts have focused on cleaning up sites adequately for unrestricted future use. The framework also requires that cleanup requirements and remedies be selected site-specifically. This produces final decisions made both discretely and diversely.

DOE believes, however, that there are important national issues that it should analyze in carrying out its responsibilities. These issues include, but are not limited to, (1) the degree to which DOE should rely on proven technologies in contrast to making strong resource commitments to developing innovative technologies; (2) the manner in which DOE should manage wastes until adequate treatment and disposal capacity is available; (3) whether DOE's installations

should invariably be cleaned up for unrestricted use; and (4) the environmental basis for deciding cleanup priorities.

DOE seeks to develop and analyze programmatic alternatives that bear on these issues. DOE believes that important information on the costs and benefits of alternative program management strategies could thereby be obtained. DOE is especially interested in receiving public comments on these issues.

Decontamination and decommissioning activities are not subject to the decisionmaking framework that governs remediation activities. DOE proposes, therefore, to approach all D&D activities in an integrated, systematic fashion.

**WASTE MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS:** Waste treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal alternatives primarily depend on the waste category (such as radioactive, hazardous, or radioactive mixed waste). Alternatives will reflect centralized, regional, or installation-specific strategies. The analysis would provide environmental information for deciding which waste management capabilities should be established centrally, regionally, or at each site. Transportation of waste and the potential associated impacts will also be evaluated.

**NO ACTION.** This alternative would continue present practices. DOE would not adopt an integrated environmental restoration and waste management program. DOE would continue to operate its environmental restoration activities and its waste operations as discrete site-specific actions. If site requirements dictate the need for offsite or new facilities, management decisions would be made on a project specific basis.

DOE would maintain existing facilities for waste management operations. New waste management activities, projects, and technological development would be considered case-by-case.

**IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES:** The following environmental issues have been identified for analysis in the PEIS. This list is presented to facilitate discussion on the scope of the PEIS and is not intended to be all-inclusive or

to predetermine the scope. Therefore, DOE invites comments on these and additional issues relevant to this PEIS.

- (1) The potential impacts (both beneficial and adverse) to worker health, public health, and the environment under various alternatives for environmental restoration and waste management.
- (2) The potential impacts to workers, public health, and the environment under various alternatives from routine transportation of wastes and potential transportation accidents.
- (3) The development of needed technologies and methods for environmental restoration and waste management and the potential impacts (both beneficial and adverse) from their implementation.
- (4) Any obstacles to achieving full compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental statutes, regulations, and requirements.
- (5) The socioeconomic impacts of alternatives for dispersed, regional, and centralized waste management.
- (6) The potential impacts of applying various land-usability strategies to the cleanup of DOE installations and sites.

#### RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER ACTIONS:

Five-Year Plan. DOE issued a Five-Year Plan for Environmental Restoration and Waste Management (DOE/S-0070) in August 1989 that was subsequently revised, updated, and reissued (DOE/S-0078P) in June 1990. The Plan summarizes current DOE practices and identifies short- and long-term goals. The activities described are for the near-term (e.g., remediation of seepage basins at the Savannah River Site, and radioactive storage upgrades at the Kansas City Plant). Only general objectives, criteria, and guidance, in addition to those set in applicable environmental regulations and statutes, are specified for implementing environmental restoration and waste management activities on a long-term basis. For example, the Plan states that the majority of solid low-level waste generally will continue to be disposed of using shallow land burial, but recognizes that this may not be suitable for all locations. The Plan also states DOE's general intent that facilities and sites be returned to a condition suitable for unrestricted use, but recognizes that in-place remedies may sometimes be preferred.

The Five-Year Plan is not a proposal within the context of NEPA. Rather, it is preliminary to the Environmental Restoration and Waste Management PEIS in which DOE will evaluate integrating its long-term environmental restoration and waste management activities. The PEIS will specifically address the long-term goals and issues generally summarized in the Five-Year Plan.

As the Plan states, completion of the PEIS process may result in changes in specific programs, which would be reflected in future editions of the Plan.

Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Configuration Study. The Environmental Restoration and Waste Management Configuration Study is a strategic planning study for the long-term (the next 25 years). The study will support the definition of waste system configuration alternatives in this PEIS. DOE intends to issue the draft configuration study concurrently with the draft PEIS for public information and use in reviewing the draft PEIS.

Many factors influence the configuration and updating of DOE's waste management operations, including: (1) increasingly strict environmental, safety, and health standards and requirements; (2) facilities dating from the late 1940s to the middle 1960s becoming obsolete; (3) increasing costs to maintain and upgrade these facilities; (4) difficulties in managing widely dispersed waste storage facilities in different environmental settings; (5) potential changes in the locations, volumes, and types of waste to be managed, after consideration of a PEIS on reconfiguring (modernizing) the nuclear weapons complex; (6) availability of improved technologies; (7) population growth near once-remote facilities such as areas near Rocky Flats, Colorado, Fernald, Ohio, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and Livermore, California, which has led to local demands for restricting DOE operations; and (8) transition from waste accumulation and storage to waste treatment and disposal.

PEIS for the Nuclear Weapons Complex (NWC). In concert with the decision to prepare this PEIS, the Secretary decided that a separate PEIS on DOE's proposal to modernize (reconfigure) the nuclear weapons complex will also be prepared. The reconfiguration of the nuclear weapons complex would affect DOE's program

for environmental restoration and waste management because it would change the locations, volumes, and types of waste to be managed. The environmental restoration and waste management PEIS, therefore, will take into account, to the extent practical, the materials generated in the preparation of the NWC PEIS. Separate statements are being prepared, however, because the programs are driven by distinct missions, requirements, and schedules. If the PEIS on the NWC is not issued first, DOE will prepare a supplement to the Environmental Restoration and waste management PEIS, if appropriate.

**PUBLIC SCOPING MEETINGS AND INVITATION TO COMMENT:** DOE is committed to providing opportunities for the involvement of interested individuals and groups in this and other DOE planning activities.

DOE will conduct a series of public scoping meetings nationwide and invites all interested people to attend and to present oral comments concerning: (1) the scope of the PEIS, (2) the issues that should be addressed, and (3) the alternative integrated approaches to be analyzed in the PEIS. DOE also invites written comments.

Oral and written comments will be given equal consideration. Instructions for submitting written comments are given above. People desiring to speak at the public scoping meetings should submit their requests to do so to the contact persons to be designated in a subsequent Federal Register notice. Oral presentation requests for each meeting should be received by DOE at least two days before the meeting.

The meetings will be chaired by a presiding officer. They will not be conducted as evidentiary hearings. Speakers will not be cross-examined, although the DOE representatives present may ask them clarifying questions.

To ensure everyone an adequate opportunity to speak, five minutes will be allotted for each speaker. Depending on the number of persons requesting to speak, the presiding officer may allow more time for speakers representing multiple parties or organizations. Persons wishing to speak on behalf of organizations should identify the organization in their request. Persons who



have not submitted a timely request to speak may register at the meetings, and will be called on to speak if time permits. Written comments also will be accepted at the meetings, and speakers are encouraged to provide written versions of their oral comments for the record.

The public scoping meetings will begin in December 1990. Detailed information on the meetings will be provided in a subsequent Federal Register notice. This information will also be announced in local public notices before the planned meetings.

DOE will make a transcript of each meeting. Copies will be made available for inspection at the DOE Freedom of Information Reading Room (Room 1F-190), Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585, during business hours, Monday through Friday and in local DOE reading rooms. Locations of local reading rooms will be provided in the subsequent Federal Register notice regarding the scoping meetings.

**RELATED NEPA DOCUMENTATION:** DOE expects to prepare additional NEPA documents for implementing programmatic and facility-specific decisions based upon this PEIS. These generally site-specific documents will analyze future technology and siting alternatives for implementing DOE's environmental restoration and waste management activities. Their analyses will address such local concerns as floodplains and wetlands, historic and archaeological sites, land use, and threatened and endangered species. The PEIS will examine these issues only to the degree necessary for selection of an integrated program.

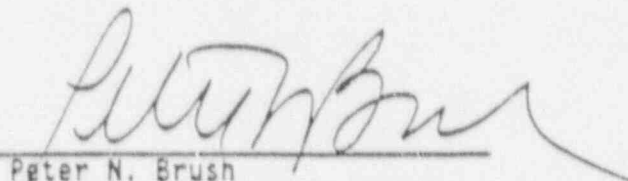
Interim Actions. DOE may need to conduct many diverse and discrete site-specific environmental restoration and waste management activities while the PEIS is being prepared. Many of these activities are required by Federal and state regulatory agencies under environmental compliance agreements and some are required by court decrees. DOE will have to determine case-by-case whether site-specific actions may proceed before the PEIS is completed. This will be done in accordance with all applicable requirements, including the test for interim actions found in Council on Environmental Quality's NEPA Regulations (40 CFR 1506.1 (c)).

Other. DOE has prepared, or is currently preparing, NEPA documents for many of DOE's site-specific actions. Examples of some major relevant waste management NEPA documents are listed below:

1. Final Environmental Impact Statement, Disposal of Hanford Defense High-level, Transuranic and Tank Wastes, Hanford Site, Richland, Washington. DOE/EIS-0113, December 1987. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC.
2. Final Environmental Impact Statement, Waste Management Activities for Groundwater Protection, Savannah River Plant, Aiken, South Carolina. DOE/EIS-0120, December 1987. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC.
3. Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement, Waste Isolation Pilot Plant, DOE/EIS-0026-FS, January 1990. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC.
4. Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Decommissioning of Eight Surplus Production Reactors at the Hanford Site, Richland, Washington, DOE/EIS 0119d, March 1989. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

These documents, the Five-Year Plan (DOE/S-0078P), transcripts from the public scoping meetings (when they become available), and other related documents will be available for inspection at DOE Freedom of Information Reading Rooms.

Issued in Washington, DC, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of October 1990.



Peter N. Brush  
Acting Assistant Secretary  
Environment, Safety and Health

APPENDIX : LOCATIONS OF ACTIVITIES EMBRACED BY THE PEIS

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Amchitka Island	Amchitka Island, AK
Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory	Berkeley, CA
University of California	Berkeley, CA
Atomics International	Canoga Park, CA
Laboratory for Energy-Related Health Research	Davis, CA
Sandia National Laboratory-Livermore	Livermore, CA
Lawrence Livermore Laboratory	Livermore, CA
Bayo Canyon	Los Alamos, CA
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center	Palo Alto, CA
General Atomics	San Diego, CA
Energy Technology Engineering Center	Santa Susana, CA
General Electric Vallecitos Nuclear Center	Vallecitos, CA
Rocky Flats Plant	Golden, CO
Grand Junction Project Office	Grand Junction, CO
Project Rulison Site	Grand Valley, CO
Project RioBlanco Site	Rifle, CO
Seymour Specialty Wire	Seymour, CT
Pinellas Plant	St. Petersburg, FL
Kauai Test Facility	Kauai, HI
Ames Laboratory	Ames, IA
Idaho National Engineering Laboratory	Idaho Falls, ID
Argonne National Laboratory - West	Idaho Falls, ID
Argonne National Laboratory - East	Chicago, IL
National Guard Armory	Chicago, IL
Palos Forest	Chicago, IL

APPENDIX : LOCATIONS OF ACTIVITIES EMBRACED BY THE PEIS (cont.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	Batavia, IL
University of Chicago	Chicago, IL
Johnston Atoll	Johnston Atoll
Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	Paducah, KY
Ventron, Beverly	Beverly, MA
Shpack Landfill	Norton, MA
W. R. Grace & Co.	Curtis Bay, MD
General Motors	Adrian, MI
Hazelwood (Latty Avenue)	Hazelwood, MO
Kansas City Plant	Kansas City, MO
St. Louis Airport Storage Site	St. Louis, MO
Mallinckrodt, Inc.	St. Louis, MO
St. Louis Airport Storage Site Vicinity Properties	St. Louis, MO
Weldon Spring Site Remedial Action Project	St. Charles, MO
Tatum Dome	Tatum Dome, MS
Component Development & Integration Facility	Butte, MT
Hallam Nuclear Power Facility	Lincoln, NE
Du Pont & Company	Deepwater, NJ
Kellex/Pierpont	Jersey City, NJ
Maywood	Maywood, NJ
Middlesex Landfill	Middlesex, NJ
Middlesex Sampling Plant	Middlesex, NJ
New Brunswick Laboratory	New Brunswick, NJ
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory	Princeton, NJ
Wayne/Pequannock	Wayne/Pequannock, NJ

APPENDIX : LOCATIONS OF ACTIVITIES EMBRACED BY THE PEIS (cont.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute	Albuquerque, NM
Sandia National Laboratory - Albuquerque	Albuquerque, NM
Ross Aviation	Albuquerque, NM
Project GNOME Site	Carlsbad, NM
Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	Carlsbad, NM
Project GASSBUGGY Site	Farmington, NM
Los Alamos National Laboratory	Los Alamos, NM
Acid/Pueblo Canyon	Los Alamos, NM
Chupadera Mesa	White Sands Missile Range, NM
Central Nevada Test Area	Central Nevada Test Area, NV
Project Shoal Site	Fallon, NV
Nevada Test Site	Las Vegas, NV
Tonopah Test Range	Nellis Air Force Base, NV
Colonie	Colonie, NY
Niagara Falls Storage Site Vicinity Properties	Lewiston, NY
Niagara Falls Storage Site	Niagara Falls, NY
Ashland Oil Co. #2	Tonawanda, NY
Linde Air Products	Tonawanda, NY
Seaway Industrial Park	Tonawanda, NY
Ashland Oil Co. #1	Tonawanda, NY
Brookhaven National Laboratory	Upton, Long Island, NY
West Valley Demonstration Project	West Valley, NY
Reactive Metals Inc.	Ashtabula, OH
Battelle Columbus Laboratories	Columbus, OH
Feed Materials Production Center	Fernald, OH

APPENDIX : LOCATIONS OF ACTIVITIES EMBRACED BY THE PEIS (cont.)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Mound Laboratory	Miamisburg, OH
Piqua Nuclear Power Facility	Piqua, OH
Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	Portsmouth, OH
Albany Metallurgical Research Center	Albany, OR
Universal Cyclops	Aliquippa, PA
Center for Energy and Environmental Research	Mayaguez, PR
Savannah River Site	Aiken, SC
Oak Ridge National Laboratory	Oak Ridge, TN
Oak Ridge Gaseous Diffusion Plant	Oak Ridge, TN
Y-12 Plant	Oak Ridge, TN
Pantex Plant	Amarillo, TX
Hanford Reservation	Richland, WA
24 Sites Covered under Title I of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act	Various Locations