

Meeting Minutes
U.S. Department of Energy and Oregon Office of Energy
Bi-Monthly Forum

September 26, 2000

Federal Building, 825 Jadwin Avenue, Richland, Washington

Distribution:

W. W. Ballard	DOE-RL	A5-12
M. L. Blazek	OOE	Oregon
D. H. Chapin	DOE-RL	N2-36
C. E. Clark	DOE-RL	A2-15
K. V. Clarke	DOE-RL	A7-75
P. F. X. Dunigan	DOE-RL	A5-58
D. Dunning	OOE	Oregon
O. A. Farabee	DOE-RL	N2-36
W. M. Glines	DOE-RL	A2-15
M. Graine	OOE	Oregon
R. I. Greenberg	DOE-HQ	
D. Henry	OOE	
J. S. Hertz	FH	A1-14
D. Huston	OOE	Oregon
M. K. Marvin	DOE-RL	A7-75
G. M. McClure	DOE-RL	A7-75
F. R. Miera	DOE-RL	A7-75
R. D. Morrison	FH	A1-14
N. B. Myers	BHI	H0-14
K. Niles	OOE	Oregon
S. N. Safford	OOE	Oregon
D. C. Ward	DOE-RL	A2-15
S. H. Wisness	DOE-RL	A5-58

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Meeting Minutes
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September 26, 2000

Federal Building, 825 Jadwin Avenue, Richland, Washington

Apprvl.: *Felix Miera* Date: 11/14/00
Felix Miera,
Oregon Grant Administrator
U.S. Department of Energy

Apprvl.: *Mary Lou Blazek* Date: 11/14/00
Mary Lou Blazek, Administrator
Nuclear Safety Division
Oregon Office of Energy

Attendees:

M. L. Blazek	OOE
D. H. Chapin	DOE-RL
K. V. Clark	DOE-RL
P. F. X. Dunigan	DOE-RL
O. A. Farabee	DOE-RL
W. M. Glines	DOE-RL
D. Henry	OOE
G. M. McClure	DOE-RL
F. R. Miera	DOE-RL
R. D. Morrison	FH
N. B. Myers	BHI
K. Niles	OOE
D. C. Ward	DOE-RL
S. H. Wisness	DOE-RL

AGENDA

DOE/OREGON BI-MONTHLY FORUM

September 26, 2000
3:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.
Fed. Bldg., Rm. 590-A
Richland, WA.

- | <u>#</u> | <u>TIME</u> | <u>SUBJECT</u> |
|----------|-------------|---|
| 1. | 3:00 | Introduction – Marla Marvin/Felix Miera/Mary Lou Blazek |
| 2. | 3:05 | FFTF – PEIS Oregon Public Meetings Final Report – Mary Lou Blazek |
| 3. | 3:15 | Tri-Party Agreement Milestone Status – Cliff Clark |
| 4. | 3:30 | Status Washington Attorney General FOIA Request and Oregon Letter – Dorothy Riehle (<i>By Phone – 376-6288</i>) |
| 5. | 3:40 | Monitoring Data from Hanford Fire – Dana Ward |
| 6. | 3:50 | Action Plan for “Done in a Decade” – Marla Marvin/Yvonne Sherman |
| 7. | 4:00 | Oregon Meeting with the Umatilla Tribal Council – Mary Lou Blazek |
| 8. | 4:10 | Discussions on DOE-RL NEPA Policies/Issues – Paul Dunigan |
| 9. | 4:50 | Oregon Grant Renewal – Miera/Blazek |
| 10. | 5:00 | Proposed Agenda, Oregon Hanford Waste Board Meeting, October 23-24 – Mary Lou Blazek |
| 11. | 5:10 | State of Idaho Oversight Monitor – Mary Lou Blazek |
| 12. | 5:15 | Action Items – Ron Morrison |
| 13. | 5:20 | Other Items of Interest -- All |
| 14. | 5:25 | Wrap-up and Next Meeting Date |

MEETING MINUTES, September 26, 2000 (Richland, Washington)

1. Introductions.

Steve Wisness was introduced to the attendees. Steve is the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE) acting Director of Regulatory Compliance and Analysis. Deanna Henry was also introduced to the attendees. Deanna is a Nuclear Emergency Preparedness Coordinator within the Nuclear Safety Division of the Oregon Office of Energy.

Action: D. Henry to be added to Tri-Party Agreement IAMIT and Milestone Review distribution lists (Ron Morrison actionee).

2. FFTF-PEIS Oregon Public Meetings Final Report.

M. Blazek reported that 20 focus groups have been conducted. Nine were conducted prior to the Environmental Impact Statement and eleven after. These focus groups have been an effective mechanism to bring out the opinions of stakeholders. A diverse group of people have been involved. One recurring theme which has emerged is that it is felt (by 30 percent of those involved) that not enough information is getting out to enable people to offer opinions.

The general results of the focus groups is that 45 percent are opposed to a restart of the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) with 15 percent in favor of a restart.

Oregon Ethics Commons participated as one of the focus groups. Oregon Ethics Commons has provided feedback that the Public Involvement efforts on this issue are a model for 21st Century Public Involvement.

A. Farabee stated that the meetings seemed to provide much more useful information than at similar DOE public involvement meetings. Also, it is planned to issue the final Environmental Impact Statement by December 26, 2000.

With regard to a request by M. Blazek for a copy of a "\$180,000 California Study for FFTF related isotopes" A. Farabee stated that the report is being prepared at Savannah River and is at least 4 weeks away from completion and may or may not be available.

A. Farabee inquired about comments, from the State of Oregon, on the FFTF waste minimization plan and stated that any input would be appreciated.

3. Tri-Party Agreement Milestone Status.

R. Morrison reported that the DOE and the State of Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) successfully completed negotiations on August 30, 2000 on a package of milestone changes. These changes were to Single-Shell Tank waste retrieval actions, and associated leak detection, monitoring and mitigation and Single-Shell Tank farm closure activities. A 45 day public comment period is scheduled to begin on October 2, 2000 see Attachment 1.

Ecology has also completed the preparation of an amendment to the existing Single-Shell Tank Stabilization consent decree. This amendment will be undergoing a 30 day public comment period beginning in early October.

A Tri-Party Agreement change request was approved on September 8, 2000 which established two new enforceable milestones for the repackaging and shipment of all "Rocky Flats Ash" mixed waste currently stored in the Plutonium Finishing Plant (Attachment 2).

Attachment 3, a listing of Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order milestones coming up in the next three months, was also provided.

4. Status Washington Attorney General FOIA Request and Oregon Letter.

D. Riehle, by telephone, stated that the subject documents are being reviewed by DOE-HQ.

M. Blazek stated that no response to the State of Oregon's request has been received.

D. Riehle responded that this is being worked on by DOE-HQ and that E. Ogbazabi is the contact.

M. Blazek stated that the State of Washington has been responded to and expressed frustration at the lack of communication from the DOE Headquarters on this issue.

5. Monitoring Data from Hanford Fire.

Wayne Glines was introduced to the attendees. Wayne is a Health Physicist for the DOE's Office of Site Services.

D. Ward provided a description of the mobile and fixed monitoring systems which were utilized during and after the Hanford wildfire. It was also pointed out that the U.S Environmental Protection Agency also performed monitoring.

W. Glines provided Attachment 4 and discussed the locations of sampling and monitoring activities. Over 500 samples have been taken since the fire, monitoring the potential for contaminant releases. Elevated plutonium levels were detected, well below the levels of potential health concern, and which persisted for only a short time.

M. Blazek asked if any information had been disseminated on these results?

D. Ward responded that there is a DOE web site dealing with this which provides updated information, and that regularly scheduled media events are being held in cooperation with the US EPA and the State of Washington State Department of Health.

M. Blazek provided a State of Idaho release (Attachment 5) on their fires which looks like a good product. She suggested that something similar on the Hanford fires would be a great informational tool.

D. Ward responded that Hanford could provide the data and information but, that it might be better if the State of Washington Department of Health issued it.

M. Blazek also offered that limited environmental information provided early on would be more valuable than volumes of analysis provided perhaps a year later.

W. Glines then discussed additional information on contaminant detection. Of the 76 total on site monitoring sites 34 showed elevated levels in the 200 and 300 Areas right after the fire. Two weeks later of some 82 monitoring sites, only 3 were still detecting elevated levels of contamination. The levels detected, while above normal, were still well below any regulatory concern. DOE is still investigating what the possible source of the contamination was (i.e. from Hanford or fallout from past atmospheric testing).

K. Niles asked if there has been any indication that the contamination is still mobile?

W. Glines responded that efforts are being expended to stabilize soils, and that he was not aware of subsequent elevated results during high wind conditions. DOE is still sampling and performing analysis. The State of Washington is also continuing their sampling program.

W. Glines provided Attachment 6 "Summary of DOE/RL Environmental Monitoring and Bioassay Data Associated with Hanford Fire" for information.

8. Discussions on DOE-RL NEPA Policies/Issues.

P. Dunigan provided Attachments 7 "Appendix B, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969" and 8 "Overview of Typical NEPA Process" and lead a discussion of each.

M. Blazek asked what section (of attachment 7) drives public involvement in the process?

P. Dunigan responded that public involvement requirements come out of the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and from case law.

M. Blazek asked why focus groups cannot be used as public involvement on an Environmental Impact Statement.

P. Dunigan responded that focus groups can be helpful but, may not be considered to be inviting the public at large. If anyone feels they were not invited they could challenge the validity of the process.

M. Blazek asked if a court reporter is required by law?

P. Dunigan responded no, but, it works best in a practical sense. Different methods have been tried with varying success.

K. Niles stated that when Idaho did the High Level Waste Environmental Impact Statement it was very structured. However in Portland the structure did not work for the small group. Idaho representatives said that the National Environmental Policy Act required all meetings to be the same.

P. Dunigan responded that the meetings do not necessarily have to be the same.

M. Blazek asked, if in P. Dunigan's experience, if rigid meeting structures specifically required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

P. Dunigan responded no.

6. Action Plan for Done in a Decade.

F. Miera stated that comments were requested by September 17, 2000 but, this is not a firm requirement.

K. Niles asked what specifically the public is to comment on, it is not at all clear?

G. McClure responded that any aspect of the plan is subject to comment.

M. Blazek stated that what is missing is how do we measure, e.g., by the public, DOE-RL progress and success?

G. McClure responded that a scorecard is being considered in order to get the results out to the public.

M. Blazek asked that whatever form it takes, a reporting frequency of every six months should be considered.

K. Niles stated that the missing component in the plan is acknowledging specific delays in the 200 areas are the tradeoff to focus on the river corridor.

M. Blazek reinforced K. Niles statement stressing that specifics are needed.

F. Miera asked that these comments also be provided in writing as part of the public comment process.

M. Blazek stated that perhaps workshops could be utilized to get the progress and information out to the public.

10. Proposed Agenda, Oregon Hanford Waste Board Meeting, October 23-24.

M. Blazek provided Attachment 9, a draft Oregon Hanford Waste Board meeting agenda and briefly discussed some of the items and personnel expected to participate.

9. Action Items.

New action items resulting from this meeting include the following:

D. Henry to be added to Tri-Party Agreement IAMIT and Milestone Review distribution lists
Actionee: R. Morrison

Provide State of Oregon comments on FFTF Waste Minimization Plan.
Actionee: K. Niles

Provide State of Oregon comments on the "Done in a Decade Plan".
Actionee: M. Blazek

Explore assistance with funding proposals for wildfire funding assistance.
Actionee: M. Blazek

Check on status of FOIA response to the Oregon request.
Actionee: F. Miera

See Attachment 10 for past action items and status.

12. Next Oregon/DOE Forum Meeting.

It was tentatively agreed that the next Forum would take place on November 14, 2000 at 3:00pm in Richland, Washington.

The Forum Was Adjourned.

Changes Proposed to Hanford's Tri-Party Agreement



Single-Shell Tank Waste Retrieval Actions, and Associated Leak Detection, Monitoring and Mitigation and Single-Shell Tank Farm Closure Activities

U.S. Department of Energy • U.S. Environmental Protection Agency • Washington State Department of Ecology

Request for Public Comment

We need your review and/or comments on proposed modifications to Tri-Party Agreement milestones, target dates, and associated requirements for initial single-shell tank waste retrieval activities. The proposed changes establish new requirements governing single-shell tank retrieval activities before September 30, 2006, and represent work necessary to begin to achieve compliance with federal and state hazardous waste requirements. These actions focus on the completion of one full-scale demonstration of retrieval technology, the initiation of a second full scale retrieval demonstration, and retrieval of wastes from a follow-on single-shell tank. These actions will remove to safe storage no less than 800 curies of long-lived radioactive contaminants. Out of date and non-enforceable schedules for this time period within the TPA are deleted.

The public comment period for these proposed changes is October 2, 2000, through November 17, 2000. Following public comment, appropriate modifications will be made. All comments will be considered and a response to comments document prepared before final decisions are made. Because these proposed changes to the Tri-Party Agreement are within the existing project schedule and expected funding, public meetings are not currently scheduled. Should substantial public interest indicate a need for meetings, the Tri-Parties will respond accordingly.

Submit comments in writing to:

James Rasmussen
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of River Protection
P.O. Box 450
Richland, WA 99352 E-mail: James_E_Rasmussen@rl.gov

Roger Stanley
Washington State Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, WA 98504
E-mail: rost461@ecy.wa.gov

Background: The DOE Office of River Protection's mission is to safely store, retrieve, treat, and dispose of Hanford's 53 million gallons of high-level and hazardous waste presently contained in 177 aging underground tanks at Hanford. These tanks are regulated under Washington States Hazardous Waste Management Act. The 149 single-shell tanks (SSTs) do not meet Washington Administrative Code / Resource Conservation and Recovery Act requirements because they do not have adequate leak detection devices and do not have a double wall to contain the waste. The tank waste was produced during World War II and the Cold War to process plutonium.

The proposed modification deletes general and non-enforceable schedules within the current Tri-Party Agreement, and replaces them with specific enforceable requirements. These requirements include technology development and demonstration activities for SST waste retrieval and transfer of waste from the SST system into DOE's double-shell tank (DST) system. These activities are critical to ensure the retrieval of waste from SSTs in a timely and cost-effective manner.

Initial Plan: The Hanford Site single-shell tanks contain approximately 35 million gallons of waste, which must be retrieved from single-shell tanks and transferred to double-shell tanks. In 1994, the Tri-Party Agreement (TPA) was amended to specify that DOE would retrieve waste from single-shell tanks beginning in 2003 and initiate retrieval from 10 single-shell tanks by 2006. Waste would be retrieved from the remaining tanks

by 2018. The TPA did not specify retrieval technologies, however, it did recognize that waste retrieval from aging single-shell tanks posed technical challenges including the potential for loss of waste to the environment. These challenges would require DOE to demonstrate alternative retrieval technologies and develop and test methods to detect, monitor, and mitigate potential leaks during waste retrieval. In 1999, DOE completed interim waste retrieval from tank C-106. This retrieval action resolved a high-heat safety issue and demonstrated the use of "past-practice" sluicing to retrieve waste from a single-shell tank.

The ability to retrieve waste from single-shell tanks is contingent on the availability of double-shell tank space. Initial plans for waste retrieval were based, in part, on the startup of a waste treatment facility that was scheduled for late 2002. Under that scenario, as waste was removed from double-shell tanks for waste immobilization space would become available to support single-shell tank waste retrieval. Unfortunately, the startup date for a waste treatment facility has been delayed until late 2007. This delay constrains the ability to initiate bulk waste retrieval from single-shell tanks (available DST storage space is limited).

Principal Issues: Due to limited DST storage space Ecology and DOE's Office of River Protection have agreed to retrieve waste from fewer SSTs that contain more hazardous long-lived radioactive waste, instead of retrieving waste from 10 relatively empty SSTs. The Tri-Parties' tentative agreement establishes a risk-based strategy and initial actions necessary for DOE to demonstrate alternative single-shell tank waste retrieval technologies. The technologies are suitable to use in suspect or leaking SSTs to minimize the potential for large leak losses to the environment, and to develop performance and cost data necessary for application to future retrieval actions. These initial retrievals also include development and demonstration of leak detection, monitoring, and mitigation methods. In addition to demonstrating waste retrieval technologies, the initial actions will focus on single-shell tanks that pose the greatest risk to the environment and on maximizing available double-shell tank space. These initial actions and the information they provide regarding the capability of a variety of waste retrieval technologies will aid the parties during the negotiation of Tri-Party Agreement commitments and future retrieval actions.

The New Strategy: Key elements of the proposed milestone change include:

- Implement a risk-reduction strategy for SST waste retrieval ("worst tank waste" first)
- Demonstration of single-shell tank waste retrieval and leak detection, monitoring and mitigation technologies.
- Transfer of no less than 800 curies of long-lived, mobile radionuclides into approximately 2 million gallons of DST space for retrieval of S-112 and S-102
- Complete construction for tank C-104 retrieval action which will transfer approximately 23,000 curies of plutonium {approximately 17% of the total plutonium inventory in SSTs} into approximately 800,000 gallons of DST space.
- Update of the tank closure work plans.
- Assessment of options to create more tank space.

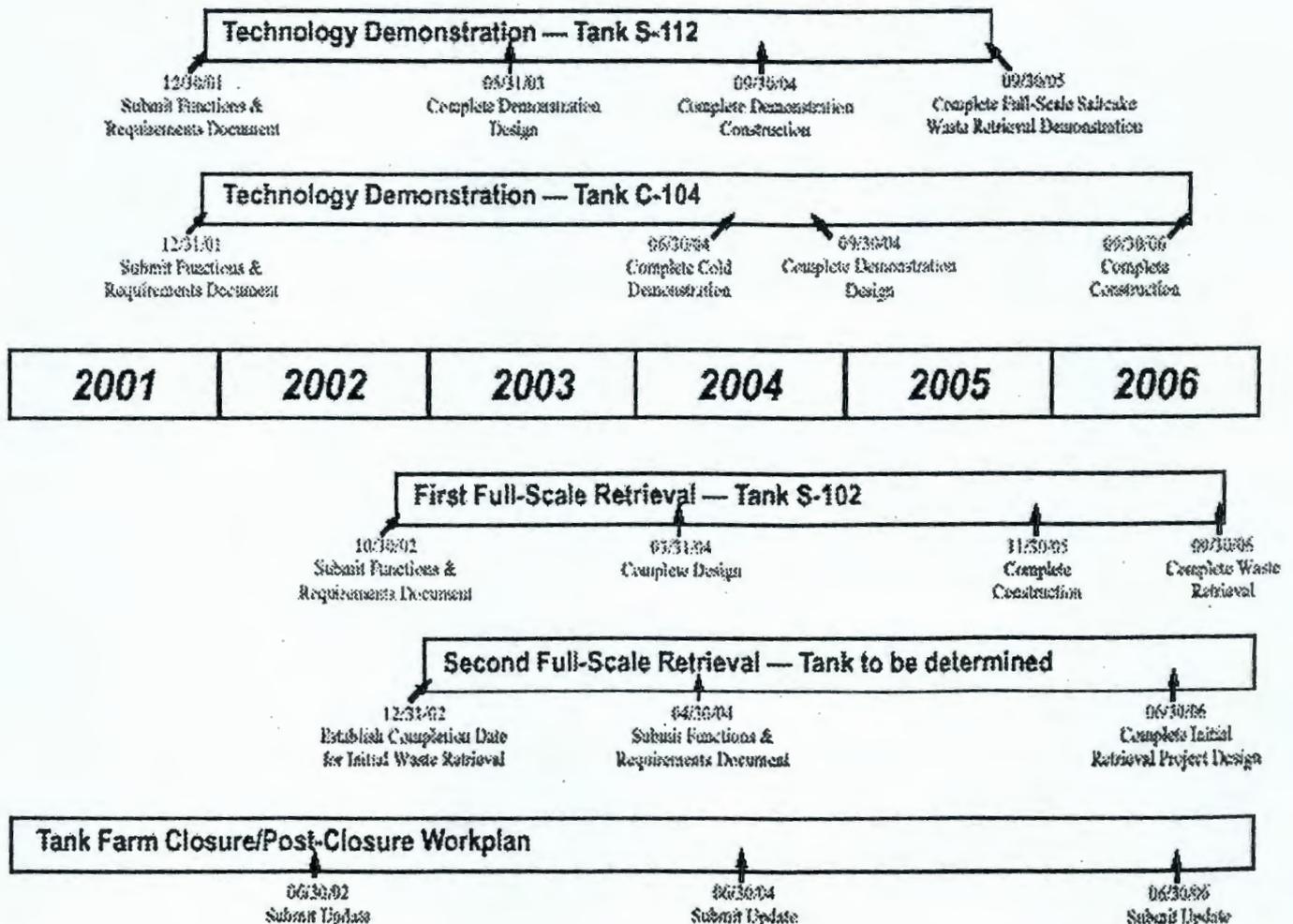
Future negotiations are scheduled in 2004 for SST waste retrieval activities after 2006. Information learned from these retrieval demonstrations will establish any appropriate schedule adjustments. Complete descriptions of the proposed milestones and specific information about the above items are available at Ecology and DOE websites

(<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/nwp/index.html>) and www.hanford.gov/orp/index.html) or at any of the Public Information Repository Locations listed below.

Public Information Repository Locations	
Seattle	Richland
University of Washington Suzzallo Library Government Publications Room (206) 543-4664 ATTN: Eleanor Chase	U.S. Department of Energy Public Reading Room WSU Consolidated Information Center, Room 101L 2770 University Drive (509) 376-8583 ATTN: Terri Traub
Spokane	Portland
Gonzaga University Tri-Party Information Repository Foley Center East 502 Boone (509) 323-3839 ATTN: Connie Scappeli	Portland State University, Bradford Price Millar Library Science and Engineering Floor Tri-Party Information Repository 934 SW Harrison and Park (503) 725-3690 ATTN: Michael Bowman
Hanford Cleanup Toll-Free Line: 1-800-321-2008	

For more information, call Suzanne Dahl, Washington State Department of Ecology, (509) 736-5705 or Bob Lober, U.S. Department of Energy-Office of River Protection, (509) 373-7949.

Proposed Milestones for Retrieval Activities



Change Number M-83-00-01	Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order Change Control Form Do not use blue ink. Type or print using black ink.	Date 8/31/2000
Originator _____ Phone _____		
Ecology _____		
Class of Change		
<input type="checkbox"/> I - Signatories <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II - Executive Manager <input type="checkbox"/> III - Project Manager		
Change Title		
Establish two new PFP interim milestones for the disposition of Rocky Flats Ash (M-83-07 through -08)		
Description/Justification of Change This change request deals only with Rocky Flats (RF) Ash that is currently stored at the Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) and has been designated as a regulated mixed waste. Continued on page 2.		
Impact of Change Approval of this change request establishes new interim milestones governing the disposition of the Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste located at PFP, and beginning of PFP TPA Section 8 Transition phase negotiations. On approval, Hanford Site planning and budget development documents (e.g., Multi Year Work Plans, Site Wide Systems Engineering Control Documents and Project Management Plans) will be modified as required. Continued on page 2		
Affected Documents The Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order, as amended, DOE's Annual Land Disposal Restrictions Report, and Hanford Site internal planning and budget documents (e.g., Agreement Action Plan, Appendix D, DOE and DOE contractor Baseline Change control documents, Multi Year Work Plans, Sitewide Systems Engineering Control Documents, Project Management Plans, and the Hanford site Intergrated Priority List).		
Approvals		
_____ DOE	<u>W. Wade Ballard</u> Date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved
_____ EPA	_____ Date	_____ Approved _____ Disapproved
_____ Ecology	<u>M. C. L. L.</u> Date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approved <input type="checkbox"/> Disapproved

Description/Justification of Change (Continued)

On July 6, 2000, USDOE submitted to Ecology a Part A application for the PFP Treatment and Storage Unit, expanding the existing Part A for the PFP Treatment Unit to include storage.

On August 15, 2000, Ecology denied USDOE's Part A application. The proposed revision expanded the scope of the current Part A to include storage of mixed waste from the cementation process and other packaging activities. Ecology made the determination that this was not the proper path to regulatory compliance.¹ The USDOE does not agree with Ecology's determination and is preparing a response.

However, USDOE and Ecology do agree that the Change Package is an appropriate compliance tool to use to move the Rocky Flats Ash to compliant storage at the Central Waste Complex (CWC). Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste will be managed in accordance with WAC 173-303-400, unless otherwise noted in section 1.

Impact of Change (Continued)

The parties agree to begin negotiations for the disposition of Hanford Ash mixed waste currently located at PFP by October 31, 2000. A change package for the disposition of that waste stream will be required by April 1, 2001. In addition, the parties will begin negotiations for the transition of the entire PFP facility beginning June 1, 2001.

Description of Locations Covered by this Change Request.

1. Scope

This Change Request covers all regulated dangerous waste activities required to repackage the Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste currently stored at PFP, and the subsequent storage and transfer of that ash to the Central Waste Complex (CWC). These activities will be conducted in PFP Bldg. 234-5Z. Repackaging and storage activities will be conducted in Rooms 170, and 192D. Glovebox HC-46F will be used for repackaging Rocky Flats Ash.

The management of Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste will be carried out in compliance with the applicable and substantive requirements of Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-303-400, except as noted below;

- Hazardous waste labeling as described in Section 5.

A compliant written operating record for the Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste will be maintained in accordance with WAC 173-303-380 during waste repackaging and storage activities at PFP and during waste transfer from PFP to CWC.

1. Ecology letter from Dr. Alex Stone to Mr. Steven H Wisness and Mr. Ronald D Hanson, RE "Hanford Dangerous Waste Part A Permit Application, Form 3, Revision 2, for the Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) Treatment and Storage Unit, dated July 6, 2000" dtd August 15, 2000.

2. Identification of Waste

The Rocky Flats Ash was produced at Rocky Flats, a product of incineration of combustible materials generated in the production and processing of plutonium. Rocky Flats Ash at Hanford was subsequently designated as mixed waste, to be disposed of in WIPP.

Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste is contained in 411 4 ¼ x 7 inch, standard industry 1.5 liter, double-sealed food-pack ("juice") cans currently being stored in the vaults at PFP. Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste comprises <.4 metric ton of the total Pu-bearing residues stored at PFP.

Ten of the Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste "juice" cans will be set aside in the PFP vaults to await verification sampling by a WIPP certified laboratory. The waste in the remaining 401 "juice" cans will be repackaged into approximately 280 pipe overpack containers (POC), beginning September 5, 2000, and transferred to CWC while awaiting transport to WIPP. (POC is a container engineered to provide appropriate spacing of and protection for transuranic wastes stored and transported to WIPP. The POCs are vented to allow escape of hydrogen gas and the lids are permanently closed at PFP to preclude intrusion).

3. Characterization and Sampling

Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste retained at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) has been thoroughly characterized, and the characterization data has been provided to PFP. The characterization performed at RFETS included Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) analyses to determine hazardous characteristics, metals, volatile and semi-volatile constituents. The Rocky Flats analytical data and process knowledge was used to designate the Rocky Flats Ash at PFP. Ecology has been provided a copy of the data package that supported designation of the Rocky Flats Ash. The Rocky Flats Ash at Hanford designates as a RCRA mixed waste and carries the waste codes D004-D011, F001, F002, and F005. Sampling and analysis will be performed to meet WIPP acceptance criteria.

4. Sample Selection

WIPP requires verification sampling from a WIPP-certified laboratory prior to accepting waste. The ten "juice" cans of Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste, identified through use of a random number generator have been set aside for WIPP verification sampling and analysis. A letter describing the requirement for selection of these cans, to be set aside for WIPP verification analyses, is in project files, and has been provided to Ecology.

5. Container Management

The Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste containers will be obtained from PFP vaults and moved to the HC-46F Glovebox in Room 170 of the 234-5Z Building. Each Rocky Flats Ash "juice" can will be put into HC-46F. In the HC-46F Glovebox each "juice" can will be opened, contents examined and blended with clean silica sand and graphite. The blended waste will be packaged into slip-lid (billet) cans. The blended Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste filled billet cans will be sealed out of the glovebox, safeguards labeled, and assayed via a Segmented Gamma Scanner. "Juice" can identification will be retained as the Rocky Flats Ash is being transported to the glovebox. The assayed billet cans will be placed into 55-gallon drums (POCS), which will be appropriately labeled to meet dangerous waste regulatory requirements. An operations log will track each step of the process. The plutonium content of the POCs will be limited to about 150 grams within the

packaged materials. Approximately 280 55-gallon drums are expected to be generated. When transportation from Hanford is scheduled, the Waste Receiving and Processing facility will package the POC drums in TRUPACT-II containers for final transport to WIPP.

6. Disposition of Waste (Interim and Final Locations)

Drums containing the blended Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste will remain within 234-5Z, Room 170, until they are moved to Room 192D for storage while awaiting transfer to CWC. Ten drums may be stored in Room 170. One hundred drums may be stored in Room 192D. Waste transferred to CWC will meet CWC's acceptance criteria and comply with applicable dangerous waste management requirements while awaiting transfer to WIPP.

Prior to waste transfer to WIPP, container headspace sampling and analysis will be performed, per WIPP requirements.

7. Schedule

The schedule and deliverables for performing this work are described in the M-83-07 and M-83-08 milestones below.

This change control form establishes the following two new interim milestones for the disposition of the Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste, and beginning of PFP TPA Section 8 Transition phase negotiations is hereby added to the TPA.

<u>Interim</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
M-83-07	Complete repackaging and shipment of all Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste currently stored in PFP to the Central Waste Complex for storage. Repackaging and shipment of Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste does not include those items identified as NDA standards or set aside for WIPP verification sampling.	April 30, 2001
M-83-08	Complete all requirements necessary to ship all Rocky Flats Ash mixed waste covered by this change package to WIPP.	TBD This date will be determined during negotiations for the transition of the PFP facility to begin before June 1, 2001.

Upcoming Tri-Party Agreement - Milestones And Targets

September		
M-016-13A	9/29/00	Initiate remedial action in the 100-FR-1 operable unit.
M-044-15D	9/30/00	Issue characterization deliverables consistent with WIRD developed for FY 2000.
M-044-16D	9/30/00	Complete input of characterization information for HLW tanks for which sampling and analysis were completed per WIRD, into an electronic database. Off-site access to the database containing tank waste characterization information will be made available to EPA and ecology.
M-045-02E	9/30/00	Submit annual update of SST retrieval sequence document for ecology approval.
M-045-09E	9/30/00	Submit annual progress reports on the development of waste tank leak monitoring/detection and mitigation activities in support of M-45-08.
M-045-50	9/30/00	Complete development of a spectral gamma logging baseline for SST farms.
M-046-00G	9/30/00	Double-shell tank space evaluation.
M-091-04	9/30/00	Complete construction of small container contact handled (CH) TRU/TRUM retrieval facility (s) and initiate (project W-113) retrieval of small container TRU/TRUM from 200 area burial grounds.
M-092-13	9/30/00	Submit 300-area SCW project management plan (PMP) to ecology pursuant to agreement action plan section 11.5.
D-001-05V	9/30/00	The percentage of pumpable liquid remaining to be removed (will be equal to or less than) 38% of organic complexed pumpable liquids.

X-032-20	9/17/00	Submit a written report to Ecology documenting actions in X-032-20 A, B & C
X-032-20A	9/17/00	I.D. all components comprising the DST system, based on the RCRA TSD boundary of the DST system incorporated in the final status, RCRA Part B Permit.
X-032-20B	9/17/00	Develop ultrasonic testing equipment, or equivalent technology, for assessing material thickness and defects of the predicted maximum stress region of the lower knuckle base metal of double-shell tanks.

Upcoming Tri-Party Agreement - Milestones And Targets

X-032-20C	9/17/00	Results of ultrasonic testing of the primary tank walls in two (2) DSTs not previously examined by U.T>
October		
D-001-06	10/31/00	Initiate pumping of tanks a-101 & ax-101.
M-093-09	10/31/00	Issue characterization deliverables consistent with WIRD developed for FY 2000.
D-001-00-R06	10/31/00	Quarterly report
M-083-07A	10/31/00	Begin ash negotiations
November		
M-034-16	11/30/9/00	Initiate removal of K West Basin SNF
M-046-01	11/30/00	Concurrence of additional tank acquisition
M-089-02	11/30/00	Complete removal of 324 building REC B-Cell mixed waste and equipment

Othello ■

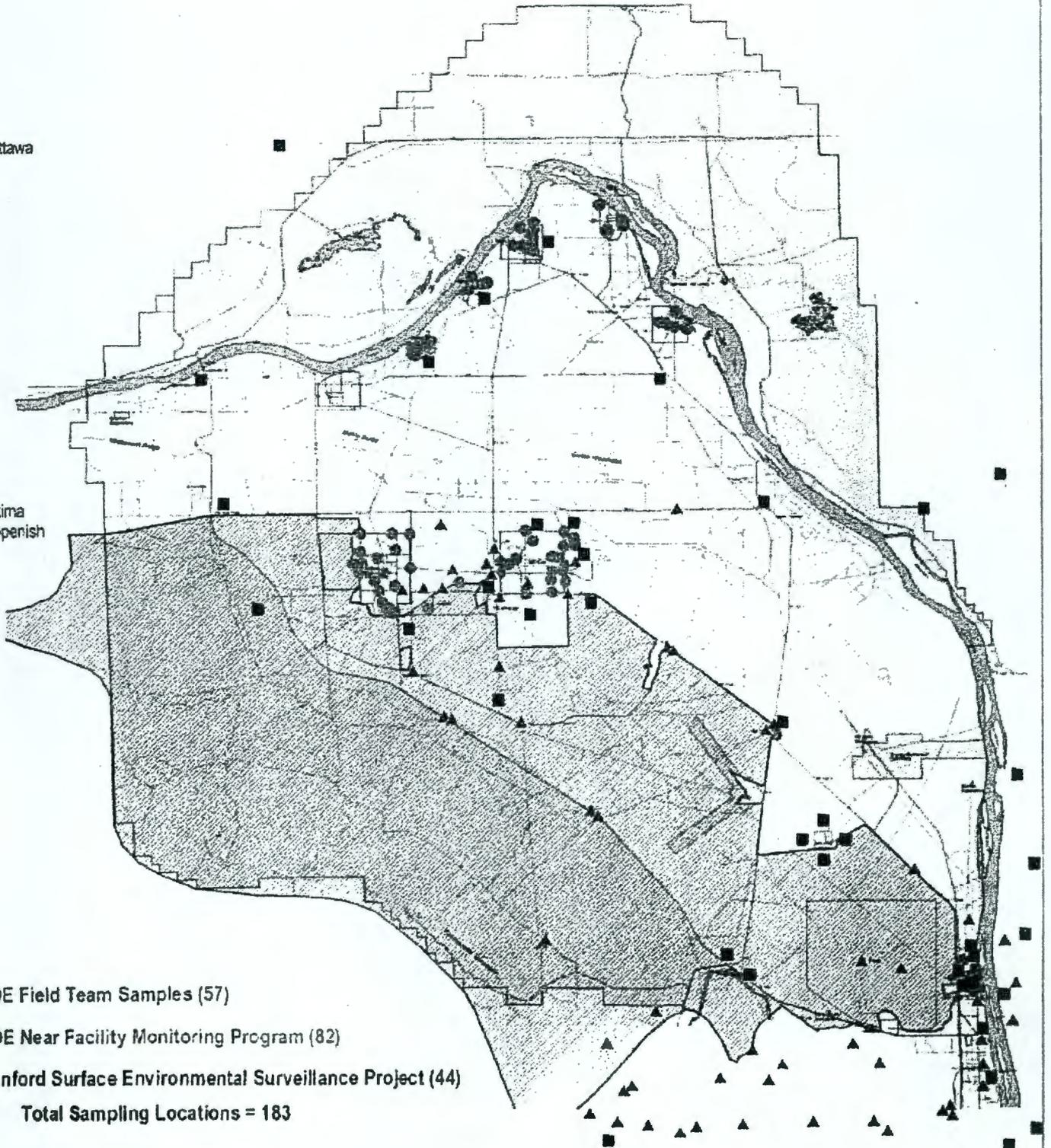
DOE Hanford Sampling Locations June 28, 2000 - July 1, 2000

■ Mattawa

■ Yakima
■ Toppenish

- ▲ DOE Field Team Samples (57)
- DOE Near Facility Monitoring Program (82)
- Hanford Surface Environmental Surveillance Project (44)

Total Sampling Locations = 183



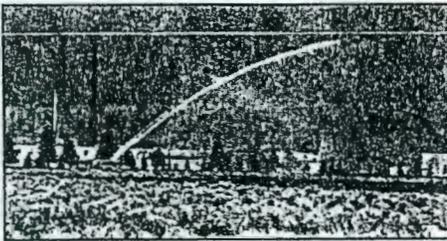
State of Idaho Oversight

Focus on Summer 2000 fires

Monitor

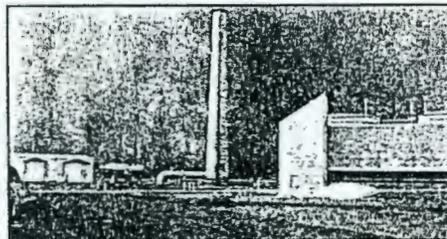
August 2000

Oversight finds no increase in radiation levels during INEEL fires, expects short-term spike in radiation from fires throughout region



INEEL firefighting efforts at the Test Reactor Area. The vegetation in the foreground is similar to what is burning in the distance.

Typically, fires in a high desert ecosystem like INEEL move quickly, but because there's not a lot of fuel, don't get super-hot, like some forest fires.



The building in the foreground houses the cooling tower for the Advanced Test Reactor, INEEL's only operating nuclear reactor.

The ATR was not operating during any of this year's fires. It had been shut down for routine maintenance. Had it been operating, it could have been safely shut down in less than a second (22 milliseconds, to be exact) and cooled down in 30 minutes, even if operators left the plant after the "off" button was pushed.

A 4-hour power backup is maintained at the ATR.

Photos courtesy of INEEL.

"All wildfires release radiation. . . based on our results from monitoring done during the fire, we expect recent INEEL fires to be comparable to other area range fires."

Monitoring results released by the State Oversight Program indicate that levels of radiation in the environment did not increase during recent wildfires at the INEEL. The watchdog program has results from gross alpha and beta testing and gamma spectroscopy, providing a comprehensive look at possible radioactive contaminants.

"Based on our knowledge of the fires' paths, the behavior of radionuclides in the environment, and the conditions on the site, we were fairly confident that these monitoring results would come up clean," said Senior Health Physicist Doug Walker, "but we want the people of Idaho to have the extra peace of mind that comes from independent monitoring results."

Real-time gamma radiation measurements during the July 2000 fires showed no increase above background levels—those expected from naturally occurring sources. Oversight records gamma radiation readings every 5 minutes from 11 locations on and around the INEEL using pressurized ion chambers, or PICs. PIC monitors give immediate results by radio transmission, but detect only gamma radiation. We have one set of data from PICs.

Throughout the year, Oversight collects airborne particles using continuously operated low-volume air samplers. We have a second set of data from this routine sampling.

In response to the fires, Oversight activated additional high-volume samplers designed to collect large volumes of air at 8 sites on and around the INEEL. We have a third set of data from this additional sampling.

Filters from the additional high-volume samplers will undergo supplemental testing at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency national air and radiation environmental laboratory in Montgomery, Alabama. This testing is not routine, but is being done to provide an extra level of confidence in the results. It will check for the presence of low levels of strontium and plutonium, and can take up to two months.

Slight Increase expected

Oversight expects to see slightly elevated levels of radiation at all of our particulate monitors over the next few weeks as a result of all of the wildfires in the region. "All wildfires release radiation" says Oversight Health Physicist Doug Walker, "Based on our results from monitoring done during the fire, we expect recent INEEL fires to be comparable to other area range fires."

The first monitoring post-fire results have borne out this expectation, with increases in both gross alpha and beta detection.

When vegetative cover is burned, dust containing naturally occurring radioactive materials from the earth's crust, such as uranium and thorium, as well as radionuclides from historic global weapons testing, is more likely to blow around.

Compare to July-October average background 1993-1998: **1.8** **27.3**
 Compare to range of background values 1993-1998: **less than 4** **10 to 65**

Sample Location	Collection Period		Sample Volume (m ³)	Gross Alpha Concentration (10 ⁻³ pCi/m ³)	Gross Beta Concentration (10 ⁻³ pCi/m ³)
	Start	Stop			
Routine Air Samples Collected on July 27, 2000					
Atomic City	07/20/00	07/27/00	976.2	1.5 ± 0.4	37.4 ± 1.7
Van Buren	07/20/00	07/27/00	982.7	1.3 ± 0.4	32.0 ± 1.6
Craters	07/20/00	07/27/00	938.2	1.6 ± 0.4	38.9 ± 1.8
Exp. Field Station	07/20/00		NS		
Howe	07/20/00	07/27/00	956.2	2.3 ± 0.5	43.5 ± 1.9
Idaho Falls	07/20/00	07/27/00	990.3	1.0 ± 0.3	20.3 ± 1.3
Terreton	07/20/00	07/27/00	1003.3	1.8 ± 0.4	35.2 ± 1.6
Fort Hall	07/20/00	07/27/00	970.6	2.5 ± 0.5	25.8 ± 1.5
Rest Area	07/20/00		NS		
Sand Dunes	07/20/00	07/27/00	996.5	2.8 ± 0.5	39.6 ± 1.8
Monteview	07/20/00	07/27/00	976.0	2.0 ± 0.4	34.5 ± 1.7
First Set of High Volume Air Samples Collected on July 28, 2000					
Atomic City	07/27/00 11:33 PM	07/28/00 10:38 AM	941.0	1.7 ± 0.5	23.3 ± 1.4
Idaho Falls	07/27/00 12:30 AM	07/28/00 9:26 AM	758.4	1.7 ± 0.5	21.9 ± 1.6
Main Gate	07/27/00 11:03 PM	07/28/00 10:21 AM	1055.3	2.5 ± 0.5	27.9 ± 1.4
Sand Dunes	07/27/00 9:40 PM	07/28/00 12:30 PM	1322.3	1.3 ± 0.3	23.5 ± 1.2
Terreton	07/27/00 9:09 PM	07/28/00 12:57 PM	1475.6	2.2 ± 0.4	26.6 ± 1.2
Second Set of High Volume Air Samples Collected on July 29, 2000					
Atomic City	07/28/00 10:40 AM	07/29/00 3:03 PM	2409.7	1.1 ± 0.2	20.1 ± 0.8
Idaho Falls	07/28/00 9:30 AM	07/29/00 1:02 PM	2150.6	1.0 ± 0.2	24.0 ± 0.9
Main Gate	07/28/00 10:25 AM	07/29/00 3:23 PM	2705.2	1.2 ± 0.2	17.6 ± 0.7
Monteview	07/28/00 2:40 PM	07/29/00 4:59 PM	2457.7	0.9 ± 0.2	19.0 ± 0.8
Sand Dunes	07/28/00 1:00 PM	07/29/00 4:34 PM	2574.5	1.2 ± 0.2	20.6 ± 0.8
Terreton	07/28/00 12:31 PM	07/29/00 5:22 PM	2400.4	1.3 ± 0.2	21.9 ± 0.8
Van Buren	07/28/00 11:32 AM	07/29/00 3:33 PM	2378.6	1.9 ± 0.3	21.2 ± 0.8
Third Set of High Volume Air Samples Collected on July 31, 2000					
Atomic City	07/29/00 3:05 PM	07/31/00 10:57 AM	3724.3	1.1 ± 0.2	21.0 ± 0.7
Howe	07/29/00 4:16 PM	07/31/00 12:12 PM	3991.0	0.9 ± 0.1	19.7 ± 0.6
Idaho Falls	07/29/00 1:53 PM	07/31/00 10:23 AM	3286.9	1.0 ± 0.2	24.7 ± 0.8
Main Gate	07/29/00 3:23 PM	07/31/00 11:11 AM	3160.8	1.4 ± 0.2	24.9 ± 0.8
Monteview	07/29/00 5:00 PM	07/31/00 1:00 PM	3735.6	0.8 ± 0.1	21.0 ± 0.6
Sand Dunes	07/29/00 4:34 PM	07/31/00 12:28 PM	3689.8	1.2 ± 0.2	24.0 ± 0.7
Terreton	07/29/00 5:28 PM	07/31/00 1:25 PM	3134.3	1.1 ± 0.2	26.4 ± 0.8
Van Buren Ave.	07/29/00 3:33 PM	07/31/00 11:29 AM	3729.9	1.3 ± 0.2	21.9 ± 0.7
Fourth Set of High Volume Air Samples Collected on August 2, 2000					
Atomic City	07/31/00 10:58 AM	08/02/00 10:12 AM	4010.1	0.8 ± 0.1	23.6 ± 0.7
Howe	07/31/00 12:13 PM	08/02/00 11:35 AM	4423.6	0.9 ± 0.1	22.5 ± 0.6
Idaho Falls	07/31/00 10:25 AM	08/02/00 3:17 PM	3141.9	0.7 ± 0.2	29.5 ± 0.8
Main Gate	07/31/00 11:14 AM	08/02/00 10:27 AM	3728.1	0.9 ± 0.2	25.5 ± 0.7
Monteview	07/31/00 1:02 PM		NS		
Sand Dunes	07/31/00 12:30 PM	08/02/00 11:02 AM	3555.6	1.0 ± 0.2	27.5 ± 0.8
Terreton	07/31/00 1:27 PM	08/02/00 10:18 AM	3427.0	1.3 ± 0.2	30.4 ± 0.8
Van Buren Ave.	07/31/00 11:31 AM	08/02/00 12:08 PM	4127.6	1.1 ± 0.2	24.6 ± 0.7

Compare this number with the averages listed above. →

The numbers circled in yellow represent a statistical uncertainty level. There will always be some uncertainty in radiation measurements.

Note: NS = No Sample (Exp. Field Station and the Big Lost River Rest Area lost power during the fires.)
 Uncertainties expressed at 2 Sigma. 10⁻³pCi = 0.001 picocurie; or 0.0000000000000001 curie

Making sense of monitoring results

“... results from Oversight’s fire-related sampling are consistent with background concentrations for alpha, beta and gamma radioactivity...”

Routine air samples

Day in and day out, twelve months a year, Oversight samplers pull air through filters at an average flow rate of 4 cubic feet per minute. Analysis of these filters identifies the types and amount of radionuclides in the air.

Once a week, usually on Thursday, these filters are collected from the samplers and a new filter is placed in the sampler. Analysis of filters collected on Thurs., July 27, the day after the INEEL’s first fires, showed no increase in radioactivity above the normally occurring “background” concentrations. Because of the fire, power was lost at the Big Lost River Rest Area and Experimental Field Station on Wednesday, so samples were not obtained from these two locations until the following Thursday.

Air filters from these routine low-volume samplers were first analyzed using gamma spectroscopy, a process which identifies individual gamma-emitting radionuclides. No man-made gamma-emitting radionuclides were detected.

The filters were again analyzed on Monday, August 1, for alpha and beta radioactivity. Typically, gross alpha and beta measurements are performed after sufficient time (typically 4 to 5 days) allowing for the decay of naturally occurring, short-lived products of radon.

High-volume air samplers

High-volume air samplers filter a large volume of air in a short period of time, typically about 40 cubic feet per minute. At that rate, it takes a high-volume sampler only a day to filter the amount of air filtered by a low-volume sampler in a week.

Oversight maintains a network of high-volume samplers that can be turned on to collect data in the event of an emergency.

As with the routine filters, these samples were screened for gamma-emitting radionuclides and then analyzed for gross alpha and beta radioactivity. These filters have been sent to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency laboratory, which can detect smaller amounts of strontium and plutonium.

Putting these results in context

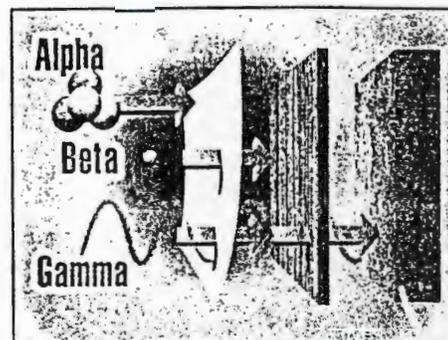
Results reported for the low-volume routine and high-volume additional air samplers are consistent with historical background levels of alpha, and beta radioactivity in the air. These data are printed at the top of the chart on the opposite page, so you can compare each result with background levels.

Results from Oversight’s fire-related sampling are consistent with background concentrations for alpha, beta and gamma radioactivity.

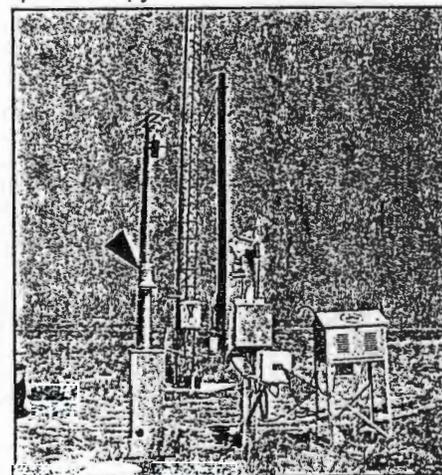
An important caveat

“The results we have received so far have been reassuring” says Walker. “But I want to remind people that all wildfires release some radiation, and we’ll be seeing that in our monitoring results over the next few weeks. If our monitoring network extended across the state, we’d see this in Twin Falls, Boise, Lewiston, and Couer d’Alene from all of the fires burning throughout the region. But we’ll double-check all of our results to be sure there aren’t additional impacts from the INEEL.”

“...all wildfires release some radiation, and we’ll be seeing that in our monitoring results over the next few weeks...”



Several types of monitors are used to detect radiation, and these monitors detect different types of radiation. A PIC detects gamma radiation, and filters from high and low volume samplers can be analyzed for alpha and beta radiation, then analyzed for gamma radiation using gamma spectroscopy.



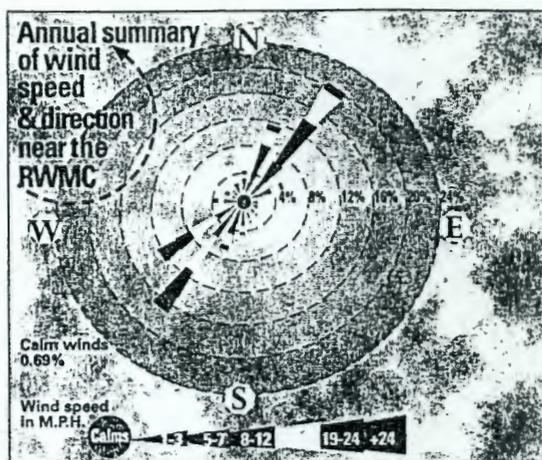
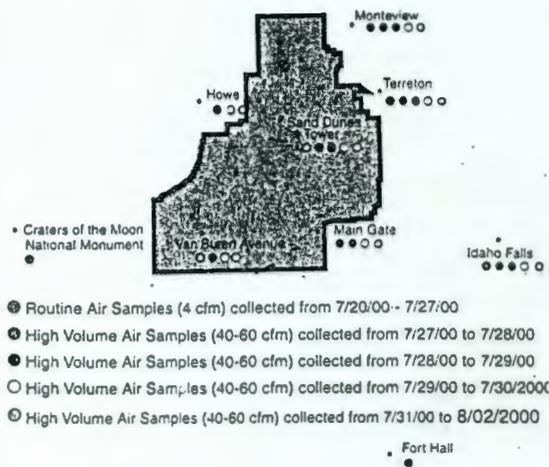
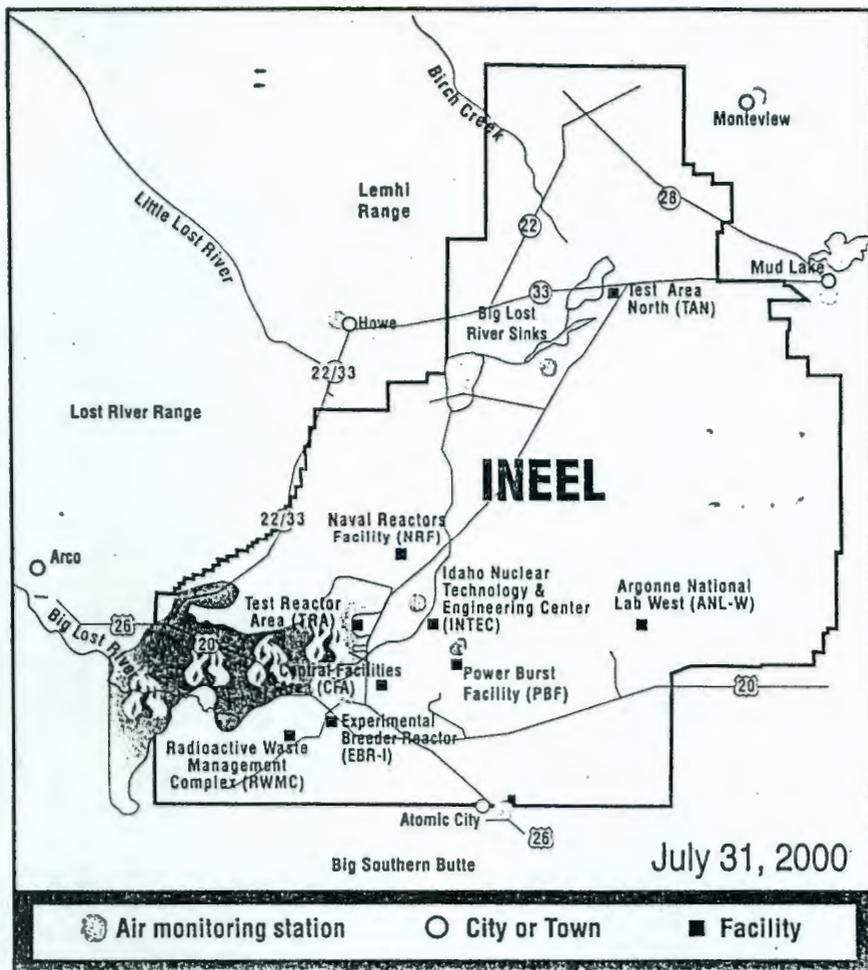
Oversight's monitoring complex at Sand Dunes, near the north entrance to the site.

The red arrow points to the PIC, which measures gamma radiation and gives immediate results.

The orange arrow points to the high volume particulate sampler, and the purple arrow points to the low-volume particulate sampler. This sampler is part of Oversight's ongoing surveillance program, so it runs all the time.

These three types of monitors gave us three sets of data during the fires. We will continue to collect data after the fires, including that logged by dosimeters located around the site and samplers from our super-high volume air monitor we have deployed at the Lost River rest area on the site.

You oughtta be in pictures: fires, monitoring locations, and wind direction



Did the fire burn through contaminated areas? It depends on how "contamination" is defined.

The fire burned through areas of unexploded ammunition from when the Navy used the area as a gunnery range. It also burned through areas containing low levels of radioactive contamination.

However, the U.S. EPA, DOE, and State DEQ investigated the areas in question several years ago and determined that no cleanup was necessary because radioactive contamination levels were very low.

In this Issue

Results of fire-related monitoring: Overview..... 1

Making sense of the results..... 2

Chart: monitoring results..... 3

Where fires burned, wind direction & speed, monitoring sites..... 4

Focus on Fires

OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
TRANSPORT SAFETY ANALYST KEN NILES
NUCLEAR WASTE PROGRAM
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SUMMARY OF DOE/RL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AND BIOASSAY DATA ASSOCIATED WITH HANFORD FIRE

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

- Three different sets of environmental monitoring data
 - DOE field teams (3) collected samples on and off the Hanford site during the fire.
 - The Near Facility Monitoring Program (NFMP) is an established air-monitoring network entirely on site with locations adjacent to major nuclear facilities or activities.
 - The Hanford Surface Environmental Surveillance Project (HSESP) has established air-monitoring stations both on and off the Hanford. The majority of these stations are located on the site perimeter or off site, including distant communities, e.g., Yakima.

- The following table provides summary environmental monitoring data to date:

DATA SET	# OF LOCATIONS	# OF SAMPLES	RESULTS
Field Teams	57	57 Air 7 Soil 12 Vegetation 39 Wipes 115 Total	All results were less than field instrument detection levels. Follow-up lab analyses showed no significant results.
NFMP	82	238 Air	37 elevated gross alpha results 13 positive Pu-239/240 results (composite analyses) – all below EPA NESHAPS level
HSESP	45	147 Air	All results consistent with previous levels
TOTAL	184	500	No result above any regulatory limit

BIOASSAY DATA

- Bioassay services were offered to all Hanford and non-Hanford firefighters. Summary of bioassay data is given below:

GROUP	KITS SENT	KITS RECD	RESULTS
Hanford	53	44	42 kits analyzed – all below detection levels
Non-Hanford	137	59	10 kits analyzed – all below detection levels
TOTAL	190	103	52 – no detectable results

ON-GOING ACTIONS

- Additional composite analyses for Pu/U/Sr for from both the NFMP and the HSESP are still being processed. Final results are not expected until the 3rd week of October.
- Several air samples were taken during the recent range fire near Mabton. Analyses of these samples are still in progress. These results will be compared with Hanford fire air sampling results.
- Efforts are underway to design sampling and analysis plan to determine Pu-239/Pu-240 ratio. This result could help explain origin of airborne Pu detected during Hanford fire.
- Analyses of firefighters' bioassay kits continue. Eighty-seven (87) kits remain to be returned. There is still an opportunity for additional requests from firefighters.

NON-DOE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING DATA

- The EPA performed air monitoring in communities surrounding the Hanford site during the 2-3 days immediately following the fire. The following table provides a summary of the EPA data:

LOCATIONS	# OF SAMPLES	RESULTS
23	61	6 positive Pu-239/240 results -- all below EPA NESHAPS level

- The Washington State Department of Health (WDOH) performed environmental sampling during and after the fire, both on and off the Hanford site. The following table provides a summary of the WDOH data:

LOCATIONS	# OF SAMPLES	RESULTS
30 - 40	15 Air 27 Vegetation 1 Soil 4 Wipes 47 Total	1 air sample showed slightly elevated Sr-90 result

Appendix B

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969, as amended (Pub. L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January 1, 1970, as amended by Pub. L. 94-52, July 3, 1975, Pub. L. 94-83, August 9, 1975, and Pub. L. 97-258, § 4(b), Sept. 13, 1982)

An Act to establish a national policy for the environment, to provide for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "National Environmental Policy Act of 1969."

PURPOSE

Sec. 2 [42 USC § 4321]. The purposes of this Act are: To declare a national policy which will encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man; to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation; and to establish a Council on Environmental Quality.

TITLE I

Congressional Declaration of National Environmental Policy

Sec. 101 [42 USC § 4331].

(a) The Congress, recognizing the profound impact of man's activity on the interrelations of all components of the natural environment, particularly the profound influences of population growth, high-density urbanization, industrial expansion, resource exploitation, and new and expanding technological advances and recognizing further the critical importance of restoring and maintaining environmental quality to the overall welfare and development of man, declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations, to use all practicable means and measures, including financial and technical assistance, in a manner calculated to foster and promote the general welfare, to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.

(b) In order to carry out the policy set forth in this Act, it is the continuing responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and coordinate Federal plans, functions, programs, and resources to the end that the Nation may —

- (1) fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
- (2) assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive, and aesthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

(3) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

(4) preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity, and variety of individual choice;

(5) achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

(6) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

(c) The Congress recognizes that each person should enjoy a healthful environment and that each person has a responsibility to contribute to the preservation and enhancement of the environment.

Sec. 102 [42 USC § 4332]. The Congress authorizes and directs that, to the fullest extent possible: (1) the policies, regulations, and public laws of the United States shall be interpreted and administered in accordance with the policies set forth in this Act, and (2) all agencies of the Federal Government shall —

(A) utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach which will insure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in planning and in decisionmaking which may have an impact on man's environment;

(B) identify and develop methods and procedures, in consultation with the Council on Environmental Quality established by title II of this Act, which will insure that presently unquantified environmental amenities and values may be given appropriate consideration in decisionmaking along with economic and technical considerations;

(C) include in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment, a detailed statement by the responsible official on —

(i) the environmental impact of the proposed action,

(ii) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented,

(iii) alternatives to the proposed action,

(iv) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, and

(v) any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented.

Prior to making any detailed statement, the responsible Federal official shall consult with and obtain the comments of any Federal agency which has jurisdiction by law or special expertise with respect to any environmental impact involved. Copies of such statement and the comments and views of the appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, which are authorized to develop and

enforce environmental standards, shall be made available to the President, the Council on Environmental Quality and to the public as provided by section 552 of title 5, United States Code, and shall accompany the proposal through the existing agency review processes;

(D) Any detailed statement required under subparagraph (C) after January 1, 1970, for any major Federal action funded under a program of grants to States shall not be deemed to be legally insufficient solely by reason of having been prepared by a State agency or official, if:

(i) the State agency or official has statewide jurisdiction and has the responsibility for such action,

(ii) the responsible Federal official furnishes guidance and participates in such preparation,

(iii) the responsible Federal official independently evaluates such statement prior to its approval and adoption, and

(iv) after January 1, 1976, the responsible Federal official provides early notification to, and solicits the views of, any other State or any Federal land management entity of any action or any alternative thereto which may have significant impacts upon such State or affected Federal land management entity and, if there is any disagreement on such impacts, prepares a written assessment of such impacts and views for incorporation into such detailed statement.

The procedures in this subparagraph shall not relieve the Federal official of his responsibilities for the scope, objectivity, and content of the entire statement or of any other responsibility under this Act; and further, this subparagraph does not affect the legal sufficiency of statements prepared by State agencies with less than statewide jurisdiction.

(E) study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources;

(F) recognize the worldwide and long-range character of environmental problems and, where consistent with the foreign policy of the United States, lend appropriate support to initiatives, resolutions, and programs designed to maximize international cooperation in anticipating and preventing a decline in the quality of mankind's world environment;

(G) make available to States, counties, municipalities, institutions, and individuals, advice and information useful in restoring, maintaining, and enhancing the quality of the environment;

(H) initiate and utilize ecological information in the planning and development of resource-oriented projects; and

(I) assist the Council on Environmental Quality established by title II of this Act.

Sec. 103 [42 USC § 4333]. All agencies of the Federal Government shall review their present statutory authority, administrative

regulations, and current policies and procedures for the purpose of determining whether there are any deficiencies or inconsistencies therein which prohibit full compliance with the purposes and provisions of this Act and shall propose to the President not later than July 1, 1971, such measures as may be necessary to bring their authority and policies into conformity with the intent, purposes, and procedures set forth in this Act.

Sec. 104 [42 USC § 4334]. Nothing in section 102 [42 USC § 4332] or 103 [42 USC § 4333] shall in any way affect the specific statutory obligations of any Federal agency (1) to comply with criteria or standards of environmental quality, (2) to coordinate or consult with any other Federal or State agency, or (3) to act, or refrain from acting contingent upon the recommendations or certification of any other Federal or State agency.

Sec. 105 [42 USC § 4335]. The policies and goals set forth in this Act are supplementary to those set forth in existing authorizations of Federal agencies.

TITLE II

Council on Environmental Quality

Sec. 201 [42 USC § 4341]. The President shall transmit to the Congress annually beginning July 1, 1970, an Environmental Quality Report (hereinafter referred to as the "report") which shall set forth (1) the status and condition of the major natural, manmade, or altered environmental classes of the Nation, including, but not limited to, the air, the aquatic, including marine, estuarine, and fresh water, and the terrestrial environment, including, but not limited to, the forest, dryland, wetland, range, urban, suburban and rural environment; (2) current and foreseeable trends in the quality, management and utilization of such environments and the effects of those trends on the social, economic, and other requirements of the Nation; (3) the adequacy of available natural resources for fulfilling human and economic requirements of the Nation in the light of expected population pressures; (4) a review of the programs and activities (including regulatory activities) of the Federal Government, the State and local governments, and nongovernmental entities or individuals with particular reference to their effect on the environment and on the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources; and (5) a program for remedying the deficiencies of existing programs and activities, together with recommendations for legislation.

Sec. 202 [42 USC § 4342]. There is created in the Executive Office of the President a Council on Environmental Quality (hereinafter referred to as the "Council"). The Council shall be composed of three members who shall be appointed by the President to serve at his pleasure, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall designate one of the members of the Council to serve as Chairman. Each member shall be a person who, as a result of his training, experience, and attainments, is exceptionally well qualified to analyze and interpret environmental trends and information of all kinds; to appraise programs and activities of the Federal Government in the light of the policy set forth in title I of this Act; to be conscious of and responsive to the scientific, economic, social, aesthetic, and cultural

needs and interests of the Nation; and to formulate and recommend national policies to promote the improvement of the quality of the environment.

Sec. 203 [42 USC § 4343].

(a) The Council may employ such officers and employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions under this Act. In addition, the Council may employ and fix the compensation of such experts and consultants as may be necessary for the carrying out of its functions under this Act, in accordance with section 3109 of title 5, United States Code (but without regard to the last sentence thereof).

(b) Notwithstanding section 1342 of Title 31, the Council may accept and employ voluntary and uncompensated services in furtherance of the purposes of the Council:

Sec. 204 [42 USC § 4344]. It shall be the duty and function of the Council.

(1) to assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Environmental Quality Report required by section 201 [42 USC § 4341] of this title;

(2) to gather timely and authoritative information concerning the conditions and trends in the quality of the environment both current and prospective, to analyze and interpret such information for the purpose of determining whether such conditions and trends are interfering, or are likely to interfere, with the achievement of the policy set forth in title I of this Act, and to compile and submit to the President studies relating to such conditions and trends;

(3) to review and appraise the various programs and activities of the Federal Government in light of the policy set forth in title I of this Act for the purpose of determining the extent to which such programs and activities are contributing to the achievement of such policy, and to make recommendations to the President with respect thereto;

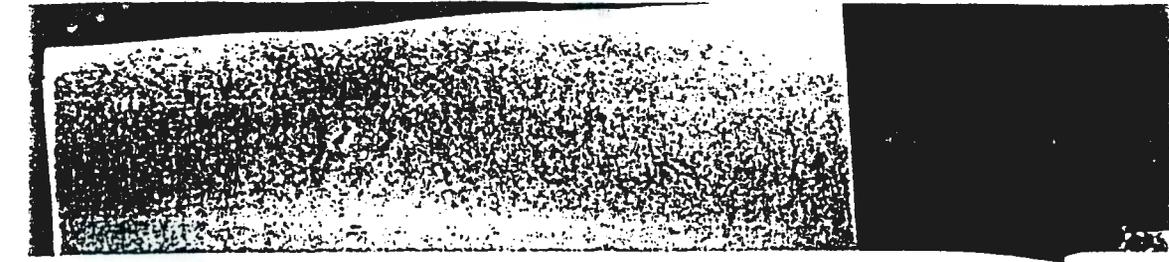
(4) to develop and recommend to the President national policies to foster and promote the improvement of environmental quality to meet the conservation, social, economic, health, and other requirements and goals of the Nation;

(5) to conduct investigations, studies, surveys, research, and analyses relating to environmental quality;

(6) to document and define changes in the natural environment, including the plant and animal systems, and to accumulate necessary data and other information for a continuing analysis of these changes or trends and an interpretation of their underlying causes;

(7) to report at least once each year to the President on the state and condition of the environment; and

(8) to make and furnish such studies, reports thereon, and recommendations with respect to matters of policy and legislation as the President may request.



Sec. 205 [42 USC § 4345]. In exercising its powers, functions, and duties under this Act, the Council shall —

(1) consult with the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Environmental Quality established by Executive Order No. 11472, dated May 29, 1969, and with such representatives of science, industry, agriculture, labor, conservation organizations, State and local governments and other groups, as it deems advisable; and

(2) utilize, to the fullest extent possible, the services, facilities and information (including statistical information) of public and private agencies and organizations, and individuals, in order that duplication of effort and expense may be avoided, thus assuring that the Council's activities will not unnecessarily overlap or conflict with similar activities authorized by law and performed by established agencies.

Sec. 206 [42 USC § 4346]. Members of the Council shall serve full time and the Chairman of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level II of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates [5 USC § 5313]. The other members of the Council shall be compensated at the rate provided for Level IV of the Executive Schedule Pay Rates [5 USC § 5315].

Sec. 207 [42 USC § 4346a]. The Council may accept reimbursements from any private nonprofit organization or from any department, agency, or instrumentality of the Federal Government, any State, or local government, for the reasonable travel expenses incurred by an officer or employee of the Council in connection with his attendance at any conference, seminar, or similar meeting conducted for the benefit of the Council.

Sec. 208 [42 USC § 4346b]. The Council may make expenditures in support of its international activities, including expenditures for: (1) international travel; (2) activities in implementation of international agreements; and (3) the support of international exchange programs in the United States and in foreign countries.

Sec. 209 [42 USC § 4347]. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this chapter not to exceed \$300,000 for fiscal year 1970, \$700,000 for fiscal year 1971, and \$1,000,000 for each fiscal year thereafter.

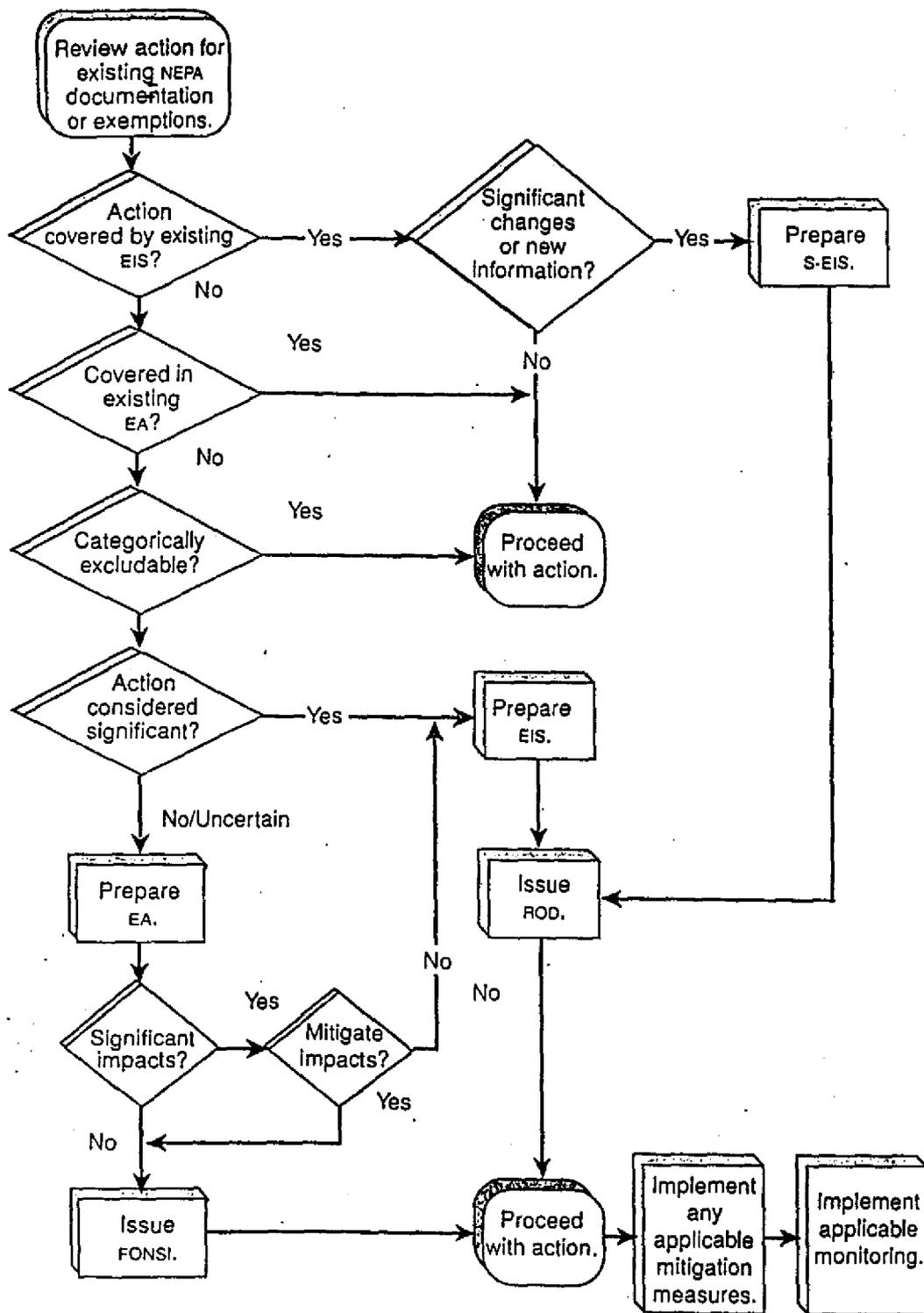


Figure 2.1 Overview of Typical NEPA Process

DRAFT

OREGON HANFORD WASTE BOARD

MEETING AGENDA

RIVERVIEW ROOM
 HOOD RIVER INN
 1108 E. MARINA WAY
 HOOD RIVER, OREGON
 541.386.2200

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23

- 11:30 a.m. Working Lunch - Item 1:
 September 2000 Energy Northwest Ingestion Drill, Report by Deanna Henry (Oregon Office of Energy).
- 1:00 p.m. Transport and Public Involvement Committee Meetings.
- 2:45 p.m. Break.
- 3:00 p.m. Waste Cleanup and Site Restoration Committee Meeting.
- 7:00 p.m. Board Dinner at Sixth Street Bistro, 509 Cascade Street (Corner of Cascade & 6th).

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24

- 8:00 a.m. Working Breakfast - Board Administrative Business:
- A. Approval of June 27, 2000 meeting minutes.
 - B. Set 2001 meeting schedule, proposed: March 5-6, 2001 (Mission, Oregon)
 June 19-20, 2001 (Sisters, Oregon)
 October 23-24, 2001 (Portland, Oregon)
 - C. June meeting follow-up report by Susan Safford (Oregon Office of Energy).
 - D. Any other short information reports.
- 9:00 a.m. Item 2:
 Accelerated Cleanup, Panel Discussion with Beth Bilson (U.S. Department of Energy), _____ (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) and _____ Washington Department of Ecology).
- 10:30 a.m. Break.
- 10:45 a.m. Item 3:
 Tank Waste Treatment Status Report by Dr. Harry Boston (U.S. Department of Energy) and *Joe* Cruz (U.S. Department of Energy).

12:00 p.m. Public Comment.

12:15 p.m. Working Lunch - Item 4:
618-10 and 618-11 Burial Ground Status Report by Michael Thompson (U.S. Department of Energy).

1:15 p.m. Item 5:
The Hanford Reach National Monument by Gregg Hughes (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

2:15 p.m. Break.

2:30 p.m. Item 6:
2001 Board Goals, Board Discussion.

4:00 p.m. Adjourn.

U.S. DOE/STATE OF OREGON OPEN ACTION ITEMS

September 26, 2000

Action: M. Blazek requested the attendance of DOE National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) personnel at a future Forum meeting for discussion of various interpretations of NEPA. (F. Miera)

Status: CLOSED

Action: M. Blazek requested information on the slightly elevated radiation readings observed during the Hanford Site fire (D. Ward).

Status: CLOSED

Action: M. Blazek requested a copy of a \$180,000 California Study on the needs for FFTF related isotopes. (A. Farabee)

Status: OPEN