

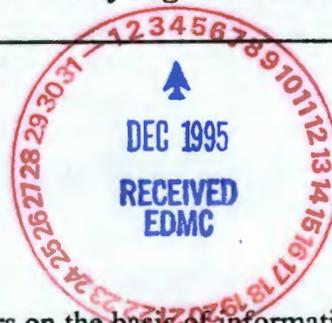
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Features of Negotiated Tri-Party Agreement - October 13, 1993



Introduction

This document was prepared by the facilitators on the basis of information provided by the negotiators to provide a summary of ways that the values and principles developed by the Hanford Tank Waste Task Force influenced the draft agreement resulting from the Tri-Party Agreement negotiations. This document was prepared for discussion by the Task Force at its October 13, 1993, meeting. This list is based on a summary of the draft agreement and is not necessarily an exhaustive list of topics in the agreement that relate to any particular value or principle. While the facilitators consulted with members of the negotiation teams to prepare this document, it is not a product of the Department of Energy, the Washington Department of Ecology, or the Environmental Protection Agency.

The draft agreement will be considered at five public hearings between November 8 and November 16. A 45-day public review period begins October 18, 1993 and ends December 2, 1993.

<i>Values</i>	<i>Features of Draft Agreement*</i>	<i>Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement</i>
1. Specific Implementation-Related Values		
<i>Timing</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Get on with the cleanup" to achieve substantive progress in a timely manner. Get on with it reflects a sense of urgency of purpose and a desire to see the cleanup move forward productively as quickly as possible. 	<p>Tank stabilization will be completed in 2000.</p> <p>A sampling program will be implemented that will complete tank waste characterization of both double and single-shell tanks by 1999.</p> <p>Resolution of tank safety issues will result in Hanford's tanks being in a safe condition by the mid-nineties. Safety issues will be fully resolved by 2001. A set of tank farm upgrades will be initiated immediately.</p>	<p>The Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative includes provisions to revise the procurement process to achieve a 50% reduction in the time it takes for large procurements over \$5 million.</p>

Values	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An action is "getting on with it" when it: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) contributes to environmental remediation and waste containment, stabilization, storage, and disposal in safe form; 2) demonstrates on the ground progress as quickly as possible. For TWRS, this means addressing tank safety, characterizing tank waste, upgrading tank farms, and preparing waste for stabilization. For all parts of the cleanup, this includes progress in protecting the Columbia River, groundwater, and human health; 3) empowers safe operations and worker participation in quality implementation; 4) reduces paperwork, analytic, and decision-making redundancy; and 5) is less costly than other options while still protective of the environment and public/worker health and safety. 	<p>The North Slope and Arid Lands Ecology Reserve will be cleaned up by October 1994. (This will be significant because it means that 46% of the area of the site will be cleaned up.)</p> <p>Groundwater will be pumped and treated in the 100 and 200 Areas to address contaminated plumes. (This approach will also respond to the technology values identified by the Task Force.)</p> <p>There will be a program to excavate part of an old burial ground in the 100B Area for characterization purposes, prior to designing treatment for the waste. This treatability test will provide information needed to characterize the waste and will allow USDOE to anticipate many problems associated with burial ground removal and therefore allow for a more efficient remedial actions in the future.</p> <p>The N Reactor pilot project will streamline and integrate overlapping programs and regulations during the cleanup.</p> <p>The irradiated fuels in the K Basins will be encapsulated by 1998 to prevent further contamination of Basin water, with a target date of 2002 for removal of all fuel and sludge from the Basins. (An EIS will be prepared by 1996 to decide its final disposition.)</p> <p>There is a commitment to survey and clean up radiological contamination along the Columbia River shoreline in the 100 Area, to remove vent pipes on D Island, and to do an engineering study on removing outfall structures along the shorelines in the 100 Area.</p>	<p>There will also be an Expedited Response Action to deal with the strontium in N Springs.</p>
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<i>Values</i>	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<p>"Getting on with it" continued.</p>	<p>An interim response measure will be conducted for accelerated remediation of groundwater contaminated with chromium in the 100-HR-3 Operable Unit to protect salmon and steelhead fish from exposure to chromium.</p> <p>A major treatability study for groundwater contamination in the 200-BP-5 Operable Unit will be conducted to establish a preferred technology. If it proves effective, it will be employed at full-scale. This work will be conducted without the formal process of a workplan-RI/FS document although these might be submitted in the future.</p> <p>Studies on remedial action in the 300 Area operable units will be consolidated, which will save about \$8 million. Remedial action will be expedited with a minimum of up-front characterization. Soil washing will be employed as a technique to reduce the volume of contaminated material to be disposed.</p> <p>The dispute resolution process has been shortened and automatic schedule extensions have been greatly restricted in order to drive quicker cleanup decisions.</p> <p>Laboratory analysis and quality assurance documentation will be transmitted to the regulators within specified time periods.</p>	

Values	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sum total of actions taken to "get on with it" should: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) move all major facets of the cleanup forward and in the proper sequence; 2) keep technical options open that have realistic, cost-effective chances to significantly improve waste management practices over the life of the cleanup; and 3) consider the ability to evaluate, expand upon, or change course based on technical and scientific advancement. 	<p>The Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility in the 200 Area is projected to begin operations in 1996. This facility will enable demonstrable progress because it will provide a place to dispose of soils removed from numerous priority sites, including areas along the River (100 Area) and close to Richland (300 and 1100 Areas).</p> <p>Treatability tests will begin in the 100 and 200 Areas, accelerating the work to move forward with pumping and treating that part of the groundwater that represents the most serious long-term risk.</p>	

<i>Values</i>	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<i>Management</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a systems design approach that keeps endpoints in mind as intermediate decisions are made. 	<p>A new process has been included in the TPA for establishing, tracking, and revising Tank Waste Remediation System work schedules based on critical path schedules. On a semi-annual basis, integrated TWRS schedules will be reviewed and updated by the three parties.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish management practices that ensure accountability, efficiency, and allocation of funds to high priority items. 	<p>USDOE will provide reports of the progress and status of cleanup actions; these reports will contain assurances regarding the progress being made.</p> <p>Ecology and EPA will be informed at all significant points of the budgeting process and afforded the opportunity to work with the USDOE on priorities and funding levels necessary to meet the requirements of the TPA.</p> <p>The parties have agreed to inform and involve the public at key stages of budget formulation and execution in accordance with the Interim Report of the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee. This will include involvement on prioritization of activities if the Congressional appropriation is less than requested.</p>	<p>As part of the Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative, USDOE has agreed to reduce the expected costs of the Hanford cleanup by \$1 billion over the next five years. To achieve these savings, USDOE will implement many internal management reforms, and EPA and Ecology have agreed to streamline their regulatory processes.</p> <p>USDOE will implement the recommendations of the Schedule Optimization Study to reduce remedial investigation/feasibility study schedules, and applicable recommendations of the SOS will also be implemented on a site-wide basis.</p>

Values	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
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<i>Tank Leaks</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Characterization is highly important but not the only priority. There are immediate health and environmental risks that need to be addressed. Infrastructure upgrades are important. We need to make progress on all fronts at once. 	<p>Upgrades in the tank farms will include new transfer lines, leak detection, air ventilation, and electrical systems.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Double-shell tank capacity is important; simpler solutions are preferred. 	<p>Six new double shell tanks will be operational in 1998.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address leaking tanks, and prevent additional leaks without further compounding future remediation efforts. It is important to recognize that preventing new leaks and taking action now (as described below) are two different issues. 	<p>Tank stabilization will begin immediately and will be completed in 2000, reducing the potential for leaks to the surrounding soils.</p> <p>A feasibility study will determine the effectiveness and practicality of the use of barriers under tanks at the time of waste retrieval.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tank Waste Remediation System is, in part, designed to resolve tank leaks. There are available, more cost-effective solutions than extended pretreatment/vitrification studies; i.e., double-shell tank capacity (no monuments - use existing technology for new tanks) and, possibly, barriers. 	<p>Six new double shell tanks will be operational in 1998.</p>	

<i>Values</i>	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<i>Technology</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high cost and uncertainty of high-tech pretreatment and R&D threatens funding for higher performance low-level waste form, vitrification, and cleanup. 	<p>Based on regulatory, public, and stakeholder concerns, Hanford's grout program will cease.</p> <p>In 1998 construction will begin of a facility to pretreat the tank waste to prepare the low-activity waste for final processing; it will be operational by 2004. USDOE will initiate construction of a low-activity waste vitrification facility in 1997, to be operational in 2005.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the most practicable, timely, available technology, while leaving room for future innovation. Keep a folio of technological options and make strategic investments over time to support a limited number of promising options. Give up further research on unlikely options. When a better option becomes known through an open and credible system design and R&D process, be willing to adopt it. 	<p>USDOE will provide a comprehensive annual review of development status of tritium contaminated water treatment and control technologies and will evaluate, test and implement such promising technologies as warranted.</p> <p>Construction of the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility will occur in phases to allow for future innovative design.</p> <p>Based on regulatory, public, and stakeholder concerns, Hanford's grout program will cease.</p> <p>In 1998 construction will begin of a facility to pretreat the tank waste to prepare the low-activity waste for final processing; it will be operational by 2004. USDOE will initiate construction of a low-activity waste vitrification facility in 1997, to be operational in 2005.</p> <p>To accommodate the accelerated emphasis on low activity waste treatment, the start of construction of a high-level vitrification facility will be delayed until 2002. The high activity waste vitrification facility will begin operation in 2009.</p>	<p>The Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative contains provisions for deregulation of contractor-supplied services. Beginning in FY 1994 procurement of services will be competed openly.</p>

<i>Values</i>	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<i>Waste Form and Storage</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put wastes in an environmentally-safe form, using retrievable waste forms when potential hazards from the waste may require future retrieval and when retrievability does not cause inordinate delays in getting on with cleanup. 	<p>Based on regulatory, public, and stakeholder concerns, Hanford's grout program will cease.</p> <p>In 1998 construction will begin of a facility to pretreat the tank waste to prepare the low-activity waste for final processing; it will be operational by 2004. USDOE will initiate construction of a low-activity waste vitrification facility in 1997, to be operational in 2005.</p> <p>To accommodate the accelerated emphasis on low activity waste treatment, the start of construction of a high-level vitrification facility will be delayed until 2002. The high activity waste vitrification facility will begin operation in 2009.</p> <p>The Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility in the 200 Area is projected to begin operations in 1996; this facility will enable demonstrable progress because it will provide a place to dispose of soils removed from numerous priority sites, including areas along the River (100 Area) and close to Richland (300 and 1100 Areas). The waste will not be solidified in grout prior to disposal.</p> <p>The irradiated fuels in the K Basins will be encapsulated by 1998 to prevent further contamination of Basin water, with a target date of 2002 for removal of all fuel and sludge from the Basins. (An EIS will be prepared by 1996 to decide its final disposition.)</p>	

Values	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let the ultimate best form for the waste drive decisions, not the size or timing of a national repository. 	<p>The selected processing option does not incorporate minimizing the number of high-level waste canisters as a key design driver. Minimizing the high-level waste canister production will be balanced with the need to get on with it.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accept the fact that interim storage, at least, of the waste in an environmentally-safe form will occur for some time at Hanford. Select a waste form that will ensure safe interim storage of this waste. In so doing, do <u>not</u> attract other sites' waste for disposal or long-term storage at Hanford. 	<p>USDOE will perform a survey of waste management needs and submit a proposed project and schedule to initiate construction of needed interim storage facilities.</p>	

Values	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<i>Transportation</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize transportation of radioactive and hazardous materials to and from the site to reduce the risks to the public and the environment; evaluate decisions in light of how much and what materials will be used in the course of the cleanup because of their implications for communities along the transportation corridor. 	<p>Only a small amount of hazardous, non-radioactive waste will go off-site to licensed, RCRA compliant facilities. Completion of an Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility will minimize the need for transportation of waste off-site.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assume treatment of Hanford's waste will occur on site; it is not productive to study transportation of Hanford's waste off-site for treatment. 	<p>The selected processing options assumes that treatment of Hanford's radioactive waste will occur on-site. High-level waste will not be shipped to Savannah River.</p>	

<i>Values</i>	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<i>Training</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for everyone who will be on the site is critically important. 	This was not the subject of the negotiations.	The unions have recently reached agreement with USDOE on a training program that would involve 52 months of training, with 5-6 different levels of certification.

<i>Values</i>	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
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<p>2. Broad, Overarching Issues</p>		<p>As part of the Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative, USDOE has agreed to reduce the expected costs of the Hanford cleanup by \$1 billion over the next five years. To achieve these savings, USDOE will implement many internal management reforms, and EPA and Ecology have agreed to streamline their regulatory processes.</p> <p>USDOE will implement the recommendations of the Schedule Optimization Study to reduce remedial investigation/feasibility study schedules, and applicable recommendations of the SOS will also be implemented on a site-wide basis.</p>
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<i>Values</i>	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the environment. 	<p>Tank stabilization will be completed in 2000.</p> <p>The North Slope and Arid Lands Ecology Reserve will be cleaned up by October 1994.</p> <p>The Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility will be constructed in the central plateau area of the site because it is environmentally isolated and already contains contaminated areas.</p> <p>A treatability test of the burial ground in the 100B Area will provide necessary information to design the cleanup of the 100 Area.</p> <p>Consolidation in the 300 Area will accelerate the remediation process for removal of wastes from the burial grounds and clean up of soil contamination.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the environment continued. 	<p>Pump and treat operations for groundwater contamination will begin as treatability studies and then will be expanded to full-scale operations once technology is proven to be effective.</p> <p>The irradiated fuels in the K Basins will be encapsulated by 1998 to prevent further contamination of Basin water, with a target date of 2002 for removal of all fuel and sludge from the Basins. (An EIS will be prepared by 1996 to decide its final disposition.)</p>	

<i>Values</i>	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect public/worker health and safety. 	<p>A pilot project to clean up the N Reactor Area will be conducted that will address radiological releases to the Columbia River from the Hanford site.</p> <p>A broad set of tank safety and tank farm upgrade initiatives will be implemented.</p> <p>A treatability test of the burial ground in the 100B Area will enable the development of safety procedures to remove waste from burial grounds prior to full-scale removal.</p> <p>There is a commitment to survey and clean up radiological contamination along the Columbia River shoreline in the 100 Area, to remove vent pipes on D Island, and to do an engineering study on removing outfall structures along the shorelines in the 100 Area..</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Get on with the cleanup" to achieve substantive progress in a timely manner.* 	<p>[See section on "Timing," p. 1-3]</p>	

* For elaboration on this value, see Specific Implementation-Related Values under *Timing*.

Values	Features of the Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a systems design approach that keeps end points in mind as intermediate decisions are made. 	<p>A new process has been included in the TPA for establishing, tracking, and revising Tank Waste Remediation System work schedules based on critical path schedules. On a semi-annual basis, integrated TWRS schedules will be reviewed and updated by the three parties.</p> <p>Completion of retrieval of waste from single-shell tanks will be in 2018, with closure of the single-shell tank farms to be completed in 2024. Completion of all tank waste processing will be in 2028.</p> <p>In response to the recommendations of the Hanford Future Site Uses Working Group, the parties will pursue a geographic-based approach for some areas of the site. Generally, this implies clean up next to the river first, then moving inland. Actions that reflect this approach are the 100 Area Treatability Study and construction of the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility.</p> <p>[See also "Management," above.]</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish management practices that ensure accountability, efficiency, and allocation of funds to high priority items. 	<p>[See "Management", above.]</p>	<p>The Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative includes a commitment by USDOE, Ecology and EPA to aggressively pursue the removal of unnecessary and/or redundant administrative, operational, construction, and environmental regulations and replace them with new business practices that are benchmarked to industry or other government agency standards.</p>

<i>Principles</i>	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<i>I. The Tri-Party Agreement as a Whole</i>	<p>Terms have been revised to reflect authority granted to the State and EPA by passage of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act. The parties have reaffirmed the enforceability of the Agreement, including provisions for the citizens' right to sue to enforce the Agreement.</p> <p>Stipulated penalty provisions applicable to RCRA activities have been added in Parts 2 and 3 of the TPA as an addition to the existing CERCLA stipulated penalty provision.</p> <p>Work plans submitted will describe in detail the work to be done and include performance standards, implementation schedules with start and completion dates, and identify enforceable interim milestones.</p>	
<p>The U.S. Department of Energy should comply with all environmental laws. The Tri-Party Agreement should not be a shield against enforcement of other laws.</p>	<p>Terms have been revised to reflect authority granted to the State and EPA by passage of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act. The parties have reaffirmed the enforceability of the Agreement, including provisions for the citizens' right to sue to enforce the Agreement.</p>	
<p>The Tri-Party Agreement should acknowledge and preserve existing Treaty Rights.</p>	<p>Environmental restoration activities will be consistent with existing Treaty Rights.</p>	

<i>Principles</i>	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<p>The Tri-Party Agreement, and the actions of the three parties, should increase meaningful public involvement in all key Tri-Party Agreement decisions with the public as a partner in the goals, scope, pace, and oversight of the cleanup. The process of involving a Site-Specific Advisory Board in ongoing oversight of the Agreement and of improving public involvement is essential to achievement of successful and satisfactory cleanup. The Tri-Party Agreement should explicitly incorporate a positive role and timelines for the establishment of a Site-Specific Advisory Board and should express support for its involvement in key decisions and oversight of timelines of the Agreement.</p>	<p>The parties have agreed to inform and involve the public at key stages of budget formulation and execution in accordance with the Interim Report of the Federal Facilities Environmental Restoration Dialogue Committee. This will include involvement on prioritization of activities if the Congressional appropriation is less than requested.</p> <p>A public involvement plan for the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility will be issued by the end of October, 1993.</p>	<p>A recently updated TPA Community Relations Plan (June '93) shows the decision-making process for changing the TPA, for the RCRA and CERCLA decision process, for Expedited Response Actions that are not time-critical, and for developing records of decisions for remediation. It has a greater commitment to earlier public involvement than was previously the case.</p> <p>All three parties have expressed commitment to the creation of a Site Specific Advisory Board and efforts to create it are moving forward.</p>

<i>Principles</i>	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<p>The Task Force expects that the renegotiated Tri-Party Agreement will be implemented. It is an obligation of USDOE, and an obligation of the State of Washington and EPA to assist USDOE, to secure the necessary funds to achieve cleanup and priorities as renegotiated in the Tri-Party Agreement. Funds not expended because of the delay of some Tri-Party Agreement milestones during these negotiations should be used for the cleanup and not lost due to the delay caused by the negotiations.</p>	<p>Ecology and EPA will be informed at all significant points of the budgeting process and afforded the opportunity to work with the USDOE on priorities and funding levels necessary to meet the requirements of the TPA. Related public involvement will also be instituted.</p>	<p>Cost savings will be applied to work at Hanford which will allow more clean up.</p> <p>The US House Appropriations Committee has reduced USDOE's overall funding for fiscal year 1994 by \$285 million. Final action is pending. If this action is sustained, Hanford's budget might be reduced.</p>
<p>Tri-Party Agreement milestones should be considered an obligation of the federal government which is then bound to seek funding from Congress to meet the milestones. Milestones should provide methods of assessing performance that are meaningful, measurable, and understandable to the public.</p>	<p>A new process has been included in the TPA for establishing, tracking, and revising Tank Waste Remediation System work schedules based on critical path schedules. On a semi-annual basis, integrated TWRS schedules will be reviewed and updated by the three parties.</p> <p>USDOE will provide greater schedule detail regarding all types of remedial activities at past practice waste sites, with a provision that enforceable milestones will be set at regular intervals for the cleanup activities.</p> <p>Enforceable milestones will be established in intervals of at least every 12 months for each operable unit for which a work plan is approved or as agreed by the appropriate unit managers for the three agencies. A process and deadlines for negotiating schedules for D & D activities is established.</p> <p>[See also "Management," above.]</p>	

<i>Principles</i>	<i>Features of Draft Agreement*</i>	<i>Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement</i>
II. THE AGREEMENT AS A MANAGEMENT VISION AND TOOL		
<p>The Tri-Party Agreement should accelerate the process of continuous improvement in the management and operation of the Hanford site. It is imperative that specific means and measures be developed that advance the changes needed to achieve effective cleanup of Hanford. In particular, two things stand out:</p>	<p>Ecology and EPA will have expanded access to all data relevant to work performed, or to be performed, under the TPA.</p> <p>The USDOE will submit the following budgetary documents to the EPA and Ecology: 1) Annual Multi-Year Program Plans, 2) Annual Fiscal Year Work Plans, 3) monthly Approved Funding Plan. Reporting will be made to the regulatory agencies to provide information in areas such as funds obligated and spent and the work performed. Additionally, at the Activity Data Sheet level information on actual versus planned expenditures, carryover amounts, work performed, and performance measurement data must be provided.</p>	<p>As part of the Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative, USDOE has agreed to reduce the expected costs of the Hanford cleanup by \$1 billion over the next five years. To achieve these savings, USDOE will implement many internal management reforms, and EPA and Ecology have agreed to streamline their regulatory processes.</p> <p>USDOE will implement the recommendations of the Schedule Optimization Study to reduce remedial investigation/feasibility study schedules, and applicable recommendations of the SOS will also be implemented on a site-wide basis.</p> <p>Total Quality Management has been implemented at Hanford. Some of the key principles of the program address continuous improvement, training, empowerment of the workforce, and removal of barriers to getting on with work.</p>

<i>Principles</i>	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hanford workforce should be fully informed on hazards and should have the freedom to speak without fear of retribution on safety and environmental concerns. Responsive mechanisms to make this possible should be created. 	<p>This was not the subject of negotiations.</p>	<p>There is an Employee Concerns Program within USDOE. The Program has as its mission that DOE, its contractor and subcontractor employees are encouraged to come forward with information they feel represents a safety, health, environment, or quality problem without fear of reprisal or retaliation.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hanford workforce should be empowered to participate in and contribute to the improvement of the cleanup's efficiency and accountability. 	<p>This was not the subject of negotiations.</p>	<p>The Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative includes provisions to increase empowerment of the workforce to elevate issues and disputes that are delaying progress.</p>
<p>The future Site-Specific Advisory Board should be asked to give this issue top priority.</p>		<p>All three parties have expressed commitment to the creation of a Site Specific Advisory Board and efforts to create it are moving forward.</p>
<p>The Agreement should incorporate the necessity of adequate training of the Hanford work force, including subcontractors, so that cleanup can be accomplished safely and on time and within budget. This training should include emergency response measures as well.</p>	<p>This was not the subject of negotiations.</p>	<p>The Defense Facilities Nuclear Safety Board has identified training as a key item. Hanford has begun to make strides in addressing the DFNSB training issues. A training program has been established and implemented at Hanford to stress culture change in quality, safety, and health. Hanford is conducting effectiveness evaluation of this training.</p>

Principles	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<p>Emergency management that involves local communities, the tribes, and the states should be done in partnership.</p>	<p>This was not the subject of negotiations.</p>	<p>There are emergency plans in place with significant coordination with local cities and counties. Drills for a variety of scenarios are carried out on a regular basis.</p>
<p>The Agreement should promote a sense of partnership and cooperation and should encourage imagination to solve problems that arise because of regulatory complexity, jurisdictional problems, or technical difficulties and other barriers to progress.</p>	<p>New milestones have been added to begin pilot-scale pump and treat operations to remove chromium (a metal toxic to salmon) and nitrates from groundwater at the 100-H Area; to test remedial alternatives for uranium, technetium, cesium and strontium in the 200 Areas; and to accelerate cleanup of carbon tetrachloride contaminated groundwater through a phased Interim Record of Decision in the 200 West Area. The pilot project will simplify the jurisdictional complexity of dealing with contaminated groundwater across several operable units.</p> <p>USDOE will conduct a project to demonstrate that NEPA requirements can be satisfied on a CERCLA action where a Record of Decision is issued.</p> <p>The N Reactor pilot project will streamline and integrate overlapping programs and regulations during the cleanup.</p> <p>In response to the recommendations of the Hanford Future Site Uses Working Group, the parties are pursuing a geographic-based approach for some areas of the site. Generally, this implies cleanup next to the river first, then moving inland.</p>	<p>As part of the Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative, USDOE has agreed to reduce the expected costs of the Hanford cleanup by \$1 billion over the next five years. To achieve these savings, USDOE will implement many internal management reforms, and EPA and Ecology have agreed to streamline their regulatory processes.</p> <p>All three parties have expressed commitment to the creation of a Site Specific Advisory Board and efforts to create it are moving forward.</p>

Principles	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<p>The Agreement should establish a way to demonstrate accountability to the public for the expenditure of funds during the cleanup. This includes planning, year-to-year budgets, and actual expenditure of funds for specific projects or activities.</p>	<p>Ecology and EPA will be informed at all significant points of the budgeting process and afforded the opportunity to work with the USDOE on priorities and funding levels necessary to meet the requirements of the TPA. Related public involvement will also be instituted.</p>	<p>The revised Community Relations Plan addresses this. In addition to existing monthly reports on cost, schedule and budget, it envisages an annual meeting to talk about the status of the Agreement from the standpoint of cost, schedule and budget.</p>
<p>The Agreement should drive the use of the most practical, timely, available technology, while leaving room for future innovation. The Agreement should establish a folio of technological options and cause strategic investment over time to support a limited number of promising options. The Agreement should not promote further research on unlikely options. When a better option becomes known through an open and credible systems design and R&D process, it should be incorporated. To both update the folio and to assess the viability of options, a periodic technical review should be conducted that includes the Site-Specific Advisory Board, the public, and the Hanford workforce.</p>	<p>Based on regulatory, public, and stakeholder concerns, Hanford's grout program will cease.</p> <p>In 1998 construction of a facility will begin to pretreat the tank waste to prepare the low-activity waste for final processing; it will be operational by 2004. USDOE will initiate construction of a low-activity waste vitrification facility in 1997, to be operational in 2005.</p> <p>To accommodate the accelerated emphasis on low activity waste treatment, the start of construction of a high-level vitrification facility will be delayed until 2002. The high activity waste vitrification facility will begin operation in 2009.</p> <p>USDOE will provide a comprehensive annual review of development status of tritium contaminated water treatment and control technologies and will evaluate, test and implement such promising technologies as warranted.</p> <p>Construction of the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility will occur in phases to allow for future innovative design.</p>	<p>The Cost and Management Efficiency Initiative contains provisions to deregulate Hanford contractor-supplied services. Beginning in FY 1994 procurement services will be competed openly.</p>

<i>Principles</i>	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<p>Once cleanup actions and associated milestones are established, the Tri-Party Agreement should direct the parties to implement programs in ways that contribute to the community's economic transition initiatives and mitigate adverse socioeconomic impacts.</p>	<p>The negotiators kept this direction in mind while reviewing waste management options. The draft Agreement seeks to stabilize funding over the long term.</p>	

<i>Principles</i>	<i>Features of Draft Agreement*</i>	<i>Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement</i>
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III. THE AGREEMENT AND ITS EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT		
The Agreement should reflect the following principles regarding the impact of cleanup on the environment:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize the use of land for waste management. 	<p>The size of the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility, to be located in the 200 Area (consistent with the recommendation of the Future Site Uses Working Group), seeks to minimize the contamination of new land.</p> <p>The treatability test of the burial ground in 100B will test volume-reduction technologies.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid contamination of uncontaminated land. 	<p>The size and design of the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility seeks to minimize contamination of new land. However, some uncontaminated land in the 200 Area will be used for the Facility.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid further harm to cultural resources, natural resources, and the environment, especially critical habitat and groundwater. 	<p>Cleanup actions seek to minimize impacts; however, because no technology currently exists to remove tritium from contaminated groundwater, it will be reinjected after treatment to remove other contaminants.</p>	<p>This principle of looking at potential impacts is one that the parties always keep in mind when making decisions.</p>

<i>Principles</i>	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect the Columbia River: Stopping the actual and potential future contamination of the Columbia River and preventing the migration of contamination off-site should be a high priority. 	<p>Pump and treat operations to remove chromium (toxic to salmon) and nitrates from groundwater at the 100-H Area will be conducted.</p> <p>Groundwater will be pumped and treated in the 100 and 200 Areas to address contaminated plumes.</p> <p>There is a commitment to survey and clean up radiological contamination along the Columbia River shoreline in the 100 Area, to remove vent pipes on D Island, and to do an engineering study on removing outfall structures along the shorelines in the 100 Area.</p>	<p>A comprehensive evaluation of contamination in the Columbia River will be initiated in 1994.</p> <p>There is agreement to conduct an expedited response action in the N-Springs area focusing on Strontium contamination.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not dilute contaminant waste streams with uncontaminated environmental media -- air, water, soil, etc. -- or with other waste streams containing air, water, soils, or other effective dilutents, thereby making the composite waste streams acceptable for unrestricted discharge or disposals. Do not depend on the dilution of effluent wastes to effect safe conditions in the environment. 	<p>This principle was not the subject of negotiations.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accomplish conservation and reuse of resources (including reuse of contaminated resources which could potentially be classified as waste or an allowable effluent) consistent with absolute health and safety standards. 	<p>Re-use of tritium-contaminated water will be reviewed annually to determine possible uses at Hanford.</p>	<p>USDOE Headquarters has issued a "Waste Minimization Policy" as a general guideline, and waste minimization is one of the criteria that is always used. Since 1989, the amount of liquid effluents have been reduced by 70%.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the importance of preserving the biodiversity of the shrub-steppe habitat and the Hanford Reach. 	<p>This principle was not the subject of negotiations.</p>	

Principles	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Resources Damage Assessments under CERCLA should be integrated in a timely manner with the accomplishment of appropriate Tri-Party Agreement milestones so as to minimize overall restoration costs. 	<p>This principle was not the subject of negotiations.</p>	<p>USDOE has begun discussions with the resource trustees for a Natural Resource Damage Assessment for Hanford.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleanup should preserve natural resource rights embodied in treaties, and enforce laws protecting natural and cultural resources. 	<p>This principle was not the subject of negotiations.</p>	

Principles	Features of Draft Agreement*	Initiatives outside the Draft Agreement
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IV. THE TIMING OF ACTIONS WITHIN THE AGREEMENT		
<p>The Agreement should demonstrate that the three agencies are getting on with the cleanup. Progress on substantive cleanup priorities should be reflected in the Agreement, not just procedural milestones. After reasonable study, the three parties should select simpler, less costly solutions and get on with cleanup.</p>	<p>[See "Timing" section under Values above.]</p> <p>A new process has been included in the TPA for establishing, tracking, and revising Tank Waste Remediation System work schedules based on critical path schedules. On a semi-annual basis, integrated TWRS schedules will be reviewed and updated by the three parties.</p>	
<p>The Agreement should enable the public, the agencies, and the workers to see the end of the cleanup, if not predict its exact date.</p>	<p>The pumpable liquid from the single-shell tanks will be removed in 2000. Completion of retrieval of waste from single-shell tanks will be in 2018, with closure of the single-shell tank farms to be completed in 2024. Completion of all tank waste processing will be in 2028.</p>	