and Hopewell Townships, Mercer County, New Jersey, to replace an existing deteriorating pipeline stream crossing. The new steel pipeline crossing will be 14 inches in diameter and approximately 250 feet long, and will be excavated four feet under the existing stream bed, at a point approximately 1,500 feet west of the intersection of Jacobs Creek and Bear Tavern Roads. The pipeline crossing is part of maintenance work on the applicant's interstate petroleum pipeline system.

Documents relating to these items may be examined at the Commission's offices. Preliminary dockets are available in single copies upon request. Please contact Thomas L. Brand at (609) 883–9500 ext. 221 concerning docket-related questions. Persons wishing to testify at this hearing are requested to register with the Secretary at (609) 883–9500 ext. 203 prior to the hearing.

Dated: July 28, 1998

Susan M. Weisman,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–20846 Filed 8–4–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6360–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

[Docket No. EA–115–A]

Application To Export Electric Energy; Enron Power Marketing, Inc.

AGENCY: Office of Fossil Energy, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of Application.

SUMMARY: Enron Power Marketing, Inc. has applied for renewal of its authority to transmit electric energy from the United States to Canada.

DATES: Comments, protests or requests to intervene must be submitted on or before September 4, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments, protests or requests to intervene should be addressed as follows: Office of Coal & Power Im/Ex (FE–27), Office of Fossil Energy, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585–0350 (FAX 202–287–5736).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ellen Russell (Program Office) 202–586–9624 or Michael Skinker (Program Attorney) 202–586–6667.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Exports of electricity from the United States to a foreign country are regulated and require authorization under section 202(e) of the Federal Power Act (FPA) (16 U.S.C. 824a(e)).

On September 26, 1996, the Office of Fossil Energy (FE) of the Department of Energy (DOE) authorized Enron Power Marketing, Inc. (Enron) to transmit electric energy from the United States to Canada as a power marketer using the electric transmission facilities of Basin Electric Corporation, Bonneville Power Administration, Citizens Utilities, Detroit Edison Company, Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative, Joint Owners of the Highgate Project, Maine Electric Power Company, Maine Public Service Company, Minnesota Power Company, Minnkota Power, New York Power Authority, Niagara Mohawk Power Company, Northern States Power, and Vermont Electric Transmission Company. The term of the authorization was for a period of two years and will expire on September 26, 1998. On July 23, 1998, Enron filed an application with FE for renewal of this export authority and requested that the Order be issued for a 5-year term.

DOE notes that the circumstances described in this application are virtually identical to those for which export authority had previously been granted in FE Order EA–115. Consequently, DOE believes that it has adequately satisfied its responsibilities under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 through the documentation of a categorical exclusion in the FE Docket EA–115 proceeding.

Procedural Matters

Any person desiring to become a party to this proceeding or to be heard by filing comments or protests to this application should file a petition to intervene, comment or protest at the address provided above in accordance with §§ 385.211 or 385.214 of the FERC's Rules of Practice and Procedures (18 CFR 385.211, 385.214). Fifteen copies of each petition and protest should be filed with the DOE on or before the date listed above.

Comments on Enron's request to export to Canada should be clearly marked with Docket EA–115–A. Additional copies are to be filed directly with David B. Ward, Ward & Anderson, P.C., 1000 Thomas Jefferson Street, NW, Suite 503, Washington, DC 20007 *and* Christi L. Nicolay, Enron Corp., 1400 Smith Street, Houston, TX 77251–1188.

Copies of this application will be made available, upon request, for public inspection and copying at the address provided above.

Issued in Washington, DC on July *29,* 1998.

Anthony J. Como,

Manager, Electric Power Regulation, Office of Coal and Power Im/Ex, Office of Coal and Power Systems, Office of Fossil Energy.

[FR Doc. 98–20892 Filed 8–4–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Record of Decision for the Department of Energy's Waste Management Program: Treatment of Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Record of decision.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy's (DOE) Final Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (WM PEIS) (May 1997) analyzed alternatives for the annual treatment of approximately 3,440 metric tons of non-wastewater hazardous waste that is currently being transported to commercial facilities for treatment. DOE has decided to continue to use off-site facilities for the treatment of major portions of the non-wastewater hazardous waste generated at DOE sites, based in part on analyses in the WM PEIS. The Oak Ridge Reservation (ORR) in Tennessee and the Savannah River Site (SRS) in South Carolina will treat some of their own non-wastewater hazardous waste on-site, where capacity is available in existing facilities and where this is economically favorable. This decision does not involve any transfers of non-wastewater hazardous waste among DOE sites.

This decision differs slightly in two respects from the Preferred Alternative (the No Action Alternative) identified in the WM PEIS. First, in the Preferred Alternative (and all other alternatives analyzed), DOE's Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL) was assumed to treat some of its own non-wastewater hazardous waste on site. However, all non-wastewater hazardous waste at INEEL is currently treated at off-site facilities, and DOE's decision is to continue this practice for the site. Second, the Preferred Alternative did not assume any on-site treatment at SRS. However, treatment of non-wastewater hazardous waste at SRS was analyzed in the Decentralized Alternative (as was on-site treatment of non-wastewater hazardous waste at ORR). Since publication of the WM PEIS, the Consolidated Incineration Facility has become available at SRS for the treatment of some of the site's non-wastewater hazardous wastes. Use of

this facility is economically favorable for treating some of the site's non-wastewater hazardous waste. The potential health and environmental impacts of the No Action and Decentralized Alternatives are small, with negligible differences between these two alternatives.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Copies of the WM PEIS and this Record of Decision are available in DOE public reading rooms and selected libraries located across the United States. A list of the public reading rooms at which the WM PEIS and this Record of Decision are available can also be accessed on the DOE Office of Environmental Management's World Wide Web site at http://www.em.doe.gov/em30/.

To request copies of the WM PEIS, this Record of Decision, or a list of the reading rooms and public libraries, please write or call: The Center for Environmental Management Information, P.O. Box 23769, Washington, DC 20026–3769. Telephone: 1–800–736–3282 (in Washington, DC: 202–863–5084)

For further information on DOE's national Waste Management Program, the WM PEIS, or this Record of Decision, please write or call: Mr. Jay Rhoderick, Acting Director, Office of Planning and Analysis (EM–35), United States Department of Energy, Office of Environmental Management, 20400 Century Boulevard, Germantown, MD 20874. Telephone: (301) 903–7211.

For general information on the U.S. Department of Energy National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, please write or call: Ms. Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Assistance (EH–42), United States Department of Energy, Office of Environment, Safety, and Health, 1000 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20585–0119. Telephone: (202) 586–4600, or leave a message at (800) 472–2756

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The WM PEIS analyzed alternatives for the annual treatment of approximately 3,440 metric tons of non-wastewater hazardous waste that is currently being transported to commercial facilities for treatment. DOE prepared this Record of Decision pursuant to the Council on Environmental Quality's regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508) and DOE's NEPA Implementing Procedures (10 CFR Part 1021). This Record of Decision is based in part on analyses contained in the WM PEIS, DOE/EIS–0200–F. DOE published a notice of its intent to prepare the WM PEIS in the **Federal Register** on October 25, 1990. DOE issued a Draft WM PEIS on September 22, 1995, and hearings were held during the public comment period, which closed on February 19, 1996. All public comments were addressed in the Final WM PEIS, which DOE issued on May 30, 1997.

Purpose and Need for Agency Action

DOE needs to manage (*i.e.*, treat, store, and dispose of) its wastes in ways that will maintain safe, efficient, and cost-effective control of these wastes; comply with applicable Federal and state laws; and protect public health and the environment. The WM PEIS evaluates the potential environmental impacts of managing five types of waste generated by defense and research activities at DOE sites around the United States. The five waste types are: mixed low-level radioactive waste, low-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, high-level radioactive waste, and non-wastewater hazardous waste. The WM PEIS examines, from a nation-wide perspective, the potential impacts of managing these waste types and the cumulative impacts of waste management, transportation and other ongoing and reasonably foreseeable activities.

This Record of Decision applies only to the treatment of non-wastewater hazardous waste as analyzed in the WM PEIS, and addresses the extent to which the Department will continue to rely on off-site treatment of non-wastewater hazardous waste. More specifically, the WM PEIS analyzed alternatives for whether to thermally [1] treat non-wastewater hazardous waste on DOE sites or to continue to use off-site treatment. The Appendix to this Record of Decision identifies the DOE sites evaluated in the WM PEIS as potential locations for waste management operations, and the sites analyzed that have hazardous waste.

On January 23, 1998, the Department published (63 FR 3629) a Record of Decision for the treatment and storage of its transuranic waste based in part on analyses in the WM PEIS. Records of Decision for the three other waste types analyzed in the WM PEIS will be issued in due course.

Hazardous Waste Treatment

Hazardous waste, regulated under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), is non-radioactive waste exhibiting the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity as defined by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) regulations implementing RCRA, or waste that EPA has listed under RCRA as hazardous waste. In addition, DOE manages some state-regulated hazardous wastes and hazardous wastes regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act, which, for the purposes of this decision, are considered hazardous wastes. The hazardous waste covered by this decision is generated as a result of research and development activities and nuclear weapons production.

According to the WM PEIS analyses, most of DOE's hazardous waste is wastewater containing less than a 1% concentration of organic hazardous waste. The Department currently treats its wastewater hazardous waste on-site, and will continue to do so in the future. This waste is not difficult to treat and is not cost-effective to transport off-site for treatment.

DOE's non-wastewater hazardous waste consists primarily of sludges, solids and organic liquids (water containing higher concentrations of organic hazardous waste than wastewater). DOE currently ships a large portion of its non-wastewater hazardous waste to off-site commercial facilities for treatment as well as disposal (commercial facilities take title to the waste and, after treatment, dispose of it in a manner consistent with applicable state and federal laws and regulations). In addition, some DOE sites use on-site non-thermal treatment capability for non-wastewater hazardous waste to meet applicable regulatory requirements.

Alternatives Considered for Treatment of Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste

In the WM PEIS, the term ''alternative'' refers to a nationwide configuration of sites for treating, storing, or disposing of a waste type. The WM PEIS analyzed a No Action alternative, a Decentralized and two Regionalized alternatives under which DOE would, to varying extents, seek permits for, construct, and use facilities at DOE sites for treating non-wastewater hazardous wastes generated at DOE sites. The potential environmental impacts associated with the use of off-site commercial facilities were also analyzed in the WM PEIS. The alternatives analyzed were as follows.

No Action Alternative—treatment of 3% of non-wastewater hazardous waste at 2 DOE sites (INEEL and ORR); 97% at commercial facilities. The analysis of a ''no action'' alternative, required by Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508) and DOE NEPA

[1] For purposes of this discussion, ''thermal treatment'' means incineration.

implementing procedures (10 CFR Part 1021), provides an environmental baseline against which the impacts of other alternatives can be compared. Under this alternative, all non-wastewater hazardous waste would continue to be treated off-site at commercial facilities, except at INEEL and ORR, where a small proportion of those sites non-wastewater hazardous waste would be treated in existing on-site facilities.

Decentralized Alternative—treatment of 9% of non-wastewater hazardous waste at 3 DOE sites (INEEL, ORR and SRS); 91% at commercial facilities. Under this alternative, DOE would utilize thermal treatment technology at the INEEL, ORR, and SRS, to treat organic non-wastewater hazardous wastes from these 3 sites and continue the use of commercial treatment facilities to treat all other non-wastewater hazardous waste.

Regionalized Alternative 1—treatment of 50% of non-wastewater hazardous waste at 5 DOE sites (INEEL, ORR, SRS, Hanford, and the Los Alamos National Laboratory); 50% at commercial facilities. Under this alternative, 5 DOE sites would use thermal treatment and organic removal/recovery technologies to treat 50% of the non-wastewater hazardous waste from all sites analyzed in the WM PEIS. These 5 sites are: the Hanford Site, INEEL, the Los Alamos National Laboratory, ORR, and SRS. DOE would use commercial facilities for the remaining 50% of its non-wastewater hazardous treatment needs.

Regionalized Alternative 2—treatment of 90% of non-wastewater hazardous waste at 2 DOE sites (INEEL and ORR); 10% at commercial facilities. Under this alternative, facilities at INEEL and ORR would use organic treatment and deactivation/neutralization for the treatment of 90% of the non-wastewater hazardous waste from all sites analyzed in the WM PEIS. DOE would continue to use commercial facilities for metal recovery and recycling, battery recycling, and stabilization of the remaining 10% of DOE's non-wastewater hazardous waste.

Environmentally Preferable Alternative

The WM PEIS analyzed a number of potential impacts, including those on human health, air and water resources, ecological resources, land use, and site infrastructures for each of the major sites at which waste management facilities might be located. All potential impacts identified in the WM PEIS were considered in DOE's selection of the preferred alternative and its decision regarding treatment of non-wastewater hazardous waste.

Potential health and environmental impacts for all alternatives are generally low. The No Action and Decentralized Alternatives have slightly lower transportation and air quality impacts than the regionalized alternatives and are therefore considered to be environmentally preferable.

Decision: Treatment of Non-wastewater Hazardous Waste

The Department has decided to continue to use off-site facilities for the treatment of major portions of the non-wastewater hazardous waste generated at DOE sites. ORR and SRS will treat some of their own non-wastewater hazardous waste on-site, where capacity is available in existing facilities and where this is economically favorable. This decision does not involve any transfers of non-wastewater hazardous waste among DOE sites. The potential health and environmental impacts of this decision are identified in the Decentralized Alternative analyzed in the WM PEIS.

Basis for the Decision

The potential health, environmental, and cost impacts of continued use of off-site commercial facilities for treating DOE's non-wastewater hazardous waste are low, and this decision fully meets DOE's regulatory responsibilities for the safe management of its non-wastewater hazardous wastes. The additional potential costs of expanding existing or constructing new on-site capabilities are not justified in view of the current availability of DOE and commercial facilities to treat this waste. Commercial facilities used for treating non-wastewater hazardous waste from DOE sites are required to meet all applicable regulatory requirements.

Differences From the Preferred Alternative in the WM PEIS

This decision differs slightly in two respects from the Preferred Alternative (the No Action Alternative) identified in the WM PEIS. First, in the Preferred Alternative (and all other alternatives analyzed), INEEL was assumed to treat some of its own non-wastewater hazardous waste on site. In the Preferred Alternative, the amount of waste assumed for on-site treatment at INEEL was less than 3% of the total annual volume of non-wastewater hazardous waste from the 11 DOE sites that generated over 90% of the annual total volume analyzed in the WM PEIS. However, all non-wastewater hazardous waste at INEEL is currently treated at off-site facilities, and DOE's decision is to continue this practice for the site. Second, the No Action alternative did not assume any on-site treatment at SRS. However, treatment of non-wastewater hazardous waste at SRS was analyzed in the Decentralized Alternative. Since publication of the WM PEIS, the Consolidated Incineration Facility has become available at SRS for the thermal treatment of some of the site's non-wastewater hazardous wastes. Use of this facility is economically favorable for treating some of the site's non-wastewater hazardous waste.

Mitigation

Chapter 12 of the WM PEIS describes measures that DOE takes in order to minimize the impacts of its waste management activities. Mitigation measures are an integral part of the Department's operations, so as to avoid, reduce, or eliminate potentially adverse environmental impacts. Some of the more important mitigation measures that DOE will continue to utilize in its management of hazardous waste are:

- Pollution prevention plans;
- Reuse of existing facilities wherever feasible rather than construction of new facilities;
- Occupational safety and health training to ensure that workers understand operational safety procedures.

Site-specific, non-routine mitigation measures may also be identified and implemented in the course of further decision making under site-specific NEPA reviews.

As provided by 10 CFR § 1021.315, the Department may revise this Record of Decision in the future as long as the potential environmental impacts associated with the revised decision have been adequately analyzed by existing NEPA documents. Revision of this Record of Decision could occur, for example, as new technologies or additional cost information becomes available.

This Record of Decision will be implemented in compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local requirements.

Issued in Washington, DC this 30th day of July, 1998.

James M. Owendoff,

Acting Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management.

APPENDIX.—SITES EVALUATED IN THE WM PEIS

Abbreviation	Full name	State	Major site [1]	Hazardous waste site [2]
ANL–E	Argonne National Laboratory—East	IL	Yes	Yes.
BNL	Brookhaven National Laboratory	NY	Yes	No.
FEMP	Fernald Environmental Management Project	OH	Yes	No.
Fermi	Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	IL	No	Yes.
Hanford	Hanford Site	WA	Yes	Yes.
INEEL	Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory	ID	Yes	Yes.
KCP	Kansas City Plant	KS	No	Yes.
LLNL	Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory	CA	Yes	Yes.
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory	NM	Yes	Yes.
NTS	Nevada Test Site	NV	Yes	No.
ORR	Oak Ridge Reservation	TN	Yes	Yes.
PGDP	Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant	KY	Yes	No.
Pantex	Pantex Plant	TX	Yes	Yes.
PORTS	Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant	OH	Yes	No.
RFETS	Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site	CO	Yes	No.
SNL/NM	Sandia National Laboratories—New Mexico	NM	Yes	Yes.
SRS	Savannah River Site	SC	Yes	Yes.
WIPP	Waste Isolation Pilot Plant	NM	Yes	No.
WVDP	West Valley Demonstration Project	NY	Yes	No.

[1] Sites analyzed in the WM PEIS as potential locations for waste management facilities for one or more types of waste.
[2] Sites analyzed in the WM PEIS alternatives for the treatment of non-wastewater hazardous waste. These sites generated over 90% of the annual total volume analyzed in the WM PEIS.

[FR Doc. 98–20895 Filed 8–4–98; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Chicago Operations Office; Office of Industrial Technologies (OIT); Notice of Solicitation for Financial Assistance Applications for Sensor and Control Technologies for Industrial Manufacturing Applications

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of solicitation availability.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) announces its interest in receiving applications for federal assistance to assist U.S. manufacturing industries with the research and development of advanced sensor and control technologies which: (1) Meet the high priority needs identified in the six Industries of the Future (IOF) technology roadmaps, one each for aluminum, chemical, forest products, glass, metalcasting, and steel; (2) have wide applicability across the IOF industries; and (3) improve energy efficiency and productivity as well as reduce the impact of the U.S. manufacturing industries on the environment through a reduction in the generation of wastes and pollutants. The financial assistance applications should clearly describe how the above mentioned research and development objectives will be achieved and must provide both budgetary and time estimates for the period commencing with initial research and development (R & D) continuing through commercialization of technologies.

DATES: The complete solicitation document will be available on or about August 17, 1998, on the Internet by accessing the DOE Chicago Operations Office Acquisition and Assistance Group Home Page at http://www.ch.doe.gov/business/ACQ.htm under the heading ''Current Solicitations'', Solicitation No. DE–SC02–99CH10944. Applications are due on or about October 1, 1998. Awards are anticipated by December 1, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Completed applications referencing Solicitation No. DE–SC02–99CH10944 must be submitted to: U.S. Department of Energy, Chicago Operations Office, Attn: Denise Clarke, Bldg. 201, Room 3D–04, 9800 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60439–4899.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: DOE's Office of Industrial Technology (OIT) supports industry efforts to increase energy efficiency, reduce waste, and increase productivity. OIT's goal is to accelerate research, development, demonstration and commercialization of energy efficient, renewable and pollution prevention technologies benefitting industry, the environment, and U.S. energy security.

As a result of this solicitation, DOE anticipates providing a total of $1 million dollars in FY 99 for the award of up to four cooperative agreements ranging from one to three years in duration. DOE anticipates funding projects at the same or similar levels in the outyears, however, DOE funding for the outyears is yet to be determined. For multi-year projects, there will be an evaluation of the project's progress near the end of each year to determine whether to continue, redirect, or discontinue funding the project.

Any non-profit or for-profit organization, university, or other institution of higher education, or non-federal agency or entity is eligible to apply. DOE National Laboratory participation as a subcontractor is limited to 30% of the total project costs for each budget period. A minimum non-federal cost-sharing commitment of 20% of the total project cost for each budget period is required.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Denise Clarke at (630) 252–2107, U.S. Department of Energy, 9800 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60439–4899; by facsimile at (630) 252–5045; or by electronic mail at denise.clarke@ch.doe.gov.

Issued in Argonne, Illinois on July 28, 1998.

John D. Greenwood,

Acquisition and Assistance Group Manager.

[FR Doc. 98–20725 Filed 8–4–98; 8:45 am]
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