Washington, DC 20585–0350 (FAX 202–287–5736).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Steven Mintz (Program Office) 202–586–9506 or Michael Skinker (Program Attorney) 202–586–2793.

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 May 24, 2004, the Office of Fossil Energy (FE) of the Department of Energy (DOE) received an application from Coral to transmit electric energy from the United States to Mexico for a period of five years. Coral is owned by subsidiaries of Shell Oil Company and InterGen, N.V., with its principal place of business in Houston, Texas. Coral does not own or control any electric generation facilities, nor does it have a franchised electric power service area. The electric energy which Coral proposes to export to Mexico would be purchased from electric utilities and other suppliers within the U.S.

Coral proposes to arrange for the delivery of electric energy to Mexico over the international transmission facilities owned by San Diego Gas & Electric Company, El Paso Electric Company, Central Power and Light Company, Baja California Power, and Comision Federal de Electricidad, the national electric utility of Mexico. The construction of each of the international transmission facilities to be utilized, as more fully described in the application, has previously been authorized by a Presidential permit issued pursuant to Executive Order 10485, as amended.

FE notes that Coral has requested it be authorized to export electric energy using the 230–kV international transmission facilities currently owned by Baja California Power, Inc. (also an Intergen affiliate) and authorized by Presidential Permit PP–234. These facilities have not previously been authorized for third-party use since they do not interconnect with the system of the Comision Federal de Electricidad. Rather, these facilities connect directly to the Energia de Baja California (EBC) powerplant located in Mexicali, Mexico, and can be used in the export mode at a maximum rate of transmission of 17 megawatts (MW) only to deliver electric energy to the powerplant during startup. Presently, EBC is the only entity authorized to export over the PP–234 facilities. If granted an electricity export authorization in this docket, Coral's use of these facilities also would be limited to exports not to exceed an instantaneous transmission rate of 17 MW.

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 the Coral application to export electric energy to Mexico should be clearly marked with Docket EA–293. Additional copies are to be filed directly with Robert Reilley, Vice President, Regulatory Affairs, 909 Fannin, Plaza Level 1, Houston, TX 77010.

A final decision will be made on this application after the environmental impacts have been evaluated pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), and a determination is made by the DOE that the proposed action will not adversely impact on the reliability of the U.S. electric power supply system.

Copies of this application will be made available, upon request, for public inspection and copying at the address provided above or by accessing the Fossil Energy Home Page at *http://www.fe.doe.gov*. Upon reaching the Fossil Energy Home page, select ''Regulatory Programs,'' then ''Pending Proceedings'' from the options menus.

Issued in Washington, DC, on June 24, 2004.

Anthony J. Como,

Deputy Director, Electric Power Regulation, Office of Coal & Power Import/Export, Office of Coal & Power Systems, Office of Fossil Energy.

[FR Doc. 04–14807 Filed 6–29–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Revision to the Record of Decision for the Department of Energy's Waste Management Program: Treatment and Storage of Transuranic Waste

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Revision to Record of Decision.

SUMMARY: The Department of Energy (DOE) is revising the Record of Decision (ROD) for its Waste Management Program: Treatment and Storage of Transuranic Waste prepared pursuant to the Waste Management Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (WM PEIS, DOE/EIS–0200–F, May 1997). The original ROD was issued on January 20, 1998 (63 FR 3629), and revised on December 19, 2000 (65 FR 82985), July 13, 2001 (66 FR 38646), and September 6, 2002 (67 FR 56989). This present revision, based on consideration of new information, confirms DOE's September 6, 2002, decision to ship its transuranic (TRU) waste from the Battelle West Jefferson North Site (West Jefferson Site) in Columbus, Ohio, to the Hanford Site near Richland, Washington, for storage, processing, and certification, pending disposal at the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) near Carlsbad, New Mexico.

In its September 6, 2002, decision, DOE stated that it would transfer small quantities of TRU waste from the West Jefferson Site (approximately 27 cubic meters), and the Energy Technology Engineering Center (ETEC) (approximately 9 cubic meters) in Canoga Park, California, to the Hanford Site for storage. The TRU waste would be shipped to Hanford from both sites in Type B truck-mounted shipping casks licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and ultimately shipped to WIPP.

After issuing its September 6, 2002, decision, DOE completed the ETEC shipments and three shipments of the West Jefferson TRU waste (about five cubic meters) to Hanford. In March 2003, DOE suspended further shipments of West Jefferson TRU waste to Hanford, and subsequently a preliminary injunction stopping further shipments of TRU waste to Hanford from West Jefferson was issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington in response to actions filed by the State of Washington and Columbia Riverkeeper. Shipments of TRU waste to Hanford for storage and certification for disposal at WIPP have remained suspended pending completion of the Hanford Site Solid (Radioactive and Hazardous) Waste Program Environmental Impact Statement (HSW EIS, DOE/EIS–0286) and lifting of the preliminary injunction. DOE completed the Final HSW EIS in January 2004, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published a Notice of Availability of the HSW EIS on February 13, 2004. In the HSW EIS, DOE analyzed site-specific impacts at Hanford associated with storage, processing, and certification of the West Jefferson and other TRU waste and, using the most recent census data (Year 2000) and an updated version of the RADTRAN computer model, DOE analyzed transportation impacts of shipping this waste. The analyses conducted in the HSW EIS confirmed conclusions previously reached in the

WM PEIS. That is, the impacts of transporting the West Jefferson TRU waste to Hanford and the onsite impacts of storing, certifying, and processing this waste for shipment to WIPP are small.

Based on the new information in the HSW EIS, as well as the information on which DOE's September 6, 2002, decision was based, DOE intends to complete the transfer of the West Jefferson TRU waste to Hanford for storage and certification prior to disposal at WIPP. The remaining shipments will not commence unless and until the preliminary injunction issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington is lifted.

ADDRESSES: Copies of the documents referenced herein are available from 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).

The Final HSW EIS and other relevant information can also be viewed in the DOE Public Reading Room, Washington State University, Tri-Cities Campus, 100 Sprout Road, Room 130W, Richland, WA 99352, telephone: 509–376–8583, Monday–Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Final HSW EIS is available for review on the Internet at *http://www.hanford.gov/eis/eis-0286D2* and on the DOE National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Web page (*http://www.eh.doe.gov/nepa/eis/eis0286F*).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For copies of the Final HSW EIS and further information about the HSW EIS, contact: Mr. Michael Collins, Document Manager, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, P.O. Box 550, A6–38, Richland, WA 99352, telephone: 509–376–6536.

For further information on the disposal of TRU waste at WIPP, contact: Mr. Harold Johnson, U.S. Department of Energy, Carlsbad Field Office, P.O. Box 3093, Carlsbad, NM 88221, telephone: 505–234–7349.

For further information on Hanford Site TRU waste operations, contact: Mr. Mark French, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, P.O. Box 550, MSIN A6–38, Richland, WA 99352, telephone: 509–373–9863.

For information on DOE's NEPA process, contact: Ms. Carol Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance (EH–42), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, telephone 202–586–4600, or leave a message at 1–800–472–2756.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

TRU waste is waste that contains alpha particle-emitting radionuclides with atomic numbers greater than that of uranium (92) and half-lives greater than 20 years in concentrations greater than 100 nanocuries per gram. TRU waste is classified according to the radiation dose at a package surface. Contact-handled (CH) TRU waste has a radiation dose rate at a package surface of 200 millirem per hour or less; direct contact with this waste can be made safely by workers. Remote-handled (RH) TRU waste has a radiation dose rate at a package surface greater than 200 millirem per hour, and must be handled remotely (*e.g.*, with machinery designed to shield workers from radiation).

West Jefferson performed atomic energy research and development for DOE as part of the government's fuel and target fabrication programs from 1943–1986. DOE is contractually responsible for the disposal of CH– and RH–TRU waste generated as part of the cleanup of the West Jefferson Site. This waste consists of sample residues, analytical equipment, and hot cell fixtures that became contaminated during several decades of metallurgical and nuclear fuel research. As part of the closeout of its nuclear materials research contract, DOE is assisting in the remediation of the site. Although the West Jefferson facilities are privately owned, contract terms specify that all radioactive waste generated during the site cleanup is ''DOE-owned'' for the purposes of disposal. In the WM PEIS, prepared under the NEPA implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500–1508 and 10 CFR 1021), DOE evaluated the potential environmental impacts of treating and storing TRU waste at DOE generator sites and at DOE sites such as Hanford, where this waste could be consolidated on a regional or centralized basis. In the WM PEIS TRU Waste ROD (63 FR 3629, January 20, 1998), DOE selected the Decentralized Alternative, stating that ''each of the Department's sites that currently has or will generate TRU waste will prepare and store its waste on site'' prior to shipment to WIPP.[1] The WM PEIS TRU Waste ROD also noted that ''in the future, the Department may decide to ship transuranic wastes from sites where it may be impractical to prepare them for disposal to sites where DOE has or will have the necessary capability.'' The WM PEIS TRU Waste ROD stated that the sites that could receive TRU waste shipments from other sites were the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory, the Oak Ridge Reservation, the Savannah River Site, and the Hanford Site, and that such decisions would be subject to appropriate review under NEPA.

In its September 6, 2002, decision, DOE identified approximately 115 55-gallon drums of RH–TRU waste (about 25 cubic meters) and approximately 10 drums of CH–TRU waste (about two cubic meters) for transfer from West Jefferson to Hanford. In that decision, based on the analysis contained in the WM PEIS and earlier analysis in of such shipments in the Environmental Assessment for Battelle Columbus Laboratories Decommissioning Project (DOE/EA–0433, June 1990), DOE concluded that the potential health and environmental impacts of shipping a total of approximately 27 cubic meters of TRU waste from West Jefferson to Hanford for storage and future certification for disposal at WIPP would be very small. Since that time, 20 drums of the previously-identified RH–TRU waste (about five cubic meters) have been transferred to Hanford, and through the decommissioning process, DOE has generated an additional 20 drums of RH–TRU waste at West Jefferson (also about five cubic meters). Thus about 25 cubic meters of RH–TRU waste remain at West Jefferson. An additional 10 cubic meters of CH–TRU waste was also generated through the decommissioning process, bringing the total remaining CH–TRU waste at West Jefferson to approximately 12 cubic meters. This waste has been packaged into six standard waste boxes. All of the TRU waste (totaling approximately 37 cubic meters) was moved from the site's hot cell building to an onsite shielded area for temporary storage in order for decontamination and demolition of the hot cell building to proceed.[2] DOE does not believe that additional TRU waste will be generated at the West Jefferson site.

In March 2003, DOE suspended further shipments of West Jefferson TRU waste to Hanford, and subsequently a preliminary injunction stopping further shipments of TRU waste to Hanford was issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington in response to actions filed by the State of Washington and Columbia Riverkeeper (Nos. CT–03–5018AAM and CT–03–

[1] The only exception to this decision was the Sandia National Laboratory in New Mexico, which will ship its TRU waste to the Los Alamos National Laboratory for storage and processing before disposal at WIPP.

[2] In that same ROD, DOE also decided to transfer approximately 9 cubic meters of waste from ETEC to Hanford. Due to DOE repackaging, the actual volume of TRU waste shipped was approximately 4 cubic meters. DOE completed those shipments in December 2002.

5044AAM). Shipments of TRU waste from West Jefferson to Hanford for storage and future certification for disposal at WIPP have remained suspended pending completion of the HSW EIS and lifting of the preliminary injunction.

DOE completed the Final HSW EIS in January 2004, and EPA published a Notice of Availability of the HSW EIS on February 13, 2004 (69 FR 7215). In the HSW EIS, DOE analyzed site specific impacts at Hanford associated with storage, processing, and certification of the West Jefferson and other TRU waste, and, using the most recent census data (Year 2000) and an updated version of the RADTRAN computer model, analyzed transportation impacts of shipping this waste. The analyses conducted in the HSW EIS confirmed conclusions previously reached by the WM PEIS and the WIPP Disposal Phase Supplemental EIS–II (WIPP–SEIS–II, DOE/EIS–0026–S–2, September 1997), which supported DOE's September 6, 2002, decision. These multiple NEPA reviews show that the impacts of transporting the West Jefferson TRU waste to Hanford, and the onsite impacts of storing, certifying, and processing this waste for shipment to WIPP are small.

In the WIPP SEIS II ROD, based on the analysis In the WIPP SEIS II, DOE decided to dispose of up to 175,600 cubic meters of TRU waste generated from defense activities, including waste from the Battelle West Jefferson site, at WIPP. The Department reaffirmed that decision in the September 6, 2002, revision to the WMPEIS ROD with respect to the Battelle waste when it decided to transfer this waste to Hanford pursuant to that revision.

Section 9(a)(1)(H) of the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act exempts mixed TRU waste designated for disposal at WIPP from certain provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C. 6901 *et seq.*:

With respect to transuranic mixed waste designated by the Secretary for disposal at WIPP, such waste is exempt from treatment standards promulgated pursuant to section 3004(m) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6924(m)) and shall not be subject to the land disposal prohibitions in section 3004(d), (e), (f) and (g) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act.

WIPP Land Withdrawal Act Amendments, Public Law No. 104–201, 110 Stat. 2422 (September 23, 1996), 3188(a) at Stat. 2853. In this ROD, the Department confirms its prior designation of the mixed TRU waste at West Jefferson for disposal at WIPP in the WIPP SEIS II ROD and the September 2002 revision to the WM PEIS ROD.

EPA has approved DOE's implementation plans to characterize defense-related RH–TRU waste for disposal at WIPP. DOE is still awaiting approval of its RH waste analysis plan. DOE anticipates that WIPP will begin disposal of RH–TRU waste in the 2006 time frame. For the reasons explained in the Department's Revised Record of Decision for the Department of Energy's Waste Isolation Pilot Plant Disposal Phase, issued concurrently with this ROD, the need for additional regulatory approval that DOE is actively seeking and reasonably expects to be able to obtain is not an obstacle to designation of this waste under section 9(a)(1)(H) of the WIPP Land Withdrawal Act.

II. Decision

DOE intends to complete the action stated in its September 6, 2002, ROD and ship the TRU waste currently stored at the West Jefferson Site in Columbus, Ohio, to the Hanford Site in Richland, Washington. This waste consists of approximately 115 drums (about 25 cubic meters) of RH–TRU waste and 6 standard waste boxes (about 12 cubic meters) of CH–TRU waste. DOE intends to transfer the RH–TRU waste in approximately 14 shipments using truck-mounted, Type B shipping containers licensed by the NRC, and the CH waste in one shipment, also in NRC-licensed, truck-mounted Type B containers.

At Hanford, DOE will store the West Jefferson RH–TRU in shielded containers at solid (radioactive and mixed) waste management facilities located in the 200 West Area of the site until this waste can be accepted at WIPP. West Jefferson CH–TRU waste will be assayed at Hanford, and any fraction determined to be low-level waste (LLW) will be disposed of at Hanford in lined trenches.[3] West Jefferson is currently an approved generator site for disposal of LLW at Hanford.

The remaining fraction would be CH–TRU waste, which would be packaged and certified to meet the WIPP Waste Acceptance Criteria, and ultimately shipped to WIPP for disposal.

[3] Concurrently with the issuance of this ROD, DOE is issuing a ROD under the HSW EIS (Record of Decision for the Solid Waste Program, Hanford Site, Richland, Washington: Storage and Treatment of Low-Level Waste and Mixed Low-Level Waste; Disposal of Low-Level Waste and Mixed Low-Level Waste; and Storage, Processing, and Certification of Transuranic Waste for Shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant). DOE's decisions for onsite LLW disposal at Hanford include a requirement to dispose of such waste in lined trenches.

III. Basis for the Decision

DOE needs to ship its TRU waste from the West Jefferson site in order to complete the cleanup of contaminated facilities at this site in a timely manner. The TRU waste is predominantly RH–TRU waste, which cannot presently be accepted at WIPP for disposal. Continued storage of the TRU waste on the West Jefferson Site until WIPP is ready to receive the RH–TRU waste (estimated to be in the 2006 time frame) may require construction of a new, shielded facility licensed by the State of Ohio and the NRC. Construction of a new facility could not be completed by the West Jefferson scheduled closure date of December 2005. Also, building a new facility would divert funding away from necessary clean-up activities, be inconsistent with DOE's goal of early removal of radioactive waste from privately owned sites, and result in additional costs for decontaminating and decommissioning the storage building. DOE thus needs to ship the TRU waste to another DOE site that has the requisite remote-handling and storage capabilities. In addition, DOE needs to ship the West Jefferson CH–TRU waste to a DOE site having the capabilities to process and certify CH–TRU waste for WIPP in order to avoid the cost required to establish such capability at West Jefferson, particularly for such a small waste volume.

The Hanford Site, located in Washington State near Richland, has an established radioactive waste management capability in the central plateau (200 Area) of the 586-square mile (1,520-square kilometer) reservation. DOE's Hanford Site offers a practical, safe, and secure location for storing the TRU waste from West Jefferson. Hanford is certifying and shipping CH–TRU waste according to WIPP's Waste Acceptance Criteria and applicable state and federal regulations. RH– and CH–TRU waste have been, are being, and will be managed at Hanford, which has trained waste management personnel and storage capacity for TRU waste at waste management facilities located in the 200 Area of the site. The Hanford Site's planning for facilities and operations to characterize, certify and package RH–TRU waste is also well underway.[4]

The potential health and environmental impacts of this decision would be small. The HSW EIS included an updated route-specific transportation analysis of potential low-level waste,

[4] The Hanford Solid Waste EIS analyzed construction of new and modification of existing facilities to characterize and prepare RH–TRU waste at the Hanford Site.

mixed low-level waste, and TRU waste shipments using Year 2000 census data and an updated version of the RADTRAN computer code to calculate potential risks associated with shipping. This analysis included the route-specific impacts of transporting the West Jefferson TRU waste to Hanford and subsequent shipment of this waste to WIPP. Due to the additional TRU waste generated and identified at West Jefferson subsequent to DOE's September 6, 2002, decision, DOE's currently estimated total number of 18 shipments (3 completed RH–TRU waste shipments, 14 remaining RH–TRU waste shipments, and 1 remaining CH–TRU waste shipment) exceeds DOE's prior estimate of total shipments by 3. However, the currently estimated number of shipments is within the number of shipments analyzed for the West Jefferson TRU waste in the HSW EIS (29 shipments of RH–TRU waste and 1 shipment of CH–TRU waste).

The HSW EIS also analyzed potential onsite impacts at Hanford of storage, certification, and processing of TRU waste for shipment to WIPP, including TRU waste from Hanford and offsite generators such as West Jefferson. The potential health and environmental impacts of shipping the West Jefferson TRU waste to Hanford and managing the waste there until it can be shipped to WIPP for disposal are consistent with the results presented in the WM PEIS and WIPP SEIS–II, which supported DOE's prior decision regarding the West Jefferson TRU waste.

For the reasons stated above and for the reasons stated in the September 6, 2002, revision to the WM PEIS, DOE is confirming its September 6, 2002, decision and will transfer the remaining TRU waste from West Jefferson to Hanford for storage and certification, pending shipment to WIPP for disposal once the preliminary injunction issued by the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Washington is lifted.

Issued in Washington, DC, this 23rd day of June, 2004.

Jessie Hill Roberson,

Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management.

[FR Doc. 04–14809 Filed 6–29–04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450–01–P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Record of Decision for the Solid Waste Program, Hanford Site, Richland, WA: Storage and Treatment of Low-Level Waste and Mixed Low-Level Waste; Disposal of Low-Level Waste and Mixed Low-Level Waste, and Storage, Processing, and Certification of Transuranic Waste for Shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Record of Decision.

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is making decisions regarding low-level radioactive waste (LLW), mixed low-level waste (MLLW), which contains both radioactive and chemically hazardous components, and transuranic (TRU) waste (including mixed TRU waste) at the Hanford Site in southeastern Washington State. These decisions are made pursuant to the Final Hanford Site Solid (Radioactive and Hazardous) Waste Program Environmental Impact Statement (HSW EIS, DOE/EIS–0286, January 2004). DOE prepared the HSW EIS according to requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing NEPA (40 CFR parts 1500–1508), and DOE NEPA implementing procedures (10 CFR part 1021) to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of alternatives for storage, treatment, transportation, and disposal of certain radioactive and mixed wastes at Hanford. The HSW EIS scope includes wastes that are currently stored or projected to be generated at Hanford and offsite locations through the end of Hanford's routine waste management operations. Key operations evaluated were storage, treatment, and disposal of LLW and MLLW generated at Hanford and other sites; storage, processing, and certification of TRU waste generated at Hanford and other DOE sites for shipment to the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) in New Mexico; and disposal of Hanford's vitrified immobilized low-activity waste (ILAW) and melters from the vitrification process.

DOE has decided to implement the preferred alternative described in the Final HSW EIS, modified as described below. This decision is based on the environmental impact analyses in the HSW EIS, including analysis of impacts to worker and public health and safety; costs; applicable regulatory requirements; and public comments. DOE will limit the volumes of LLW and MLLW received at Hanford from other sites for disposal to 62,000 m^3 of LLW and 20,000 m^3 of MLLW. Also, effective immediately, DOE will dispose of LLW in lined disposal facilities, a practice already used for MLLW. In addition, DOE will construct and operate a lined, combined-use disposal facility in Hanford's 200 East Area for disposal of LLW and MLLW, and will further limit offsite waste receipts until the facility is constructed. LLW and MLLW requiring treatment will be treated at either offsite facilities or existing or modified onsite facilities, as appropriate. Storage, processing and certification of TRU waste for subsequent shipment to WIPP will occur at existing and modified onsite facilities. DOE expects the preferred alternative, as described in this Record of Decision (ROD), will have small environmental impacts, provide a balance among short- and long-term environmental impacts and cost effectiveness, be consistent with applicable regulatory requirements, and provide DOE with the capability to accommodate projected waste receipts from the Hanford Site and offsite DOE facilities.

ADDRESSES: For copies of the Final HSW EIS and further information about the HSW EIS, contact: Mr. Michael Collins, Document Manager, U.S. Department of Energy Richland Operations Office, P.O. Box 550, A6–38, Richland, WA 99352, telephone: 509–376–6536.

The Final HSW EIS and related information can also be viewed in the DOE Public Reading Room, Washington State University, Tri-Cities Campus, 100 Sprout Road, Room 130W, Richland, WA 99352, telephone: 509–376–8583, Monday–Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Final HSW EIS is also available for review on the Internet at *http://www.hanford.gov/eis/eis-0286D2* and on the DOE NEPA Web page (*http://www.eh.doe.gov/nepa/eis/eis0286F*).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For information concerning the HSW EIS or onsite management operations at Hanford contact Mr. Michael Collins at the address or telephone number provided above.

Information on the DOE NEPA process may be requested from Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance (EH–42), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585.

Ms. Borgstrom may be contacted by telephone at (202) 586–4600 or by leaving a message at (800) 472–2756.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Purpose and Need for Action

DOE needs to provide capabilities to continue or modify the way it manages