

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS (EISs) and ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS (EAs)						
INVOLVING THE SAVANNAH RIVER SITE (SRS) JANUARY 2024						
Note: Items <u>underlined</u> are changes made since the previous report.						
EISs INVOLVING SRS						
Title, Document Number, Document Manager, point-of- contact (POC)	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Milestones	Comments
Surplus Plutonium Disposition Program ( DOE/EIS-0549) Document Manager: Maxcine Maxted, NA-23 NEPA Compliance Officer: Lynn Alexander, NA-GC SR POC: Tracy Williams, ECPD EM POC: Bill Ostrum, EM-4.31		<u>EPA and DOE Notices of Availability; Final Environmental Impact Statement</u>	<u>Record of Decision anticipated to be released</u>		FR NOI 12/20; Virtual Public Scoping Meetings 01/21; Public Scoping Period Ended 02/21; EPA NOA 12/22; DOE NOA 12/22; DEIS 12/22; Public Hearings 01/23; Virtual Online Public Meeting 01/23; Public Comment Period Extension Announcement 02/23; Extended Public Comment Period Ended 03/23; <u>EPA NOA 01/24; DOE NOA 01/24; FEIS 01/24</u>	<u>On January 19, 2024, DOE/NNSA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued Notices of Availability (NOAs) for the Final Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Surplus Plutonium Disposition Program (SPDP EIS; DOE/EIS–0549) in the Federal Register (FR). NNSA prepared the Final SPDP EIS pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the dispositioning 34 metric tons (MT) of plutonium that is surplus to the defense needs of the United States. NNSA's Preferred Alternative is to use the dilute and dispose strategy for 34 MT of surplus plutonium comprised of both pit and non-pit surplus plutonium. The exact amounts of pit and non-pit forms of plutonium that compose the 34 MT are safeguarded, so they cannot be delineated further. Therefore, to bound the impacts, the analysis in the SPDP EIS evaluates the impacts of dispositioning 34 MT of surplus plutonium in pit form and the impacts of dispositioning 7.1 MT of non-pit surplus plutonium. The activities that are part of the Preferred Alternative would occur at five DOE sites—the Pantex Plant (Pantex) in Texas, LANL in New Mexico, SRS in South Carolina, the Y–12 National Security Complex (Y–12) in Tennessee, and the WIPP facility in New Mexico. NNSA will issue a Record of Decision on the proposal no sooner than 30 days following the date that EPA publishes its NOA in the FR (anticipated to be released in February 2024). A copy of the EPA NOA, DOE NOA, and FEIS 01/24 are available at <a href="https://www.energy.gov/nepa/doeeis-0549-surplus-plutonium-disposition-program">https://www.energy.gov/nepa/doeeis-0549-surplus-plutonium-disposition-program</a>.</u>

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EAs INVOLVING SRS						
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<u>Final Environmental Assessment for Feral Swine Damage Management in South Carolina (DOE/EA-2243)</u> <u>Document Manager/NEPA Compliance Officer:</u> <u>Tracy Williams, ECPD</u> <u>SR POC: Andy Horcher, ECPD;</u> <u>DeVela Clark, USFS-SR;</u> <u>EM POC: Bill Ostrum, EM-2.21</u>		<u>Notice of Adoption; Finding of No Significant Impact</u>			<u>Notice of Adoption 01/24; FONSI 01/24</u>	<u>On January 12, 2024, the DOE Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) issued a Notice of Adoption and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) based on the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) for Feral Swine Damage Management (FSDM) in South Carolina prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) (Final FSDM EA; DOE/EA-2243). The USDA APHIS prepared the Final FSDM EA evaluated potential environmental impacts associated with alternative approaches for the APHIS Wildlife Services (WS) to manage feral swine damage, as coordinated between WS and the South Carolina Department of Natural Resources. As part of its national FSDM program, APHIS funds and operates an aerial control program to reduce or eliminate feral swine populations, damage, and threats to human and animal health, especially in areas that may be difficult to access (e.g., wetlands, large tracks of land). The USDA APHIS-WS program works with Federal, state, and local agencies; tribes; and private individuals to address specific localized feral swine damage. APHIS deploys a dedicated aviation program to shoot swine from helicopters over public or private land to reduce the feral swine population. The U.S. Forest Service – Savannah River (USFS-SR) oversees natural resources management on Savannah River Site (SRS) under the DOE-SR's direction and proposed to enter into an agreement with USDA APHIS for WS to conduct periodic feral swine removal via aerial shooting in selected areas on SRS impacted by feral swine. DOE-SR review of the FSDM EA determined that the USFS-SR proposed actions to manage feral swine damage at SRS are addressed in the FSDM EA. Copies of the Notice of Adoption, FONSI, and Final FSDM EA are available at <a href="https://www.energy.gov/srs/national-environmental-policy-act-documents-nepa">https://www.energy.gov/srs/national-environmental-policy-act-documents-nepa</a> and <a href="https://www.energy.gov/nepa/doeea-2243-feral-swine-damage-management-south-carolina">https://www.energy.gov/nepa/doeea-2243-feral-swine-damage-management-south-carolina</a>.</u>
NEPA Determination for revised SRS Natural Resources Management Plan						DOE-SR prepared an EA in 1993 (DOE/EA-0826, Environmental Assessment - Natural Resources Management Activities at Savannah River Site) to analyze the potential environmental impacts of continued management of SRS natural resources. Based on the analyses in the EA, DOE-SR determined that the proposed action was not a major Federal action significantly affecting the human environment within the meaning of NEPA, and issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). In 2000, DOE-SR issued a revised FONSI that determined implementation of a revised Red-Cockaded Woodpecker Management Plan would have impacts no greater than those described in the 1993 EA. In 2005, DOE-SR revised its Natural Resources Management Plan (NRMP) to update SRS's natural resources management goals and objectives at the site and to supersede the 1991 NRMP, and issued a revised FONSI that determined that implementation of the revised NRMP was bounded by the 1993 EA and did not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the human environment within the meaning of NEPA. DOE-SR is revising its 2005 NRMP to update SRS' natural resources management goals and to supersede its 2005 NRMP. Upon completion of the revised NRMP, DOE-SR will issue its determination as to whether implementation of the updated management goals and objectives would result in impacts greater than those described in the 1993 EA.
Questions and comments concerning this report can directed to the DOE-SR NEPA Mailbox, NEPA-SRS-EM@srs.gov						

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