Central Plateau Area Management Plan
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Central Plateau Area Management Plan

C. A. Rinne
Land & Facilities Management
Mission Support Alliance

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P.O. Box 650
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Release Approval
Date

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Land use planning is dynamic. This Plan reflects current contractor thinking, which may be predecisional. As such, it is recognized that there are some land uses suggested in this document that are not currently being addressed in NEPA documentation, e.g. Solid Waste Environmental Impact Statement. This Central Plateau Area Management Plan is an implementing document for the Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan (CLUP) and is also considered a Master Plan subordinate to the Infrastructure and Services Alignment Plan (ISAP).

Currently, land-use planning is being done by the various contractors and projects performing work on the Central Plateau. As Hanford cleanup continues and the Site footprint becomes smaller, cleanup work is focusing on the Central Plateau bringing with it more people and high demand for land use. In stark contrast to the significant decline in the Hanford Site population in the near future and the continued slow decline through the next 10 years, staffing levels in the 200 East Area are expected to increase significantly in 2015 and 2016. This growth creates challenges for housing the increased staff. As construction and startup testing are completed, additional people (and the facilities to house them) will be needed to operate the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP) and its supporting input and output systems. Mobile offices and support buildings are being installed adjacent to the tank farms and the 242A Evaporator at the east side of the 200 East Area to support waste feed preparations. In addition, new capabilities for natural gas utility services are being considered for the Central Plateau, e.g. WTP, 242A Evaporator, and possibly an additional evaporator and/or supplemental treatment facilities. Should the decision be made to utilize natural gas, a pipeline would be constructed and maintained by a gas company. These activities all have requirements for land in the same vicinity and are just one example illustrating the need for an integrated land-use planning approach.

This first phase of the Central Plateau Area Management Plan is focused on assembling all the disparate sub-area master plans, then looking for gaps and overlaps. Future revisions of the Central Plateau Area Management Plan will plug the gaps and fix the overlaps and help Environmental organizations identify where further NEPA documentation is necessary. Recognizing the value of a site-wide land management process, MSA is evaluating options, e.g., commercial land planning/zoning model, to strengthen and ensure effective land management. Section 6.6.1 of the Final Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan Environmental Impact Statement (DOE/EIS-0222-F, dated September 1999) provides the basis for DOE-RL to use the equivalent of a municipal or county planning approach for managing land. If adopted by DOE-RL, this process (referred to as the Hanford Integrated Land Management Process) will be incorporated into future revisions of the Central Plateau Area Management Plan.

This first phase of the Central Plateau AMP provides land use information that will be used in developing utilities master plans to ensure we are planning the appropriate infrastructure. Future revisions will fully implement land-use policies and procedures for the Central Plateau as
described in the CLUP. The evolution of this plan will meet the ISAP strategic vision of supporting efficient Hanford Site cleanup by providing the foundation for determining both near-term and long-term land management solutions for the Central Plateau.
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<td><strong>AMP</strong> Area Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ARRA</strong> <em>American Recovery and Reinvestment Act</em></td>
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<td><strong>BNI</strong> Bechtel National, Inc.</td>
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<td><strong>CCl₄</strong> carbon tetrachloride</td>
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<td><strong>CERCLA</strong> <em>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</em></td>
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<td><strong>CHPRC</strong> CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company</td>
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<td><strong>CLUP</strong> <em>Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan</em></td>
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<td><strong>CX</strong> categorical exclusion</td>
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<td><strong>D&amp;D</strong> decontamination and decommissioning</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D4</strong> decontamination, deactivation, decommissioning, and demolition</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DOE</strong> U.S. Department of Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DST</strong> double-shell tank</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EA</strong> environmental assessment</td>
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<td><strong>EE/CA</strong> engineering evaluation/cost analysis</td>
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<td><strong>EIS</strong> environmental impact statement</td>
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<td><strong>ERDF</strong> Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility</td>
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<td><strong>EW</strong> extraction well</td>
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<td><strong>FY</strong> fiscal year</td>
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<td><strong>HCP-EIS</strong> <em>Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan Environmental Impact Statement</em></td>
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<td><strong>HFD</strong> Hanford Fire Department</td>
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<td><strong>I-129</strong> Iodine 129</td>
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<td><strong>ICD</strong> Interface Control Documents</td>
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<td><strong>IHHLWS</strong> Interim Hanford High-Level Waste Storage</td>
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<td><strong>ISAP</strong> <em>Infrastructure and Services Alignment Plan</em></td>
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<td><strong>ISSIP</strong> Infrastructure Scalability Solutions and Implementation Plan</td>
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<td><strong>IW</strong> injection wells</td>
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<td><strong>LLW</strong> low-level radioactive waste</td>
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<td><strong>MSA</strong> Mission Support Alliance, LLC</td>
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<td><strong>MW</strong> monitoring wells</td>
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<td><strong>NEPA</strong> <em>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969</em></td>
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<td><strong>NRDWL</strong> Nonradioactive Dangerous Waste Landfill</td>
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<td><strong>ORP</strong> U.S. Department of Energy, Office of River Protection</td>
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<td><strong>PFP</strong> Plutonium Finishing Plant</td>
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<td><strong>PRC</strong> Plateau Remediation Contract</td>
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<td><strong>PTA</strong> Patrol Training Academy</td>
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<td><strong>PUD</strong> Public Utility District</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PUREX</strong> Plutonium Uranium Extraction [Plant]</td>
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<td><strong>ROD</strong> record of decision</td>
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<td><strong>S&amp;M</strong> surveillance and maintenance</td>
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<td><strong>SEPA</strong> <em>State Environmental Policy Act of 1971</em></td>
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<td><strong>SST</strong> single-shell tank</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
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<td>WSCF</td>
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<td>WTP</td>
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Land use planning is dynamic. This Plan reflects current contractor thinking, which may be predecisional. As such, it is recognized that there are some land uses suggested in this document that are not currently being addressed in NEPA documentation, e.g. Solid Waste Environmental Impact Statement. This document implements the policies and procedures pertinent to the Central Plateau, as described in the *Final Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan Environmental Impact Statement* (HCP-EIS). The Area Management Plan (AMP) is described in Chapter 6 of the HCP-EIS as a sub-tier implementing document.

The purpose of this document is to show the land-use planning activities being considered on the Central Plateau by various US Department of Energy contractors and projects performing cleanup work.

The Central Plateau (Figure 1-1) is a 195 km$^2$ (75 mi$^2$) elevated area near the center of the Hanford Site. It includes a dark shaded Inner Area of about 25 km$^2$ (10 mi$^2$) containing the 200 East and 200 West Areas surrounded by adjoining land called the Outer Area. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) is focusing on a Central Plateau remediation strategy that is organized into the following components:

- **Inner Area** – The Inner Area is defined as the final footprint area of the central Hanford Site that will be dedicated to waste management and containment of residual contamination, which will remain under federal ownership and control.

- **Outer Area** – The Outer Area includes all of the Central Plateau outside the boundary of the Inner Area. Most of the Outer Area is reserved for managing and protecting archeological, cultural, ecological, and natural resources and related uses. The Outer Area will be remediated to unrestricted surface levels, comparable with that achieved along the River Corridor, to support the future land use of conservation (mining), as defined in the *Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan* (CLUP) (Figure 1-2). This area
contains more than 100 waste sites and structures. Most waste sites are small, near-surface locations that will be removed for treatment as needed for onsite disposal or sampled to confirm whether additional action is required. Monitoring and continued institutional control likely will be required at the large, inactive and stabilized pond sites to allow radioactive contaminants to decay to levels suitable for unrestricted surface use or consistent with anticipated future land use. Cleanup of the Outer Area is planned to be completed in the 2015 to 2020 time period and would shrink the active cleanup footprint to just the remaining Inner Area.

- **Groundwater** – The goal is to restore the Central Plateau groundwater to beneficial uses, unless restoration is determined impractical. In such instances, programs will be implemented to prevent, or at least impede, further plume migration until new treatment technologies are developed and deployed. *NOTE: Groundwater contaminant plumes and their restoration strategies are not addressed in this AMP.*

Figure 1-2 is the DOE approved land use map from the HCP-EIS. The boundary shown for the Central Plateau in Figure 1-1 encompasses two different land use designations from the HCP-EIS:

1. Industrial (Exclusive) – An area suitable and desirable for treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous, dangerous, radioactive, and nonradioactive wastes. It includes related activities consistent with Industrial (Exclusive) uses.

2. Conservation (Mining) – An area reserved for the management and protection of archaeological, cultural, ecological, and natural resources. Limited and managed mining (e.g., quarrying for sand, gravel, basalt, and topsoil for governmental purposes only) could occur as a special use (i.e., a permit would be required) within appropriate areas. Limited public access would be consistent with resource conservation. It includes activities consistent with Conservation (Mining), related to the protection of archaeological, cultural, ecological, and natural resources.

Section 6.6 of the HCP-EIS identifies the implementing requirements that this AMP shall conform to when it is fully developed. The objectives are to:

1. Streamline and integrate procedures for project review, including ensuring project consistency with the plan, pre-planning for large areas, siting new developments, providing and using infrastructure and utilities, managing resources, notifying the public, and conducting environmental review.

2. Make decisions on the use of lands and resources inside the geographical boundaries established by this Central Plateau AMP within the framework of existing DOE legal and administrative procedures, with an implementation process that parallels, and efficiently coordinates with local land-use regulatory processes, and provides similar accountability and tracking.

3. Make adjustments in existing DOE administrative structures as necessary to efficiently implement the HCP-EIS.
**Figure 1-2** Final Designations from the Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan
Key Concepts Associated with the Requirements Framework of Revision 0 of the Central Plateau AMP:

- Revision 0 of the Central Plateau AMP provides a baseline and reports on existing conditions and development plans within the Central Plateau geographical boundary. Future revisions of the Central Plateau AMP will be designed to control land use and development in the future.

- Revision 0 is focused on a 10-year planning horizon – a shorter snapshot than the 50-year planning horizon of the HCP-EIS.

- Revision 0 includes the following (see Figure 1-3) in terminology consistent with the DOE equivalent to a municipal or county planning approach described in Section 6.6.1 of the HCP-EIS:

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<th>Municipal or County Approach</th>
<th>DOE Equivalent</th>
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<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Plan (with map and policies)</td>
<td>Central Plateau Area Management Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zoning Ordinances</td>
<td>Design Standards – To be developed in later versions of the AMP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subdivision Ordinances</td>
<td>For now, report on existing sub-area master plans developed by the programs operating inside the Central Plateau geographical boundary. Location and development requirements will be developed in later versions of the AMP.</td>
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<td>Building Permits</td>
<td>Site evaluations and excavation permits</td>
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**Figure 1-3** Comparison of Municipal or County Approach and DOE Equivalent Terminology
2.0 ASSUMPTIONS

The approaches in this Area Management Plan are based on the following enabling assumptions:

1. The Central Plateau, including the Outer Area, will remain under federal ownership and control for the foreseeable future.

2. DOE will continue to manage Plateau land consistent with the Tri-Party Agreement (TPA), the CLUP, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes.

3. Active and passive institutional controls, as described in DOE/RL-2001-41, Rev. 4, Sitewide Institutional Controls Plan for Hanford CERCLA Response Actions, will remain in place.

4. Current Contractor and Project baseline planning is achievable.


6. Outer Area surface and near-surface cleanup will be completed in the 2015 to 2020 time frame.

7. If a remediation project causes some aspect of infrastructure (road, water line, etc.) to be damaged, upgraded, or relocated, that project will also fund repairs to, or relocation of, the infrastructure.

8. The Hanford Long-Term Stewardship Program will not have responsibility for any land in the Inner or Outer Areas of the Central Plateau during the planning time period.

9. Decommissioned Naval reactor compartments will continue to be shipped to an interim storage location within the 200 East Area of the Hanford Site.

10. US Ecology, Inc., will continue to operate its commercial low-level radioactive waste (LLW) disposal facility on land leased from the DOE in the Central Plateau.

11. Support activity levels will increase in the area surrounding the Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant (WTP) as the various building constructions are completed.

12. Tank waste treatment, storage, and disposition will be scheduled throughout the life of Hanford operations.
3.0 CURRENT PLANNING FOR THE CENTRAL PLATEAU

The Mission Support Alliance (MSA) Infrastructure & Services Alignment Plan (ISAP) provides the framework to achieve our ISAP strategic vision and describes our approach to ensuring mission-critical infrastructure and Site services are designed to meet the Hanford Site’s future mission needs. As stated in the ISAP, part of the strategic vision is that (1) “Infrastructure and services are aligned exactly with contractor requirements, with no shortages or excess,” and (2) “DOE and Site contractors are working successfully as teams and providing innovative solutions to all issues.” Central Plateau land use planning and land management are part of these services and this plan is considered as an ISAP implementing Master Plan which will evolve to provide the foundation for determining both near and long-term land management solutions for the Central Plateau.

3.1 STRATEGIC VISION

The strategic vision for the Central Plateau comes from the Hanford Site Cleanup Completion Framework, (DOE/RL-2009-10, Rev. 0) and includes the following:

- A record of decision for waste sites in the Outer Area will enable further reduction of the active cleanup footprint.
- Waste storage, treatment, and disposal activities will be conducted only within the Inner Area.
- Groundwater treatment systems are being installed to contain contaminant plumes and to eventually restore the groundwater to its beneficial use (i.e., drinking water) if practical.
- Other high priority risks to be addressed include removal of all Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) special nuclear material for off-site disposal and reduction of the PFP complex to slab-on-grade.
- Contamination will remain in disposal facilities in the Inner Area and will require long-term waste management activities.
- DOE intends to make the inner “long-term management” area as small as practical.
- Central Plateau cleanup completion strategy elements include:
  - Remedy selection driven by performance-based standards that ensure consistent and protective cleanup
  - Performance of CERCLA 5-Year Reviews to ensure that site remedies remain protective of human health and the environment or to recognize that remedies are failing and new remedies are required.
  - Cleanup levels for all areas will be protective of: (1) groundwater; (2) ecological receptors; and (3) surface users consistent with designated land uses.
- Cleanup of the Inner Area includes:
  - Complete Waste Treatment Plant
− Retrieve and treat tank waste (will not be completed by 2021)
− Close tank farms including cleanup of past releases (will not be completed by 2021)
− Removal of retrievably stored transuranic wastes and shipment to WIPP (will not be completed by 2021).

Possible time-phased cleanup priorities for the Central Plateau during the planning period are shown in Figure 3-1.

![Figure 3-1 Possible Time-Phased Cleanup Priorities for the Central Plateau](image)

### 3.2 POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Contractor projections for staffing on the Central Plateau were compiled in March 2011. Projections indicate that housing for over 600 additional office workers will be needed in the 200 East Area by 2016 (Figure 3-2).

Reductions due to ending of ARRA funding and relocation of decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) personnel from PFP to B Plant in the 200 East Area result in a net decrease in the 200 West Area of about 600 CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company (CHPRC) office personnel (Figure 3-3).
The implications of reduced office staffing in the 200 West Area are that leased mobiles can be returned to the vendor or reassigned and moved to needed locations in the 200 East Area. Deteriorated facilities can be vacated and demolished. Demand for additional office space in the 200 East Area is driven by tank operations and waste feed missions. Existing office space and mobile offices in scattered locations are inadequate to meet this need from both capacity and accessibility perspectives. In addition, many existing facilities are not expected to be serviceable throughout the remaining tank waste cleanup mission. Section 3.3.8 Tank Operations addresses this issue.

**Figure 3-2** 200 East Including Waste Treatment and Immobilization Plant Office Detail
This section includes a description of each major project’s construction plans for the 10-year planning timeframe. Major tasks in CHPRC and Washington River Protection Solutions LLC (WRPS) contract schedules appear in Figures 3-4 and 3-5 respectively. In addition, Washington Closure Hanford, LLC (WCH) will complete the building expansion at the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF) by 2014 and Bechtel National, Inc. (BNI) will complete WTP construction by 2019.

**Figure 3-3** 200 West Including Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Office Detail

### 3.3 PROGRAMMATIC SUB-AREA MASTER PLANS

This section includes a description of each major project’s construction plans for the 10-year planning timeframe. Major tasks in CHPRC and Washington River Protection Solutions LLC (WRPS) contract schedules appear in Figures 3-4 and 3-5 respectively. In addition, Washington Closure Hanford, LLC (WCH) will complete the building expansion at the Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility (ERDF) by 2014 and Bechtel National, Inc. (BNI) will complete WTP construction by 2019.
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<tr>
<td>U Plant Complex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plutonium-Uranium Extraction Plant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>FY 2018</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Caissons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste Shipments</td>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burial Grounds – Protected Area Required</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALE Reserve</td>
<td>FY 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waste Operations Landfill 200 East Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To be determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 3-4 CH2M HILL Plateau Remediation Company Projects Schedule**
The subareas presented in this section appear in alphabetical order, so ERDF appears before Pump and Treat. Figure 3-6 provides a geographic reference to the subareas presented along with their section number.

**Note** that not all of the Inner Area is addressed by sub-area master plans. The areas not covered generally do not have plans involving changes in current land use during the planning timeframe.

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**Figure 3-5** Washington River Protection Solutions Projects Schedule
Figure 3-6 Geographic Reference to the Subareas including Section Numbers
3.3.1 Cap and Cover

Cap and cover pertains to the employment of engineered barriers to prevent introduction of surface water that could transport contaminants through the vadose zone to the groundwater. The U Plant canyon area and perhaps the Waste Management Area for C Tank Farm could undergo remedial action involving the placement of barriers within the ten-year planning timeframe. The draft TC & WM EIS analyzed various closure alternatives. A closure decision is anticipated in FY2012. Figures 3-7 and 3-8 show an example of the extent of cap and cover for U Plant and C Tank Farm.

It should be noted that beyond the planning timeframe, engineered barriers will extend farther than existing burial ground and waste site boundaries -- in some places to cross critical infrastructure and roads. Historically, water systems were “looped” to maintain redundancy in supply paths. Cap and cover plans reflected in this Area Management Plan will be shared with ISAP and utility master planners so that project planning can be integrated and sequenced so that covered roads and water lines can be removed from service without replacement at a point in time when redundant paths are no longer required.

Figure 3-7 Example of U Plant Cap and Cover Layout
Figure 3-8 Example of C Tank Farm Cap and Cover Layout
3.3.2 Decontamination and Decommissioning

3.3.2.1 Tier 1 Buildings/Structures

Tier 1 buildings/structures (e.g., Plutonium Uranium Extraction Plant [PUREX] or B Plant Canyon) are generally large, heavily shielded metal and concrete structures that contain objects such as tanks, heavily shielded gloveboxes or hot cells, underground vaults, and/or piping that are integral to the building structure and pose a threat of release of hazardous substances to the environment during disposition. Currently, U Plant and B Plant are the only Tier 1 Buildings/Structures planned for remedial action during the planning timeframe.

U Plant (Section 3.4.1) will be remediated between FY 2010 and FY 2012. B Plant remediation is proposed to begin in FY 2017.

The Waste Encapsulation Storage Facility (WESF) (225B) is the only active facility of significance at B Plant. Two sites have been reserved for placement of WESF capsules in dry storage so that decontamination, deactivation, decommissioning, and demolition (D4) of that facility can proceed. Completion of B Plant D&D work and placement of final cover/caps is expected to occur outside of the planning timeframe. Figure 3-9 shows B Plant, WESF, and the sites reserved for dry storage.

![Figure 3-9 B Plant and Sites Reserved For Dry Storage of Waste Encapsulation Storage Facility Capsules](image-url)
3.3.2.2 Tier 2 Buildings/Structures

Tier 2 buildings/structures (e.g., 209-East Critical Mass Laboratory) are addressed in the TPA Action Plan and are defined as chemically and/or radiologically contaminated buildings or structures that require a CERCLA response action because of their potential for substantial threat of release of CERCLA hazardous substances.

The Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) for 200 East Tier 2 Buildings/Structures Decommissioning encompasses 57 Tier 2 buildings and structures in the 200 East Area. The preferred alternative is near-term D4 of these buildings/structures because it provides both long-term protection of human health and the environment and near-term cost-effectiveness. That is, near-term D4 reduces the time human health and the environment are exposed to threats posed by the hazardous substances by eliminating the threat, and it eliminates multiple years of surveillance and maintenance costs. Figure 3-10 lists the buildings/structures proposed for near-term D4.

A similar EE/CA that would identify Tier 2 Buildings/Structures in the 200 West Area has not been written.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bldg ID</th>
<th>Building/Structure Title</th>
<th>Bldg ID</th>
<th>Building/Structure Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>203A</td>
<td>Acid Pump House</td>
<td>276A</td>
<td>Cold Solvent Storage Building, R Cell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>206A</td>
<td>Vacuum Acid Fractionator Building</td>
<td>276C</td>
<td>Solvent Handling Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209E</td>
<td>Critical Mass Laboratory (including the 296P031 Stack)</td>
<td>291AB</td>
<td>Exhaust Air Sampler House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212A</td>
<td>Fission Product Load-out Station</td>
<td>291AC</td>
<td>Exhaust Air Sampler House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212B</td>
<td>Fission Product Load-out, Cask Transfer Building</td>
<td>291AD</td>
<td>Filter Pit and Stack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213A</td>
<td>Fission Product Load-in Station</td>
<td>291AE</td>
<td>Filter Cell #4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216A</td>
<td>Valve Control Facility</td>
<td>291AH</td>
<td>AOG Sample Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221BB</td>
<td>Process Steam and Condensate Building</td>
<td>291AK</td>
<td>Tunnel Spray Enclosure and Caissons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221BC</td>
<td>SWP Change House</td>
<td>291AR</td>
<td>Exhaust Air Filter Stack Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221BD</td>
<td>Laundry Storage Building</td>
<td>291B</td>
<td>Exhaust Fan Control House and Sand Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221BF</td>
<td>Condensate Effluent Discharge Facility at B Plant</td>
<td>291BA</td>
<td>Exhaust Air Sample House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221BK</td>
<td>B Plant Canyon Exhaust Instrumentation Building</td>
<td>291BB</td>
<td>Instrument Building – A and B Filters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Plateau Remediation Contract (PRC) contains the official list of facilities to be remediated. The two power houses 284E and 284W, along with the 209E Critical Mass Laboratory and the 2718E CML Fissile Storage Building, are the only facilities on the initial contract that are yet to be completed. A contract extension for the period 2014 through 2018 is expected to focus heavily on B Plant facilities and some facilities remaining in the vicinity of PFP.

Land that was once occupied by the powerhouses may be available for reuse by the end of FY 2011.
3.3.3 Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility

WCH is responsible for ERDF, which is the waste operations landfill along the south side of the land between the 200 East and 200 West Areas. WCH will operate the facility and build it out according to the master plan depicted in Figure 3-11 through contract end (FY 2015) and then transfer work to CHPRC.
Figure 3-11 Environmental Restoration Disposal Facility Master Plan
3.3.4 Nonradioactive Dangerous Waste Landfill and Solid Waste Landfill

The Nonradioactive Dangerous Waste Landfill (NRDWL) and the Solid Waste Landfill (SWL) are two adjoining, non-operating landfills that are located in the southeast corner of the Outer Area (Figure 3-12). Both the NRDWL (approximately 10 acres) and the SWL (approximately 66 acres) are expected to be closed to the more stringent requirements for the NRDWL to achieve uniformity, a more stringent level of environmental protection, and efficiency of design, construction, and post-closure activities. One option for closure includes placement of a cover that would allow moisture from snow melt and rain to leave the soil through evaporation and action of plants. Material for the cap is planned to come from Area C, though removal of any materials from that location is currently being contested.

Figure 3 12 Location of Nonradioactive Dangerous Waste Landfill and Solid Waste Landfill

3.3.5 Patrol Training Academy

The DOE is considering relocation of the Patrol Training Academy (PTA) from its current location in the south 600 Area to make more land available for, and more attractive for,
economic revitalization. As indicated in Figure 3-13, four of the alternative locations for the PTA are located, or partially located, in the outer area of the Central Plateau. While the objective is to complete cleanup activities in the Outer Area in the 2015-to-2020 timeframe, it is understood that installation of weapons training range(s) would result in surface lead contamination that will require characterization and remediation at some point in the future.

![Figure 3-13 Plateau Alternatives for Patrol Training Academy](image)

### 3.3.6 Plutonium Finishing Plant

As described in HNF-22401, Rev 0, *Plutonium Finishing Plant (PFP) Complex End Point Criteria*, the goal of the PFP Project is to dismantle all structures to their ground level concrete slab leaving no exposed radiological contamination. The underground structures and concrete slabs will then be covered with a contamination fixative (e.g., concrete contamination control cap) that is suitable for exposure to the weather for 20 years. This approach results in a very low cost, very low risk site suitable for surveillance and maintenance (S&M) pending final remediation. The current schedule objective is to achieve “clean-slab-on-grade” by September 30, 2016. After slab-on-grade is achieved, the land once occupied by PFP facilities will not be considered suitable for other uses. The contamination control cap will be maintained until final remedial actions are taken. Land on the east side of PFP currently occupied by a
trailer village will become available for other uses because CHPRC plans to move the trailers to support B-Plant after D&D work at PFP is completed. Figure 3-14 shows the area where PFP facilities will be dismantled and the current location of the trailer village supporting the D&D work.

![Figure 3-14 Plutonium Finishing Plant Area to be Interim Capped and Trailer Village to be Relocated](image)

**Figure 3-14** Plutonium Finishing Plant Area to be Interim Capped and Trailer Village to be Relocated

### 3.3.7 Pump & Treat

**200 West Area**

"Right Sizing" the 200 West Area Groundwater Treatment Facility Site Infrastructure During Cleanup (Byrnes 2010) describes the new 200 West Area Groundwater treatment facility that will be installed and begin commissioning by December 31, 2011 (TPA Milestone M-016-22). Figure 3-15 is a recent photo of the groundwater treatment facility under construction. The system will be designed to reduce carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄), chromium, trichloroethylene (TCE), Iodine 129 (I-129), and technetium-99 (Tc-99) by at least 95 percent within 25 years. The system will consist of radiological, bioprocess, air stripping, and sludge handling systems.
(treatment facility); up to 20 extraction wells (EW) and 16 injection wells (IW); two transfer buildings to accumulate groundwater from the EWs and pump it to the main treatment facility; two transfer buildings to return treated water to the IWs; and more than 100 monitoring wells (MW).

Figure 3-15 200 West Groundwater Treatment Facilities – Under Construction

Figure 3-16 shows the proposed 200 West Pump & Treat System with placement of EWs, IWs, connective piping, and pumping and treatment facilities. Electrical power and telemetric monitoring stations will be needed at the EWs, IWs, and MWs for the life of the project. Potable water (including water for fire protection) and electrical power will be required at the treatment facility and at transfer buildings. Temporary offices and support infrastructure are needed for engineering, construction, and operations staff. Additional EWs will be installed in future years to meet record of decision (ROD) requirements. In addition, laboratory support from the Waste Sampling and Characterization Facility (WSCF) and waste disposal at ERDF will be needed for the life of the project.

No groundwater remediation actions are planned for the 200 East Area during the planning time period.
Figure 3-16 200 West Pump & Treat System
3.3.8 Outer Area Soil Site Remediation

The Outer Area covers approximately 65 square miles and contains more than 100 waste sites and structures scattered throughout largely undisturbed sagebrush steppe habitat. Most of the waste sites in the Outer Area are small near-surface sites. These will be removed for treatment as needed for onsite disposal or sampled to confirm that implementation of institutional controls would be appropriate. The largest components of the Outer Area remediation are the ponds where cooling water and chemical sewer effluents were discharged and the BC Control Area where surface contamination was spread because of animal intrusion into a waste site. Remediation of waste sites in the Outer Area is currently planned to be completed by the end of 2015.

Most of the Outer Area of the Central Plateau will be remediated to unrestricted levels at the surface to support the future reasonably anticipated land use of conservation/mining. Most of this area is reserved for the management and protection of archeological, cultural, ecological, and natural resources and related uses that require protection of human health and ecological pathways. Limited and managed mining (e.g., quarrying for sand, gravel, basalt, and topsoil for governmental purposes only) could also occur. Approximately 10 square miles of the Outer Area lies within the Industrial-Exclusive Area previously designated by the Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan (DOE 1999) and the ROD (64 FR 61615), and, following cleanup, would be available for uses consistent with that designation.

3.3.9 Tank Operations

Hanford Site tank farms contain approximately 53 million gallons of radioactive and mixed waste in 177 aging underground storage tanks. WRPS will remove and transfer the waste from the older 149 single-shell tanks (SST) to the newer 28 double-shell tanks (DST) to reduce the environmental risk posed by the older tanks.

In the near term, WRPS is continuing to meet growing work/staffing demands by installing office, craft, and restroom trailers and constructing a 10,000 square-foot conditioned storage facility and a 20,000 square-foot construction shop. Figure 3-17 contains a listing and status of new trailers and facilities as of May 2011.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item #</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Wet/Dry</th>
<th>Anticipated Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1E</td>
<td>A/AX Farm Trailers for Crafts</td>
<td>Across Buffalo from A/AX Farm</td>
<td>Wet in 5-Wide</td>
<td>DEFERRED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2E</td>
<td>C-Farm Trailer Complex: 2, 5-wides, 2 dbls <strong>(MOS96,597,598,599)</strong></td>
<td>Across 7th from C-Farm</td>
<td>Wet-Restrooms; Kitchen in each 5 wide</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item #</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Wet/Dry</td>
<td>Anticipated Completion Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3E</td>
<td>Conditioned Storage- 10,000sf, Incl Material Coord Offices</td>
<td>4th Ave, Across from PUREX</td>
<td>Wet, Restroom, Kitchen</td>
<td>Issues with Sewer unresolved 6-13-2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4E</td>
<td>Phase 3 272AW Office Trailers (3), Shower Trailers(2), Restrooms, Parking Lot</td>
<td>Above 2715AW</td>
<td>Tie to site H2O &amp; sewer RR, kitchens, showers</td>
<td>Issues with Water and Sewer unresolved 6-13-2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5E</td>
<td>Phase I AW Trailers; 4 double and 1 restroom trailer (MO2240,2241,2242,2243,2350)</td>
<td>Above 2715AW</td>
<td>Wet-Restroom trailer</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6E</td>
<td>Phase 2 272AW Office Trailers; 3 double, 1 restroom trailer</td>
<td>South of Phase I AW Trailers</td>
<td>Dry--Add water &amp; sewer in Phase 3</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7E</td>
<td>New Construction Shop ~20K SQFT</td>
<td>Buffalo Av or 4th</td>
<td>Wet-Restroom Kitchen (optional)</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8E</td>
<td>Construction Contractors Temp Hookup Village</td>
<td>Near New Shop or ADCO</td>
<td>Restroom Trailer</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9E</td>
<td>2704HV Trailer Village (MO588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595)</td>
<td>2704HV Area</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10E</td>
<td>C-Farm Restroom Trailer</td>
<td>NW Corner of C-Farm</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>??</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11E</td>
<td>BX/BY Sampling Trailer</td>
<td>Outside BY Farm</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Tank Waste Operations Center</td>
<td>Canton &amp; GPF Way</td>
<td>Wet (Self Contained)</td>
<td>Awaiting Funding and 'one System&quot; Strategy Acceptance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13E</td>
<td>Decon Trailers Replacement</td>
<td>Canton &amp; GPF Way</td>
<td>Wet (Self Contained)</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14E</td>
<td>AY Farm Decon Trailer</td>
<td>NW of AY farm off Buffalo Ave</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>1-Apr-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15E</td>
<td>Emergency Shower Trailers</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16E</td>
<td>AW Farm IUP ICE Bldg.</td>
<td>West of 241AW</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17E</td>
<td>AW Farm IUP Diluent and Flush Bldg.</td>
<td>West of 241AW</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18E</td>
<td>AY/AZ Farm IUP ICE Bldg.</td>
<td>North of 241AW</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19E</td>
<td>AY/AZ Farm IUP Diluent and Flush Bldg.</td>
<td>North of 241AW</td>
<td>Wet</td>
<td>COMPLETE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20E</td>
<td>Relocate 3 Trailers Near MO734</td>
<td>Near MO 734</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Pending Funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21E</td>
<td>Temp Trailer at 242AC Building</td>
<td>242AC</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22E</td>
<td>Relocate Conex Boxes off of Canton Av</td>
<td>SE of 274AW</td>
<td>Dry</td>
<td>Jun-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23E</td>
<td>New RMA near Old Wet Grout Area</td>
<td>4th St. and Grout Drive</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Jun-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24E</td>
<td>B-Farm Treatability Test Pipeline Along Baltimore Avenue</td>
<td>B-Farm and Baltimore Ave.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Sep-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Item # | Description | Location | Wet/Dry | Anticipated Completion Date
---|---|---|---|---
25E | (2) C-Farm Restroom Trailers | Middle and West C-Farm Locations off 7th | Wet (Self Contained Holding Tank) | Sep-11
26E | Install (2) AY-AZ Trailers near ATCO building | Between Buffalo and ATCO Bldg. | Dry | Jan-12

#### 200 West

**1W** | SY Transfer Line Construction Trailer *(MO2170)* | Near MO296 | Dry | COMPLETE

**2W** | SY Power and Operations Center | East of MO296 | Dry | COMPLETE

#### 222-S Labs

**1L** | Conditioned Storage (6,000sf) *(227S)* | 200 West/ 227-S | Dry | COMPLETE

**2L** | Office (4 wide modular) *(2705-S)* | 200 West/222-S | Wet | COMPLETE

**3L** | Temporary Office Trailer (double wide trailer) *(MO2171)* | 200 West/222-S | Dry | COMPLETE

**4L** | Office (17,600sf pre-engineered) *(2713S)* | 200 West/222-S | Wet | 6/30/2011

**5L** | Conference Room Trailer (double wide trailer) *(MO-648)* | 200 West/222-S | Dry | COMPLETE

**6L** | Construction Trailer (double wide trailer) *(MO-649)* | 200 West/222-S | Dry | COMPLETE

**7L** | New Additional Parking Area | Other side of Road | N/A | COMPLETE

**8L** | Relocate Kiosk | Near 2704-S Building | N/A | 12/15/2010

**9L** | 222-S North Parking Area | NW of 2704S | Dry | COMPLETE

**10L** | Major Remodel or Refurbishments |

**1R** | 2715WA Carpenter Shop Refurbishment | Near 272AW | Dry | COMPLETE

**2R** | Transition 272AW to Records Storage Building | 272AW | Dry | Sep-11

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**Figure 3-17** WRPS Trailer/Facilities Projections as of June 13, 2011

Within the 10-year planning period, WRPS proposes to establish a Tank Waste Operations Center (TWOC) in the 200 East Area consisting of two large office facilities that would increase productivity by:

- Eliminating 40-mile round-trip drives for meetings
- (2-hour loss of productivity/person/trip)
- Eliminating 45-minute delay for round trip drives for on-site meeting attendance
- (~300 people impacted/day)
- Providing for consolidation of WTP/Tank Operations Contractor (TOC)/U.S. Department of Energy, Office of River Protection (ORP) management and engineering
- Establishing a central process control and command center for tank farms
- Providing a large, multipurpose onsite meeting area; thus eliminating the need for in-town travel.

Figure 3-18 presents a concept for what the TWOC might look like. Figures 3-18 and 3-19 use graphic and geographic perspectives to portray the planned relocation of staff after completion of the TWOC until the TWOC can be funded and constructed, WRPS proposes to implement some intermediate steps to ease increasing congestion along Canton and Buffalo Avenues. Figure 3-20 shows current congestion along Buffalo Avenue that causes an unsafe pedestrian environment and limits expansion capabilities.

![Figure 3-18 Tank Waste Operations Center](image)
**Figure 3-19** Movement of people into the Tank Waste Operations Center

**Figure 3-20** Current Congestion along Buffalo Avenue
The initial step will be to ease congestion by moving construction personnel from the Buffalo site to facilities being constructed along 4th Street. Figure 3-21 shows the Buffalo site after congestion has been relieved.

![Figure 3-21 Buffalo Site with Construction Personnel Moved to 4th Street Location]

Figure 3-22 shows the plan for 4th Street development, including placement of a pad with hookups for construction trailers, a construction shop, and a conditioned storage building. Once most of the construction personnel have been moved from the Buffalo Avenue location, the A/AX facilities can safely be added to the Buffalo site as shown in Figure 3-23.

Additional TOC construction that will require land for siting during the planning timeframe includes the following:

- Construction of the Archive Storage Facility (for storage of radiation samples), which will be completed in the FY 2016-to-FY 2017 timeframe.
- The construction of the DST retrieval/closure support buildings, which are scheduled during FY 2014-to-FY 2016 timeframe.
- The construction of the Intermediate Hanford Storage Facility is scheduled during FY 2014 to FY 2018 near the WTP.
Figure 3-22 WRPS Construction Along 4th Street

Figure 3-23 Placement of A/AX Trailers After Construction Personnel Move to 4th Street
3.3.10 US Ecology

US Ecology is licensed to operate the 100-acre burial site through 2048, and plans to continue existing radioactive waste disposal operations through 2048. US Ecology does not treat or stabilize any waste.

US Ecology has filled and closed trenches covering approximately 30 acres. Currently, they have two open trenches that occupy about 10 acres. Trenches are closed as they are filled and expanded as needed.

The closed trenches will be covered (capped). Some cap material is planned to come from ERDF; the rest was planned to come from Area C, though removal of any materials from that location is currently being contested.

Trenches are, and will stay within the 100-acre boundary. Cover toes will extend 50 to 100 ft outside the boundary to the south, east, and west. The toe will extend onto or cover the perimeter road and require the relocation of the road and a power line owned by Benton Public Utility District (PUD) along the east side of the site. US Ecology is negotiating with DOE and Benton PUD to extend their lease boundary 200 ft to the east to include the initial cover toes and move the power line and easement. The change being negotiated would move the eastern boundary 200 ft to the east as shown in Figure 3-24.

3.3.11 Waste Treatment Plant

WTP needs for land, services, and infrastructure are addressed in a series of Interface Control Documents (ICD). ICD 9 pertains to land for siting. Parcels A, B, C, and D, which occupy 120 acres within the region shown in Figure 3-25, have been permanently assigned to the WTP contractor. Parcels E through J have been temporarily assigned to the WTP construction project for laydown yards, equipment staging, fabrication, and miscellaneous construction related uses. Parcel G is approximately 1.5 miles west of the WTP, located northeast of 4th Street and Baltimore Avenue, and is shown in Figure 3-26. Placement of structures on temporary parcels requires approval from the MSA-managed Site Evaluation Team.

WTP facilities will start to become operational in 2012 with the switchgear building; multiple other facilities will be turned over to operations in 2013. All WTP facilities are planned to be operational by 2019 with design throughput achieved by 2021.
Figure 3-24 Proposed Expansion of US Ecology Leased Land
Figure 3-25 Waste Treatment Plant Parcel Boundaries
ICD 9 includes the following agreement: “Prior to the end of the BNI WTP contract and before the award of the WTP operating contract, a land turnover agreement will be established between the WTP contractor (BNI) and the DOE. This agreement may address topics such as:

- Retention of facilities
- Cleanup and disposal of construction debris
- Stabilization of disturbed areas
- Turnover of the site in a safe and environmentally friendly condition
- Information required for populating DOE property databases (such as the Property Management System and the Facility Information Management System.)

Land turnover will encompass both temporary and permanent parcels on the WTP site. Prior to finalizing the land turnover agreement, BNI will provide impact analysis to DOE for related activities beyond the scope of the current BNI-DOE contract. Following establishment and documentation of this agreement, reference to the agreement will be placed in ICD 9, Land for Siting.”
3.3.12 WRPS Interim Hanford Storage

In the absence of a National Geologic Repository, it is necessary to store immobilized high-level waste (IHLW) canisters (glass) produced at WTP. The current concept calls for a facility with capacity to hold 4,000 canisters. A concrete batch plant may be set up to facilitate construction. The site is approximately 30 acres and has the space to accommodate up to 3 similar storage facilities if needed. The initial storage facility will be capable of receiving and shipping via trucks, but could eventually have a shipping facility associated with it that would have the capability to load out canisters onto rail cars for shipment to the geologic repository. The WTP cannot operate without a storage facility to receive the IHLW canisters. Figure 3-27 shows a possible location (216-E-28) for WRPS Interim Hanford Storage (IHS) situated about 1 mile north and a little east of the WTP. This represents current contractor thinking and may not reflect the storage configuration analyzed in ongoing NEPA documentation.

Figure 3-27 Possible Location for Interim Hanford Storage
3.3.13 WRPS Supplemental Treatment & Immobilization

Two sites in the 200 East Area and four sites in the 200 West Area, along with an “In-Tank Farm” site(s) (a conceptual design assumes locations in AP Farm in 200 East and/or SY Farm in 200 West) and a site adjacent to the WTP, are being considered for Supplemental Treatment & Immobilization facilities.

Many aspects of the site selection depend on Immobilization System technology selection; a definitive, formal evaluation and site selection will be made subsequent to an Immobilization System technology selection (scheduled for June 2011).

Assessment of utilities and infrastructure interfaces will occur following preliminary facility definition, post-technology down-select, and flow-sheet development. It should be noted that the Immobilization System has the potential to drive the site infrastructure needs to the extent that these needs become a discriminating factor in site selection.

Figures 3-28 and 3-29 show two alternative locations in the 200 East Area and four in the 200 West Area, respectively. This represents current contractor thinking and may not reflect the storage configuration analyzed in ongoing NEPA documentation.

Figure 3-28 Treatment & Immobilization System Candidate Sites in East Area
3.4 UTILITIES

As with sub-area master plans described in previous sections, the purpose of this CPAMP is to show requirements for land and how that limits availability for other uses, rather than to justify utilities planning. Land used for distribution of utilities generally is not available for placing facilities because of the danger of contact with overhead lines or the need to be able to access underground lines for maintenance and repairs. The following sections show primary utility corridors.

3.4.1 Utility Corridors

This section provides a pictorial representation of primary electrical, telecommunications, and water utility routing on the plateau. The objective is to give the reader an impression of where lines are located, and a recognition that development over main water and communications lines or under power lines is restricted. Details for utility planning can be found in utility master plans. Precise location of underground lines can be obtained from Electrical, Telecommunications and Water Utilities by submitting a request through the MSA online service catalog. An excavation permit must be processed before any excavation and “U-Dig” must be called at 1-800-424-5555 before beginning excavation to get underground utilities located and marked at the excavation site.
The Electrical Master Plan is scheduled for completion in September 2011. The telecommunications master plan is the Infrastructure Scalability Solutions and Implementation Plan (ISSIP) (HNF-44429 Rev 3), which is scheduled for completion by August 1, 2011. The Water System Master Plan (MSA-5828) was completed in August 2010. The reader is encouraged to refer to the ISAP (also scheduled for completion by August 1, 2011) and these master plans for more detail about changing Site missions, their infrastructure needs, and how the provision of utilities is adapting to meet those needs.

Figures 3-30, 3-31, and 3-32 show a composite of primary utility corridors for 200 East, 200 West, and the 600 Area land between the 200 East and 200 West Areas, respectively.
Figure 3-30 200 East Area Primary Utility Corridors
Figure 3-31 200 West Area Primary Utility Corridors
Figure 3-32 Primary Utility Corridors Between the 200 East and 200 West Areas
3.4.2 Natural Gas Pipeline
A 10,000-square-foot area is needed near the river crossing and another near the WTP for compressor/conditioning facilities for a proposed natural gas pipeline to be constructed and maintained by a gas company. WTP steam production boilers are expected to be converted to dual fuel in the 2014-2015 timeframe. With permitting for the pipeline possibly taking up to 2 years under NEPA and the State Environmental Policy Act of 1971 (SEPA) and construction taking another 6 months to a year, the WTP project might conduct the conversion earlier. Figures 3-33 and 3-34 show the pipeline’s routes.

Figure 3-33 General Pipeline Route
From a Central Plateau land-use perspective, placement of natural gas distribution piping from the 200 East Area perimeter fence to the 242A Evaporator presents significant challenges. Not only are there underground utilities, waste lines, and contamination that need to be navigated, but WRPS has competing needs for open plots of land along Canton Avenue and 4th Street south of the 242A Evaporator. Note that there is a potential need for additional natural gas capacities to support tank waste remediation processes. Another evaporator may be built and a tank waste supplemental treatment technology will be selected for treating remaining waste. If selected, facilities employing this technology could be constructed in either 200 East or 200 West Areas and could require use of natural gas.

### 3.4.3 Sanitary Sewers

A new aerated evaporative lagoon on the north side of the 200 West Area is planned for completion in 2012. This will eliminate the need of the 100N Lagoon, allowing it to be removed from service for demolition as part of the River Corridor project. It will also end discharge of over 96,000 gallons per day of wastewater near the Columbia River. This is a long term solution that is adaptable to conditions as facilities are decommissioned. Figures 3-35 and 3-36 show the
site and area plans for the lagoon and collection piping. Note that the branch line along 19<sup>th</sup> St. to the Central Waste Complex is expected to be covered by a future burial ground closure cap.

A new evaporation lagoon in the 200 East Area is a potential option to support the proposed 200 East office complex and WTP feed systems.

In the meantime, as septic systems are retired and facilities are removed from the piped collection system, they will be replaced with holding tanks and self-contained restroom facilities, rather than installing new septic systems to minimize environmental impacts. More detailed planning is available in HNF-6612, Rev 2, *Hanford Site Sanitary Sewer Master Plan.*
Figure 3-35 Lagoon Treatment System Site Plan
Figure 3-36 200 West Area Sewer Service Area Plan
3.5 GENERAL PURPOSE FACILITIES

3.5.1 Hanford Fire Department
The Hanford Fire Department (HFD) plans to replace facilities used by HFD administration, training, fire systems testing and maintenance, and respiratory protection maintenance with a single facility in the 2015-2016 timeframe. The new consolidated facility would be located just south of the existing 10-wide mobile office at the fire station between the 200 East and 200 West Areas. The HFD administration and training facility is expected to be demolished and the space used for parking. The facilities used by fire systems maintenance, 2721EA (previously the patrol helicopter facility) and adjacent MO388 (double-wide mobile office) would be turned over to Facilities Management for reassignment. The 609K respiratory protection maintenance facility would be released for demolition. Figure 3-37 indicates the size and placement of the new HFD facility and removal of the old training and administrative building.

Figure 3-37 New Consolidated HFD Facility

Current HFD planning does not include consolidating 100 Area Fire Station personnel and equipment with other site facilities because planning to demolish reactor cores in the near future is gaining momentum. It is assumed that the size of the proposed work force and the type of work performed in the 100 Areas will warrant continued use of the 100 Area Fire Station throughout the planning timeframe. If, however, demolition of the reactor cores or other work in the 100 Areas does not get placed on an aggressive schedule, and direction is given to close the
100 Area Fire Station, personnel and apparatus assigned to that station will be incorporated into the 200 Area Fire Station. That move will necessitate internal modifications to the current 200 Area Fire Station (restrooms, kitchen, etc.), as well as the construction of a facility to house the apparatus and equipment currently assigned to the 100 Area Fire Station.

It should be noted that the 2721EA building is in excellent condition and contains a large bay area (designed for garaging and maintaining helicopters) that is temperature controlled and is well equipped with connections to electrical power. The building could make a good heavy equipment shop or mockup facility.

3.5.2 Warehouse and Shop Facilities

The MSA Logistics and Transportation Business Plan calls for service infrastructure to be relocated to the 200 East Area except where the primary customer base is located south of the Wye Barricade. Specific plans include:

- Warehousing for inventory used on the Central Plateau is relocated to the Central Plateau. Although details have not been worked out, it is expected that Warehousing will use existing facilities.
- Shipping and Receiving is relocated to the Central Plateau. Although details have not been worked out, it is expected that Shipping & Receiving will use existing facilities.
- Fleet Services are relocated to the Central Plateau with a satellite shop located south of the Wye Barricade.
- The 2711E expansion projects at the northeast side of the intersection of 4th Street and Atlanta Avenue in the 200 East Area (Figure 3-38) are completed.

The MSA’s vision is to reduce overall warehouse and shop facility space as the Hanford Site cleanup footprint is reduced. According to the MSA Draft Mission Transformation Vision Rev 3, dated March 10, 2011, MSA warehouse square footage is projected to be reduced by 16 percent by 2015 and 30 percent by 2020 and the MSA facility footprint is projected to be reduced by 10 percent by 2015 and 20 percent by 2020.
3.6 TRANSPORTATION

3.6.1 Railroad

Figure 3-39 shows the rail line and spurs on the Central Plateau. All of the rail track spurs are currently inactive; however, at DOE’s direction all can be made active.

Future needs for rail capability are undetermined, however some projects are considering rail as a cost-effective transport method. MSA will assess requirements to maintain the rail at low cost until determinations are made that will affect rail use (i.e., WTP use of rail for incoming product, use of rail to ship WTP-filled canisters, use of rail to ship other CHPRC waste). Note that no action has been taken to reserve land for new spurs that would be required to provide rail service to these facilities. If no longer needed, the rail will be deactivated and the occupied land would become available for other uses.
3.6.2 Roads

The plan is to maintain Central Plateau roads in a safe, reliable condition for as long as needed. Maintenance includes repair of driving surfaces and shoulders and periodic resurfacing, paint striping, sweeping, and snow removal. WRPS has expressed concern about street condition and pedestrian and vehicle traffic volumes along Canton and Buffalo Avenues. These roads are so narrow that trucks cannot meet without driving off the edge of the pavement; consequently, the pavement edges are breaking off. Also, the area has many pedestrians, but no sidewalks, and plans are under way to install more facilities and bring more people into this vicinity. MSA is working with WRPS to correct these deficiencies in late FY 2011. A transportation master plan is expected to be completed in FY 2013. No new roads are anticipated on the plateau during the planning timeframe, though separate haul roads for trucking closure cap materials and moving reactors from their river locations to the central plateau may be needed in the out years. Also in the out years, some roads will be blocked or relocated by remediation and closure activities (i.e., burial ground cover toe extending over the road).
4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) requires DOE to consider, as part of planning and decision-making processes, the impacts of proposed actions on human health and the environment. The intent of NEPA is to assist federal agencies (DOE) in decision-making based on an understanding of the potential environmental consequences and to take actions that protect, restore, and enhance the environment.

The level of analysis required to meet NEPA requirements depends on the scope and severity of the environmental impacts caused by the proposed action. Such analyses can range from comprehensive environmental impact statements (EIS), to environmental assessments (EA), to categorical exclusions (CX) that do not require preparation of an EIS or EA.

If a proposed action involves unique circumstances, such as the presence of threatened, endangered, or other special-status species (e.g., old growth sagebrush in the Inner Area), wetlands, floodplains, historical sites, culturally sensitive sites (e.g., White Bluffs Road in 200 West Area), or a high level of public interest, then a CX does not apply and further analysis of the potential impacts is required. Such unique circumstances are addressed by conducting a cultural and ecological resource review to support NEPA documentation.

Figure 4-1 shows the general location of the White Bluffs Road and portions of the core area that contain sagebrush. Generally, land tracts with higher numbers indicate greater environmental value of sagebrush habitat in that vicinity. The Hanford Site Biological Resources Mitigation Strategy (DOE/RL-96-88) introduces the concept of “mitigation banking.” Mitigation banking is the establishment of habitat for managed resources (or establishment of the resources themselves) in areas other than at the impact site to compensate for unavoidable habitat value losses that result from project development (i.e., loss of sagebrush habitat and associated wildlife).

There are several EAs and EIS’s which are currently under development and the final EAs and/or EIS and its respective Determination or Record of Decision could impact the information identified in this document, these include the draft TC&WM EIS, the draft Greater than Class C EIS, Vegetation Management EA, NRDWL/SWL EA, and Acquisition of Natural Gas Utility Service EIS. The exact details of this plan and the conclusions reached by it may need to be modified once the Records of Decisions for those EIS’s are actually reached.

A more detailed description of how NEPA is integrated with land use planning at the Hanford Site can be found in the MSC procedure MSC-PRO-15333, Rev 3, Environmental Protection Processes. In particular, step 5.2 of that procedure must be performed in conjunction with project scoping activities and siting studies.

Each Hanford Site contractor is responsible for NEPA and other environmental regulation compliance for its proposed actions.
Figure 4-1 White Bluffs Road and Sagebrush Habitat in the Core Area
5.0 LAND USE PLANNING ANALYSIS

5.1 OBSERVATIONS

This first phase of the CPAMP provides land use information that will be used in developing utilities master plans to ensure we are planning the appropriate infrastructure.

Recently, DOE directed CHPRC to focus on D&D of B Plant, rather than PUREX, after PFP slab-on-grade has been achieved. This was fortunate from a land-use planning perspective because placing D&D support facilities and pedestrian, vehicle, and equipment traffic near PUREX would have competed with WRPS needs for land for facilities and parking for additional staff in proximity to the tank farms along 4th Street, Canton Avenue and Buffalo Avenue. Congestion in this area will be exacerbated by the need to reserve a path for installation of a natural gas pipeline to the 242A Evaporator.

The 200 West Area sewage lagoon and a reasonable alternative for the Interim Hanford Storage facility are sited just outside the boundary of Central Plateau land designated by the CLUP for Industrial (Exclusive) use. This needs to be addressed in the next 5-year review of the CLUP, due to be completed in FY 2013.

The new 200 West Pump & Treat network of wells, pumping, piping, and treatment facilities (Figure 3-14) spreads across much of the 200 West Area. Any proposed development in that area could discover interferences that did not exist when proposed development sites were first considered.

Contractors have done much of their new facilities design for their projects autonomously. WCH and BNI, especially, are not contractually directed to follow the MSA site selection process for land development within their assigned facility areas. This has resulted in planning that may be suboptimal. For instance:

- ERDF septic system may have been redundant with the 200 West Lagoon.
- ERDF concrete batch plant may be redundant with a 200 West Area batch plant.
- TWOC design for self-contained sanitary waste handling may be suboptimal from the perspective of addressing all 200 East Area sewage treatment needs.
- 200 West Pump & Treat network may have to be adjusted to make room for future tank waste feed and pretreatment facilities.

If projections are realized, housing for more than 600 additional office workers will be needed in the 200 East Area by 2016. Replacement housing will be needed for another 700 staff currently in Core Area facilities that are inadequate because of age, deterioration, and/or remote location. Finally, although not shown in population projections, there is a desire to move another 300 Tank Waste support staff from Richland to the Plateau adjacent to where remediation work is being done.
6.0 CONCLUSIONS

6.1 CONFLICTS
Competing needs exist for land along 4th Street on the north side of the PUREX Plant.

There appear to be competing needs for a parcel on the northeast side of the intersection of GPF Way and Canton Avenue in the 200 East Area.

Depending on the supplemental treatment technology and location chosen, competing needs could easily arise for land in the south-central part of the 200 West Area.

Although capping of the burial grounds falls outside of the timeframe for this CPAMP, at least one branch of the 200 West Area sanitary waste collection system appears to be planned where it will be covered in the future by the toe of a burial ground cap.

6.2 GAPS
The integrated process for determining land utilization is reactive, rather than proactive.

Although sound reasons have been presented for at least two railroad spurs, no action has been taken to reserve land for such spurs.

Insufficient office facilities are available to accommodate WRPS’s plan to centralize the workforce onsite. In addition some current facilities are deteriorating and are not expected to remain functional for the duration of the project and some are in the wrong location. No holistic approach to office space planning is being used.
7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

This first phase of the Central Plateau Area Management Plan is focused on assembling all the disparate subarea master plans, then looking for overlaps and gaps. Future revisions of the Central Plateau Area Management Plan will plug the gaps and fix the overlaps. Recognizing the value of a Sitewide land management process, MSA is evaluating options, e.g., a commercial land planning and zoning model, to strengthen and ensure effective land management.

Section 6.6.1 of the Final Hanford Comprehensive Land-Use Plan Environmental Impact Statement (DOE/EIS-0222-F, dated September 1999) provides the basis for RL to use the equivalent of a municipal or county planning approach for managing land. If adopted by RL, this process (referred to as the Hanford Integrated Land Management Process) will be incorporated into future revisions of the Central Plateau Area Management Plan.

7.1 CONFLICT FIXES

Possibilities to reduce or eliminate conflicts include the following:

- Install the natural gas pipeline early, although this may be constrained by NEPA or SEPA permitting.
- Perform construction on low-activity days to relieve pedestrian and traffic congestion. This could be weekends or periods between pumping campaigns; whatever “low-activity” turns out to be, integrated scheduling would be required to take advantage of it.
- Restrict placement of personnel adjacent to tank farms.
- Identify an acceptable alternative location for the WTP laydown area at GPF Way and Canton Avenue before reserving the site for construction of a TWOC.
- Factor long-term capping plans into designs for placement of new underground utilities.

7.2 GAP FIXES

Possibilities to close the current planning gaps include the following:

- Develop a deliberate approach to land-use and infrastructure planning to optimize the use of limited resources.
- Complete the proposed analysis to determine the feasibility and need for rail service beyond 2015. The potential need for a new spur (probably from track section B12) to support shipments of immobilized high-level waste to a national repository could be factored into that analysis.
- Develop an integrated plan to retain, purchase, relocate, and reuse the currently leased ARRA mobile facilities. This could begin as soon as end-of-ARRA staffing reduction details are communicated by the contractors.
7.3 **ZONING**

Implementing a commercial land planning and zoning model would provide a mechanism to address zoning issues.

7.4 **LANDLORD RESPONSIBILITY ASSIGNMENTS**

One approach that may strengthen the understanding of land-use planning responsibilities would be to specifically assign landlord responsibility for all land within the Central Plateau. For instance, responsibility for land that is not in the footprint of contractually assigned waste sites, facilities, or structures could be contractually assigned to the Mission Support Contractor.

8.0 **PLAN MODIFICATION**

There are several EAs and EIS’s which are currently under development and the final EAs and/or EIS and its respective Determination or Record of Decision could impact the information identified in this document, these include the draft TC&WM EIS, the draft Greater than Class C EIS, Vegetation Management EA, NRDWL/SWL EA, and Acquisition of Natural Gas Utility Service EIS. The exact details of this plan and the conclusions reached by it may need to be modified once the Records of Decisions for those EIS’s are actually reached.

The need to update this Plan will be evaluated annually and this Plan will be updated at least once every five years.
9.0 REFERENCES


64 FR 61615, 1994, “Record of Decision: Hanford Comprehensive Land Use Plan Environmental Impact Statement (HCP EIS)”.


HNF-46741, Rev 0 – Facilities Consolidation Feasibility Study (LMIT)


MSC-PRO-15333, Rev 3 – Environmental Protection Processes


SEPA - *State Environmental Policy Act of 1971*

Washington State Department of Ecology Web Site