



**LONG-TERM LAND USE FUTURE SCENARIOS
FOR THE IDAHO NATIONAL ENGINEERING LABORATORY**

1. **The INEL will remain under government management for at least the next 100 years. The implementation of this management and control becomes increasingly uncertain over this time period.

** This assumption was not agreed upon unanimously by the Board. Chuck Broschius dissented on Revised Assumption #1 as he felt it should read "50 years" rather than "100 years."

2. Advances in DOE and private-sector research will result in the obsolescence of existing facilities. It is further assumed that new facilities will need to be constructed in response to the need to provide state-of-the-art research facilities. Other programs, however, will be discontinued entirely after the facilities become obsolete.
3. New construction may include structures in existing facility areas; other new construction may require the development of new facility areas. New development should be restricted to core areas already developed.
4. As contaminated facilities become obsolete, D&D will be required. Similarly, contaminated areas will require remediation. D&D and ER requirements may vary based on risk. The D&D process will commence following closure of a facility.
5. To the extent practical, new development will be encouraged in developed facility areas to take advantage of existing infrastructures. Such redevelopment will reduce environmental degradation associated with construction activities in previously undeveloped areas.
6. The CFA will remain the focal area for support and infrastructure activities assuming continuity of existing or similar INEL missions.
7. Incorporated with #4.
8. Environmental restoration and waste management activities will continue. Cleanup of hazardous, mixed, and low-level waste sites is expected to be completed within 10 years following completion of a Record of Decision (ROD) for the CERCLA-mandated cleanup.
9. Research and development facilities will be expanded to accommodate "new frontier research". To support such efforts, cooperative partnerships between the public and private sectors may be developed to achieve mutual goals. This could result in the re-use of INEL facilities by private-sector interests, supplemented with technology support by INEL personnel.

10. Incorporated with #9.
11. INEL may be called upon to support defense-related operations .
12. Regional development trends are closely related to activities at the INEL. The weight of INEL's influence on the region may increase or decrease over time depending on the diversity and strength of the regional economy.
13. No residential development (i.e. housing) will occur within INEL boundaries. Grazing will be allowed to continue in the buffer area.
14. No new, major private developments on public lands (residential or nonresidential) are expected in areas adjacent to the Site. There is uncertainty about the applicability of this assumption to privately held land. Beyond 25-50 years there is less certainty about this assumption.
15. An 890 square mile site dedicated to nuclear research, development, testing, evaluation and environmental management is irreplaceable. It was therefore assumed that it is unlikely that the siting of a similar DOE facility and land withdrawal would occur in the future at any other location in the contiguous 48 states.

Two additional assumptions added by the Board:

16. New locations for Low Level Waste disposal may need to be sited. If new locations are needed they will be subject to regulatory approval processes.
17. The United States government has trust responsibility to federally recognized Tribes. If portions of land become the responsibility of another owner or agency, the same trust responsibility will be conferred to the affected Tribe.

FOOTNOTE TO ASSUMPTION #17:

The SSAB is keenly interested in DOE-ID taking all necessary steps at the INEL to both correct the mistakes of the past and protect the environmental and cultural resources in the future. The SSAB also recognizes that the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe's unique relationship to the Site gives rise to a particular interest in future land use.

The Site itself lies on aboriginal territory of the Shoshone and Bannock people. The Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have used the lands and waters within and surrounding the Site for fishing, hunting, plant gathering, medicinal, religious, ceremonial and other cultural uses since time immemorial. These lands and waters provided the Tribe's home as well as their way of life.

When the Tribes signed the Treaty of Fort Bridger in 1868 with the United States, the Tribes protected their rights to subsistence and traditional activities on the unoccupied lands of the federal government, which includes the Site in the event of any alterations to the land base for future land use scenarios and/or INEL borders. Effective exercise of these treaty rights, however, depends upon the health of the resources upon which these rights are based.

Since the creation of the Site, many activities at the INEL have injured the land, natural and cultural resources both on the Site and off-Site. INEL's decisions regarding future waste

management, remediation, D&D, R&D, and storage activities must provide for the protection of the Tribe's natural and cultural resources. The Tribes, as a sovereign and constitutional government, are determined to protect and restore natural resources and to provide opportunities for Tribal members to exercise treaty-reserved rights throughout traditionally occupied lands, including undeveloped areas of the Site.

The United States government has the obligation to recognize and commit to a government-to-government relationship with Native American Tribal governments and fulfill its trust responsibility to those tribes, including the concepts of tribal sovereignty and tribal rights (DOE-ID Order 1230.2). In furtherance of this responsibility, the DOE must consult with and involve the Tribes in decisions affecting them when considering any future land use of the INEL.