

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Ms. Mary Armstrong, IIT Research Institute, Suite 300, 4550 Forbes Boulevard, Lanham, MD 20706 (703) 685-1455.

Dated: July 7, 1987.

Linda M. Lawson,

Office of the Secretary of Defense, Federal Register Liaison Office, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 87-15735 Filed 7-9-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810-01-M

Defense Intelligence Agency**Scientific Advisory Committee Meeting**

AGENCY: Defense Intelligence Agency Scientific Advisory Committee.

ACTION: Notice of closed meeting.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the provisions of subsection (d) of section 10 of Pub. L. 92-463, as amended by section 5 of Pub. L. 94-409, notice is hereby given that a closed meeting of a panel of the DIA Scientific Advisory Committee has been scheduled as follows:

DATE: Thursday, 27 August 1987, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

ADDRESS: The DIAC, Bolling AFB, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Lieutenant Colonel John E. Hatlelid, USAF, Executive Secretary, DIA Scientific Advisory Committee, Washington DC 20340-1328 (202-373-4930).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The entire meeting is devoted to the discussion of classified information as defined in section 552b(c)(1), title 5 of the U.S. Code and therefore will be closed to the public. Subject matter will be used in a special study on intelligence support systems.

Dated: July 7, 1987.

Patricia H. Means,

OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense

[FR Doc. 87-15737 Filed 7-9-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810-01-M

Defense Mapping Agency**Senior Executive Service; Membership; Defense Mapping Agency Performance Review Board**

AGENCY: Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), DoD.

ACTION: Notice of change of membership of the Defense Mapping Agency Performance Review Board (DMA PRB).

SUMMARY: The Defense Mapping Agency Performance Review Board as published in the Federal Register (Vol 52, No. 121, Page 23712, Wednesday, June 24, 1987), should be amended. The following change is to be made: Mr. Charles D. Hall, Deputy Director for Programs, Production and Operations, Headquarters, MDA should be added and Mr. Lawrence F. Ayers, Deputy Director, Management and Technology, Headquarters, DMA should be removed. In all other respects the original notice remains unchanged.

Dated: July 7, 1987.

Linda M. Lawson,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 87-15736 Filed 7-9-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**Availability of Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact; Remedial Action at the Inactive Riverton Uranium Mill Tailings Site, Riverton, WY**

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Notice of availability of Environmental Assessment (EA) and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has published an Environmental Assessment of Remedial Action at the Riverton Uranium Mill Tailings Site, Riverton, Wyoming (DOE/EA-0254), for the proposed remedial action for residual radioactive materials at the inactive uranium mill site near Riverton, Wyoming. On the basis of the analyses in the EA, the DOE has made a Finding of No Significant Impact.

Background

The Riverton tailings site is in Fremont County, Wyoming, 2 miles southwest of the city of Riverton. The site is on private land within the boundaries of the Wind River Indian Reservation (Arapahoe and Shoshone Indian Tribes). The former Susquehanna-Western mill was operated at the Riverton site from 1958 until 1963. The tailings remaining from this operation cover 70 acres of the 173-acre designated site.

In 1978, the U.S. Congress passed the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA), Pub. L. 95-604. Under Titles I and II of the UMTRCA: Congress found that uranium mill tailings located at inactive (Title I) and active (Title II) mill sites may pose a potential health hazard to the public.

Title I of the UMTRCA authorized the DOE to enter into cooperative agreements with affected states or Indian tribes to clean up those inactive sites contaminated with uranium mill tailings and required the Secretary of the DOE to designate sites to be cleaned up. The inactive (Title I) Riverton tailings site is one of these sites.

Title II of the UMTRCA authorized the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or agreement state to regulate the operation of active uranium mill tailings sites such as those in the Gas Hills Uranium Mining District of Wyoming. Following the cessation of milling, remedial actions at the active mill sites are the responsibilities of the mill owners and operators pursuant to a remedial action plan approved by the NRC or an agreement state.

Remedial actions performed under the UMTRCA must be completed in accordance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards and with the concurrence of the NRC. The NRC has not and does not intend to issue regulations applicable to Title I remedial actions at the inactive uranium mill tailings sites but will issue licenses for the long-term surveillance and maintenance (including monitoring) of the disposal sites after the remedial actions are complete. These licenses may require the DOE or other Federal agency having custody of the sites to perform such surveillance, maintenance, and contingency measures as necessary to ensure that the sites continue to function as designed.

Scope of the EA

The EA evaluates the no action alternative and three alternatives for minimizing the potential public health hazards associated with the Riverton site: (1) Decontamination of the tailings site and relocation of the tailings and other contaminated materials to Gas Hills—the proposed action; (2) stabilization of the tailings and other contaminated materials in place at the tailings site; and (3) decontamination of the tailings site and disposal of the tailings and other contaminated materials at the Dry Cheyenne alternate disposal site 15 road miles east of the tailings site. The impacts of these three alternatives are assessed in terms of effects on radiation levels, health effects, air quality, soils, mineral resources, surface-water and ground-water resources, ecosystems, land use, noise levels, scenic and cultural resources, population and employment, housing, social structure, community services, economic structure, transportation networks, energy and

water consumption, and non-radiological accidents.

Availability of the EA and FONSI

Copies of the EA and FONSI have been distributed to Federal, state, and local agencies, organizations and libraries, and to individuals known to be interested in the Riverton remedial action project. Single copies may be obtained from the Project Manager, Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 5301 Central Avenue, NE., Suite 1720, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108, (505) 844-3941.

Copies of the EA and FONSI are available for public inspection at the following locations:

- Riverton Branch Library, 1330 West Park, Riverton, WY 82501
- Wyoming State Library, Supreme Court Building, Cheyenne, WY 82002
- Freedom of Information Reading Room, U.S. Department of Energy, Room 1E-190, Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585
- Albuquerque Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, National Atomic Museum, Kirtland Air Force Base East, Albuquerque, NM 87115
- Energy Resource Center, 1333 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94612
- Regional Energy/Environment Center, Denver Public Library, 1357 Broadway, Denver, CO 80210
- Library, Savannah River Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, Aiken, SC 29801
- Library, Chicago Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 9800 South Cass Avenue, Argonne, IL 60639
- Library, Idaho Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 550 Second Street, Idaho Falls, ID 83401
- Library, Nevada Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 2753 South Highland Drive, Las Vegas, NV 89114
- Library, Oak Ridge Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge, TN 37830
- Library, Richland Operations Office, U.S. Department of Energy, Federal Building, Richland, WA 99352

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

1. James R. Anderson, Project Manager, Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action Project Office, U.S. Department of Energy, 5301 Central Avenue NE., Suite 1720, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108. Phone: (505) 844-3941.
2. Carol Borgstrom, Acting Director, Office of NEPA Project Assistance, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, Room 3E-080, Forrestal Building, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585. Phone: (202) 586-4600.

3. Henry Garson, Esq., Assistant General Counsel for Environment, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, DC 20585. Phone: (202) 586-6947.

Issued in Washington, DC, June 22, 1987.
William R. Voigt,
Director, Office of Remedial Action Waste Technology.
 [FR Doc. 87-15547 Filed 7-9-87; 8:45 am]
 BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

Finding of No Significant Impact, Remedial Action at the Riverton Uranium Mill Tailings Site, Riverton, WY

AGENCY: Department of Energy.

ACTION: Finding of no significant impact (FONSI).

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has prepared an environmental assessment (DOE/EA-0254) on the proposed remedial action at the inactive uranium milling site near Riverton, Wyoming. Based on the analyses in the EA, the DOE has determined that the proposed action does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*). Therefore, the preparation of an environmental impact statement (EIS) is not required.

Background

On November 8, 1978, the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA), Pub. L. 95-604, was enacted in order to address a Congressional finding that uranium mill tailings located at inactive (Title I) and active (Title II) processing sites may pose a potential health hazard to the public.

Title I of the UMTRCA authorized the DOE to enter into cooperative agreements with affected states or Indian tribes to clean up those inactive sites contaminated with uranium mill tailings and required the Secretary of the DOE to designate sites to be cleaned up. On November 8, 1979, the DOE designated 24 inactive processing sites for remedial action under Title I of the UMTRCA including the inactive mill tailings site near Riverton, Wyoming (44 FR 74892). On December 23, 1983, the DOE and the State of Wyoming entered into a cooperative agreement under Title I of the UMTRCA. The cooperative agreement set forth the terms and conditions for the DOE and Wyoming cooperative remedial action plan (concurrent in by the State of Wyoming), the DOE's preparation of an appropriate environmental document, real estate responsibilities, and other concerns.

Title II of the UMTRCA authorized the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or agreement state to regulate the operation of active uranium mill tailings sites. Following the cessation of milling, remedial actions at the active mill sites are the responsibilities of the mill owners and operators pursuant to a remedial action plan approved by the NRC or an agreement state.

The UMTRCA also required the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate standards for remedial actions at the inactive (Title I) and active (Title II) uranium mill tailings sites. The EPA standards are essentially the same for the inactive (Title I) and active (Title II) uranium mill tailings sites except that the water protection standards for the active sites are, by design, fundamentally different than those for the inactive sites. The EPA water protection standards for active sites are clearly intended to be applied to "regulated units" that are in operations and require specific design features for water protection (e.g., leak prevention and detection features).

On September 3, 1985, the United States Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the EPA water protection standards for the Title I, Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Project sites, 40 CFR 192.20(a)(2) through (3). The water protection standards were remanded to the EPA for further consideration in light of the Court's opinion that the water standards promulgated by the EPA on March 7, 1983, were site specific rather than of general application as required by the legislation. The EPA has not identified a date for re-issuance of 40 CFR 192.20(a)(2) through (3), and it is anticipated that such re-issuance will not occur until after remedial action has been initiated at the Riverton, tailings site.

At inactive (Title I) uranium mill tailings sites (e.g., Riverton, Wyoming), the EPA standards require characterization of the hydrogeologic regime at and around each site. These standards state that "judgements on the possible need for remedial or protective actions for groundwater aquifers should be guided by relevant considerations described in the EPA's hazardous waste management system (47 FR 32274, July 26, 1982) and by relevant State and Federal Water Quality Criteria for anticipated or existing uses of water over the term of the stabilization." The DOE has proposed to continue to apply the general standards, and the NRC has concurred in this plan noting that its concurrence is conditioned on further

review against EPA's final groundwater protection standards.

When the EPA issues revisions to the water protection standards, the DOE will re-evaluate the groundwater issues at the Riverton site to assure that the revised standards are met. Performing remedial action at the Riverton site prior to the EPA issuing new standards will not affect the measures that are ultimately required to meet the revised EPA water protection standards. The DOE has characterized the conditions at the Riverton site and does not anticipate that any substantial changes to the remedial action will be required. However, after EPA re-issues the water protection standards, the DOE will determine the need for institutional controls, aquifer restoration, or other controls and take such appropriate action so as to comply with the re-issued standards.

Under the UMTRCA, all remedial actions must be selected and performed with the concurrence of the NRC. The NRC has not and does not intend to issue regulations applicable to the Title I remedial actions at the inactive uranium mill tailings sites but will issue a license applicable to the 24 inactive sites for long-term surveillance and maintenance after the remedial actions are complete. This license may require the DOE or other Federal agency having custody of the sites to perform such surveillance, maintenance, and contingency measures as necessary to ensure that the sites continue to function as designed.

Project Description

The Riverton tailings site is in Fremont County, Wyoming, 2 miles southwest of the city of Riverton. The site is on private land within the boundaries of the Wind River Indian Reservation (Arapahoe and Shoshone Indian Tribes). The former Susquehanna-Western mill was operated at the Riverton site from 1958 until 1963. Remaining at the site are the tailings pile, part of the original mill building, some of the associated mill structures and equipment (e.g., scale and wash houses and process bins), a potable water well with a pump house and metal water tower, and an active sulfuric acid plant. The site is bordered by drainage ditches and irrigation canals. The tailings pile in the southern half of the site covers 70 acres of the 173-acre designated site and contains 1 million cubic yards of tailings. The total amount of contaminated materials, including the tailings, soils beneath and around the tailings, and materials at 25 vicinity properties (off-site locations contaminated with tailings), is estimated to be 1.5 million cubic yards. The

shallow groundwater beneath the pile has been contaminated by natural dewatering of the tailings, and lesser contamination continues due to precipitation filtering through the pile and possibly from the rising of the shallow groundwater into the pile.

Proposed Action

The proposed action for the inactive (Title I) Riverton tailings site is relocation to Gas Hills 45 to 60 road miles east of the Riverton site. Gas Hills contains several active (Title II) uranium mill tailings sites in the Gas Hills Uranium Mining District. The tailings and contaminated materials would be moved from the Riverton site and vicinity properties, consolidated with the Title II tailings at the selected active mill site in Gas Hills, and then stabilized. Remedial action at the selected active site would be performed in accordance with a remedial action plan prepared by the active mill owner and operator and to be approved by the NRC.

After decontamination of the Riverton tailings site, the disturbed areas at the site (153 acres) would be backfilled with uncontaminated soil to a level compatible with the surrounding terrain, recontoured to promote surface drainage, and revegetated as necessary. The Riverton site (173 acres) would then be released for use consistent with existing land use controls.

Alternatives to the proposed action were analyzed in the EA. These included no action; stabilization of the tailings and contaminated materials in place at the tailings site; and decontamination of the tailings site and disposal of the tailings and contaminated materials at the Dry Cheyenne alternate disposal site 15 road miles east of the tailings site.

Finding

The DOE has considered the concerns that have been expressed during public meetings and cooperating agency reviews about the environmental and health impacts from the proposed remedial action. In general, concerns relate to the impacts from radiation released during remedial action, impacts on the surface water, impacts from the contaminated groundwater, and air quality impacts.

The EA discusses the environmental impacts resulting from the proposed remedial action and identifies mitigative measures that will be implemented to assure that these effects are insignificant. The impacts identified for relocation to Gas Hills are the impacts of remedial action at the Riverton tailings site and, when appropriate, the

impacts along the transportation route to Gas Hills (i.e., impacts on gamma radiation levels, air quality, surface water, wildlife, noise levels, traffic volumes, and traffic accident injuries and fatalities). The remedial action at the selected, active uranium mill tailings site in Gas Hills would be consistent with the EPA standards for active sites (40 CFR Part 192, Subparts D and E) and would be performed in accordance with a remedial action plan prepared by the owner and operator of the selected active site and to be approved by the NRC. The generic impacts of the EPA standards were addressed in an EIS published by the EPA (EPA 520/1-83-008-1 and 2). The short- and long-term impacts of remedial action at the selected active site in Gas Hills would be assessed by the NRC for its compliance with the NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*)

The Finding of No Significant Impact for relocation to Gas Hills is based on the following findings which are supported by the information and analyses in the EA:

- Radiation Release—The increased radiation exposure above background levels to the general public at and in the vicinity of the Riverton site during the remedial action will be extremely low. The total estimated excess health effects were projected to be 0.03 additional cancer deaths due to radiation from the tailings during a 31-month remedial action period. With no action, this estimate would increase to 0.05 excess health effects over the same period (0.02 excess health effects per year multiplied by 2.6 years).

The DOE will closely monitor the release of radon and airborne radioactive particulates during the remedial action. The release of radon and airborne radioactive particulates will be reduced by dampening contaminated materials with water or chemical dust suppressants, by limiting the handling of contaminated materials during adverse weather conditions, and by using trucks with tight-fitting tailgates and covers when the materials are moved. Drainage controls and a waste-water retention pond will be constructed to prevent contaminated water from leaving the site.

Human exposure to residual radioactive materials will be reduced further by restricting access, by providing worker training programs, and by the use of necessary monitoring and protective equipment by the remedial action workers.

After the tailings and contaminated materials are relocated to Gas Hills, the exposure of the general public to radon

and radon daughters or gamma radiation at or in the vicinity of the Riverton site would not be above that allowed by the EPA standards (40 CFR Part 192, Subparts A, B, and C). Therefore, the total excess health effects at and in the vicinity of the Riverton site would occur during the remedial action (0.03 excess health effects). The remedial action at the selected, active uranium mill tailings site in Gas Hills would be consistent with the EPA standards for active sites (40 CFR Part 192, Subparts D and E) and would be performed in accordance with a remedial action plan prepared by the owner and operator of the selected active site and to be approved by the NRC. The generic impacts of the EPA standards were addressed in an EIS published by the EPA (EPA 520/1-83-008-1 and 2). The health effects at the selected active site in Gas Hills would be assessed by the NRC for its compliance with the NEPA (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*). The total excess health effects at and in the vicinity of the Riverton site after 10 and 1,000 years of no action are estimated to be 0.2 and 20, respectively. The calculations for the no action alternative do not consider the dispersal of the tailings by natural erosion or by man; thus, the total excess health effects may be greater.

Control of radon emanation from the Riverton tailings site would be accomplished by relocating all of the tailings and contaminated materials to Gas Hills. Control of radon emanation and the long-term stability of the stabilized tailings pile at the selected active site would be accomplished in accordance with the remedial action plan prepared by the owner and operator of the active site and to be approved by the NRC.

Based on the above, it was determined that the radiation impacts from the proposed action are insignificant.

• **Air Quality**—An inventory of emissions due to remedial action indicated that fugitive dust emissions would be much higher than combustion emissions. The nitrogen oxide and carbon monoxide emissions would exceed the EPA significance levels of 40 and 100 tons per year, respectively; however, the prevention of significant deterioration regulations are not applicable for temporary emissions sources such as those from this remedial action.

The fugitive dust emissions were used in a computer simulation model to determine the total suspended particulates (TSP) concentrations downwind from the various work sites. The TSP concentrations at the Riverton

tailings site and the Little Wind borrow site would temporarily exceed the Federal secondary and the State of Wyoming 24-hour TSP standards.

The assumptions used in the air quality modelling were conservative, and the resultant concentrations would over-predict air quality impacts. The major factor responsible for the over-prediction of impacts was adding the calculated concentrations from the model to the maximum recorded ambient 24-hour TSP concentration (111 micrograms per cubic meter) in the Riverton area. The annual average TSP concentrations in the Riverton area are much lower (51.7 micrograms per cubic meter). In addition, the assumptions used in the model would also tend to over-predict the air quality impacts. These include: (1) Using fugitive dust emissions factors for the period of maximum construction activity; (2) assuming a constant wind speed from the same direction and 6 consecutive hours; and (3) assuming stable meteorological conditions for the same 6-hour period.

Based on these assumptions, the TSP concentrations would be lower than predicted during most of the remedial action and would probably be below the Federal secondary and State of Wyoming standards. In addition, this impact would be short-term, lasting only for the length of the remedial action process. For these reasons, it was determined that the air quality impacts of the proposed action will be temporary and will not be significant.

• **Surface-Water Quality**—Impacts from surface-water runoff from the tailings pile during remedial action would be minimal because of wastewater retention facilities and erosion control measures.

Control of surface water and the long-term stability of the stabilized tailings pile at the selected active site would be consistent with the EPA standards for active sites (40 CFR Part 192, Subparts D and E) and would be accomplished in accordance with the remedial action plan prepared by the owner and operator of the active site and to be approved by the NRC. The generic impacts of the EPA standards were addressed in an EIS published by the EPA (EPA 520/1-83-008-1 and 2). On this basis, it was determined that the impacts on surface-water resources would not be significant.

• **Groundwater Quality**—The shallow groundwater beneath and southeast of the tailings pile has been contaminated primarily by percolating leachate generated by the natural dewatering of the tailings during and immediately after uranium milling. Lesser but continuing

contamination is due to precipitation filtering through the tailings pile and possibly to the rising of the shallow groundwater into the pile. Relocation of the tailings and contaminated materials to Gas Hills would remove the source of any future groundwater contamination at the Riverton site, and the natural flow and discharge of the shallow groundwater into the Little Wind River would reduce the existing concentrations of the contaminants to background levels in approximately 45 years.

At this time aquifer restoration would not be a cost-effective means of controlling cleaning up the groundwater contamination. When the EPA issues revisions to the water protection standards that were remanded by the U.S. Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, the DOE will reevaluate the groundwater issues at the Riverton site to assure that the revised standards are met. Performing remedial action to relocate the tailings prior to the EPA issuing new standards will not affect the measures that are ultimately required to meet the revised EPA water protection standards. The DOE has characterized the conditions at the Riverton site and does not anticipate that any substantial changes to the remedial action will be required. However, after the EPA reissues the water protection standards, the DOE will determine the need for institutional controls, aquifer restoration, or other controls and will take such appropriate action so as to comply with the re-issued standards.

Groundwater protection at the selected active site would be consistent with the EPA standards for active sites (40 CFR Part 192, Subparts D and E) and would be accomplished in accordance with the remedial action plan prepared by the active site owner and operator and to be approved by the NRC. The generic impacts of the EPA standards were addressed in an EIS published by the EPA (EPA 520/1-83-008-1 and 2).

Based on the above, it was determined that the impacts on groundwater resources would not be significant.

• There are no floodplains, perennial streams, or wetlands in the areas that would be affected by the remedial action. No threatened and endangered species are known to be present at the Riverton tailings site. There is a possibility for the occurrence of prairie dog towns, and hence the presence of the endangered black-footed ferret, at the Little Wind borrow site. Prior to remedial action, a site-specific survey of the Little Wind borrow site would be

conducted to verify the presence or absence of the black-footed ferret.

• There is a potential for impacts to archaeological and historic resources in the areas to be affected by remedial action. A Class III cultural resource survey of the Riverton tailings site identified a concentration of historic homestead materials near the site; additional data are required to determine if this concentration is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. If the concentration is determined to be eligible and would be affected by remedial action, a data collection program would be developed and implemented. A Class III survey of the Little Wind borrow site was not conducted. Prior to remedial action, a Class III survey of the borrow site to be affected would be conducted to determine the presence or absence of archaeological or historic resources at the sites. If eligible archaeological or historic resources would be affected by remedial action, a data collection program would be developed and implemented.

It was determined that impacts to archaeological and historic resources would not be significant because these impacts would be mitigated by the development and implementation of data collection programs.

In summary, based on the analyses in the EA, the DOE has determined that the proposed action does not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*). Therefore, the preparation of an EIS is not required.

Single copies of the EA are available from: James R. Anderson, UMTRA Project Manager, U.S. Department of Energy, UMTRA Project Office, 5301 Central Avenue NE., Suite 1720, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108, (505) 844-3941.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carol Borgstrom, Acting Director, Office of NEPA Project Assistance, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, Room 3E-080, Forrestal Building, Washington, DC 20585, (202) 586-4600.

Issued at Washington, DC, June 15, 1987.

Delbert F. Bunch,

Acting Environment, Safety, and Health.

[FR Doc. 87-15548 Filed 7-9-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

Procurement and Assistance Management Directorate; Restriction of Eligibility for Grant Award; Georgia Tech Research Corp.

AGENCY: Department of Energy (DOE).
ACTION: Notice of award.

SUMMARY: DOE announces that pursuant to 10 CFR 800.7(b), it intends to make a grant renewal award on a restricted eligibility basis to the Georgia Tech Research Corporation in support of the research and development of the Solid-on-Solid process for applying chemicals to textiles. The grant renewal will be for a 12-month period at a DOE funding level of \$367,000 beginning August 1, 1987. This schedule will provide continuity in the research on the Solid-on-Solid processing concept initiated and conducted by Georgia Tech during the preceding 36 months. Industry will cost share an estimated \$422,000 in the form of chemicals, textiles for testing, use of equipment and laboratory facilities, analytical tests, and laboratory manpower.

Procurement Request No.: 05-87CE40702.001.

Project Scope: The research will be conducted by faculty of the School of Textile Engineering of the Georgia Institute of Technology as part of the Georgia Tech Research Corporation program. The technology is based on electrification of powdered chemicals, application of the powders by xerography, spray or fluid-bed techniques to the fabric, and rapid thermal fixation. The specific areas to be addressed include: (1) Xerography Printing of Textiles; Proof of Concept for Solid-on-Solid Processing and (2) Solid Shade Coloration and Intrafiber/Reactive Finishing of Textiles Via 100% Solid Liquid Electrostatic Sprays.

The Georgia Tech Research Corporation has assembled a group of research personnel and developed capabilities for research on the Solid-on-Solid processing concept centered in the School of Textile Engineering that is unmatched in the field of textile research. Georgia Tech's assemblage of expertise, facilities, integrated effort and industry support does not exist, so far as we can determine, in any other organization. For this capability to be duplicated would require, in our opinion, upwards of two to three years and more than a duplication of funds expended to date. For these reasons we recommend that eligibility for this grant be restricted to the Georgia Tech Research Corporation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William M. Sonnett, CE-142, Office of Industrial Programs, U.S. Department of

Energy, Washington, DC 20585, Telephone No.: 202-586-2389.

Dated: June 26, 1987.

Peter D. Dayton,

Director, Procurement and Contracts Division, Oak Ridge Operations.

[FR Doc. 87-15745 Filed 7-9-87; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-M

Economic Regulatory Administration

[ERA Docket No. 87-29-NG]

Application To Import Natural Gas From Canada; Vector Energy (U.S.A.) Inc.

AGENCY: Economic Regulatory Administration, DOE.

ACTION: Notice of application for blanket authorization to import natural gas from Canada.

SUMMARY: The Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy (DOE) gives notice of receipt on June 12, 1987, of an application from Vector Energy (U.S.A.) Inc. (Vector) for blanket authorization to import, for its own account or for the account of others, Canadian natural gas for short-term and spot market sales to customers in the United States. Authorization is requested to import up to a total 150 Bcf for a two-year period beginning on the date of the first delivery. Vector is a Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Vector Energy Inc., an Alberta corporation. Vector's principal place of business is in Wilmington, Delaware. Vector proposes to purchase natural gas from various Canadian suppliers for itself, or as an agent for others, on a short-term, spot market basis for resale to pipelines, electric utilities, distribution companies, and commercial and industrial end users in the United States. Vector states that it intends to use existing pipeline facilities for the transportation of the proposed imports. Vector also states that it will advise the ERA of the date of first delivery of the import and submit quarterly reports giving details of individual transactions in the month following each calendar quarter. Vector has requested that the authorization be granted on an expedited basis.

The application is filed with the ERA pursuant to section 3 of the Natural Gas Act and DOE Delegation Order No. 0204-111. Protests, motions to intervene, notices of intervention and written comments are invited.

DATE: Protests, motions to intervene, or notices of intervention, as applicable,