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SUMMARY REPORT

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Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Activities in the States and MASTER Compacts

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Commercial Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Capacity Development Chart

Compacts/States	Siting	License*	Facility Open*
Appalachian host Pennsylvania	siting process under way	application early 1997	mid-1999
Central host Nebraska	site selected	application submitted	Sept. 1998
Central Midwest host Illinois	siting process under way	application Nov. 1997	July 2000
Midwest host Ohio	enabling legislation expected in 1995	application 4.25 years after enabling legislation	7.25 years after enabling legislation
Northeast host Connecticut host New Jersey	siting process under way siting plan under public review	application July 1997 application July 1997	Dec. 1999 late 1999
Northwest host Washington	facility operational since July 1965, license reissued May 1992		
Rocky Mountain	contract with Northwest and Washington for disposal at Washington facility		
Southeast host North Carolina host South Carolina	site selected facility operational until 1996, license issued April 1971	application submitted	early 1996
Southwestern host California	site selected	issued Sept. 1993 but currently set aside	mid-1997
Texas host Texas	site selected	application submitted	mid-1997
Massachusetts	siting process under way	application Jan./Feb. 1998	2000/2001
New York	siting process under way	application June 1999	Nov. 2001
Michigan	no active site selection process		
District of Columbia	not siting a facility		
New Hampshire	not planning to site a facility at this time		
Puerto Rico	not planning to site a facility at this time		
Rhode Island	not planning to site a facility at this time		

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Compacts and Their Host States

Appalachian Compact

Governing Body Appalachian States Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission

Member States Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia

Compact Established The compact was established February 19, 1986, and ratified by Congress on May 19, 1988. The commission's first organizational meeting was held April 30, 1990.

Current Waste Management Contract with the Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility in Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994.

Host State: Pennsylvania

**Regulatory and Program
Responsibility**

Bureau of Radiation Protection,
Department of Environmental Resources (DER)

Siting Responsibility

Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc.

Other Involvement

DER Low-Level Waste Advisory Committee
Environmental Quality Board

Disposal Technology

Earth-mounded above-ground vault

Siting Pennsylvania has completed the final stage of a three-stage disqualification process. About 75 percent of the commonwealth has been disqualified from further consideration. Potential sites for the disposal facility remain in all 67 counties, although 400 of Pennsylvania's 2,570 municipalities have been disqualified. Chem-Nuclear has begun the evaluation screening process that will lead to the identification of 50 to 100 potentially suitable areas. Results of the evaluation screening process are expected in late 1994. Chem-Nuclear will propose three potentially suitable sites to the Environmental Quality Board in the spring of 1995.

Licensing Chem-Nuclear is expected to submit its license application in early 1997. Pennsylvania has applied for limited Agreement State status, under which Pennsylvania DER would approve the license.

Development Costs To date: \$18.5 million. Estimated total cost including construction: \$66 million.

Disposal Facility Operational Expected by mid-1999.

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Central Compact

Governing Body Central Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission

Member States Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Oklahoma

Compact Established The compact was established May 12, 1983. The commission's organizational meeting was held June 29, 1983.

Current Waste Management Contract with the Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility in Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994.

Host State: Nebraska

Regulatory and Program Responsibility

Department of Environmental Quality
Department of Health

Siting Responsibility

US Ecology, Inc.

Disposal Technology

Above-ground vault

Siting Property near Butte in Boyd County, Nebraska, was selected in December 1989.

Licensing A license application was submitted in July 1990 and deemed complete by the host state regulators in December 1991. US Ecology responded in May 1994 to the regulators' third round of technical review questions. This may be the final round of technical questions. US Ecology will continue to meet with the state regulators to address technical questions and to complete revisions to the Safety Analysis Report prior to receiving a license decision.

Development Costs To date: \$59.1 million. Estimated total cost including construction: \$139.8 million.

Disposal Facility Operational The Butte facility is projected to be operational no later than September 1998.

Other Information US Ecology has completely revised its Safety Analysis Report (SAR) to reflect the reconfigured site which eliminated any identified wetlands areas. There should be one final SAR revision which will be the document the host state uses to issue its Draft Safety Evaluation Report and Draft Environmental Impact Assessment.

The only legal action currently involving the compact commission is the host state's appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit concerning community consent. The host state's lawsuit was dismissed by the U.S. District Court in October 1993.

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Central Midwest Compact

Governing Body Central Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission

Member States Illinois, Kentucky

Compact Established The compact was established in September 1984 and ratified by Congress effective January 1986.

Current Waste Management Contract with the Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility in Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994.

Host State: Illinois

Regulatory Responsibility Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety

Siting and Program Responsibility

- Low-Level Radioactive Waste Task Group—develop siting criteria
- Illinois State Geological Survey and State Water Survey—statewide screening including evaluation of volunteer locations and identification of ten or more locations likely to meet the criteria
- Facility Developer—evaluation of the locations, selection and characterization of site, preparation of license application, and facility development
- Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety—licensing agency

Disposal Technology Above-grade, earthen-covered concrete vault

Siting The task group will develop siting criteria and the Illinois Geological and Water Surveys will be responsible for screening the state and evaluating any volunteered sites in order to locate at least ten areas of at least 640 acres each that appear likely to meet the criteria. The contractor will evaluate the areas identified by the Geological and Water Surveys, select three promising sites for further study, and present findings to the task group. Following the task group's approval of three sites, the contractor will select one final site for full characterization.

Licensing A license application is expected to be submitted by November 1, 1997.

Development Costs Not provided.

Disposal Facility Operational Projected by July 1, 2000.

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Midwest Compact

Governing Body Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission

Member States Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Wisconsin

Compact Established The compact was established in October 1983 and was given the consent of Congress in December 1985.

Current Waste Management Contract with the Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility at Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994.

Host State: Ohio

Regulatory Responsibility Undetermined pending enactment of enabling legislation.

Program Responsibility Ohio Department of Health

Siting Responsibility Undetermined pending enactment of enabling legislation.

Other Involvement Ohio Blue Ribbon Commission on Siting Criteria
Ohio Low-Level Radioactive Waste Advisory Committee

Disposal Technology None selected at this time.

Siting Ohio was designated the host state for the Midwest Compact in July 1991, following the revocation of Michigan's membership in the compact. Siting activity cannot begin until the Ohio General Assembly enacts enabling legislation.

Licensing According to the most recent projected schedule, a license application will be submitted for a regional disposal facility by four and one-quarter years after Ohio enactment of enabling legislation.

Development Costs To date: \$0.5 million. Estimated total cost including construction: unknown.

Disposal Facility Operational Seven and one-quarter years after Ohio enactment of enabling legislation.

Other Information The Ohio Blue Ribbon Commission on Siting Criteria and the Ohio Low-Level Radioactive Waste Advisory Committee submitted their recommendations on enabling legislation to the Ohio General Assembly on September 2, 1993. The Midwest Compact Commission approved compact amendments in November 1993.

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Northeast Compact

Governing Body Northeast Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission

Member States Connecticut, New Jersey

Compact Established Congress ratified the compact in 1985, and it was signed into law by the President in 1986. Shortly thereafter, two of the four original member states—Delaware and Maryland—joined the Appalachian Compact. In 1987, the remaining member states of Connecticut and New Jersey were designated as dual host states.

Current Waste Management Contract with the Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility at Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994.

Host State: New Jersey

Regulatory Responsibility	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (New Jersey is not an Agreement State.) New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy
Program Responsibility	New Jersey Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility Siting Board (Siting Board)
Siting Responsibility	New Jersey Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility Siting Board
Other Involvement	New Jersey Radioactive Waste Advisory Committee (RWAC)
Disposal Technology	State law prohibits shallow land burial. The technology will depend on input from the volunteer community, site-specific requirements, and the ability of the technology to be licensed.

Siting The state's siting plan seeks a volunteer community to host a disposal facility and offers significant incentives.

Licensing New Jersey's current projected date of license submittal to NRC is July 1996.

Development Costs To date: \$2.3 million. Estimated total cost including construction: \$100 million.

Disposal Facility Operational Projected by October 1998.

Other Information On January 6, 1994 the Siting Board approved for public comment a voluntary siting plan that had been recommended by the RWAC. Siting efforts are funded through generator assessments.

Host State: Connecticut

Regulatory Responsibility	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (Connecticut is not an Agreement State.) Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Program Responsibility	Connecticut Office of Policy and Management—coordination Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service—program
Siting Responsibility	Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service
Other Involvement	Connecticut Siting Council Connecticut Department of Public Works
Disposal Technology	The Board of Directors of the Connecticut Hazardous Waste Management Service will select the technology in consultation with the volunteer community. The board has decided not to consider shallow land burial.

Siting The state's siting plan seeks a volunteer community to host a disposal facility and offers significant incentives. The state is prepared to use a statewide screening process if the volunteer approach does not produce a site that protects public health and safety.

Licensing Connecticut's current projected date of license submittal to NRC is July 1997.

Development Costs To date: \$9.4 million. Estimated total cost including construction: \$100 million.

Disposal Facility Operational Projected by December 1999.

Other Information Effective April 2, 1993, the Connecticut General Assembly approved the *1993 Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Plan*. The plan's volunteer siting approach is being implemented. Siting efforts are funded through generator assessments.

Northwest Compact

Governing Body Northwest Low-Level Waste Compact Committee

Member States Alaska, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

Compact Established The compact was established in 1981 and ratified by Congress in December 1985.

Current Waste Management Waste is disposed of at the regional low-level radioactive waste disposal facility operated by US Ecology, Inc.

Host State: Washington

Regulatory Responsibility	Department of Health
Program Responsibility	Department of Ecology
Siting Responsibility	Not applicable
Disposal Technology	Shallow land burial

Siting The regional low-level radioactive waste disposal facility is located on the U.S. DOE Hanford reservation on the 100 acres of land subleased by US Ecology from the state of Washington.

Licensing The site operator's current materials license was issued by the Washington State Department of Health on May 29, 1992. The license next comes up for renewal on May 31, 1997.

Development Costs Not applicable.

Disposal Facility Operational The compact's regional disposal facility has been in operation since July 1965.

Other Information The compact's low-level radioactive waste disposal site is not permitted for mixed waste. The compact is working with other states and compacts to encourage U.S. DOE to include commercially generated mixed waste in their master plan for management of U. S. DOE mixed waste.

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Rocky Mountain Compact

Governing Body Rocky Mountain Low-Level Radioactive Waste Board

Member States Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico

Compact Established The compact was established in 1983 and ratified by Congress in December 1985.

Current Waste Management Contract with the Northwest Interstate Compact Committee and the state of Washington for disposal at the Northwest Compact's regional disposal facility. Some waste is also authorized for disposal at the Envirocare facility in Utah.

Host State: None

Regulatory and Program Responsibility

Not applicable.

Siting Responsibility

Host state if and when one is designated.

Disposal Technology

Not applicable.

Siting No siting activity is currently being conducted.

Licensing Not applicable.

Development Costs Not applicable.

Disposal Facility Operational Not applicable.

Other Information Export authorization is required for all waste generated within the compact region that is sent outside of the region. Import authorization is required to bring out-of-compact waste into the region for management. No facilities within the compact region are currently authorized to receive out-of-compact waste. The compact has jurisdiction (including import and export authority) over naturally occurring and accelerator-produced radioactive materials (NORM/NARM).

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Southeast Compact

Governing Body Southeast Compact Commission for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management

Member States Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia

Compact Established The Southeast Compact was established in 1983 and ratified by Congress in 1985. The compact law was amended in 1989.

Current Waste Management Regional generators have been authorized to use the regional disposal facility in Barnwell, South Carolina, until December 31, 1995. Eligible out-of-region generators with valid access contracts have been authorized to use the facility until June 30, 1994.

Current Host State: South Carolina

Regulatory Responsibility

Division of Radioactive Waste Management, Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Program Responsibility

Division of Radioactive Waste Management, Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste, South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control—for Barnwell site
Commissioners for South Carolina, Southeast Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact Commission—for compact matters

Disposal Technology

Enhanced shallow land disposal

Other Involvement

Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc. operates the disposal facility.

Siting

Not applicable.

Licensing A license authorizing possession and storage of waste at the Barnwell facility was first issued on November 6, 1969. On April 13, 1971, the license was amended to authorize disposal. The license is currently under timely renewal.

Disposal Facility Operational The Barnwell facility has been in operation since 1969. (See above.)

Other Information South Carolina is serving as host state for the Southeast Compact until December 31, 1995.

Designated Host State: North Carolina

Regulatory Responsibility	Division of Radiation Protection, North Carolina Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources (DRP)
Program and Siting Responsibility	North Carolina Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Authority (Authority)
Other Involvement	Chem-Nuclear Systems, Inc. will operate the disposal facility.
Disposal Technology	Integrated vault

Siting In December 1993, the Authority selected a site in Wake County as its preferred site.

Licensing A license application was submitted by Chem-Nuclear to DRP in December 1993. It is expected that DRP will make a decision on the issuance of the license no later than March 15, 1995.

Development Costs To date: \$68.3 million. Estimated total costs excluding construction: \$87.4 million. Estimated total cost including construction: \$155 million.

Disposal Facility Operational Projected by early 1996.

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Southwestern Compact

Governing Body Southwestern Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission

Member States Arizona, California, North Dakota, South Dakota

Compact Established The compact was established in July 1988 and ratified by Congress in November 1988. North Dakota and South Dakota joined the compact in 1989.

Current Waste Management Contract with the Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility at Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994; disposal at the Envirocare of Utah facility authorized by petition through June 1994.

Host State: California

Regulatory Responsibility	Department of Health Services (DHS)
Program Responsibility	Department of Health Services (DHS)
Siting Responsibility	US Ecology, Inc.
Other Involvement	U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
Disposal Technology	Enhanced shallow land burial

Siting Property in Ward Valley was designated as the preferred site by US Ecology in 1988. Because the property is currently owned by the federal government, the state of California is working with BLM to transfer the land to the state.

Licensing A license was issued by DHS on September 16, 1993, conditioned on DHS ownership of the land. On June 1, 1994, the Superior Court of the State of California ordered DHS to "reconsider its approval of the license." (See "Other Information.")

Development Costs As of December 31, 1993: \$47 million. Estimated total cost including construction: \$75 million.

Disposal Facility Operational Projected by mid-1996 contingent upon the outcome of legal actions.

Other Information The federal government must make a decision on the land transfer before the site can be developed. Lawsuits protesting the license action and related environmental analyses have been filed.

On May 4, 1994, the Superior Court of the State of California determined that virtually all of the grounds raised in the lawsuits for contesting the licensing process are "without merit." However, the court also determined that a December 1993 report by the three scientists who work at the U.S. Geological Survey constitutes "significant new scientific analysis." By a judgment dated June 1, 1994, the court ordered the California Department of Health Services to consider the report—which was distributed after the Ward Valley license was approved—as though it had been issued prior to the license approval.

The license issued by DHS does not include mixed waste disposal. The Southwestern Commission and DHS are currently working with other states and compacts to encourage the U.S. Department of Energy to provide for management of the compact's mixed waste.

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Texas Compact (pending)

Governing Body Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Commission

Member States Texas, Maine, Vermont

Compact Established In June 1993, the Governor of Texas signed into law legislation establishing a low-level radioactive waste compact with Maine and Vermont. Maine completed its approval process with the passage of a referendum on November 2, 1993. Vermont adopted the compact on April 25, 1994. The compact will be submitted to the U.S. Congress for consent in the summer of 1994 and approval is expected by August 1994.

Current Waste Management Texas and Vermont have contracts with the Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility at Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994. Maine has a contract with the Southeast Compact Commission to allow for disposal at Barnwell of waste from the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard. Other generators in Maine rely on on-site storage.

Compacts and Their Host States *continued*

Host State: Texas

Regulatory Responsibility	Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission
Program Responsibility	Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority
Siting Responsibility	Texas Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Authority
Other Involvement	Texas Department of Health
Current Waste Management	Contract with Southeast Compact to allow generator access to the disposal facility at Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994.
Disposal Technology	Below-ground concrete canisters

Siting The Authority began statewide site screening activities under newly enacted state law in 1983. Initial efforts identified several desirable sites in south Texas. In 1985, the Texas Legislature instructed the Authority to give preference in its site search to state-owned land. In 1987, the Authority identified several possible sites in Hudspeth County, Texas, including a site at Fort Hancock. El Paso County and others filed a lawsuit to enjoin the Authority from selecting the Fort Hancock site, and the site was abandoned in early 1991. In May 1991, the Texas Legislature amended the Authority's statute, to require the selection of a site in a 400-square mile area near Sierra Blanca in Hudspeth County. In February 1992, the Authority selected a site on the Faskin Ranch for the state's proposed low-level waste disposal facility. The ranch was purchased and site characterization began. Site characterization concluded in November 1993.

Licensing The initial installment of the license application was submitted to the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission in March 1992. The final update was submitted in December 1993. Licensing review is underway.

Development Costs To date: \$28.5 million. Estimated total cost including construction: \$60 million.

Disposal Facility Operational Projected by late 1996 contingent upon the outcome of litigation.

Unaffiliated States

Massachusetts

**Primary Regulatory
Responsibility**

Department of Public Health

**Secondary Regulatory
Responsibility**

Department of Environmental Protection
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Board

Program Responsibility

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Board

Siting Responsibility

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Board

Disposal Technology

Shallow land burial is prohibited in Massachusetts; the chosen technology must allow monitoring and package retrieval. After a site is selected, the disposal technology will be chosen by the sited community from methods certified by the Management Board.

Current Waste Management

Contract with Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility at Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994.

Siting The Massachusetts Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Board was appointed by the Governor in 1988, in response to legislation approved in 1987. The law directs the board to proceed on a dual path of negotiating with other states and/or compacts and planning for the possibility of in-state siting. On February 16, 1994, the Management Board voted to begin the siting process for a disposal facility in Massachusetts. A management plan and various regulations pertaining to the facility were adopted in December 1993. These regulations deal with siting, operator selection, waste minimization, licensing, operation, and so forth.

In June 1994, the Management Board hired a contractor to review the board's draft request for proposals/scope of work for a prime siting contractor. The prime siting contractor is scheduled to be hired in November/December 1994.

Licensing The projected date for submittal of a license application is January/February 1998.

Development Costs To date: not provided. Estimated total costs of preoperation and initial construction for a hypothetical above-ground vault facility without a cover have been developed based on four potential facility capacities: 35,000 cubic feet per year—\$47.5 million; 50,000 cubic feet per year—\$48.7 million; 80,000 cubic feet per year—\$49.8 million; 467,000 cubic feet per year—\$65.7 million.

Disposal Facility Operational Projected by 2000/2001.

Unaffiliated States *continued*

Michigan

Regulatory Responsibility

Michigan Department of Public Health
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
(Michigan is not an Agreement State.)

Program Responsibility

Michigan Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority

Siting Responsibility

Michigan Low-Level Radioactive Waste Authority

Disposal Technology

State law limits disposal technology to above- or below-ground vaults or above- or below-ground modular canisters. No final determination has been made on facility design.

Current Waste Management

In November 1990, the states of Nevada, South Carolina, and Washington began denying Michigan generators access to disposal facilities in those states, following their determination that Michigan was out of compliance with federal milestones. Since then Michigan generators have been storing low-level radioactive wastes on site.

Siting Michigan was the host state for the Midwest Compact. Following setbacks in the site selection process in 1990, the Midwest Compact ceased funding for the Michigan siting process and, in 1991, revoked Michigan's membership in the Compact. Michigan currently does not have an active site selection process or a specific schedule for the development of a disposal facility. Draft legislation would authorize the creation of a Policy Advisory Board to study and evaluate short-term and long-term waste management and disposal options and make recommendations to the Governor and the Authority.

Licensing A projected date for submittal of a license application is not available.

Development Costs To date: \$11 million. Estimated total cost including construction: not available.

Disposal Facility Operational A projected date is not available.

Other Information In November 1993, the Authority released a technical evaluation of the state's siting criteria. The report concluded that Michigan's statutory siting criteria were too stringent to permit siting a facility within the state. No revisions to siting criteria have been proposed.

Unaffiliated States *continued*

New York

Regulatory Responsibility	Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Program Responsibility	State Energy Office
Siting Responsibility	Low-Level Radioactive Waste Siting Commission
Other Involvement	Department of Health (DOH) New York City Department of Health Department of Labor New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) New York State Citizens Advisory Committee on Permanent Disposal Facility Siting and Disposal Method Selection
Current Waste Management	Contract with Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility at Barnwell, South Carolina through June 1994.
Disposal Technology	No disposal technology has been selected; however state law bars shallow land burial.

Siting The Siting Commission was appointed by Governor Mario Cuomo in May 1987, in response to legislation approved in July 1986. The DEC regulations for siting a low-level radioactive waste disposal facility in New York were issued in December 1987. The 1990 amendments to the New York Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Act require the Siting Commission to decide on the preferred method to be used for disposal prior to site characterization and selection and to enhance public participation. The Siting Commission's application for site and method certification is expected to be submitted to DEC by summer 1998.

Licensing NYSERDA's license and permit is currently projected to be submitted to DEC by June 1999.

Development Costs From 1986 through fiscal year 1993-1994 (April 1, 1993-March 31, 1994), \$56.8 million was collected, \$43 million of which was spent by the end of the fiscal year.

Disposal Facility Operational A disposal facility is predicted to be in operation by November 2001. The DEC issued financial assurance regulations in September 1991 and regulations for the design, construction, operation, closure, post-closure and institutional control in March 1993.

Other Information On November 5, 1993, NYSERDA issued the *Low-Level Radioactive Waste Storage Study* documenting the results of its evaluation of the ability of generators in the state to store waste for an extended period of time.

Unaffiliated States *continued*

◇DC

District of Columbia

Regulatory Responsibility	Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA)
Program Responsibility	Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Service Facility Regulation Administration
Current Waste Management	Contract with Southeast Compact Commission to allow generator access to the disposal facility at Barnwell, South Carolina, through June 1994.

Siting Because of the dense population and geographic size of the District of Columbia, and because of the relatively low volume of low-level radioactive waste generated within the district, DCRA is not planning to site a facility.

NH

New Hampshire

Current Waste Management	On-site storage at three non-utility waste generating facilities and one utility waste generating facility.
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Siting New Hampshire has no plans to site a disposal facility due to the small amounts of low-level radioactive waste generated.

Other Information The Governor's Ad Hoc Committee, with the assistance of the State Radiation Advisory Committee, continues to welcome an opportunity to discuss contracts or compacts with any interested state.

PR
☐

Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico is not planning to site a disposal facility. Further information is unavailable at this time.

Unaffiliated States *continued*

RI

Rhode Island

Regulatory Responsibility	Rhode Island Department of Health Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Program Responsibility	Rhode Island Department of Health Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Siting Responsibility	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
Other Involvement	Rhode Island Radiation Advisory Commission
Current Waste Management	On-site storage

Siting The state is not planning at this time to site a facility, although it has not eliminated that option.

Other Information Rhode Island is currently negotiating with several entities to enter into a disposal compact or contract, provided that it can be done cost effectively.

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Compact Membership

Appalachian Compact
 Delaware
 Maryland
 • Pennsylvania
 West Virginia

Central Compact
 Arkansas
 Kansas
 Louisiana
 • Nebraska
 Oklahoma

Central Midwest Compact
 • Illinois
 Kentucky

Midwest Compact
 Indiana
 Iowa
 Minnesota
 Missouri
 • Ohio
 Wisconsin

Northwest Compact
 Alaska
 Hawaii
 Idaho
 Montana
 Oregon
 Utah
 * • Washington
 Wyoming

Rocky Mountain Compact
 Colorado
 Nevada
 New Mexico

*Northwest accepts
 Rocky Mountain waste
 as agreed
 between compacts*

Northeast Compact
 • Connecticut
 • New Jersey

Southeast Compact
 Alabama
 Florida
 Georgia
 Mississippi
 • North Carolina
 * South Carolina
 Tennessee
 Virginia

Southwestern Compact
 Arizona
 • California
 North Dakota
 South Dakota

Texas Compact
 Maine
 • # Texas
 # Vermont

Unaffiliated States
 # District of Columbia
 • # Massachusetts
 Michigan
 New Hampshire
 • # New York
 Puerto Rico
 Rhode Island

* *current host state*
 • *future host state*
 # *contract with the
 Southeast Compact for
 LLW disposal until
 June 30, 1994*

*Maine, Texas and Vermont are
 named as members of a compact
 passed by all three states. The
 compact is awaiting consent by the
 U.S. Congress.*

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Forum includes a Participant from each regional compact, current host state, future host state and unaffiliated state. Graphic by Afton Associates, Inc. for the LLW Forum. May 1994.