BUSH, MICHELE
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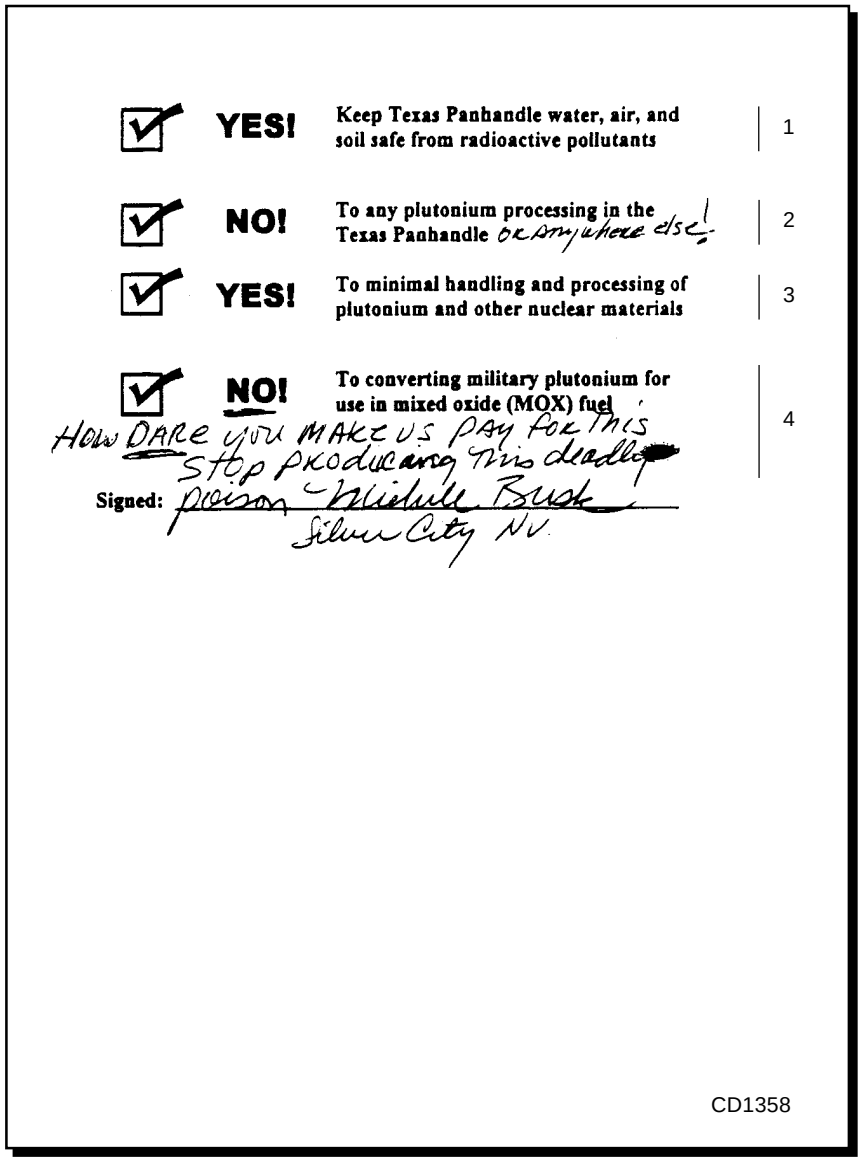

☑ **YES!** Keep Texas Panhandle water, air, and soil safe from radioactive pollutants | 1

☑ **NO!** To any plutonium processing in the Texas Panhandle OR anywhere else! | 2

☑ **YES!** To minimal handling and processing of plutonium and other nuclear materials | 3

☑ **NO!** To converting military plutonium for use in mixed oxide (MOX) fuel | 4

How DARE you MAKE US PAY FOR THIS
STOP producing this deadly
poison ~Michele Bush
Signed: Silver City NV

CD1358

CD1358–1 **Alternatives**

Sections 4.17 and 4.26.3 describe the potential effects of the maximum impact alternative on air quality, water resources, and soil. These analyses indicate that the impacts of construction and normal operation of the pit conversion and MOX facilities on air, water, and soil at Pantex would likely be minor.

CD1358–2 **Alternatives**

DOE acknowledges the commentor's opposition to the surplus plutonium disposition program at Pantex. Decisions on the surplus plutonium disposition program will be based on environmental analyses, technical and cost reports, national policy and nonproliferation considerations, and public input.

CD1358–3 **DOE Policy**

The goal of the surplus plutonium disposition program is to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation worldwide by conducting disposition of surplus plutonium in the United States in an environmentally safe and timely manner. DOE is committed to public and worker safety during the construction, operation, and deactivation of the proposed surplus plutonium disposition facilities, and would implement appropriate controls and procedures to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, rules, regulations, and requirements.

CD1358–4 **MOX Approach**

DOE acknowledges the commentor's opposition to the MOX approach to surplus plutonium disposition. Pursuing both immobilization and MOX fuel fabrication provides the United States important insurance against potential disadvantages of implementing either approach by itself. The hybrid approach also provides the best opportunity for U.S. leadership in working with Russia to implement similar options for reducing Russia's excess plutonium in parallel. Further, it sends the strongest possible signal to the world of U.S. determination to reduce stockpiles of surplus plutonium as quickly as possible and in a manner that would make it technically difficult to use the plutonium in weapons again.

Although cost will be a factor in the decisionmaking process, this SPD EIS contains environmental impact data and does not address the costs associated with the various alternatives. A separate cost report, *Cost Analysis in Support of Site Selection for Surplus Weapons-Usable Plutonium Disposition* (DOE/MD-0009, July 1998), which analyzes the site-specific cost estimates for each alternative, was made available around the same time as the SPD Draft EIS. This report and the *Plutonium Disposition Life-Cycle Costs and Cost-Related Comment Resolution Document* (DOE/MD-0013, November 1999), which covers recent life-cycle cost analyses associated with the preferred alternative, are available on the MD Web site at http://www.doe-md.com and in the public reading rooms at the following locations: Hanford, INEEL, Pantex, SRS, and Washington, D.C.

DEVLIN, SALLY
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Hi. I'm calling Donna Menace and I want to thank her very much for calling me back. The way, my address is PO Box 2598 and its Pahrump, NV 89041. I'm interested in whatever it is she want to send me because I do want to make commentary. I'm very concerned about the MOX and if it can't be used in the light water reactors, so whatever you do is right. And I look forward to hearing from you. I've been out of town and that's why I didn't return your call sooner. Thank you again. My number is (702) 727-6853 if you want to call. And the best time I will be home in the morning. Thank you. Bye

1

PD032

PD032–1 **MOX Approach**

DOE acknowledges the commentor's concern regarding the MOX approach. The goal of the surplus plutonium disposition program is to reduce the threat of nuclear weapons proliferation worldwide by conducting disposition of surplus plutonium in the United States in an environmentally safe and timely manner. Converting the surplus plutonium into MOX fuel and using it in domestic, commercial reactors is an effective way to accomplish this. Consistent with the U.S. policy of discouraging the civilian use of plutonium, a MOX facility would be built and operated subject to the following strict conditions: construction would take place at a secure DOE site, it would be owned by the U.S. Government, operations would be limited exclusively to the disposition of surplus plutonium, and the MOX facility would be shut down at the completion of the surplus plutonium disposition program. For reactor irradiation, the NRC license would authorize only the participating reactors to use MOX fuel fabricated from surplus plutonium, and the irradiation would be a once-through cycle with no reprocessing.