



DEFENSE LOGISTICS AGENCY
HEADQUARTERS
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APPENDIX J

IN REPLY
REFER TO

DSS

MAY 23 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Additional Information Regarding the Environmental Assessment (EA) of Transport of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Containing Items from Japan and Wake Island to the United States

The purpose of this memorandum is to provide additional information relevant to the subject EA.

1.0 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION. Unchanged. This EA was completed in November 2002, and the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) regarding this action was signed by me on November 18, 2002. On December 18, 2002, the Department of Defense (DoD) published the Notice of Availability of the FONSI and the availability of the final EA on this action in the Federal Register. The EA evaluated the environmental impacts of the transport of obsolete electrical equipment and related materials (including liquids and packaging materials) containing PCBs to the United States, from military bases in Japan and Wake Island. It is estimated that 96 percent of this material contains PCBs at less than 50 parts per million – this is less than the federally regulated disposal level. Treatment and disposal of these items will be conducted in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) approved methods.

2.0 PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED. Unchanged. The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) is currently combining Phase 2 and 3 of the proposed action into one sea shipment of PCBs, but may use either sea or air shipment in the future. The EA assumed that for the transportation risk analysis, Maxwell Air Force Base (AFB), Alabama, was the point of termination for air shipments, while the Port of Debarkation (POD) for all marine shipments would be a west coast port in the United States. Port Hueneme, California was used as the POD for the ocean surface shipment risk analysis because of its use in prior shipments, but the EA provided that other military or commercial west coast ports could also be used in conjunction with or in lieu of Port Hueneme.

A representative processing facility was also selected for purposes of calculating the EA risk analysis. The transportation risk analyses were based on the assumption that the PCB items would be sent to the Trans-Cycle Industries, Inc. (TCI), Pell City, Alabama, processing facility. TCI was the DLA PCB processing and disposal contractor at the time the EA and FONSI were completed. DLA's contract with TCI expired in February 2003. The EA provided that in light of the distance of Pell City from potential entry points into the U.S., the transportation analysis in the EA would apply regardless of the U.S. processing destination.



DLA successfully returned U.S.-manufactured PCB items from Japan to the TCI facility in Pell City via Maxwell AFB in January and March 2003. DLA is planning to return a larger quantity of PCB items, both U.S. and foreign-manufactured, to the U.S. for disposal during late summer 2003 via one sea shipment. The foreign-manufactured PCB items can be returned to the U.S. via a January 31, 2003, rulemaking by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, which granted DoD a one-year exemption to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) ban on import of foreign-manufactured PCBs. The one-year exemption began April 18, 2003. At a meeting on March 18, 2003, DLA and Navy officials agreed that Port Hueneme would be the POD for the sea shipment discussed above. This was confirmed via an April 10, 2003, letter from the U.S. Pacific Fleet to the Director, DLA. On March 25, 2003, DLA awarded new PCB processing and disposal contracts to three firms – Alpha Technical Services Corp., Houston, Texas as a prime contractor using U.S. Ecology, Beatty, Nevada; Clean Harbors, Coffeyville, Kansas; and Environmental Protection Services (EPS), Wheeling, West Virginia.

3.0 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES.

Substantively unchanged. The EA determined that neither transportation alternative (shipment by water or shipment by air) is likely to result in an accidental release of polychlorinated biphenyls or have a significant impact on the environment or public safety. As a result, the FONSI concluded that the proposed action did not constitute a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and an environmental impact statement was not required.

DLA reviewed the EA and FONSI, in light of the three new facilities, under the EA criteria, namely:

- Air Quality
 - Water Quality
 - Noise
 - Natural Resources
 - Cultural and Archaeological Resources
 - Safe Handling of Hazardous Materials and Waste
- Transportation
Environmental Risk

Potential changes to the EA would primarily focus on the transportation of these items to, and use of, these facilities. The TCI facility in Pell City is approximately 2,190 miles from Port Hueneme. The U.S. Ecology facility is approximately 370 miles from Port Hueneme; the Clean Harbors facility is approximately 1,570 miles from Port Hueneme; and the EPS facility is approximately 2,455 miles from Port Hueneme. Each of these facilities is EPA-permitted. A discussion of the three selected facilities' operations and performance records is found in Attachment 1. The rules governing these facilities' operations were promulgated under TSCA's no unreasonable risk standard, and EPA's technical assessment of each disposal facility ensures that its operations will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment. Each of these firms' permitted capabilities and compliance status with the appropriate regulatory authorities were evaluated and verified.

DLA also conducted an analysis of the Environmental Justice (EJ) impacts of the shipments of items as projected under the EA through Port Hueneme and to these three facilities (see attachment 2) and considered whether this action might, to any degree, result in disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and/or low income populations. DLA believes the impact of the proposed transport of these materials via Port Hueneme to the three initial processing facilities is not significant from an EJ perspective. The EA provided that the entire action would have no significant impact on human health and the environment. This finding was based on the statistical accident data analyzed, the PCB concentrations of the vast majority of the items being transported being below the Federal disposal level of 50 ppm, the use of permitted transporters and facilities, and other factors. This finding applies for all of the locations cited in the EA and to each of the three currently operating commercial facilities. DLA will use Department of Transportation-regulated shipments and the facilities are EPA-approved. There is, therefore, no indication this action would have a disproportionately high or adverse human health effect on the population near any individual facility.

DLA also reviewed the following issues:

- a. The relevant populations within a 1-, 3-, or 5-mile radius from Port Hueneme and the three facility locations are generally statistically lower or similar to the counties in which they are located, the relevant states that provide a baseline for comparison, or the national population. While there are certain statistical variations regarding minority populations near some of these facilities, there is no overall trend that would suggest EJ impacts are evident. The low-income population levels for the counties in which Port Hueneme and the three facilities are located are statistically similar to the low-income population levels for the states in which they are located.
- b. DLA is not aware of any relevant public health or industrial health data that suggests disproportionately high or adverse effects on any specific minority population surrounding these facility locations.
- c. PCB items treated and disposed of in accordance with a facility's approved permit will not pose an unreasonable risk to the surrounding community as demonstrated by EPA's initial and ongoing permit approval of each facility.
- d. The quantity of PCB items to be returned from Japan and Wake Island in this action is small when compared with the total quantity of hazardous and other materials transported through Port Hueneme (see EA Appendix H).
- e. The trucks transporting these items should have no significant cumulative effect in the areas assessed, as the trucks carrying these items will only be a small fraction of the truck traffic moving through and around each area.
- f. Facility operations meet state and Federal regulatory requirements. The material shipped during this action will constitute only a small fraction (approximately 3-15 percent) of the total material processed per year at these facilities (and, as described in the EA, over

96 percent of these items are below 50 ppm PCBs). The treatment facilities used in this action are presently in operation and meet DLA's environmental compliance requirements and past performance standards.

4.0 ACCIDENT ANALYSIS FOR MODES OF TRANSPORTATION. Unchanged. The EA analysis concluded the accident risks for sea shipment and road transport are very low. DLA currently anticipates the quantity of returned PCB material may be distributed to three firms under the contract, but DLA retains the flexibility to distribute the materials between these sites as circumstances dictate. Shipping to two of these firms will involve considerably shorter highway distances over similar road networks. The average truck shipping distance from Port Hueneme to the disposal facilities will be reduced to approximately 1,465 miles, which is considerably (33 percent) less than the 2,190-mile distance from Port Hueneme to Pell City, Alabama. In addition, the EA considered the risk factor of 20 sea shipments from Japan, Okinawa, and Wake Island to Port Hueneme. DLA now plans a smaller number of sea shipments, which should further reduce the risk of an accidental spill. As a result, DLA anticipates a reduction in the already very low risk by reducing the road miles and the number of sea shipments.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS. Unchanged. DLA concludes this action has no significant impact on human health or the environment. The new circumstances and information reviewed in this Appendix are not significant and do not affect the environmental analysis. The local communities near Port Hueneme and the three facilities will have the opportunity to comment on the EA and FONSI via publication of notice in local newspapers prior to the transport of these items into the United States.



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Director
DLA Support Services

ATTACHMENT 1

Facility Operations and Performance Summary

During the Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) treatment and disposal contract bidding process the Defense Logistics Agency conducted desk audits of potential offerors. The desk audits consist of comprehensive evaluations and verification of the Destination Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities. Permitted capabilities, closure funding, financial assurance and compliance status with the applicable regulatory authorities were evaluated and verified. A summary of the desk audits of the three awardees is as follows:

Clean Harbors Coffeyville

A desk audit of Clean Harbors (CH) Facility in Coffeyville, Kansas, was performed as recently as December 2002 and was used for the March 2003 review.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region VII performed inspections of the facility four times a year and has indicated CH has no outstanding compliance issues. The facility is permitted to decommission transformers and detoxify PCB contaminated oil.

A description of the CH Facility is as follows:

Clean Harbor's facility is located in the Coffeyville Industrial Park approximately 3.5 miles north of Coffeyville, Kansas. Occupying 66 acres of land, physical features of the facility include:

- PCB transfer and storage operation – 180,000 square foot PCB storage area
- PCB-mineral oil detoxification unit
- PCB transformer decommissioning system

All storage areas are inside buildings within spill containment systems and comply with the requirements defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 761.65.

Items received at the facility are offloaded indoors and within secondary containment to ensure protection from the environment. Individual items are unloaded and placed in a staging area for acceptance/receiving.

Clean Harbor's facility processing capabilities include dechlorination of PCB mineral oils, and decontamination and total destruction/recycling of PCB Transformers. Liquid and solid waste generated by the treatment process are packaged and shipped to Clean Harbors' Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Deer Park, Texas, incinerator, and landfill waste is sent to Clean Harbors' TSCA/RCRA permitted facility in Grassy Mountain, Utah.

Environmental Protection Services (EPS)

The West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Air Quality's September 1999, and April 2003, compliance inspections found no violations of the EPS facility located in Wheeling West Virginia.

U.S. EPA Region III performed a TSCA inspection in November 1999, and cited EPS for exceeding its permitted storage capacity. An enforcement action was issued and EPS has contested the finding. EPS was authorized to continue operations as specified in its permit. U.S. EPA Region III performed a TSCA inspection in March 2000, and the facility was found to be operating in compliance.

EPS uses a process known as PCBXSM, which chemically destroys PCBs and recycles liquid hydrocarbon products and mineral oil dielectric fluid (MODEF) using one or more mobile units. Per contractual requirements, all liquid PCB materials are required to be dechlorinated to two parts per million PCB or less. Pursuant to 40 CFR 761.60(e), the EPA has determined that the EPS PCBXSM process is equivalent to an approved incinerator for treatment of MODEF and other oils and that it does not pose an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment.

EPS processes equipment of all PCB levels from distribution and power transformers, circuit breakers, switches, bushings and reclosers to gas pipes, valves, tanks, and regulators.

The EPS facility receives, examines, and classifies all PCB articles according to concentration in an indoor facility. All PCB equipment is stored indoors, in an environmentally engineered facility that is curbed and lined, which ensures protection from the environment. Items arriving at the facility are unloaded and stored inside the building while awaiting processing. No transformers are stored outside.

Detailed records are kept on each piece of equipment and the oil as it progresses through the facility. EPS processes conducted in an environmentally sound manner, with no risk of air or groundwater contamination. EPS provides a fully documented "Cradle-to-Grave" disposal process. After removal of all PCBs, a Certificate of Disposal is issued for each piece of equipment and for liquids.

U. S. Ecology

Alpha Technical Services (ATS) will utilize U.S. Ecology in Beatty, Nevada, as its initial processing facility.

The Nevada Department of Conservation & Natural Resources, Division of Environmental Protection performed a compliance inspection at U.S. Ecology's Facility in February 2003. There are no outstanding enforcement actions. EPA Region IX conducted a compliance inspection in June 2002 and found no compliance issues.

A description of how ATS plans to handle and manage the PCB items throughout the disposal process is as follows:

The containers will be shipped to U.S. Ecology in Beatty, Nevada, for initial processing. An ATS representative will meet the load(s) at U.S. Ecology and will assist U.S. Ecology personnel in identifying and segregating the waste. The ATS representative will identify and mark all PCB items containing liquids suitable for de-chlorination and recycling. These items will be drained and containerized by U.S. Ecology personnel for accumulation and shipment to EPA-approved facilities for recycling. U.S. Ecology will dispose of all other items at other EPA-approved facilities in accordance with Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

U.S. Ecology's facility is located 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas in the Amargosa Desert and treats and disposes of PCB wastes by burial in a secure landfill. The standards and requirements of U.S. Ecology's Landfill Operations Plan meet or exceed the U.S. EPA standards under the Toxic Substances Control Act.

The Beatty facility accepts bulk solids, roll off containers, packaged wastes (including lab packs), and bagged wastes for treatment and disposal. U.S. Ecology's batch stabilization system can stabilize and treat a wide variety of metal bearing wastes and debris to meet current EPA Land Disposal Restriction requirements. Beatty also offers thermal desorption services as an alternative to incineration for many waste streams with organic constituents. A full service laboratory performs required analyses, including Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure tests. Other on-site services include waste encapsulation and PCB transformer decommissioning and recycling.

Each waste shipment arriving at the facility for disposal is inspected prior to unloading. The Facility Operations Manager instructs the persons performing the inspections on proper waste inspection and safety procedures that are incorporated into the formal training program.

An inspector will evaluate the waste shipment to determine physical characteristics and compare the waste quantity with the information on the manifest and the Waste Disposal Information form. After inspection and acceptance by facility personnel, PCB items are unloaded from trucks, placed on the concrete apron, and transported by forklift to lined storage cells in the building. Liquid containing items are processed (e.g. transformers, capacitors) by draining and/or flushing to remove PCB liquids. Drained liquids are transferred to a PCB holding tank. PCB liquids generated from draining and flushing operations are containerized and stored in the PCB Building or transferred to the PCB Tank Farm, pending transportation to an authorized disposal facility.

ATTACHMENT 2

Environmental Justice Summary for Port of Hueneme and Three Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Disposal Sites

Principles of Environmental Justice

Executive Order 12898 “Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations,” requires consideration of the degree, if any, to which actions may result in disproportionately high and adverse human health and environmental effects on minority and/or low-income populations. The proposed action involves using existing Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) permitted facilities only, and does not involve establishing new facilities.

According to EPA guidelines for Environmental Justice, “there is not a standard formula for how environmental justice issues should be identified or addressed.” However, there are general guiding principles, which would include public outreach to identify and include all relevant affected populations. An effective public outreach strategy should begin as early in the process as possible and should continue throughout the entire process to incorporate “meaningful participation”. The public should receive timely and thorough notification of the Environmental Justice process potentially including notification through local papers, civic associations, legal aid providers, tribal governments, and citizen associations. Environmental Justice issues are those impacts that have a “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effect on a low-income population, minority population”. Minority populations should be identified where either a) the minority population of the affected area exceeds 50 percent, or b) the minority population percentage of the affected area is *meaningfully greater* than the minority population percentage in the general population, or other appropriate geographic analysis.

This section addresses the operations of the following facilities and locations:

- A. Clean Harbors Coffeyville, LLC
Highway 169 North - Industrial Park
Coffeyville, Kansas 67337
Contract #: SP4400-03-D-0004

- B. U. S. Ecology
HWY 95, 18 miles North of Lathrup Wells
Beatty, Nevada 89003
Contract #: SP4400-03-D-0005

- C. Environmental Protection Services
4 Industrial Park Drive
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
Contract #: SP4400-03-D-0008

**D. Naval Base Ventura County
Port Hueneme, California 93044**

For radii of 1, 3, and 5 miles around each site; each county containing the site; and the state containing one of the above facilities (plus nearby states in the case of the Wheeling site); the following census information was evaluated to establish a population profile for considering Environmental Justice issues: (1) total population; (2) percent of residents under the age of 18; (3) percent of African-Americans in total population; (4) percent Hispanics in total population; and (5) percent American Indians in total population. Income, which was not available by radius from each site, was evaluated for the county that contains the facility.

DLA has no knowledge of any relevant public health or industrial health data that suggests an existing condition for a specific minority population surrounding these facility locations that might lead to disproportionately high or adverse effects caused by the proposed action.

A. Clean Harbors, LLC, Coffeyville, Kansas

The Clean Harbors facility is located in Coffeyville, a manufacturing community located in southeast Kansas on the Verdigris River within Montgomery County. This facility provides a full range of services including collection, treatment, disposal, and recycling services for PCB and mercury-type wastes. Materials accepted include soils, waters, oils, transformers, capacitors, cabling, bush/switches, and ballasts (www.cleanharbors.com).

As shown in Table 1, there are relatively few people (less than 1 percent of the total county population) living within a 1-mile radius of the facility location. Overall, the demographics of the populations within the 3-mile and 5-mile radius of the Coffeyville site are statistically similar to the demographics of the county, state, and nation as a whole.

The percentage of the population living below the poverty level was not available using radius from the Coffeyville site; for the county it is 12.6 percent, for the state it is 9.9 percent, and for the nation it is 12.4 percent.

Table 1: Summary of Relevant Demographic Information for Coffeyville, KS Facility

Coffeyville, KS	Total Population	Percentage of the Population			
		Under Age 18	African-American	Hispanic	American Indian
1-Mile Radius	32	6.1	0	0	3.1
3-Mile Radius	5,454	25.8	17	3.9	
5-Mile Radius	12,780	23.7	10.8	3.7	4.9
Montgomery County	36,252	25	6.1	3.1	3.2
Kansas	2,694,641	26.5	5.7	7	.9
	281,421,906	25.7	12.3	12.5	.9

Source: U.S. Census and www.epa.gov.

B. U.S. Ecology, Beatty, Nevada

The U.S. Ecology Beatty facility is located approximately 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nevada, in the Amargosa desert. The Beatty facility is approximately 370 miles from Port Hueneme. U.S. Ecology accepts both hazardous and non-hazardous industrial waste including the following: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous wastes meeting 40 CFR 268 Land Disposal Restrictions; RCRA wastes that may be treated to meet Land Disposal Restriction standards; RCRA debris and solid waste; PCB-contaminated materials; non-hazardous solid industrial wastes; state-specific regulated hazardous wastes; corrosive wastes and acids; and asbestos or asbestos/RCRA debris. An on-site laboratory has the capability to perform multiple types of analyses including Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure tests and pretreatment recipe formulation. Additional services include waste encapsulation and PCB transformer decommissioning and recycling. Each cell meets or exceeds Minimum Technology Requirements standards (www.americaneecology.com).

Table 2 provides relevant demographic data for the U.S. Ecology facility. Given the rural location of the Beatty facility, it is not unusual that there are no people living within a 1-, 3-, or 5-mile radius of the facility. The closest population center, the town of Beatty, is located over five miles from the facility site. The facility is located in Nye County, which has a lower percentage of children under the age of 18, African-American, and Hispanic minorities than both the state of Nevada and the nation as a whole. The percentage of American Indians in Nye County is similar to the percentage of the state and nation as a whole.

The percentage of people living beneath the poverty level was not available by radius from the Beatty site; for the county it is 10.7 percent, for the state it is 10.5 percent, and for the nation it is 12.4 percent.

Table 2: Summary of Relevant Demographic Information for Beatty, Nevada Facility

Beatty, NV	Total Population	Percentage of the Population			
		Under Age 18	African-American	Hispanic	American Indian
1-Mile Radius	*0	0	0	0	0
3-Mile Radius	0	0	0	0	0
5-Mile Radius	0	0	0	0	0
Nye County	32,485	23.7	1.2	8.4	2.0
Nevada	1,998,257	25.6	6.8	19.7	1.3
USA	281,421,906	25.7	12.3	12.5	.9

* EPA demographic data does not indicate any people living within 5-miles of facility.

Source: U.S. Census and www.epa.gov

C. Environmental Protection Services, Wheeling, West Virginia

The Environmental Protection Services (EPS) facility is located in Wheeling, West Virginia. Wheeling is an industrial city located on the Ohio River in northern West Virginia. The population in Wheeling is 47,427 (U.S. Census 2000) and is part of a larger metropolitan area, including Belmont County, Ohio, with a population of approximately 159,301.

Demographic analysis of the area surrounding the EPS facility also includes the neighboring states of Ohio (which falls within the 5-mile radius) and Pennsylvania (located within 20 miles of the facility). Given the proximity of the two states to the facility, this additional data creates a more thorough population profile and more accurately reflects the greater Wheeling area.

As shown in Table 3, the EPS facility is located in a more densely populated area when compared to the population data for the Coffeyville facility and the Beatty facility. U.S. Census data indicates that 63,491 people live within 5 miles of the facility location. Overall, the percentages of children under the age of 18, African-American minorities, Hispanic minorities, and American Indian minorities within a 3- and 5-mile radius are statistically similar to those of the state of West Virginia as a whole, and are generally less than the percentages for the neighboring states of Ohio and Pennsylvania (the percentage of American Indians is slightly higher than that of Pennsylvania). Within a 1-mile radius, African-American minorities are greater percentage-wise than African-American minorities in Ohio County and West Virginia; however, this reflects the very low percentage of African-Americans in West Virginia in general. The percentage of African-American population within a 1-mile radius of the site is not significantly greater, than neighboring states of Ohio and Pennsylvania or the general U.S. population. The percentage of children under 18, the Hispanic population, and the American Indian population within a 1-mile radius is similar or less than the percentages in Ohio County, the three states, or the national population.

The percentage of the population living below the poverty level was not available using a radius from the Wheeling site; however, for the county, it is 15.8 percent, for the state of West Virginia, it is 17.9 percent, and for the nation, it is 12.4 percent.

Table 3: Summary of Relevant Demographic Information for Wheeling, WV Facility

Wheeling, WV	Total Population	Percentage of the Population			
		Under Age 18	African-American	Hispanic	American Indian
1-Mile Radius	6,629	18.6	14.7	0.8	.26
3-Mile Radius	38,096	21.1	5.1	0.6	.15
5-Mile Radius	63,491	21.8	4.1	0.5	.11
Ohio County	47,427	21.3	3.6	0.5	.1
West Virginia	1,808,344	22.3	3.2	0.7	.2
Ohio	11,353,140	25.4	11.5	1.9	.2
Pennsylvania	12,281,054	23.8	10	3.2	.1
USA	281,421,906	25.7	12.3	12.5	.9

Source: U.S. Census and www.epa.gov.

D. Port Hueneme, California

Port Hueneme is located in the City of Port Hueneme, approximately 60 miles northwest of Los Angeles, 40 miles southeast of Santa Barbara, and 337 miles south of San Francisco. This Port is the largest commercial deep-water harbor between Los Angeles and San Francisco. The U.S. Navy in Port Hueneme is the home of the Pacific Seabees. Point Mugu Naval Base and California Air National Guard are located just 6 miles southeast of Port Hueneme. The City of Port Hueneme and the surrounding area is a densely populated urban area, as evidenced by the population shown in Table 4. The percentage of minorities within a 1-mile radius of the port is statistically similar to the percentage break-down of minorities for the county and the state of California.

The percentage of people living below the poverty level was not available using radius from Port Hueneme; for the county it is 9.2 percent, for the state of California it is 14.2 percent, and for the nation, it is 12.4 percent.

Table 4: Summary of Relevant Demographic Information for Port Hueneme, California

Port Hueneme, CA	Total Population	Percentage of the Population			
		Under age 18	African- American	Hispanic	American Indian
1-Mile Radius	7,575	NR*	6.2	37.1	1.6
3-Mile Radius	147,861	NR*	4	61.1	1.4
5-Mile Radius	230,128	NR*	4	62.0	1.3
Ventura County	753,197	28.4	1.9	33.4	.9
California	33,871,648	27.3	6.7	32.4	1.0
USA	281,421,906	25.7	12.3	12.5	.9

* NR = Not Reported. This demographic data was not reported on the EPA website.
Source: U.S. Census and www.epa.gov.

Conclusion

The evidence suggests that the intended action would not cause disproportionately high or adverse effects on any specific minority population surrounding these facility locations. First, the evidence suggests that the intended actions do not cause significant impacts in general, as the actions are bringing business to existing licensed facilities, not siting those facilities. Second, there is no knowledge of any relevant public health or industrial health data that suggests an existing condition for a specific minority population surrounding these facility locations that might lead to disproportionately high or adverse effects caused by the proposed action. Third, the relevant populations for Environmental Justice within 1-, 3-, or 5-mile radii for each facility are generally statistically lower or similar to those of the counties in which they are located, the relevant states that provide a baseline for comparison, or the national population. No trend that would suggest Environmental Justice impacts is evident.

The low-income population levels for the counties of Montgomery, Nye, Ohio, and Ventura are statistically similar to the low-income population levels for the states in which they are located. It is reasonable to assume that the overall effects of awarding these contracts to any given facility would be economically positive to the communities in which the facilities are located. All of the aforementioned facilities are already operating within their respective communities and it would be unlikely that additional contracts would cause adverse Environmental Justice impacts on any minority population.

Resources

Environmental Justice: Guidance Under the National Environmental Policy Act. Council on Environmental Quality, Executive Office of the President. December 1997.

Final Guidelines for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in EPA's NEPA Compliance Analyses. Environmental Protection Agency, April 1998.

www.americanecology.com Corporate website for U.S. Ecology facilities, information on Beatty, Nevada location. Website visited April and May 2003.

www.census.gov U.S. Census information. Website visited April and May 2003.

www.cleanharbors.com Corporate website for Clean Harbors, LLC. Website visited April and May 2003.

www.coffeyville.com Online community website for the town of Coffeyville, Kansas. Website visited April and May 2003.

www.epa.gov/echo/ Environmental Protection Agency Website for Enforcement Compliance History Online (ECHO). Website visited May 2003.

www.epsonline.com Corporate website for Environmental Protection Services, Inc. Website visited April and May 2003.

www.portofhueneme.org/ Official website of the Port of Hueneme. Information regarding the Port and the City of Port of Hueneme. Website visited April and May 2003.

www.wheelingwva.com Official website for the City of Wheeling, West Virginia. Website visited April and May 2003.