

AEC during the early years of the nation's atomic energy program.

In October 1997, the Energy and Water Appropriations Act, 1998 transferred responsibility for management of the FUSRAP program to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (U.S. ACE). Completion of the certification process was delayed pending preparation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the DOE and the U.S. ACE with regard to completed, remediated sites such as the Chapman Valve property. The MOU between the U.S. DOE and the U.S. ACE regarding Program Administration and Execution of the FUSRAP program was signed by the parties in March 1999. Funding to proceed with the completion of DOE closure documentation for several FUSRAP sites, including the Chapman Valve site, was obtained from the U.S. ACE in late 2000. The closure documentation for these sites will document the cleanup and inform the public of their successful decontamination of radioactive contamination.

The Chapman Valve site was formerly owned and operated by the Chapman Valve Manufacturing Company. In 1948, the company set-aside approximately one-third of an area known as Department 40 in the western end of Building 23 for the machining of uranium rods for the AEC's BNL. Segregation of the area from other parts of the facility was achieved by installing a floor to ceiling wooden partition that was more than 50 feet high. Special modifications to the facility included building shields, quenching tanks, suction systems, cranes, and ductwork. Uranium operations were terminated on November 8, 1948. After the contract was completed, the company had in its possession over 27,000 pounds of metal scrap, oxides, and sweepings. This material was identified for removal several months after contract completion.

The Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) personnel indicated in a 1991 survey report that the residual uranium contamination found at the Chapman Valve site was typical of MED/AEC operations. This survey indicated that the contamination was limited to the interior of the segregated area within Department 40 and included floors, walls, and overhead beams. Following a review of files, it was concluded there are no indications that work with uranium metal was conducted at the site after the AEC operations were terminated.

In November and December 1994, additional radiological surveys were performed to supplement and refine

survey information. Characterization findings confirm the presence of contamination located predominantly in the western end of Building 23. In addition to confirming the ORNL survey results, these findings were in agreement with historical process information obtained during interviews conducted with a former Chapman Valve supervisor. Based on this characterization data, DOE conducted remedial action at the Chapman Valve site from July to September 1995.

Post-remedial action surveys conducted in 1995 have demonstrated, and the DOE has certified, that the subject property is in compliance with the DOE radiological decontamination criteria and standards in effect at the conclusion of remedial action. These standards are established to protect members of the general public and occupants of the site, and to ensure that reasonably foreseeable future use of the site will result in no radiological exposure above applicable guidelines. Accordingly, this property is released from the FUSRAP program. These findings are supported by the DOE's Certification Docket for the Remedial Action Performed at the Chapman Valve site in Indian Orchard, Massachusetts. The DOE makes no representation regarding the condition of the site as a result of activities conducted subsequent to DOE's post-remedial action surveys.

The Certification Docket will be available for review between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., Monday through Friday (except Federal holidays), in the DOE Public Reading Room located in 1E-190 of the Forrestal Building, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC. Copies of the Certification Docket will also be available in the DOE Public Reading Room, U.S. Department of Energy, Oak Ridge Operations Office, 200 Administration Road, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and the Springfield Museum and Library, 200 State Street, Springfield, Massachusetts.

The DOE, through the Acting Office Director, Core Technical Group (EM-23), Deputy Assistant Secretary for Environmental Cleanup and Acceleration (EM-20), the Assistant Secretary for the Office Environmental Management (EM), has issued the following statement:

Statement of Certification: Chapman Valve Site in Indian Orchard, Massachusetts

The DOE, the Oak Ridge Operations Office, the Office of Environmental Management, the Oak Ridge Reservation, the Remediation Management Group, and the U.S. DOE

Office of Environmental Management (EM), Core Technical Group (EM-23), has reviewed and analyzed the radiological data obtained following remedial action at the Chapman Valve site in Indian Orchard, Massachusetts, (Deed Book 2891, Page 53, in the records of Hampden County, Massachusetts). Based on the analysis of all data collected, including post-remedial action surveys, DOE certifies that any residual contamination remaining onsite at the time remedial actions were completed falls within DOE radiological decontamination criteria and standards for use of the property without radiological restrictions. This certification of compliance provides assurance that reasonably foreseeable future use of the site will result in no radiological exposure above DOE radiological criteria and standards for protecting members of the general public and occupants of the property.

Property owned by: The Crane Company, 100 First Stamford Place, Stamford, Connecticut 06902.

Issued in Germantown, Maryland, on January 14, 2004.

Robert Goldsmith,

*Director, Core Technical Group,
Environmental Cleanup and Acceleration,
Office of Environmental Management.*

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DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Energy Information Administration

Policy Statement; Disclosure Limitation Policy for Statistical Information Based on Petroleum Supply Reporting System Survey Data

AGENCY: Energy Information Administration (EIA), Department of Energy (DOE).

ACTION: Policy statement. Disclosure limitation policy for statistical information based on Petroleum Supply Reporting System survey data.

SUMMARY: The EIA is announcing its disclosure limitation policy for statistical information based on Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) survey data. Beginning with survey data for January 2004, EIA extends its 1986 policy of not applying disclosure limitation methods to statistics based on PSRS survey data to all PSRS survey information collected under a pledge of confidentiality. EIA will continue to protect information collected under a pledge of confidentiality by not publicly releasing

respondent-level survey data directly linked to names or other identifiers. With the increasing number of different petroleum products, enlarged product detail breakdowns, and declines in the number of companies reporting on many of the PSRS surveys, this policy helps to ensure EIA's continuing ability to disseminate detailed petroleum supply information. This policy supports EIA's mandate for carrying out a central, comprehensive, and unified energy data and information program responsive to users' needs for credible, reliable, and timely energy information that will improve and broaden understanding of petroleum supply in the United States.

DATES: This policy becomes effective January 21, 2004.

ADDRESSES: Requests for additional information or questions about this policy should be directed to Stefanie Palumbo. Contact by FAX (202-586-5846), e-mail (stefanie.palumbo@eia.doe.gov), or telephone (202-586-6866) is recommended to expedite receipt and response. The mailing address is Petroleum Division, EI-42, Forrestal Building, U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Ave., SW., Washington, DC 20585.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Requests for additional information should be directed to Ms. Palumbo at the address listed above.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

- I. Background
- II. Discussion of Comments
- III. Current Actions

I. Background

The Federal Energy Administration Act of 1974 (Pub. L. 93-275, 15 U.S.C. 761 *et seq.*) and the DOE Organization Act (Pub. L. 95-91, 42 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*) require the EIA to carry out a centralized, comprehensive, and unified energy information program. This program collects, evaluates, assembles, analyzes, and disseminates information on energy resource reserves, production, demand, technology, and related economic and statistical information. This information is used to assess the adequacy of energy resources to meet near and longer-term domestic demands.

The EIA provides the public and other Federal agencies with opportunities to comment on collections of energy information conducted by EIA. As appropriate, EIA also requests comments on important issues relevant to the dissemination of energy information. Comments received help the EIA when preparing information

collections and information products necessary to support EIA's mission.

On November 20, 2003, EIA issued a **Federal Register** notice (68 FR 65452) requesting public comments on its disclosure limitation policy for statistical information based on Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) survey data. Beginning with survey data for January 2004, EIA proposed to extend its 1986 policy of not applying disclosure limitation methods to statistics based on PSRS survey data to all PSRS survey information collected under a pledge of confidentiality. When used, disclosure limitation methods are designed to minimize the possibility that individually-identifiable information reported by a survey respondent may be inferred from published statistics. The use of disclosure limitation methods would result in some petroleum supply statistics being suppressed from public dissemination and unavailable to public and private analysts. However, by not using disclosure limitation methods, a statistic based on PSRS data from fewer than three respondents or dominated by data from one or two large respondents may be used by a knowledgeable person to estimate the data reported by a specific respondent.

In the November 20, 2003 notice, EIA discussed the proposed policy as well as EIA's reasons for proposing it. In addition to publishing the notice, EIA sent e-mail messages to PSRS survey respondents mentioning the notice and including information on accessing the notice through the Internet.

The types of information collected in the PSRS surveys and the detailed level of statistical information disseminated by EIA follow a pattern first established by the Bureau of Mines in 1917. The PSRS surveys include weekly, monthly, and annual surveys designed to provide information on petroleum supply at various levels of detail given tradeoffs between timeliness and improved accuracy. For 2004, the PSRS surveys will include the following forms:

- EIA-800, Weekly Refinery and Fractionator Report,
- EIA-801, Weekly Bulk Terminal Report,
- EIA-802, Weekly Product Pipeline Report,
- EIA-803, Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report,
- EIA-804, Weekly Imports Report,
- EIA-805, Weekly Terminal Blenders Report,
- EIA-810, Monthly Refinery Report,
- EIA-811, Monthly Bulk Terminal Report,
- EIA-812, Monthly Product Pipeline Report,

- EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report,
- EIA-814, Monthly Imports Report,
- EIA-815, Monthly Terminal Blenders Report,
- EIA-816, Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report,
- EIA-817, Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report,
- EIA-819, Monthly Oxygenate Report, and
- EIA-820, Annual Refinery Report.

While the specific forms and data elements in the PSRS surveys are expected to change over time to reflect the industry, the disclosure limitation policy will apply to all PSRS survey information collected under a pledge of confidentiality beginning with survey data for January 2004. The overall purpose of the PSRS will continue to be providing credible, reliable, and timely information on the petroleum industry. Detailed information is integral to adequately understanding the U.S. petroleum supply situation.

II. Discussion of Comments

EIA received one letter. However, the letter included no comments addressing the proposed disclosure limitation policy for statistical information based on PSRS survey data.

III. Current Actions

EIA announces its policy that beginning with survey data for January 2004, EIA extends its 1986 policy of not applying disclosure limitation methods to statistics based on PSRS survey data to all PSRS survey information collected under a pledge of confidentiality. However, EIA will continue to protect information collected under a pledge of confidentiality by not publicly releasing respondent-level survey data directly linked to names or other identifiers. This policy will result in EIA providing comprehensive, detailed PSRS information to the public, and will facilitate public understanding of the petroleum industry. However, it also means that a knowledgeable person may be able to estimate the value of selected data items provided by specific respondents.

Statutory Authority: Section 52 of the Federal Energy Administration Act (Pub. L. 93-275, 15 U.S.C. 790a).

Issued in Washington, DC, January 12, 2004.

Guy F. Caruso,

Administrator, Energy Information Administration.

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