



Program Update

January–March 2015

Welcome to the January–March 2015 issue of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) Program Update. This publication is designed to provide a status of activities within LM. Please direct all comments and inquiries to lm@hq.doe.gov.

Goal 4

Successful Transition from Mound Site to Mound Business Park Continues

The Mound Business Park attracts a variety of businesses to the former U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Mound, Ohio, Site in Miamisburg.

In 2014, the State of Ohio Development Services Agency designated the site, managed by the Mound Development Corporation (MDC), as a Job Ready Site. This grant-based initiative is presented to sites that have the technology and infrastructure needed to sustain long-term business growth in Ohio.

The Mound Business Park is the only Job Ready Site located within the Miami Valley.

MDC performed well last year by retaining 100 percent of its existing clients, increasing the size of its leased areas, and adding two new businesses. Excelitas Technologies, a long-time tenant that provides innovative technology combining electronics and light (i.e., “optoelectronics”) and advanced electronic

systems, increased its leased area by moving into a larger space in another building when it expanded its business. A well-known engineering and architectural services firm, Barge Waggoner Sumner & Cannon, Inc., moved into newly remodeled office space and added 12 full-time positions to their Dayton operations.

Dyrdek Group, Inc., a marketing and creative services firm owned by Kettering, Ohio, native and MTV star, Rob Dyrdek, purchased over 5 acres of business park land that includes the former Building 100. The new owner is expected to occupy the 5,800 square foot building later this year.



The Mound site has been renamed the Mound Business Park.



Dignitaries from the City of Miamisburg, MDC, and Barge Waggoner Sumner & Cannon, Inc. attended the ribbon cutting ceremony.

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Goal 1

Second Five-Year Plan to Address Uranium Contamination in the Navajo Nation

Federal agencies recently completed a second Five-Year Plan to address uranium contamination on the Navajo Nation, which follows a progress report on the first plan that was initiated in January 2007. Contributing agencies include the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Indian Health Service (IHS), and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The effort, carried out in consultation with the Navajo Nation government, focuses on the most imminent risks to people living on native lands.

While the first Five-Year Plan represents a significant start to addressing the legacy of uranium mining, there is still work to be done and the same federal agencies have collaborated to issue a second Five-Year Plan to build on the progress of the first 5 years, make adjustments based on new information, and plan the next steps for addressing the most significant risks to human health and the environment.

Federal Actions to Address Impacts of Uranium Contamination in the Navajo Nation
Second Five-Year Plan Objectives

Assessment and cleanup of contaminated structures – Navajo Nation Environmental Protection Agency (NNEPA) will assess and scan up to 100 homes per year and refer those with elevated levels of radiation to EPA for follow-up action.

Assessment of contaminated water sources and provision of alternative water supplies – Expand geographic focus for providing access to safe drinking water to all six abandoned uranium mine (AUM) regions (encompassing 55 Navajo Nation chapters).

Assessment of AUM sites, including detailed assessments of those most likely to pose environmental or health problems – Conduct detailed assessments at up to 50 of the highest-priority mines.

Cleanup of the Northeast Church Rock (NECR) Mine site and additional high-priority AUM sites –

- Completion of the cleanup design for NECR Mine site in New Mexico with input from the Navajo Nation, the community, and other agencies



- United Nuclear Corporation (UNC) (former mine-site operator and partial land owner) submittal of a license amendment request to NRC for disposal of the mine waste at the UNC-owned mill site
- EPA negotiation of a consent decree with General Electric Company to begin remedy construction
- Conduct cleanup at mine sites that pose unacceptable risks to residents or the environment

Cleanup of the Tuba City, Arizona, dump – Complete a remedial investigation and feasibility study, then select and begin implementing a remedy.

Protection of human health and the environment at former uranium processing sites – Update the groundwater compliance strategy for the Shiprock, New Mexico, Disposal Site and evaluate different treatment options for the Tuba City disposal site.

Health Studies – Complete work on the Navajo Birth Cohort Study in cooperation with the University of New Mexico,

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Goal 3

Nuclear Weapons Program Workers Honored

Last summer the U.S. Congress officially designated October 30, 2014, as the National Day of Remembrance for Nuclear Weapons Program Workers, to honor more than 700,000 employees who have worked with the nuclear weapons program since World War II. The designation was proposed by Cold War Patriots, the same organization that created and has supported the day of remembrance since 2009. Events for 2014 were hosted in Arizona, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, Tennessee, and Washington to recognize former workers.

Senate Resolution 417 by the 113th Congress, *A resolution designating October 30, 2014, as a national day of remembrance for nuclear weapons program workers*, states that “hundreds of thousands of men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haulers, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States.” The goal of the day of remembrance is indicated in the statement, “those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contribution, service, and sacrifice they have made for the defense of the United States.” The bill resolves that the Senate, “encourage the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2014, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers in the nuclear weapons program of the United States.”

LM held a special event in honor of the day of remembrance at the Fernald Preserve on November 1, 2014. The day took flight when a fledgling bald eagle circled over the restored prairies and wetlands that dominate the landscape of the former Feed Materials Production Center. The eagle continued its seemingly patriotic flight by banking over the current Visitors Center where the event was to be held.

Other special activities of the day included guided tours through the Cold War–era educational displays located inside the Visitors Center, hikes to the top of the onsite disposal cell, donated refreshments, and a special recognition program for former nuclear weapons program workers.



Community members participated in the celebration with a presentation of the American flag by a local boy scout, who led attendees in the U.S. Pledge of Allegiance. A local high school vocalist sang an a cappella rendition of our national anthem, “The Star-Spangled Banner,” bringing tears to the eyes of some audience members. Representatives from the Fernald Community Alliance and the Fernald Workers Medical Monitoring Program addressed the audience, each on their respective missions and on the topic of support and appreciation for the workers’ contributions.

Senate Resolution 417 was read aloud during the program, as the words describe the scope and intent of the special day of remembrance. Former workers were recognized individually by name and type of work each performed. They were presented with a 2014 commemorative coin that was exclusively designed to honor former nuclear and uranium workers. The coins marked the 25th anniversary of the end of the Cold War and were provided by the Cold War Patriots organization, whose members spoke about their mission and offered a moment of silence in honor of those who have passed.

Despite the blustery and cloudy weather, 113 guests were in attendance. Many expressed appreciation for the recognition that the national day of remembrance afforded them. ❖



Goal 1

New Guidance Helps LM Manage Institutional Controls

The official *Guidance for Developing and Implementing Institutional Controls for Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance at DOE Legacy Management Sites*, was issued in January as a supplemental directive within the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM), to reinforce our commitment to using institutional controls (IC) effectively for protection of human health and the environment.

ICs are tools for informing present and future stakeholders of potential hazards and risks at LM sites. LM currently manages more than 900 ICs that play an essential part in fulfilling DOE's post-closure responsibilities for legacy sites. ICs are required by regulatory agencies and DOE, but not always the same ones at the same time.

LM manages a variety of ICs

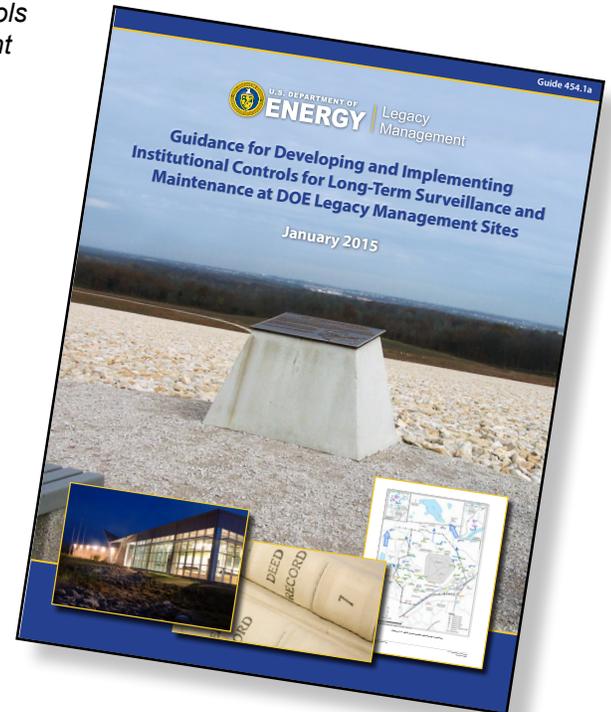
- Administrative controls (roughly 300)
 - Range from deed notices to groundwater restrictive easements
- Informational controls
 - Visitors centers
 - Public notices
 - Fliers and other publications
- Physical controls
 - Signs
 - Permanent landmarks
 - Fences

LM ICs are managed under different regulatory frameworks

- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)
- Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA)

Each framework carries its own definition of ICs. In addition, DOE Policy 454.1, *Use of Institutional Controls*, has its own expansive definition of ICs for enhancing protective measures at DOE sites. Site managers work diligently to ensure compliance with regulator- and DOE-mandated ICs.

The new LM guidance document establishes a framework for consistent implementation of all LM ICs, so they align



with DOE IC policy. It also establishes a unified approach to manage, monitor, and enforce IC restrictions by following a “plan-do-check-act” strategy to ensure that ICs at LM sites are frequently evaluated for their effectiveness. An IC tracking system is also being developed to serve as a repository for all legacy site ICs. The tracking system will be spatially enabled in LM's Geospatial Environmental Management System.

LM collaborated with cross- and intra-organizational input to develop the guidance document and perform a comprehensive review. Stakeholders—including local, regional, tribal, and federal agencies; property owners; and members of the public—are key to helping LM establish and enforce ICs.

The IC guidance can be accessed through the LM website at <http://energy.gov/lm/downloads/guidance-developing-and-implementing-institutional-controls>. ❖



Goal 1

Recent Eclipse Viewing Staged at the Fernald Preserve

An out-of-this-world sunset event took place October 23, 2014, attracting more than 100 people to the Fernald Preserve. Visitors had the opportunity to view a partial solar eclipse and watch as the sun progressed through various stages of concealment.

A solar eclipse occurs when the moon passes between the sun and Earth. During this planetary phenomenon, the moon's shadow falls upon the Earth's surface while the sun's familiar round shape appears to be gradually eaten away like a giant cookie.

Directly viewing a solar eclipse can cause permanent damage to a person's eyes. To ensure a safe and enjoyable experience for guests, preserve staff offered several different ways to witness the partial solar eclipse as it happened.

Specially designed glasses and "pinhole" projections using cardboard boxes are both safe for eclipse viewing, but the most amazing views were seen through the properly filtered telescopes that were provided by the Cincinnati Astronomical Society. The society set up its equipment at the Fernald Preserve Program Shelter and graciously shared viewing experiences with many guests who were excited to see the rare solar eclipse. Beautiful details could be seen through the telescopes, including sunspots and thin layers of clouds creeping across the sun.

Cloudy skies eventually prompted the crowd to make their way into the Visitors Center so they could continue watching the solar eclipse through a live feed by the Slooh Community Observatory.

If you missed seeing this beautiful partial eclipse, don't worry, it seems to have been just a warmup. A total eclipse on August 21, 2017, will be viewable from much of the United States. This will be the first total eclipse of the sun to be visible in nearly 4 decades. Fernald Preserve is already planning to host another eclipse viewing at this time, and we hope to see you there! ❖



Guests viewed the solar eclipse through a cardboard box pinhole projector (above) and through a filtered telescope (left).



The image of the beginning of a solar eclipse, as viewed in the filtered telescope.



Goal 1

UMTRCA Title II Audit

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Inspector General (IG) performed an audit during the period of June 2013 through October 2014 to determine if the DOE Office of Legacy Management (LM) has effectively managed its existing Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA) Title II sites.

UMTRCA Title II covers commercially owned and operated uranium-ore mill sites that were regulated and under active license by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) when the act was passed. Title II mill owners are responsible for cleanup of any onsite radioactive waste remaining from processing operations.

After NRC has approved cleanup and reclamation, the mill owner's license is terminated and long-term surveillance and maintenance responsibilities are transferred to either LM or the host state, under an NRC general license. To date, no state has assumed custody of any Title II site. LM currently manages six Title II sites: Bluewater and L-Bar, New Mexico; Edgemont, South Dakota; Maybell West, Colorado; Sherwood, Washington; and Shirley Basin South, Wyoming. LM anticipates managing 21 additional Title II sites, as each license is terminated.

Before terminating a license, NRC assesses a long-term surveillance charge (LTSC) to each mill owner, which is paid to the U.S. Treasury to cover the cost of long-term surveillance and maintenance. Upon termination of the mill owner's license, LM, as the final steward, uses appropriated funds to perform long-term custodial activities at the sites.

UMTRCA does not provide a mechanism for cost recovery from former mill owners after license termination. LTSCs, as determined by NRC, for sites currently in LM's inventory, were based on the assumption of passive surveillance and maintenance before LM and NRC gained experience with transferred Title II sites. For several sites, the inadequacy of LTSCs to cover surveillance and maintenance costs provides valuable lessons learned for ensuring future LTSCs are representative. IG did not make any formal recommendations because of LM's ongoing negotiations with NRC to resolve the LTSC deficiencies outlined in the IG report. However, IG suggested that LM continue working with NRC regarding the cost of activities to be included in LTSCs.

Recognizing these challenges, LM has addressed the issues associated with site transfers and long-term costs. However, additional work is needed. LTSCs should cover costs for land stewardship that ensures radiological health and safety and include pre-transfer costs incurred by LM. NRC is addressing LM's concerns by developing new guidelines for assessing LTSCs. LM will continue to work toward resolving remaining LTSC deficiencies.

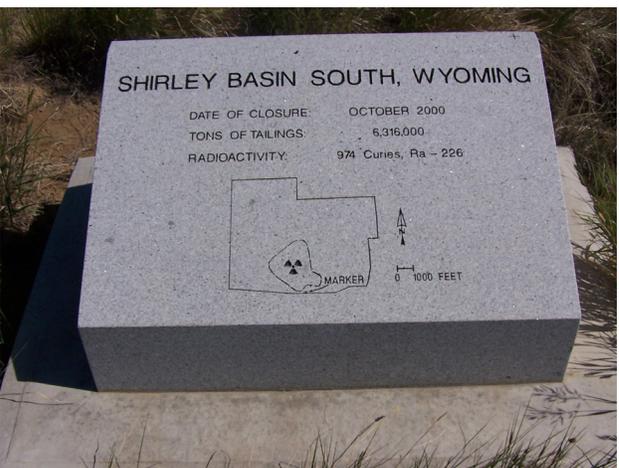
For a copy of the report please refer to <http://energy.gov/ig/downloads/audit-report-oas-l-15-02>. ❖



Bluewater, New Mexico, Disposal Site.



L-Bar, New Mexico, Disposal Site.



Shirley Basin South, Wyoming, Disposal Site.



Goal 2

LMBC Records-Emergency Exercise

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) Business Center (BC) personnel participated in a records-emergency response exercise in early February 2015. The exercise simulated water damage to records due to malfunctioning fire suppression sprinklers in the LMBC Records Storage Facility (RSF). With more than 350 sprinkler heads in the records storage area, a water incident is an appropriate scenario to evaluate as part of a records-emergency exercise.

According to Dr. Parks, LM Program Analyst, the exercise was designed to review and test LM's emergency measures for mitigating water damage to records. Records management and information technology (IT) personnel were challenged to devise the best responses as the scenario unfolded.

Records personnel were asked which record collections would be at risk, based on their storage locations, and how to salvage any that were damaged. Staff also determined if their ability to respond to Freedom of Information Act or other stakeholder requests for LM records would be affected.

The area selected for the emergency exercise primarily houses records from the Yucca Mountain Project. The exercise included paper records, microfilm, and a variety of computer storage media used to store Yucca Mountain data.

IT personnel were tasked with identifying the potential effects moisture could cause to LM records storage media and appropriate techniques to counter any damage.

The annual exercise is conducted with the intent to challenge staff with out-of-the-ordinary situations and improve cross-functional communications in the event of an emergency situation. A previous disaster scenario focused on developing alternate methods for responding to records requests during an extended computer network outage.

Parks believes a strong understanding and adherence to federal record storage standards and guidelines has prepared the records and IT staff to minimize the potential damage to record collections in the RSF in the event of a water emergency. ❖



Records management contractor personnel examine film media for potential damage during a simulated records-emergency response exercise at the LMBC.

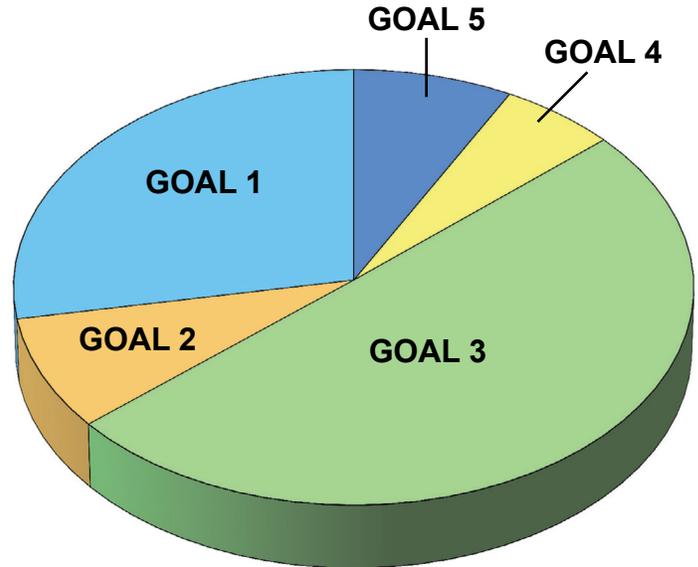


Goal 5

FY 2016 Budget Summary

On February 2, 2015, the President submitted the fiscal year (FY) 2016 budget request to Congress. The U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management’s (LM) request totaled \$167,180,000. This request will fund LM’s five goals as follows:

- Goal 1: Protect Human Health and the Environment**\$46 million
(includes \$1.3 million for the Environmental Justice program)
- Goal 2: Preserve, Protect, and Share Records and Information**\$14 million
- Goal 3: Meet Commitments to the Contractor Work Force**\$84 million
- Goal 4: Optimize the Use of Land and Assets**\$10 million



The remaining funding of \$13 million is for **Goal 5, Sustain Management Excellence**, which provides for federal salaries and benefits, travel, support services, and other related expenses.

FY 2016 will begin on October 1, 2015. ❖

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Successful Transition from Mound Site to Mound Business Park Continues

The DOE Office of Legacy Management, MDC, and the City of Miamisburg share a goal to transition the site into a successful business park that benefits the community. MDC President Eric Cluxton stated, “Everything that happens here is a collaborative effort. Part of that is working with local, state, and national government.” ❖

The City of Miamisburg and MDC welcome Barge Waggoner Sumner & Cannon, Inc. to the Mound Business Park in February 2015.





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Second Five-Year Plan to Address Uranium Contamination in the Navajo Nation

the Navajo Nation Community Health Representatives Program, and Navajo Area IHS. Work with the Navajo Epidemiology Center and support efforts to evaluate various cancer case rates by residence location and known radiation exposure sources, and the health status of descendants of uranium miners/mill workers.

Support a Navajo Nation Outreach Coordinator – Through consultation with the federal agencies involved, LM has offered to support an independent outreach coordinator to improve communications with affected communities. This coordinator will assist agencies in understanding and addressing the concerns of those affected by uranium contamination on the Navajo Nation.

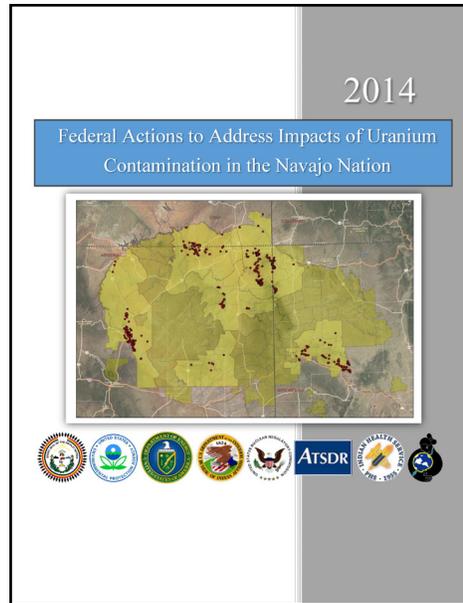
Plans for the Next 5 Years

LM will continue to monitor and perform long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M) duties at its three Navajo Nation disposal cells (Mexican Hat, Utah; Shiprock; and Tuba City), to ensure they remain protective of human health and the environment. In addition, LM will continue the multi-year phytoremediation pilot study at the Monument Valley, Arizona, Processing Site.

A site-specific, long-term surveillance plan is written for each site outlining monitoring requirements and actions to take if any problems are identified. Annual inspections, periodic groundwater sampling, and routine maintenance are performed to ensure the integrity of each site.

NRC reviews and provides comments on LM's site reports, conducts site inspections, and concurs on any plan changes before they are implemented.

LM recently extended a cooperative agreement with the Navajo Nation to oversee site work, and will continue to consult with tribal entities to address groundwater contamination affecting the four sites since tailings cleanup was completed.



Cleanup Progress

Former Navajo Nation uranium processing sites, along with dozens of others around the nation, were contaminated during operations from the 1950s through the 1970s. Standard industry practices in effect at the time led to groundwater contamination that remains at many sites. However, the principle threat to human health at the time was radon emission from the mill tailings piles that were left uncovered as the sites were abandoned by private companies; similar to what occurred at former mine sites. DOE was charged by Congress in 1978 to address this threat by containing the mill wastes, associated contaminated structures, and areas of soil affected by milling activities, transport by wind, or other means.

Present day disposal cells are built with barriers designed to prevent radon from escaping the tailings. However, much of the groundwater contamination that resulted from mill site operation remains and groundwater monitoring continues at these sites.

DOE funds groundwater-remediation maintenance activities and LTS&M at the four Navajo Nation sites, at an annual cost of approximately \$4 million. Groundwater compliance strategies are reviewed yearly with the Navajo Nation to track progress toward cleanup standards in the groundwater plumes. LM will continue to work with the Navajo Nation to address site groundwater contamination.

Goals for the Next 5 Years

- **Tuba City site** – LM will update the groundwater model and review conditions of existing disposal site monitoring wells. Due to the small amount of groundwater and long groundwater travel times, the disposal site's groundwater treatment system has not performed as expected. Pumping and treating of this groundwater has been conducted for more than 10 years. Studies indicate the groundwater plume moves so slowly that it may never reach a point of exposure in Moenkopi Wash. The

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Goal 2

GEMS Mapping and Specific Information

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) manages nearly 40 years of legacy site environmental records, generated since the days of the Cold War. These key LM assets must be managed and maintained efficiently and effectively, so the applications, respective systems, and processes currently being used are undergoing significant Next Generation (NextGen) upgrades to improve future operations.

LM uses a custom, web-based Geospatial Environmental Mapping System (GEMS) application to gather validated information for 58 sites that have been transferred into our long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M) program. Nearly 4.7 million analytical results and 232,000 water-level measurements are captured and stored in the database, including:

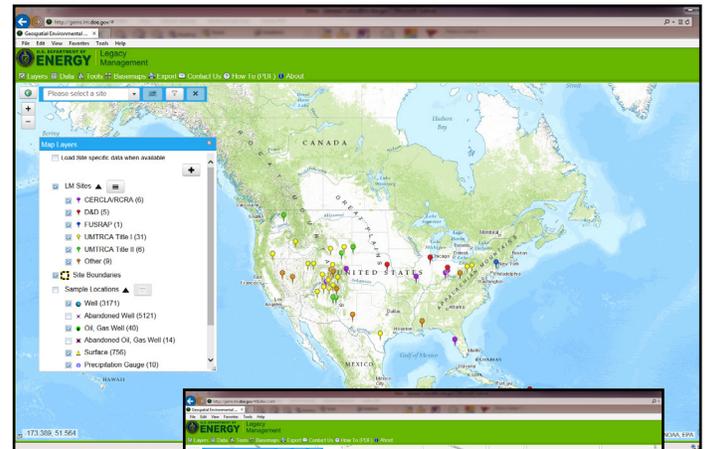
- Historical environmental information
 - Analytical chemistry data
 - Groundwater depths and elevations
 - Well logs and well construction data
 - Geo-referenced boundaries
 - Site physical features
 - Sampling locations

Stakeholders, regulators, and project personnel can use GEMS to design interactive tabular reports, graphs, and geospatial displays. Data can also be labeled or highlighted in map views.

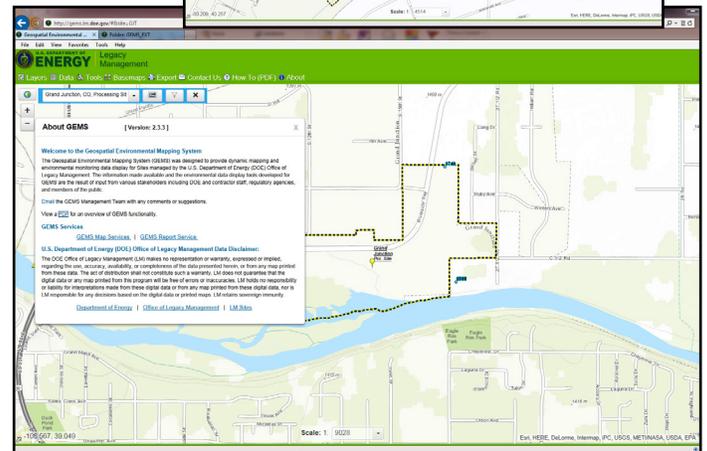
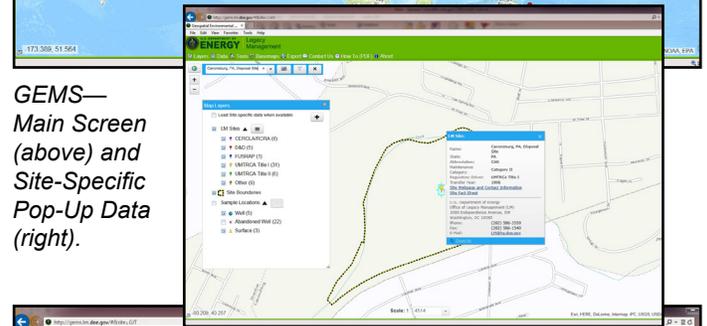
LM relies on comments from GEMS users, including site stakeholders, to improve mapping functionality and layering capabilities, and also for making adjustments that make the application easier to use. User input has also benefitted creation of a common platform for cross-agency map sharing, new functionality, and collaboration.

NextGen and its associated processes help ensure LM environmental data is properly preserved and protected while still allowing us to operate openly with state and federal regulators; local, regional, and national stakeholders; and the general public. LM engages stakeholders by showing the capabilities and new functionality of GEMS via video and live-feed demonstrations.

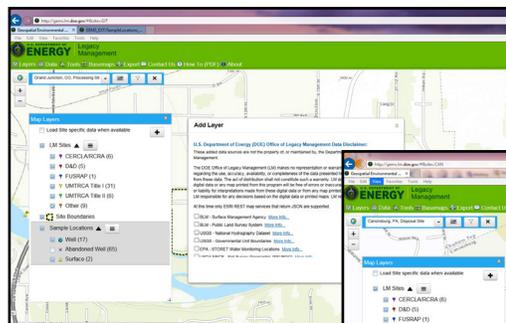
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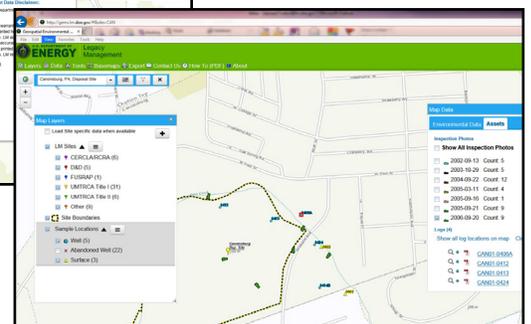
GEMS—Main Screen (above) and Site-Specific Pop-Up Data (right).



GEMS—Help Screen and Links to Mapping and Reporting Services.



GEMS—Adding External Mapping Services to Map (above) and Find/Access Site Photos and Logs (right).





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GEMS Mapping and Specific Information

GEMS can be accessed through the LM website (<http://energy.gov/lm>) by selecting Mapping and Monitoring (GEMS) on the right hand side of the screen, or by inserting <http://gems.lm.doe.gov> directly into a web browser. Comments and suggestions can be submitted through the GEMS Contact Us or About menus.

NextGen GEMS is more user friendly and designed for positive display on smaller laptop screens and tablets. The application is more versatile for analyzing environmental data, including saving to CSV—or plain-text format—files (Microsoft Excel compatible) for self-analysis. It provides easy access to site logs and inspection photos, and has the ability to overlay external mapping features onto LM-focused site maps.

LM is focused on releasing GEMS 2.4 in late May 2015. This version will have improved access to LM site-specific aerial imagery through a slider bar, updated reports, and many other visual enhancements. Future versions of the system will integrate land use (e.g., parcel ownership, mineral rights, covenants), institutional controls (e.g., land restrictions and access agreements), and also include real and personal property layers.

Along with improving the visual aspects of GEMS, LM continues to improve access to the mapping and reporting services. This concept allows stakeholders easy access to data for reports, and the capability to load map format services into their own geographic information system (GIS) using GEMS web application Esri Representational State Transfer services. Application users can also rely on GEMS for outside mapping services through the U.S. Bureau of Land Management Public Land Survey System and U.S. Geological Survey Data National Hydrography Dataset, to incorporate data onto the GEMS map. We will continue to collaborate with other agencies such as

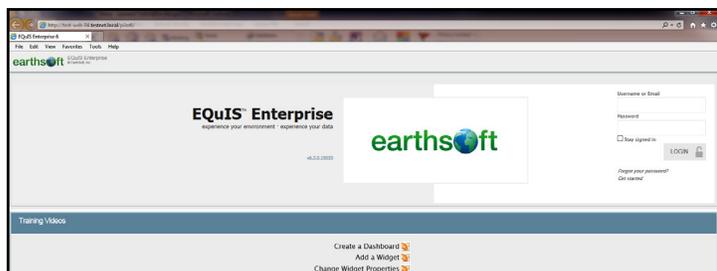


GEMS Access Point on <http://energy.gov/lm>.

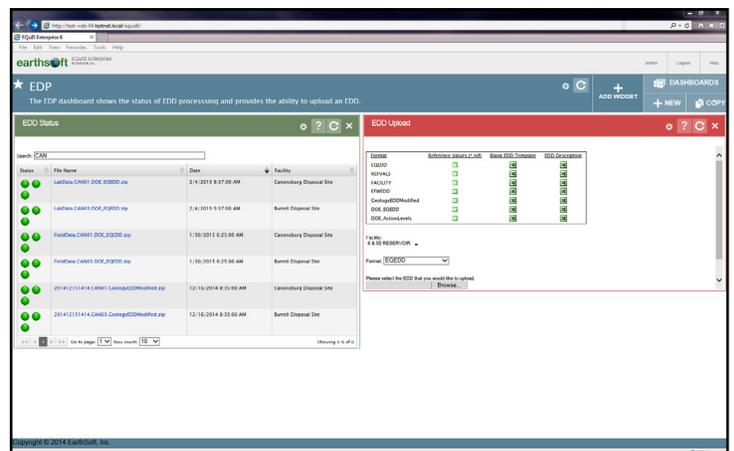
the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and U.S. Geological Survey to promote GIS technology, reduce redundant systems, and transfer knowledge for potential LM sites.

NextGen GEMS is currently being integrated with a new environmental database commercial off-the-shelf (commonly known as COTS) product named EQiS. We are working with our EarthSoft, LLC partner to implement the cradle-to-grave environmental management system. Tentative plans have been made for the first set of legacy sites is to go live this September 2015. The target for completing final data migration is March 2016.

The EQiS system will provide more efficient and effective support of our LTS&M mission when the all new integrated process and toolset replaces the 16 existing individual systems and manual processes used in the LM environment today. ❖



EQiS—Sample Main Login Screen.



EQiS—Sample EDD Status Dashboard.



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Second Five-Year Plan to Address Uranium Contamination in the Navajo Nation

second Five-Year Plan includes alternatives to pumping and treating contaminated groundwater, which will be assessed.

- **Shiprock site** – While fulfilling the commitment in the first Five-Year Plan, DOE acquired a significant amount of data on the area’s natural flushing system and has a better understanding of the hydrology at the disposal site. During fiscal years 2015 and 2016, LM will continue working with the Navajo Nation to revise and update the site’s groundwater compliance action plan (GCAP) to include this information.

Challenges at the Shiprock site:

- Reaching an agreement on a revised strategy for enhanced natural flushing of the alluvial aquifer.
- Evaluating the need for continued active remediation on the terrace.
- Continuing a robust monitoring and technical-data collection program to understand system performance.
- Clearly communicating environmental risks to community members and others interested in or affected by the site.

LM will work with the Navajo Nation to revise the groundwater compliance strategy by proposing new alternatives for the Shiprock site, and will continue its evaluation of naturally occurring groundwater constituents—such as those at Many Devils Wash—which appear to have been inaccurately attributed to uranium milling.

- **NRC will conduct oversight activities** at the four Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act (UMTRCA) Title I sites on the Navajo Nation, in accordance with the agency’s regulations, the Atomic Energy Act, and UMTRCA. After LM updates the compliance strategies for the Shiprock and Tuba City sites, NRC will review and concur, as appropriate, on any revisions being considered for groundwater compliance activities.

NRC has reviewed and provided comments on the phytoremediation pilot project at the Monument Valley site and if LM proposes to revise the GCAP for the site, NRC will review and, if appropriate, concur on the revised plan.

- **LM and IHS will hold joint workshops** to inform the public of the risks of radiation from uranium mill tailings after remediation.
- **LM will work with the Navajo Nation to create and implement an outreach and communication plan** that includes activities such as continued work with Diné College, support of summer interns, and development of an online media page. Our actions will be integrated with the broader interagency communication effort.
- **LM will continue to support Navajo Nation EPA efforts** to remediate mill-site-related contamination near the Tuba City mill site and will open the Grand Junction, Colorado, Disposal Site for placement of the radiologically contaminated material. LM will also provide technical support for remediation and hauling of the material for final disposal. ❖

LM is continually seeking opportunities to protect natural resources and the future. One simple step we can take toward improving environmental consciousness is to distribute the *Program Update* newsletter by email instead of sending a printed copy.

Please send your email address and your first and last names to lm@hq.doe.gov so that we can update our database.

Thank you for your assistance.





Goal 1

Environmental Justice Activities

Environmental Justice Conference Climate – Refreshing and Informative

The 2015 National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program (NEJC), held March 11 through 13 in Washington, DC, offered 3 days of high-quality educational programming and panel discussions to more than 300 registrants. Attendees met to share best practices and challenges, and to discuss environmental justice (EJ).

Climate change and climate justice proved to be a successful topic for this year's NEJC. The Day 1 schedule included the Youth/Emerging Leaders Summit. This is the first time such a program has been held at NEJC; it received such overwhelming approval that it will likely be included in future conferences.

Conference attendees had an opportunity to interact with a diverse group of representatives from federal and state agencies, local governments, tribes, community groups, and business and industry leaders.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Administrator, Gina McCarthy, served as the Keynote Speaker on Day 2 of the conference. She was joined by other acclaimed leaders in the field of EJ, as well as experts on climate change, including:

- The Honorable Congressman James E. Clyburn, Assistant Democratic Leader (D-South Carolina)
- The Honorable Donna M. Christensen, M.D., former Congresswoman (D-US Virgin Islands)
- Dr. Jonathan Pershing, Principal Deputy Director with the DOE Office of Energy Policy and Systems Analysis
- Dr. John Balbus, Senior Advisor for Public Health to the Director of the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
- Dr. Jalonnie L. White-Newsome, EJ Federal Policy Analyst, WE ACT for EJ



Melinda Downing, DOE Environmental Justice Program Manager (fourth from left), and Green Schools – Middle and High School Green Ambassadors.

NEJC's agenda provided workshops, panel discussions, Q&A segments, training opportunities, and networking lunches and receptions. It explored a plethora of topics, including:

- The growing presence of youth in EJ
- The future of the EJ movement
- Incorporating EJ into the National Environmental Policy Act process
- Increasing the use of film, storytelling, and social media
- The use of Title VI to address EJ
- Focusing on interactive and innovative ways to enhance communities
- Providing ways for improved productivity and efficiency

The continued partnership with Howard University School of Law produced an array of networking opportunities among students, faculty, community, business, and government leaders. Visitors from Germany, Taiwan, and Australia delivered EJ presentations. ❖

Continued on page 15



Goal 5

LM Welcomes New Employees

Padraic Benson joined the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) as an Administrative Team staff assistant in 2013. On February 22, 2015, He accepted a position as a program analyst on the Asset Management Team, continuing to work from the Westminster office in Colorado. His primary duties are helping capture, process, and communicate information about LM sites.

Padraic began his federal career with the U.S. National Park Service in 2009 and spent 3 years in Washington, DC, at the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site, home of the famed nineteenth century abolitionist. Prior to his federal service, Padraic earned a bachelor's degree in history from the University of Maryland, College Park, and a master's degree in history from San Diego State University in California. He also pursued doctoral studies in U.S. Environmental and Cold War History at the University of California, Davis. ❖

Budimir Sokolovich joined LM on January 11, 2015, as a realty officer at the Westminster office, and is part of the Asset Management Team. Bud brings more than 20 years of experience in the real estate field—private and federal sectors.

Before he started working with LM, Bud was a real estate contracting officer, a certified realty specialist III, and a team lead at the DOE Environmental Management Consolidated Business Center in Cincinnati, Ohio. Bud also helped start a Colliers International real estate office in Belgrade, Serbia, working with clients like Merck Pharmaceuticals and the consulates of France, Britain, South Korea, and the U.S. Embassy. Bud was a real estate intern in 1994 with Oakland Planning and Development Corporation in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, eventually advancing to director of real estate development in 2001.

Bud's federal career started in 2002 as a realty specialist with the Region 9, U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) in San Jose, California and the Hawaiian Islands. In 2004 and 2005 he worked for GSA in the Washington, DC, Service Center, supporting the U.S. Department of Defense.

Bud is a graduate of University of Pittsburgh where he holds undergraduate degrees in economics and urban studies, as well as a law degree. He is also a licensed realtor in Pennsylvania. In his position as a DOE real estate contracting officer he received the real property administrator (RPA) designation from the Building Owners and Managers Association. ❖

Traci Genschorck joined LM February 22, 2015, as a program analyst at the Grand Junction, Colorado, office and works under the Office of Site Operations. Prior to joining LM, Traci worked for the Department of the Interior, Office of U.S. Geological Survey. She served 8 years in the U.S. Navy as an air traffic controller and received an honorable discharge in December 1996.

After her Naval career, Traci held civilian positions with Atlas Mechanical, Inc.; Callaway Golf; and Point Mugu Federal Credit Union before being hired as a financial technician with Defense Finance and Accounting Service in Pensacola, Florida.

Traci is a 2004 graduate of Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University where she received her bachelor's degree in aviation aeronautics. ❖

Paul Stromme joined LM on January 11, 2015, as a facilities manager working in the Grand Junction, Colorado, office. He brings a valuable 13 years of experience in facilities management.

Prior to joining LM, Paul worked for the U.S. Department of the Interior as a building management specialist at the Denver Federal Center. After that, he accepted a position with the U.S. Department of the Air Force as an operations officer. He was deployed several times over a period of more than 3 years to assist the host nation with the war on drugs.

Paul served as a security police officer in the U.S. Air Force for more than 7 years. He was honorably discharged from his Air Force career as Captain.

Paul graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy with a bachelor's degree in engineering. ❖



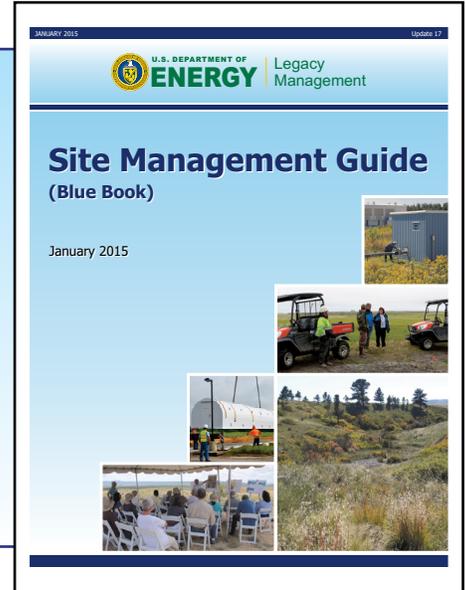
Goal 1

LM Releases Update of *Site Management Guide*

A new edition of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) *Site Management Guide* (SMG) was posted to the LM website, February 24, 2015.

The SMG provides general information for sites that are already in LM custody, and sites that LM will receive in the future. Primary data includes site names and locations, transfer dates, planned transfer dates of non-LM sites, regulatory types, and links to site transition policy.

The *Site Management Guide* can be found at <http://energy.gov/lm/downloads/site-management-guide>. ❖



Continued from page 13

Environmental Justice Activities

Community Leaders Improve Communication Through Resource Knowledge

Several sponsors supported the 2015 Community Leaders' Institute (CLI) held February 27 and 28, 2015 in Atlanta, Georgia:

- Medical University of South Carolina
- U.S. Department of Energy
- Morehouse School of Medicine
- Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority
- Southeastern Virtual Institute for Health and Wellness
- U.S. Department of Defense
- Fulton County and AmeriHealth Caritas

The CLI continued to build on the theme "Building and Sustaining Healthy Communities." A critical factor in the success of community development programs is a well-informed community. "Action" occurs when those with authority assume an informed and active leadership role.

The purpose of the CLI is to help these leaders know how to access and obtain information necessary for making good decisions and communicating that information to the citizenry. The focus of CLI is on the unique relationship between environmental protection, human health, environmental justice, and economic development.

Sessions at this year's CLI focused on the relationship between federal, state, and local governments; issues and challenges experienced by youth in the community and developing resources to meet those challenges; economic development, housing, transportation, and community development; and health disparities and issues, particularly the combined effects of diabetes, hypertension, and obesity known as the Metabolic Syndrome.

More than 100 attendees participated in the Atlanta CLI. ❖



Anticipated Legacy Management Sites Through Fiscal Year (FY) 2020

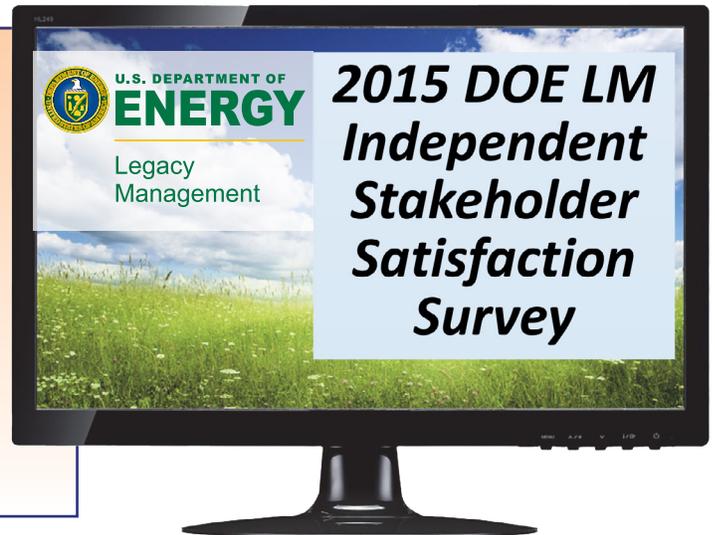


Goal 2
Mark Your Calendars!
2015 DOE LM Independent Stakeholder Satisfaction Survey

The 2015 DOE LM Independent Stakeholder Satisfaction Survey will begin in April 2015.

The survey will engage stakeholders and regulators to gather input on the effectiveness of DOE LM community communication strategies.

www.lmsurveyaddress.com





Legacy Management Goals and Objectives



Goal 1. Protect human health and the environment

Objectives

1. Comply with environmental laws and regulations.
2. Reduce health risks and long-term surveillance and maintenance (LTS&M) costs.
3. Partner with other Federal programs to make environmental remedies better and last longer.
4. Oversee DOE implementation of Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*.



Goal 2. Preserve, protect, and share records and information

Objectives

1. Meet public expectations for outreach activities.
2. Protect records and make them accessible.
3. Protect and ensure access to information.



Goal 3. Meet commitments to the contractor work force

Objectives

1. Safeguard contractor pension plans.
2. Fund contractor health and life insurance.



Goal 4. Optimize the use of land and assets

Objectives

1. Optimize public use of Federal lands and properties.
2. Transfer excess government property.
3. Improve domestic uranium mining and milling operations.



Goal 5. Sustain management excellence

Objectives

1. Renew LM's designation as a high performing organization (HPO).
2. Implement LM's *Human Capital Management Plan*.
3. Operate in a sustainable manner and reduce LM's carbon footprint.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Legacy
Management

1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585



U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Legacy Management

Program Update

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