



# PORTSMOUTH SITE SPECIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

•OSU Endeavor Center • 1862 Shyville Road • Piketon, Ohio 45661 • (740) 289-5249 •

## Proposed Agenda for the January 8, 2009 Board Meeting

### Co-Chairs

Val E. Francis  
Richard H. Snyder

### Board Members

Thomas D. Allen  
Shirley Bandy  
Lee A. Blackburn  
Gene Brushart  
Dr. Edwin G. Charle, Ph.D.  
Dr. Andrew L. Feight, Ph.D.  
Bobby E. Graff  
Franklin H. Halstead  
Sharon E. Manson  
Stephen E. Martin  
Thomas A. Martin  
Daniel J. Minter  
Larry A. Parker  
Michael E. Payton  
Cristy D. Renner  
Terri Ann Smith  
Billy R. Spencer  
Lorry Swain

### Deputy Designated

**Federal Official**  
Dave Kozlowski, DOE

### DOE Federal Coordinator

*Unnamed*

### 6:00

Call to order, introductions  
Review of agenda  
Approval of November minutes

### DDFO's Comments

-- 15 minutes

### Federal Coordinator Comments

-- 5 minutes

### Liaison Comments

-- 10 minutes

### Presentations

-- 20 minutes

### Public Comments

-- 20 minutes

### Administrative Issues

-- 30 minutes

Committee Updates  
Motions

### Public Comments

### Final Comments from the Board

### Adjourn

### Support Services

EHI Consultants, Inc.  
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Paducah, KY 42001  
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Fax 270.554.3248



*Co-Chairs*

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Richard Snyder

*Board*

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Terri Ann Smith  
Billy Spencer  
Lornita Swain

*Deputy Designated  
Federal Official*

Dave Kozlowski,  
DOE

*DOE*

Greg Simonton

1862 Shyville Rd.  
Piketon, Ohio  
45661

ports-ssab.org

740-289-5249

*Support provided by  
EHI Consultants*

The Portsmouth Site-Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) met at the Ohio State University South Center Auditorium in Piketon, Ohio, January 8, 2009, at 6 p.m.

**Board members present:** Shirley Bandy, Lee Blackburn, Gene Brushhart, Edwin Charle, Andrew Feight, Bobby Graff, Franklin Halstead, Sharon Manson, Stephen Martin, Daniel Minter, Larry Parker, Michael Payton, Cristy Renner, Terri Ann Smith, Lorry Swain  
Dick Snyder, Val Francis

**Board members absent:** Thomas Allen, Thomas Martin, Billy Spencer

**Board Liaisons and related regulatory agency employees:** Marcia Galanti and Ken Dewey, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency; Mike Rubadue, Ohio Department of Health; Tim Walker, Ohio Department of Health.

**Deputy Designated Federal Official (DDFO):** David Kozlowski

**U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) related employees:** Greg Simonton, Jud Lilly, Bill Murphie

**U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Contractors:** Paul Mohr, Fluor; Rex Norton, Fluor; Jeff Pinkerton, Lata Parallax; Jim Thomson, Marc Hill, Eric Roberts, EHI; Kate Timmons, EHI; Jim King, facilitator

**Public:** Jim Thompson, Eric O'Neil, Melissa Hubber, Brian Huber, Brad Sherman, Vina Colley, David M. Manuta, David Green, Tressie Hall, Geoffrey Sea

**Call to Order**

Francis called the meeting to order and turned over to facilitator Jim King. Introductions were conducted.

**Agenda**

King asked for modifications to the agenda. Discuss election of co-chairs and a draft recommendation from one of the committees to the board. The Agenda has 2 public comment sections, you need to discuss if two comment periods are needed or if one will suffice. Swain likes the idea of two public comment periods to allow the public ample time to comment on things that come up in the meeting. There were no objections to having two public comment periods during the meeting. The motion was made and seconded by Minter to accept the changes to the agenda. The motion carried.

King asked for modifications to the November minutes. Motion was made and seconded. The November minutes were approved.

**Deputy Director Federal Officer’s Comments**

Kozlowski presented project updates to the Board. The presentation will be included in the minutes as Attachment 1. All presentations are available on the SSAB website at [www.ports-ssab.org](http://www.ports-ssab.org). Questions and answers (paraphrased) appear below.

Questions/Comments	Answers
Francis: Where will these (poly bottles) be shipped?	Kozlowski: These will be shipped and stored at the Nevada Test Site
Swain: will you talk about a timeline for this process and the public comment period?	Kozlowski: The public comment time is always 30 days, with the option of a 15 day extension. It will identify a general intended use for the property.
Minter: The DUF6 RFP has a public comment period is relatively short, end of the month.	Kozlowski: Let me confirm that.
Minter: The RFP is incomplete, making it difficult to make comment on it.	Sometimes that is pretty tough. We will table that for now.
Snyder: It was mentioned a few meetings ago that the DOE Environmental Report was running a couple years behind. What is the status of the next one?	Kozlowski: They are running about a year and a half behind. We are working to try to get the 2007 report early this calendar year. We won’t have all the information for the 2008 report until June of this year. We’re on the fast track to get this report out to you and we recognize the timely issues surrounding this.

**Federal Coordinator Comments**

Greg Simonton will be assuming the Federal Coordinator position at the PORTS site. Kozlowski: it’s a role that helps facilitate activities for the board.

**Liaisons Comments**

The board liaisons had no comments to make at the meeting.

**Public Comment Period**

Eric O’Neil attended to urge the SSAB to advocate for an accelerated clean up like the one that was so successful at Fernald. This cleanup work would create good jobs here. Public works money might be available because of the stimulus affect, and in the long term the community benefits. I worked at the cleanup at Fernald that finished early and under-budget and that project, by all accounts, was a great success. It benefited workers, contractors, the community and the environment and I would like to see something similar here.

Vina Colley, from Porstmouth Piketon Residents for Environmental Safety and Security, and a co-chair National Nuclear Workers for Justice, wants to see the site cleaned up as much as anyone, but I don’t want us to hurry up and do some of the dumb things they did down at Fernald. I also want to ask that we have an independent oversight person that we want to recommend, plus the EPA can do their testing and the DOE can do their testing. I’d like to recommend Marvin Rezacough who’s already done a pretty good, I heard of

someone who was going to review documents of the facility and I'd like you to recommend his documents because his documents are the plant documents that talk about the contamination at the plant. And I'd like Warren Buskey to come in and do samples, and has split samples with the EPA and the DOE. But the citizens want Warren Buskey and Marvin Rezacough. I'm concerned about the 340 acres that you want to sell or give to the SODI, the Community Reuse Organization. It said in the press release in February of 2002 by PRESS and Radioactive Waste Managements and he reviewed you're documents from the plant has said that moreover the contamination may be greater than is now realized. Traces of neptunium and plutonium have been found on the 340 acres that the DOE may transfer to the Southern Ohio Diversification Initiative (SODI). Groundwater in the 340 acres is contaminated with the radioactive-nucleis, plutonium and neptunium and these 340 acres are quietly distanced to the north of the incinerator and conversion facility. It says the land to the east of this facility in the direction of the prevailing winds is likely to be more heavily contaminated with these radioactive-nuclei but has not been seriously monitored yet. So this is a press release and I would be glad to give this to you to make copies for the committee. And I have another document. This is the needs assessment from of you all you can get and make a copy to each one of the committee people that talks about what is in and around the buildings. I don't think it talks much about the plutonium and neptunium, but this is the assessment the DOE did when they scored us for the Superfund list, though we've never been placed on that Superfund list. This is a good document for this committee to look at to see what the problems are at this site. I've been told they are calling back welders to decommission the buildings, they want them to start cutting. I have another document the EPA requested from Martin Marietta that says pine needles five miles from this plant are radioactive. I brought these documents so you could write down these document numbers and I request that you give it to this committee.

David Manuta, from Manuta Chemical Consulting Inc. I want to make a comment about what Ms. Colley is talking about where there are apparent locations at the site where radioactive material has been identified and possibly outside of areas where it's supposed to be. The analytical techniques that are used today, you can practically get to single-particle detection. I think the trade-off that the committee needs to be aware of is that just because you can identify it doesn't mean that there's enough of it there to constitute a health rise. I think we have to understand that just in the soil there is a certain number of parts per million that are there anyway, so the question is that the uranium that is inherited in the soil is a result of billions of years of natural processes or from something that went on at the plant. I don't know that we can come up with an answer to that. It's important that we put that into perspective. A quick hitter from Mr. Kozlowski, because its more for clarification, when you were talking about some of the activities at the X-701 B and the 740 places like that, you would mention low parts per billion concentrations of the contaminants found. But in the world I live in, we need to identify what was actually detected. My guess is that it would be trichloroethylene or other degreasing solvents. But I think it would be important rather than me dragging in 30 years of experience on what went on at the site, for you to tell us that its not radioactive, because you were talking about classification. If you could identify what was found, I would appreciate it.

Melissa Huber. I live outside of Waverly. I have been around Pike County my entire life. I moved here in 1997. I had no idea that the DOE site existed here. It wasn't until I moved out here that I started trying to learn more about it, started hearing about it and started trying to learn more. It was about that time that things were being shut down, 2001 I think was when the uranium enrichment process was ceased. I rested easy, but I was very uneasy about living in an area with this sort of facility. We are now trying to raise our young family and I have a lot of fear about what is to come of the area as well as a lot of hope of what will come. But, some of the things that have been involved with some of the proposals have been frightening to me. The most frightening this is the idea of SNF being brought here. I worry with the possibility that we would end up with interim fuel storage. I understand that something is being drafted that we would oppose the idea of spent nuclear fuel being indefinitely being stored here. What I would really like to see is for the site to be cleaned up as quickly as possible. We need to somehow find the funding to allow for a quicker clean up and open up the site to industry that will benefit this community. The kind of industry this community deserves, something that is safe and will bring jobs to this area. WE have what seems to be a unique opportunity with the way things stand with energy and all the possibilities that could be opened up with renewable energy industry. If we continue to hold this site open for nuclear, we will lose that potential. I also just worry that we continue on this path that not only will we not open the site for other industry, but I worry how this community will be perceived in the future whether or not we're limiting the opportunities for other industry.

Geoffrey Sea will be submitting to the SSAB two letters from the archeological society from John Hancock and William Romain. Both have studied the earthworks of this site and have submitted letters to the DOE regarding the works here. Much of this information has been submitted to either the DOE licensing process or the GNEP public scoping process. I urge the DOE to retrieve the public comments from the public hearings and to make this information public information that can be available to the SSAB.

## **Administrative Issues**

### *Subcommittee Updates*

Turned over to the meeting Francis and Snyder to discuss the summaries. Minter requested that the summaries be reviewed prior to the meeting. King emphasized the importance of election of committee chairs. Roberts stated that since there are no committee chairs that Francis and Snyder are acting as committee chairs and reviewing them once they are completed.

Feight stated that we have had two committee meetings now, one in January and one in November. Most of the business from our most recent meeting was a presentation from Jennifer Chandler, executive director of SODI. Ms. Chandler announced to us that the SODI board met in December and voted to withdraw from SONIC, which was behind the GNEP proposal and the spent nuclear fuel storage. That was an important piece of news to hear at this recent meeting. WE also discussed the role of Mr. Simonton as the coordinator of the SSAB and there were some concerns of his prior relationship with SODI and SONIC. Swain will be drafting a recommendation against spent nuclear fuel storage to be forwarded to the DOE. The recommendation will be available at the next meeting. Swain added that it was requested that SODI make a public declaration not to support spent nuclear fuel storage.

Snyder reminded the board of its scope and GNEP issues are outside the scope of the board, rather the mission of the board is environmental clean-up. Feight stated that this was not in reference to GNEP and that it does not cover spent nuclear fuel storage. Swain mentioned that there were forces at work to bring interim storage to Piketon.

### *Recommendation 09-01*

King reminded the board of the procedures and is assuming that they have been followed. King inquired if everyone had an opportunity to review the recommendation. Swain indicated that the e-mail came this afternoon. King went back to the operating procedures and reviewed the procedures. It was determined that the procedures were not followed, and King indicated that a board motion be made to set aside the procedures. Snyder emphasized the need to address this recommendation with the release of the D&D RFP. Minter can't imagine that there would be any controversy as the recommendation has community investment provisions that are in place at other sites across the country. Snyder makes a motion to suspend the operation procedures. Francis seconded the motion.

Renner was upset about receiving the recommendation this afternoon as well, but in listening to Minter, she's for suspending the procedures for this recommendation. Parker emphasized his concerns for suspending the procedures that the board worked hard to put in place. Feight feels that the board is not receiving the documents. He feels that the work has not been done for the board. Motion to suspend the procedures passed. Minter understands where Parker is coming from, but feels that the timing of the RFP makes it a pressing issue. Francis doesn't feel that EHI can be held responsible for the action, and agrees that the timing is bad but this issue must be dealt with at this meeting. Swain is concerned with dispensing with the guidelines, and knows that this is a really important recommendation. She feels that the board should have time to review this before having to make a decision on it. Board is reminded that this is just a draft RFP, and that this isn't the only opportunity to make comment. Minter stated that the comment periods are typically 30 days, and that there wouldn't enough time should the RFP be released the day after the board meeting for the board to make comments and recommendations within the time frame of the procedures.

King asked for any more comments prior to taking a vote on the motion. Motion to suspend the procedures passed.

Swain inquired if the DOE would provide funds to the contractors, who in turn, would fund the community initiatives. Minter stated that it could go either way, just depends on how something like this would be structured. Swain inquired about a clause that mentioned programs that supported on-going programs at the site, like the centrifuge. She wondered how clean-up funds could go to support the centrifuge. It was

pointed out that the clause in question was under the educational training section. Martin stated that there has been some education investment from the DOE at Los Alamos and feels that this type of investment is desired here. Feight and Blackburn feel that the educational scope is too narrow, and feel that educational support should be open. Minter stated that a scholarship fund that is requested is not program-specific, allowing for flexibility. Feight would be in favor of striking any language that specified on-site operations. Minter feels that it is important to train the current workforce to fit the jobs that are needed at the DOE and develop curriculum that can be used in the future. Minter stated that the language could be changed to an “including but not limited to” statement. Francis inquired how Feight interpreted the last bullet points under the education section. Feight stated that with the third bullet addresses his concerns in a general sense, but feels that the language can be cleaned up overall. Feight feels that the separations in the language do not need to be there. Feight continued that it is unclear what could develop as this project could entail. Minter stated that this can work, it has worked at other sites, and this is an opportunity for the board to fall in step with the community organizations. Francis stated that this gives the board an opportunity to get on board and state that other communities are getting the benefits of hosting the DOE, and that this community deserves the same benefits.

The board proposes the following changes to the recommendation:

- Add “in part” and “should” in the third paragraph to read “Currently the D&D of the PORTS GDP is funded in part by fees...monies beyond that currently planned should funds be made available...”
- Remove “optimum” from the first paragraph under the “Recommendation” paragraph. Add “strengthen the workforce” to the first bullet point to read “DOE supplement its current revenue stream to accelerate the cleanup schedule for the PORTS GDP to strengthen the workforce and bolster the economy of Southern Ohio.”
- Under the “Regional Purchasing Program” heading, include “direct contractors” to read, “...US DOE shall direct contractors to provide substantive preferences to southern Ohio businesses...”
- Make the second bullet point under the “Regional Purchasing Program” heading a second recommendation.
- Remove “US DOE PORTS” from
- Add “support to the economic development community” to the first bullet point under the “Economic Development support” heading.
- Remove the term “Matching” to read “Funds for Economic Development Projects valued at \$800,000 per year for the length of the contract.”
- In the third bullet point under the “Education Outreach heading,” remove “DUF6 Conversion, Centrifuge Enrichment and D&D.”
- In the fourth bullet point, remove “engineering, construction, and business that will” to read “Local secondary and higher education programs and training modules that focus on preparing local students for tomorrow's global and technical workforce.”

Minter made the motion to make changes and forward the recommendations on to the co-chairs to pass on to the DOE. Payton seconded the motion. Motion passed.

#### *Co-Chairs*

Snyder and Francis were elected co-chairs in July for the remainder of the year.

Minter made motion to continue the appointment of Snyder and Francis through end of fiscal year. Manson seconded motion. Motion passed.

#### *USEC Recommendation*

Halstead drafted a recommendation to relax the moratorium. It will be sent to the D&D committee for review and to make recommendation for board consideration.

#### **Public Comment Period**

Geoffrey Sea thinks the community package is fantastic, however, if this was distributed to politicians why couldn't it had been sent to the SSAB? It would have been nice to have historic preservation included in this recommendation. Sea feels that this has to be addressed and is necessary and that the SSAB is overlooking this facet. Sea questions who will be spending and overseeing this money. If it is SODI, Sea doesn't believe that this is a wise decision as they have not been forthcoming with information. Sea asks the board to give serious thought to the agency that will oversee the funds and look into the problems of having SODI handle the funds.

Vina Colley inquires how far the clean-up will extend and how much spent nuclear fuel was sent to Piketon between 1954 and 2000. She also questioned if anyone has looked at the water table here and wonders how much contamination is coming off site.

David Manuta is impressed with some of the comments made by the board. Manuta feels that STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) is an important facet that he was happy to hear further training in this area be addressed.

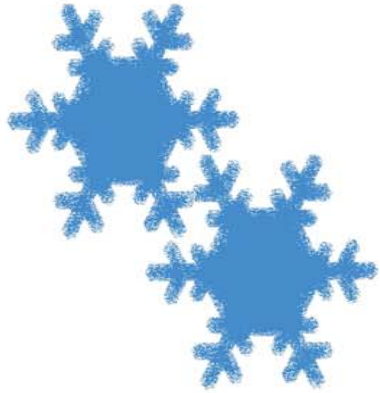
Buditz is surprised that the board suspended their own procedures to push through a recommendation. Feels that this is causing community distrust what is going on at this site. Encourages the board to adhere to their procedures. Also encourages the board to stand up for

**Final Comments**

No final comments were made.

**Adjourn**

A motion to adjourn was made and seconded. Motion passed. Meeting adjourned at 8:38 p.m.



# **DDFO Presentation January 2009**

**David R. Kozlowski**  
**Deputy Designated Federal Officer**





# Waste Disposition - December 2008

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- **Total cubic meters of low-level / mixed low-level waste shipped in December = 392 m<sup>3</sup>**
- **LPP has surpassed the monthly shipping goals thus far in Fiscal Year 2009**
  - 791 m<sup>3</sup> actual vs. 531 m<sup>3</sup> goal in November
  - 392 m<sup>3</sup> actual vs. 60 m<sup>3</sup> goal in December

# X-701B Oxidant Treatment Project

- Phase II<sub>f</sub> oxidant injections were completed at 120 Gallia locations on October 29, 2008.
- Follow-up soil and groundwater sampling was completed prior to December 30, 2008.
- Phase II<sub>g</sub> oxidant injections are planned for Spring 2009.



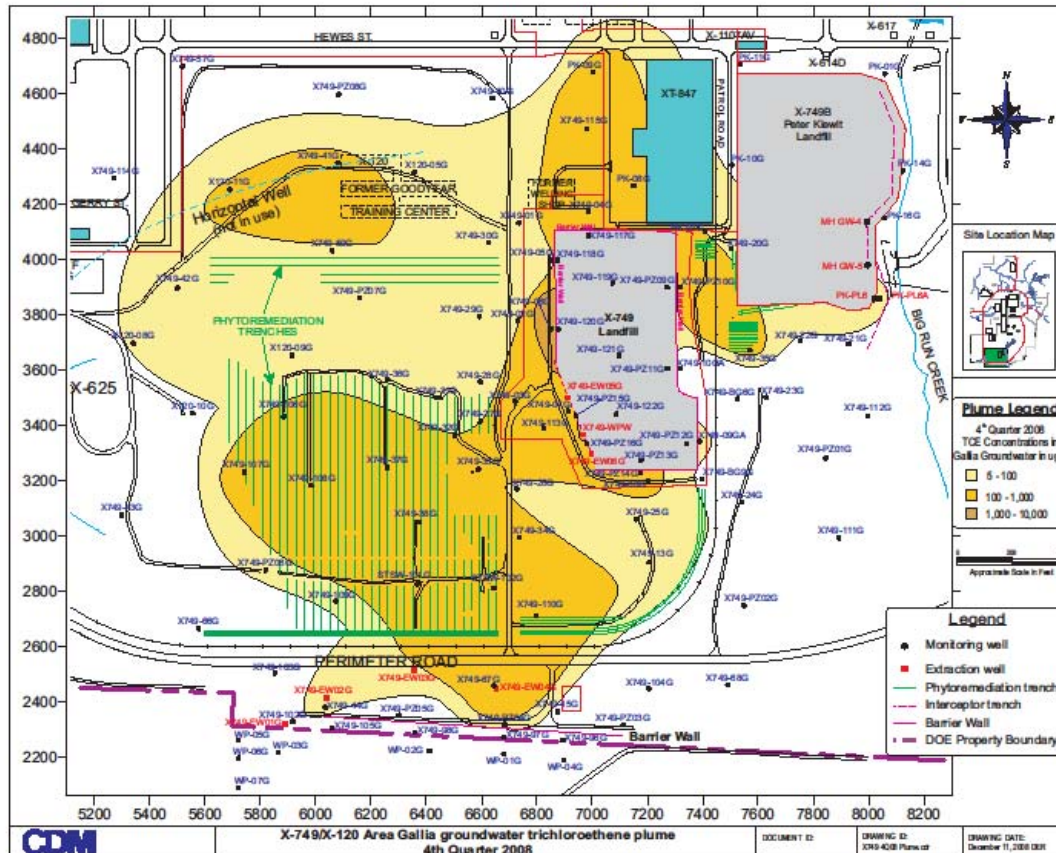
# X-701B Oxidant Treatment Project (cont.)

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- **A DOE HQ Independent Technical Review (ITR) of the remedy was completed on November 21, 2008.**
- **Ohio EPA participated in the ITR.**
- **A draft report from the ITR is under review at this time.**
- **A briefing on the ITR Report for Ohio EPA is being planned.**

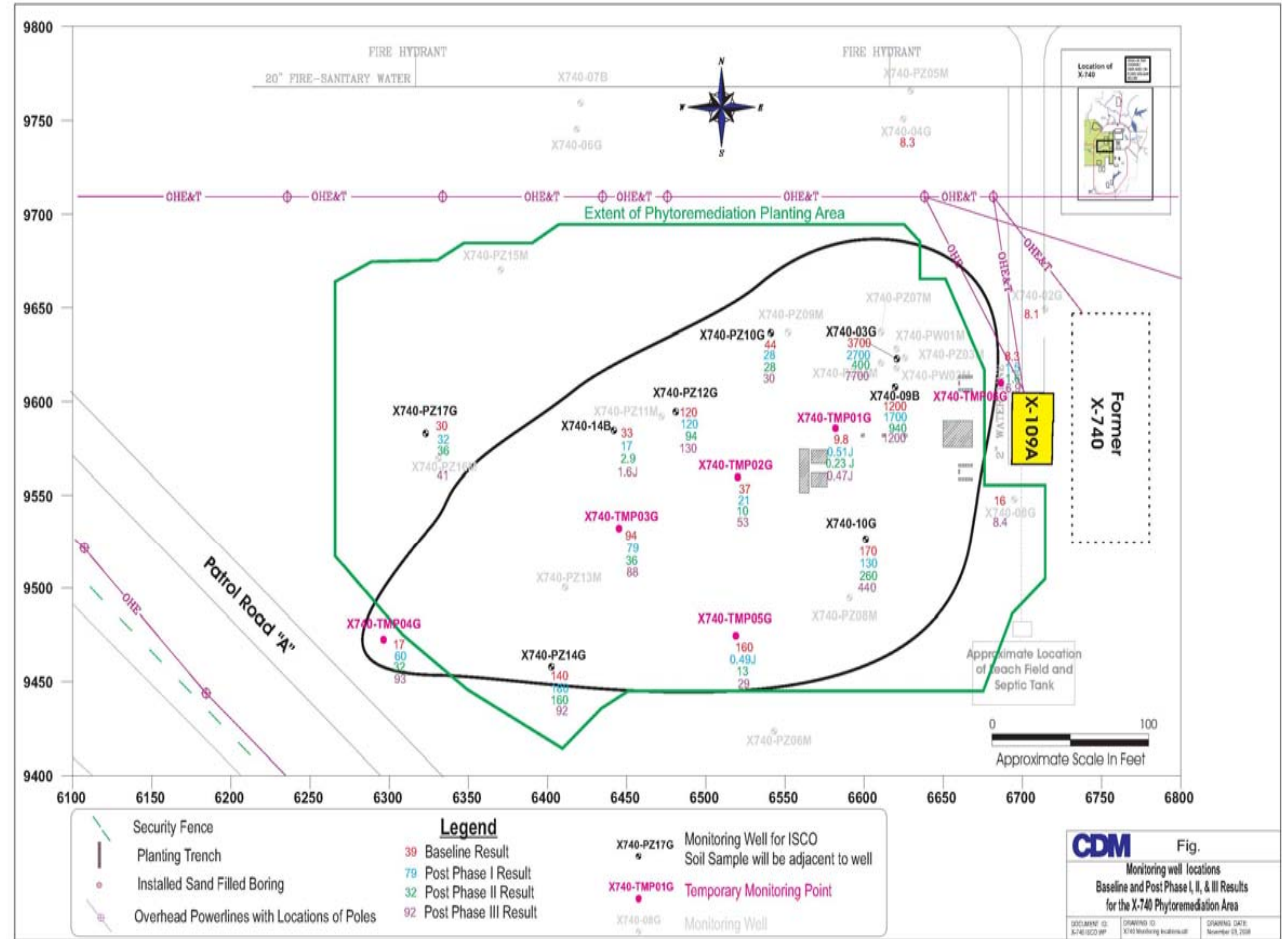
# X-749/X-120 Optimization Project

As result of 4th Quarter sampling, plume extent (5-100 ppb concentration level noted in yellow below) continues to be pulled back onto DOE property due to performance of new extraction wells.



# Status of X-740 Groundwater Plume Area

- Baseline, post Phase I, II, and III groundwater results provided to Ohio EPA on November 18, 2008
- Results of January 2009 and March 2009 sampling will be reviewed with Ohio EPA before spring injection





# Polybottle Disposition Project

- **Scope is to characterize, treat (if required) and dispose of 781 polybottles and their contents by September 30, 2009.**
- **Solutions to be sampled for acid and heavy metals. Results will determine if DOE will need to request a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) temporary treatment authorization from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).**
- **Material will be solidified in 55-gallon drums and shipped by truck to Nevada Test Site for final disposal.**
- **Status: Area preparation is currently on schedule.**



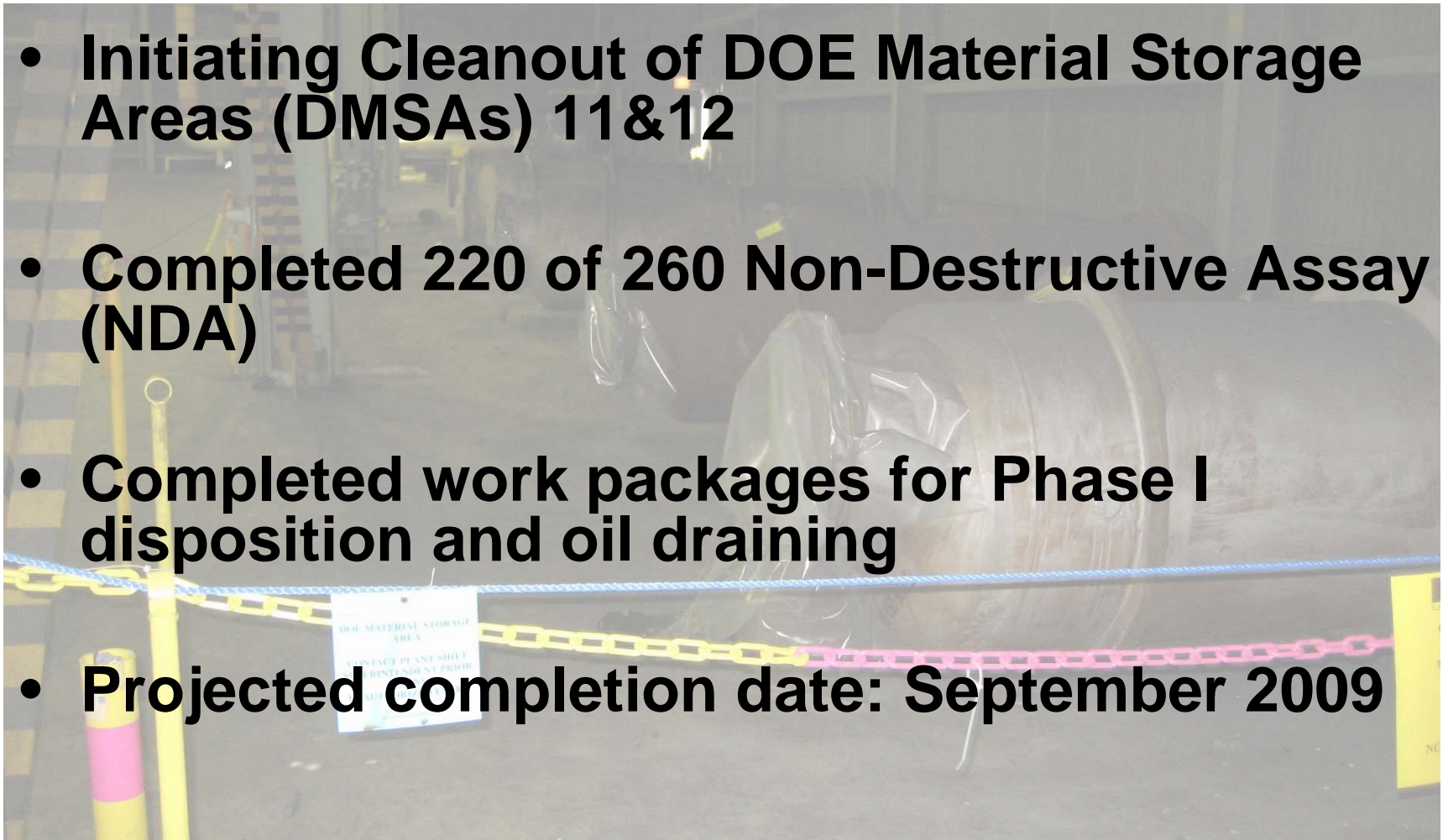
# Small Cylinders Phase II Project

- Phase II of the small cylinder removal project entails disposal of cylinders with greater than heel quantities of UF6.
- Project status:
  - Phase II cylinder stabilization currently scheduled to begin in May 2009.
  - Once stabilized, waste will be shipped to NTS.
  - Project scheduled for completion by end of September 2009.



# Cleanout of DMSAs 11&12 in X-326 Building

- Initiating Cleanout of DOE Material Storage Areas (DMSAs) 11&12
- Completed 220 of 260 Non-Destructive Assay (NDA)
- Completed work packages for Phase I disposition and oil draining
- Projected completion date: September 2009





# X-746 Shipping and Receiving Building Removal Project



- On December 10, 2008, DOE and Ohio EPA met to discuss the Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis (EE/CA) process. The X-746 EE/CA is being revised for public release.

# X-345 Building Cleanout

*Project being initiated to dismantle and dispose of High Activity Sampling and Analysis (HASA) Laboratory and supporting equipment, and High Assay Isotopic Standards Preparation (HAISP) Laboratory from inside X-345 Building.*

- **Plan to start the HAISP in late February, followed by the HASA**
- **Waste shipments to start March 31, 2009**
- **Completion by September 15, 2009**



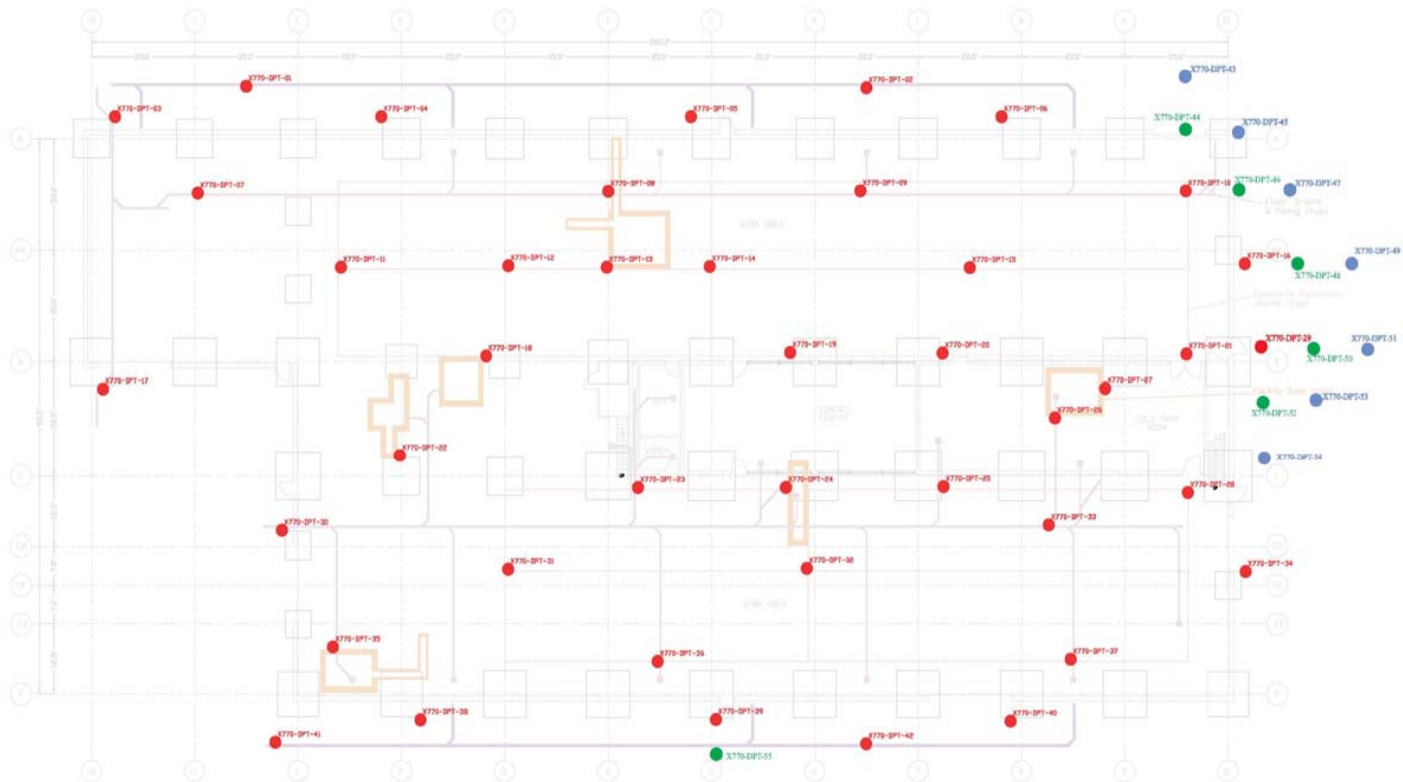


## Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office

# Backup Information

# X-770 Concrete Pad Removal/Investigation Status

Below, **Green** and **Blue** designate agreed upon 13 additional sampling locations at the X-770 site.



X-770 FLOOR PLAN  
SCALE: 1" = 10'

- Legend**
- Work Plan sample locations
  - Locations agreed to by Ohio EPA and DOE to step out 10 ft
  - Additional 10 ft step out locations

# SONG

**Southern Ohio  
Neighbors Group**

P.O. Box 250, Piketon OH 45661  
E-mail: [SHIPPSONG@aol.com](mailto:SHIPPSONG@aol.com) Website: [OhioNeighbors.net](http://OhioNeighbors.net)

8 January 2009

Piketon Site Specific Advisory Board  
US Department of Energy

Dear SSAB members and DOE officials,

This letter will introduce two attached letters from prominent members of the Ohio archaeological community, regarding the Barnes Works site. These works, pictured in Plate XXIV of *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* (1846), may be the oldest (earliest) large geometric earthwork complex in the Ohio Valley. The central portion of the site consists of a 20-acre circular earthen enclosure paired with a 17-acre square enclosure, together with many smaller works in the shapes of perfect ellipses and other geometrical forms. Separately, archaeologist Paul Pacheco has submitted testimony to the Department of Energy as part of the GNEP scoping process explaining that current archaeological theory maintains that such sites extend for many miles in each direction from the central "circle-square" configuration. In other words, homes and workshops were clustered sparsely around the large geometric earthworks, extending for miles. (This is explained at length in Chapter 1 of Pacheco and William Dancey's book, *Ohio Hopewell Community Organization*, 1997.) By Pacheco's calculation, the entire DOE reservation at Sargents may fall within the archaeological significance range of the Barnes Works central site.

In 1952, the Ohio archaeological community mobilized to protect the known resources potentially impacted by the Atomic Energy Commission land purchase. Preliminary surveys were conducted that identified eight prehistoric mound sites in the area, as well as "the largest Adena Mound between Chillicothe and the Ohio River," which was "in the immediate vicinity" of the planned development. This latter reference represented a small confusion of two different gargantuan mounds – the Vulgamore Mound near the intersection of Seif Road and Route 23, and the Barnes Mound, on what became the DOE fence line with the Barnes Home property. A DOE contractor intentionally destroyed the Barnes Mound in 1979. (It appears that the 1952 surveyors were not told of the Barnes Works earthworks, and were thrown off by the 1846 designation as being in Seal Township.)

After the survey, AEC agreed to allow salvage archaeology during plant construction, and at least three newspaper articles appeared lauding the accommodation between "the Atomic Age" and "the Stone Age." However, no sooner did those articles appear than AEC terminated the agreement and refused access to the construction site by Ohio archaeologists. Whether any salvage archaeology was accomplished has not been disclosed. As a result, the public and the professional community are in the dark about whether archaeological resources were encountered during construction, as surely they must have been, given the terrain.



The secrecy of 1952 proceeded through the era of federal preservation laws with near total agency non-compliance. DOE did retain archaeologists in the late 1990s to survey the reservation in a cursory manner, but when those archaeologists encountered the soil that remained from destruction of the Barnes Mound, they were not informed of the prior mound location, or the origin of the soil. Thus, there has been no effective archaeological survey of the reservation that has occurred in the light of legal information disclosure, or with the benefit of recent archaeological advances, or required consultations with American Indian tribes, archaeological professionals, and local landowners. This non-compliance is, frankly, illegal.

Recent archaeological advances add to what we know about the extent and significance of archaeological resources at the Piketon site. The Pacheco-Dancey "Dispersed Community Model," shows that such sites were far larger than once presumed. The old distinction between "Adena" and "Hopewell" cultures has broken down, though these labels are still often used for convenience. Indeed, the Barnes Works represent a prototypical "transition" site, and should properly not be classed as either Adena or Hopewell, but rather as belonging to the unified "Scioto Civilization." (Terminology, therefore, is flexible.) Prior confusion about locations because of unfamiliarity with Pike County history and the tremendous number of mounds in the immediate area of Sargents has now been resolved by local research. Also, the Clay Barnes collection of artifacts at the Ohio State Museum has now been located and associated with the site. Preliminary dating of the central site is now possible on the basis of archaeoastronomical work done in the past decade.

Both of the attached letters come from professionals familiar with the Sargents site. John Hancock, professor of Archaeology at University of Cincinnati, has visited the site on more than one occasion and has supervised work on the impact of the creek that runs from the DOE reservation through the central portion of the Barnes Works. William Romain, in his book, *Mysteries of the Hopewell*, used aerial photographs to demonstrate that the Barnes Great Square was very precisely aligned to the true cardinal directions, the only such prehistoric structure to be demonstrably aligned with such precision in the Western Hemisphere.

Their letters, and those of others submitted either as part of the USEC licensing process or the GNEP scoping process, demonstrate that there is profound interest in preservation and potential restoration of the archaeological resources at Sargents Station. What we have at Sargents is utterly unique and has tremendous potential for generating vibrant economic activity related to tourism and study.

Respectfully,

Geoffrey Sea  
Sargents Historic Preservation Project/Southern Ohio Neighbors Group  
P.O. Box 250, Piketon Ohio 45661  
740-835-1508 SargentsPigeon@aol.com

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January 7, 2009  
26933 Greenbrooke Drive  
Olmsted Township, Ohio 44138

Secretary of Energy Samuel Bodman  
Secretary of Energy-Designate Stephen Chu  
To Whom It May Concern

Greetings,

My name is Dr. William F. Romain. I am an archaeologist specializing in Hopewell archaeology. The Hopewell were Native Americans who lived in central and southern Ohio roughly 2,000 years ago. The Hopewell are best-known for having built a number of very large, geometrically-shaped earthwork complexes, mostly in situated in southern Ohio. Most of these complexes have been destroyed by urban encroachment or farming operations. The very few that remain are currently under consideration for designation as World Heritage sites. As such, Hopewell earthworks represent an irreplaceable cultural resource – part of our national heritage.

Several significant Hopewell earthworks are located in Piketon, Ohio. Among these sites is the Barnes Works. The Barnes Works is significant in its demonstrable incorporation of Native American religious beliefs in its design and orientation.

The purpose of this letter is to bring to your attention the potential negative impact that Department of Energy (DOE) development could have on Hopewell earthworks situated in the Piketon area.

To mitigate any such negative impacts, it is requested that prior to development, the DOE conduct a thorough cultural resource and environmental impact study of the area in consultation with archaeologists, Native Americans, and local land owners.

Sincerely,

William F. Romain, Ph.D.

- author of "Mysteries of the Hopewell: Astronomers, Geometers, and Magicians of the Eastern Woodlands" (University of Akron Press, 2000)



January 7, 2009  
26933 Greenbrooke Drive  
Olmsted Township, Ohio 44138

Secretary of Energy Samuel Bodman  
Secretary of Energy-Designate Stephen Chu  
To Whom It May Concern

Greetings,

My name is Dr. William F. Romain. I am an archaeologist specializing in Hopewell archaeology. The Hopewell were Native Americans who lived in central and southern Ohio roughly 2,000 years ago. The Hopewell are best-known for having built a number of very large, geometrically-shaped earthwork complexes, mostly in situated in southern Ohio. Most of these complexes have been destroyed by urban encroachment or farming operations. The very few that remain are currently under consideration for designation as World Heritage sites. As such, Hopewell earthworks represent an irreplaceable cultural resource – part of our national heritage.

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March 25, 2008

To: Melissa Nielson, US Department of Energy

From: John E. Hancock, Professor of Architecture, University of Cincinnati  
Project Director "EarthWorks: Virtual Explorations of the Ancient Ohio Valley"

I have just learned that a Citizen's Advisory Board is being formed to discuss the future of the Piketon, Ohio, DOE Plant site. This is great news, and I write in order to help bring the Department's attention to an important aspect of the plant's location and environs that, unfortunately, is not well known. I urge that steps be taken to ensure that the CAB will have members appropriately qualified to deal with cultural heritage resource matters, in view of the fact that Piketon lies near the heart of one of North America's richest, yet least understood, ancient Native American legacies.

The first settlers in this region stood in awe, amidst **the largest concentration of monumental earthen architecture in the world**. These included effigies like the Great Serpent Mound, and hilltop enclosures like Fort Ancient. But the most spectacular were the many embankments and enclosures formed into huge, perfect, geometric figures. The study of these monuments, and the often-spectacular artifacts found among them, made southern Ohio the birthplace of the science of American archaeology. The first publication of the new Smithsonian Institution (Ephriam Squier and Edwin Davis' *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* of 1848) was devoted to them.

The circle and square at Piketon, known as the Barnes Works or the Seal Township Earthworks, are the only ones of these huge monuments with a perfect, cardinal orientation. They are featured in Squier and Davis, and despite their scant remains, stand at the center of probably one of the densest concentrations of archaeological remains in the entire region. Collections and records at the Ohio Historical Society, and reviews of early aerial photographs, confirm that **this immediate township (now Scioto Township) was home both to unique earthworks and spectacular artifacts** (some of which are or were on DOE property). This stretch of the lower Scioto valley, with its earthworks and other features, linked Chillicothe (now home to Mound City and Hopewell Culture National Historical Park) and Portsmouth, where many square miles of geometric embankments surrounded the Scioto confluence.

Two centuries of archaeological research have shown that these works were created by ancient Native cultures (most often called "Adena" and "Hopewell") dating back about

2,500 years. Two centuries of degradation, ignorance, and other factors have largely erased this distinctive legacy from the public consciousness, and to an alarming degree also placed it outside the reach of preservation law. As a writer, photographer, teacher, and producer of public education media on this topic for over a decade, I have become well acquainted with all the reasons why the “invisibility” of these remarkable monuments and cultural landscapes persists today, and also why it is most unwarranted and unfortunate.

Public awareness of American antiquity and our earthwork-building cultures is now growing again, thanks to efforts of other federal agencies such as the National Park Service and the National Endowment for the Humanities (which funded our visualizations, exhibits, and publications), as well as independent producers and other entities and agencies both here and in Europe. Most notable is the increased interest by county Convention and Visitors’ Bureaus who recognize the tourism potential of this legacy, and the recent addition of Ohio’s major earthwork sites to the Department of Interior’s UNESCO World Heritage nomination list. In addition, a collaborative of Ohio-based organizations including ours is creating a comprehensive “Ancient Ohio Trail” heritage tourism route, which will include the Piketon area, and which will be publicized later this summer.

In short, the immediate vicinity of the Plant site has important cultural assets from a significant world-class culture. Attention to this distinctive cultural legacy is only going to increase, and discussions of the DOE site’s future ought to regard these factors as potential assets. Co-incidentally, since 2006 I have also been the Principal Investigator on Design Consulting Contracts with Stoller and DOE, to develop a visitors’ center and exhibits at Fernald, where, as I’m sure you know, an exemplary process of citizen inclusion helped transform a nuclear site into a first-rate community and national asset. At the new Fernald Preserve, the emphasis is on nature. At Piketon, we would have an equally rich cultural legacy to restore.

I urge you to take these factors into account as you create the Citizens Advisory Board, and as the DOE and its partners facilitates the way forward.

Yours sincerely,

John E. Hancock  
Professor of Architecture  
<http://www.earthworks.uc.edu>