



Program Update

October–December 2013

Welcome to the October–December 2013 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

Agencies Assist LM to Develop Reports on Defense-Related Uranium Mines

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) has made substantial progress researching and consulting with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), other relevant federal agencies, affected states and tribes, and the interested public to obtain data and other technical information that will inform the Report to Congress on defense-related legacy uranium mines. Congress directed DOE to undertake a review of, and prepare a report on, abandoned uranium mines (AUMs) in the United States that provided uranium ore for U.S. atomic energy defense activities. The report is due to Congress in July 2014.



AUM found in the Uravan Mineral Belt, Colorado.

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Articles regarding the Report to Congress appeared in previous program updates. Since the last publication, DOE drafted four technical, topic-specific reports that will provide in-depth data evaluation, inform the Report to Congress, and cover the following subjects:

- 1. Location and Status** – general location of defense-related uranium mines and status of efforts to reclaim and remediate these mines.
- 2. Cost and Feasibility** – potential cost and feasibility of mine reclamation or remediation according to existing law.
- 3. Assessment of Radiological Risk to Human Health and the Environment** – extent to which mines have posed or may pose a radiation health hazard to the public, and degradation to water quality and the environment.
- 4. Prioritization Report** – a priority ranking for reclamation or remediation at the mines.

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Program Update

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Agencies Assist LM to Develop Reports on Defense-Related Uranium Mines

LM Outreach to Federal, State, and Tribal Agencies

To assist in the development of the four topic-specific reports, DOE exchanged information with a number of federal, state, and tribal agencies, as well as the interested public. DOE was able to obtain an extensive amount of mine-related data. Contributions by technical staff, program managers, and many others from the various entities have proved invaluable. The table on the right identifies a few of the entities that have assisted LM so far. (This is not a comprehensive list. DOE credits many other agencies for their contributions.)

DOE learned from the exchanges that among the agencies and interested public, there is variability in definitions, level of detail, and completeness of data associated with AUMs. For example, LM found there are differences in what are considered to be AUMs as well as reclamation and remediation activities. DOE will address some of these differences in the topic reports.

Sample of Contributing Federal, State, and Tribal Agencies

U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
U.S. DOI/Bureau of Land Management
U.S. DOI/Office of Surface Mining
U.S. DOI/United States Geological Survey
U.S. EPA/Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
U.S. EPA/Region 9
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Arizona Geological Survey
Colorado Division of Reclamation, Mining, and Safety
Idaho Department of Lands
Interstate Mining Compact Commission
Navajo Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Reclamation/ Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) Department
New Mexico Environment Department
New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division
North Dakota Public Service Commission
Railroad Commission of Texas, Surface Mining and Reclamation Division
Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Abandoned Mine Land Division

Reclamation	Remediation
Physical hazards (i.e., open shafts) are mitigated	Includes actions identified for reclamation
Waste rock is re-contoured to reduce erosion and improve drainage	Radiological exposure/ metal toxicity is directly addressed
Clean soil is placed over waste rock, primarily to revegetate the site	Soil or overburden thickness attenuates gamma or radon exposure to risk-based levels
Radiological exposure may be indirectly reduced	Waste rock and soil are removed and disposed of in an offsite or onsite disposal cell
	Ecological impacts are mitigated

Abandoned Uranium Mine – Definition

For the DOE AUM Report to Congress, AUM will be identified as a mine that provided uranium ore to the United States for the purpose of defense-related activities. This may include a named mine or complex developed to extract uranium ore sometime between 1947 and 1970 as verified by purchases of the ore by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (predecessor agency to DOE) or other means. An applicable mine may be a single feature such as a surface or underground excavation, or it may include an area containing a complex of multiple excavations. It may also include associated mining-related features such as adits and portals, vents, waste rock piles, structures, highwalls, and surface pits.

Reclamation and Remediation

In the Report to Congress, DOE will identify AUM reclamation and remediation as presented in the table on the left.

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Goal 4

DOE Responds to Public Input on the Draft ULP PEIS

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) is responding to public input on the *Draft Uranium Leasing Program (ULP) Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS)* in preparation for the anticipated, early 2014 release of the final ULP PEIS. The document evaluates options for management of uranium-bearing lease tracts in the Uravan Mineral Belt in southwestern Colorado.

The ULP has managed the leases since 1949. Between 1949 and 2008, the program returned \$62.9 million in royalties to the U.S. government.

The Draft ULP PEIS was released for public comment March 15, 2013, and DOE held four public meetings in potentially impacted communities in April 2013. DOE extended the initial 60-day comment period twice at the request of stakeholders, for a total of 109 days. During the comment period, LM received 255 responses with approximately 1,200 individual comments.

LM is in the process of evaluating and addressing public comments in conjunction with 14 agencies that are cooperating with DOE to prepare the final ULP PEIS. Assisting agencies include the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, three Colorado State agencies, four county agencies, and five tribal agencies. The final ULP PEIS will include a responsiveness summary addressing LM's responses to all public comments received.

LM is evaluating five alternatives that range from terminating the ULP program and returning land rights to the U.S. Department of the Interior, to continuing the program for an additional 10 years or other reasonable period of time. The evaluation in the Draft ULP PEIS included a comprehensive assessment of the potential environmental impacts, both regional- and site-specific, that are associated with program activities under the five alternatives. LM also evaluated the cumulative impacts for the region.



The portal of this mine on lease tract C-JD-8 is closed pending the outcome of the ULP PEIS.

Continuation of the program was selected by LM as the preferred alternative in the Draft ULP PEIS.

For additional information on ULP, please visit the program website at <http://energy.gov/lm/services/property-management/uranium-leasing-program>. Information on the ULP PEIS, including access to the draft document can be found at <http://ulpeis.anl.gov>. Questions concerning ULP can be e-mailed to ULinfo@lm.doe.gov. Questions concerning the ULP PEIS should be directed to ulpeis@anl.gov. ❖



Goal 1

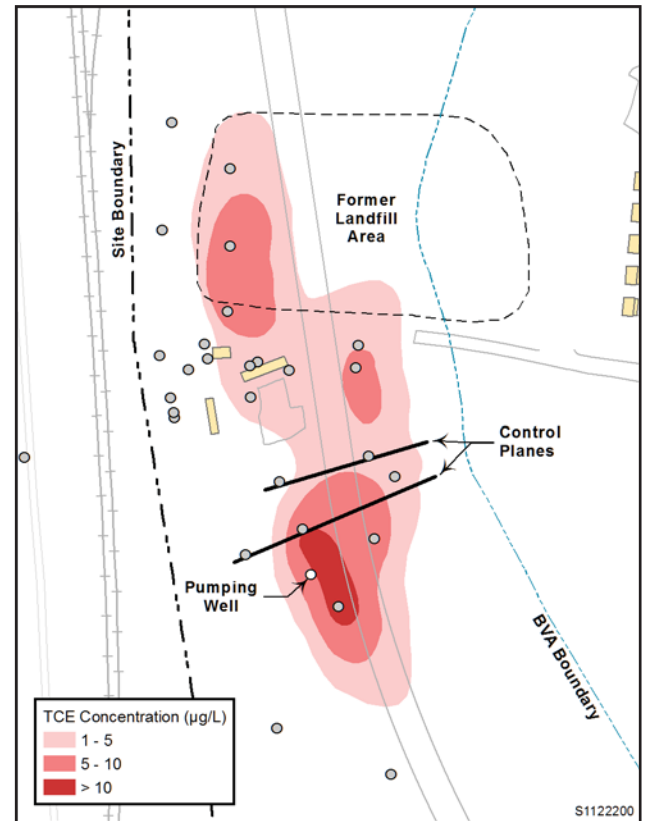
Groundwater Remedy Is Evaluated at the Mound, Ohio, Site

At the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) Mound, Ohio, Site, groundwater has been impacted by materials from a former landfill, known as Operable Unit 1 (OU-1), that are contaminated by chlorinated volatile organic compounds (cVOCs). The concentrations of cVOCs in the groundwater, primarily trichloroethene (TCE) and tetrachloroethene (PCE), exceed the maximum contaminant level (MCL) set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The present remedy for controlling contamination from residual soil and groundwater at OU-1 is the collection, treatment, and discharge of treated groundwater. The migration of contaminated groundwater is controlled using two extraction wells installed along the downgradient edge of OU-1 as part of the pump and treatment remedy (figure at right). The captured groundwater is treated to meet EPA drinking water standards and discharged into the nearby Great Miami River.

Prior to operation of the extraction wells, there was one cVOC-contaminated plume that originated beneath the former landfill and flowed south toward the plant production wells, which have since been removed from service. After the extraction wells were installed and pumping started, groundwater data began to show two locations with elevated cVOC concentrations; the former landfill and an area downgradient of the extraction well capture zone. This meant that the plume had become bisected as the capture created by the extraction wells did not extend far enough downgradient.

Between 2007 and 2010, the source materials within the former landfill were removed to support property re-use. As a result of the source removal, concentrations of cVOCs in the groundwater began to decrease and attenuation mechanisms, such as TCE degradation, were observed. With these indicators, the feasibility of moving away from the active pump and treatment remedy to a passive remedy, such as monitored natural attenuation (MNA), began to be investigated.

Studies completed since 2010 have provided data in support of an MNA remedy. The most recent MNA evaluation, performed during the summer of 2013, included an integral pump test (IPT) that focused on collecting data to characterize the plume as a whole rather than the traditional approach of characterizing the plume well by well. The IPT allowed for the quantification of contaminant mass flow rates and mean contaminant concentrations within the plume, as well as determining locations of possible sources to the plume.



The area of chlorinated volatile organic compounds contamination that is being considered for cleanup by monitored natural attenuation.

During the IPT, an aquifer test was performed using one of the extraction wells. Time-series groundwater samples were collected from the extraction well and surrounding monitoring wells that formed control planes across the width of the cVOC plume. Both soil and groundwater samples were collected during this test to obtain site-specific data regarding geochemical conditions and to evaluate natural attenuation reactions.

The analysis of these data confirmed that more passive methods could be considered to address the existing cVOC-impacted groundwater. These options include the use of MNA or enhanced attenuation. While MNA relies solely on natural processes, enhanced attenuation uses limited treatment of “hot spots” with edible oils to assist with reducing cVOC concentrations in selected areas within the plume. This limited treatment creates zones that

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Agencies Assist LM to Develop Reports on Defense-Related Uranium Mines

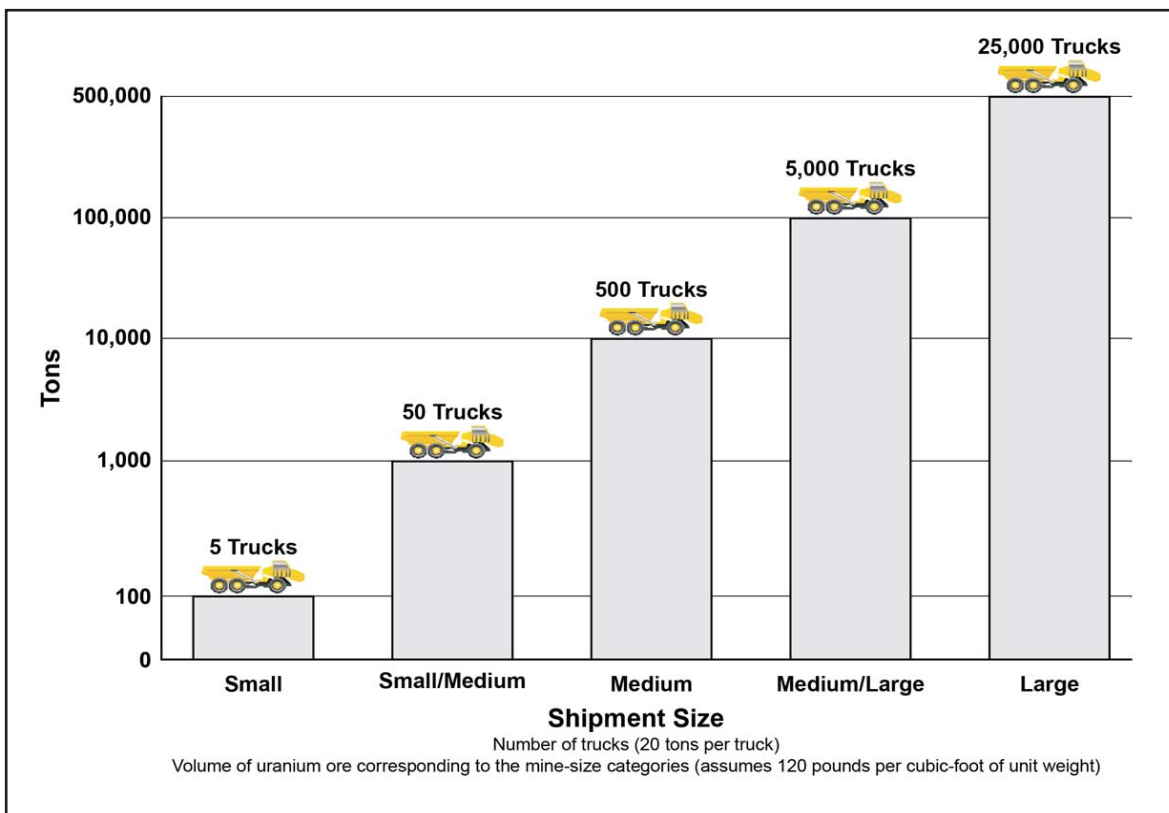
Data Evaluation

DOE has determined that just over 4,200 AUMs produced approximately 75-million tons of uranium ore for defense-related purposes. The majority of the mines—about 45 percent—produced less than 100 tons of ore. On the other end of the scale, DOE estimates that 37 mines produced more than 500-thousand tons of ore each. The topic-specific reports will describe five sizes of AUMs as measured based on the amount of ore each mine produced (see figure below).

Other analyses have shown that approximately 10 percent of all AUMs are reclaimed or remediated while the majority of mines, about 80 percent, have not been addressed or the

status is unknown. The remaining mines are in the process of being reclaimed or remediated, are partially reclaimed or remediated, or are closed or permitted.

For more information about the AUM Report to Congress, please visit DOE’s website at www.lm.doe.gov/AUM. To submit questions, comments, or information about AUM activities, e-mail AUM@lm.doe.gov. All input is welcome and appreciated. ❖



Categories of mine sizes and volume of corresponding uranium ore produced.



Goal 1

Visitors Learn About the History of LM's Unique Facility in Puerto Rico

Hundreds of people visit the Boiling Nuclear Superheater (BONUS) Reactor Facility, a decommissioned nuclear plant near Rincón, Puerto Rico, each year to tour the unique facility and learn about its history.

The BONUS reactor was developed in the early 1960s as a prototype nuclear power plant to investigate the technical and economic feasibility of the integral boiling-water superheating concept. Construction began in 1960 as a joint effort between the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority. It underwent a series of criticality tests and then was operated experimentally at various power levels, first as a boiler and later as an integral boiler superheater. Operation of the BONUS reactor stopped in the late 1960s due to technical issues and the need for high-cost modifications. The reactor was subsequently decontaminated and decommissioned.

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) and the Puerto Rico Electric Power Authority (PREPA), formerly the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority, jointly manage the site. PREPA owns the land and buildings, including a museum in the main reactor building, and conducts tours of the site. LM is the custodian of entombed, low-level, radioactive waste that remains at the site.

The BONUS facility was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2007 and currently houses displays recounting the history of the site and the development of electric power and nuclear energy. Visitors need to make an appointment to tour the facility, although there are occasional walk-in visitors, curious to know about the tall dome that's visible from the adjacent beach. Most of the visitors are from

government agencies and students from local schools and colleges. A group of about 500 visitors from the Boy Scouts of America camped at the site in 2010 and plan to visit again for 3 days in 2014.

"We get a lot of students from junior high, high school, and college looking for information for school projects," said Madeline Ramos, PREPA Manager. Ramos said they also

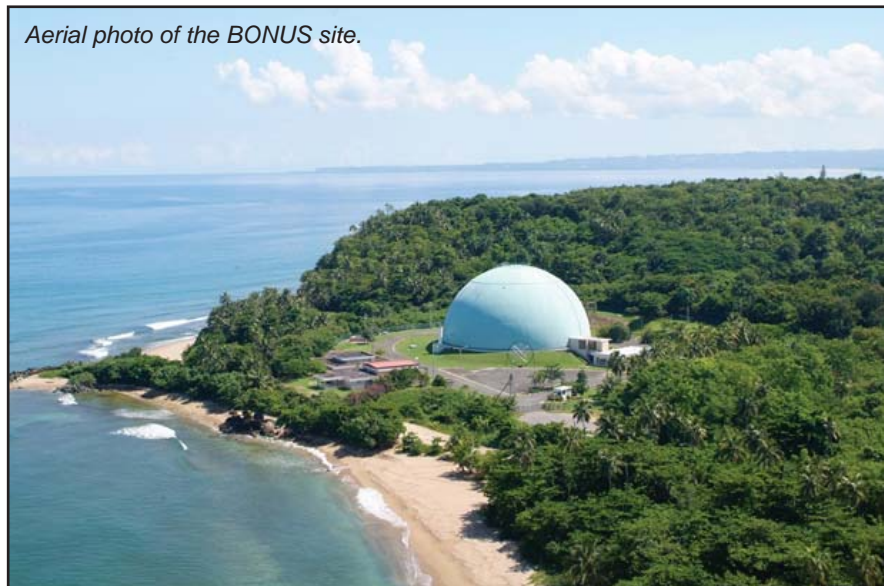
host professionals interested in the technical aspects of the facility and a few laypeople. "Most people are pleasantly surprised by the facility."

Tours begin in the auditorium with a brief introduction of the BONUS facility and its relation to historical and scientific events. A documentary of the facility's construction is also presented. After the movie, visitors are taken

to the containment building—now a museum—to tour the main floor where they can see some exhibits depicting uses of nuclear energy, the control room, the concrete monolith, the turbine, and exhibits of photographs and equipment. The crane tower can be seen above the main level.

Ramos said visitors are interested in the operations and usually leave with a better understanding of how the BONUS facility contributed to the development of nuclear technology. "Once people visit the site, they often say their perception about the BONUS site has changed and they have a more positive perspective about the site and about nuclear energy in general."

More information about LM activities at the BONUS site is available on the LM website at <http://www.lm.doe.gov/bonus/Sites.aspx>. To make an appointment to visit the site, please contact PREPA at (787) 289-4989. ❖





Goal 2

German Remediation Officials Benchmarking Visit

German officials recently visited the Grand Junction, Colorado, office to exchange information about uranium remediation efforts.

From left are (front row), Elke Kreyszig (Wismut), Ruth McKinney (LM contractor), April Gil (LM), Cindy Smith (EM contractor), Jeanie Gueretta (LM), and (back row), Jeff Tack (LM contractor), Bill Dam (LM), Rich Bush (LM), Axel Hiller (Wismut), and Gordon Weaver (LM contractor).



In September 2013, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) hosted officials from Wismut GmbH, presenting the group with records and information management demonstrations.

Wismut GmbH is a state-owned, German organization responsible for the decommissioning, environmental cleanup, and remediation of uranium mining sites that made East Germany the fourth largest producer of uranium ore worldwide during the Cold War. The company has successfully completed cleanup of over 85 percent of their sites, while reducing emissions and other radiation risks. During the process they inherited records collections for each site.

Wismut GmbH recently established a data information and documentation management center to manage record collections and is in the process of developing a system for data and information maintenance. German officials visited LM to learn more about established records and information management practices.

Axel Hiller and Elke Kreyszig began their visit at the Legacy Management Business Center (LMBC) in Morgantown, West Virginia, where LM personnel provided a tour of the records storage facility and gave a demonstration of LM's electronic recordkeeping system.

During their visit to the LM office in Grand Junction, Colorado, the representatives were given an overview



Wismut guests, Axel Hiller and Elke Kreyszig (left), toured the Grand Junction disposal site with LM-10 staff and contractors. In the background is a remote telemetry system.

of the DOE Uranium Mill Tailings Remedial Action (UMTRA) project and watched a demonstration of the Geospatial Environmental Mapping System (GEMS). Rich Bush, LM, then provided a tour of the Grand Junction disposal site. Wismut GmbH officials gave a presentation on the safe management of radioactive legacies of former Wismut uranium sites.

“This was a good example of how officials from different countries can collaborate on information management and remediation solutions that benefit everyone,” said LM's Jeanie Gueretta, who delivered a presentation of best practices for managing long-term records.

The visitors expressed gratitude to LM for the preparation, information exchange, and presentations by LM records management and technical organizations. ❖



Goal 4

International Atomic Energy Agency Accepts Consultation from LM

Over the past 3 months, U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) staff provided assistance to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Staff member, Tracy Plessinger was asked earlier this year to provide expert technical assistance to IAEA and she attended her second week-long “consultancy” at IAEA Headquarters in Vienna, Austria.

IAEA enlisted the help of experts having practical experience in small scale cleanup activities of uranium legacy sites. Ms. Plessinger and international experts met to work on the development of a publication (an IAEA Technical Document [IAEA-TECDOC]) focusing on simple approaches for regulators from countries with IAEA members that have few economic resources or little technical expertise. Because these countries are limited in the ability to execute larger-scale remediation projects, interim or simple measures that can be quickly and inexpensively implemented to reduce public risk are of interest.

Over the past 30 years, IAEA has produced a wide variety of publications on the remediation of former uranium mines and mills; however, the focus of these publications has primarily been on operations that have mined significant amounts of uranium ore. The small-scale cleanup of uranium legacy sites is an area of activity for which the IAEA has little information and could be of practical use for developing member states’ regulators dealing with legacy issues in Africa and Central Asia.

IAEA plans for the publication to include many technical aspects that are familiar to LM staff, including risk evaluation and management; safety of workers and local citizens; cooperative governance issues (multi-agency oversight); methods of identification and prioritization of legacy mines; use of open-source, geographic information system software; radiological protection; and stakeholder involvement. The publication will include checklists, flowcharts, etc., for use by member countries’ regulators. Multiple case studies prepared by consulting countries on legacy uranium mine reclamation and remediation will be included as annexes. Case studies will provide various approaches for planning and executing small-scale hazard mitigation.

According to the IAEA official website, “The IAEA is the world’s center of cooperation in the nuclear field. It was set up as the world’s ‘Atoms for Peace’ organization in 1957 within the United Nations family. The Agency works with its Member States and multiple partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.”

First Consultancy

Ms. Plessinger attended the first meeting at IAEA Headquarters July 22 through 26, 2013, in Vienna. Also in attendance were consultants representing the United Kingdom and Germany. The meeting was led by a scientific secretary, from the IAEA Decommissioning and Remediation Unit, Division of Radiation, Transport and Waste Safety.

The purpose of the first meeting was to initiate the development of a document and a checklist aimed primarily at regulators in certain countries in Europe, Africa, and Asia, having limited regulatory resources and experience. Many of these countries do not have the financial or technical resources to initiate the type of uranium mining cleanup projects that have been successfully accomplished in the United States, Canada, Australia, and Germany over the last 30 to 40 years.

The first consultancy scope included development of a draft table of contents for the IAEA-TECDOC; case study materials on historical uranium mining operations either needing cleanup or having been cleaned up in the U.S., Germany, Zambia, and Mozambique; identification of topic areas for future development; and development of summary notes and recommendations for the next consultancy.



The consultancy group met daily to share knowledge on legacy uranium mine-related issues that are of interest to country regulators, such as interim measures to reduce risks to the public. In addition, the draft table of contents for the IAEA-TECDOC was refined and case studies were drafted. Ms. Plessinger used her previous experience in managing DOE-led abandoned uranium mine reclamation for other federal agencies, and managing cleanup of abandoned uranium mines under the LM Uranium Leasing Program. The U.S. case study was a summary-level technical and pictorial view of how DOE has mitigated physical safety hazards at legacy uranium mines, using relatively simple resources and equipment.

Second Consultancy

From November 18 through 22, 2013, the second consultancy was held at IAEA Headquarters in Vienna. In addition to the original members, this meeting included representatives from Canada, South Africa, and China, with the intent of developing additional case studies. Representatives from Australia and Portugal were preparing case studies outside of this consultancy.

The second consultancy saw the continuation of work from the July 2013 meeting, with objectives to review, revise, and further develop the main document text; develop additional case study materials on historical uranium mining operations in the U.S., Germany, South Africa, China, and Canada; identify topic areas for future development; and draft notes and recommendations for the next consultancy.

While the new consultants focused on developing case studies, the original team of IAEA, United Kingdom, Germany, and the U.S. met separately to continue strategizing on the main text of the document. By the end of the week, 4 new draft case studies were developed, bringing the total to 10 draft studies. All case studies will exist as annexes to the document itself.

Ms. Plessinger focused on drafting a straw man for a section of the report that will deal with factors used to prioritize mines or mine features for cleanup and field reconnaissance for collecting mine site data. Per IAEA staff, the current draft document comprises approximately 250 pages of material, the majority of which involves the various case studies.

Future Consultancies

Depending on the planned continuation of funding for this effort from the European Union (IAEA pays travel expenses for the consultants), the next consultancy will likely include the original members plus members from Canada, and will be held in fiscal year 2014. The team will continue to develop various parts of the draft IAEA-TECDOC, will work on developing common terminology and definitions, and will work to seamlessly incorporate the case studies into the draft document. This last action is critical as the IAEA-TECDOC will be published in English and case studies written in other languages need to be appropriately translated.

LM plans to continue support of this IAEA effort. Although finalization of the IAEA-TECDOC may be a year away, the agency has discussed the need for U.S. involvement in presenting materials to interested member countries, specifically those in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Central Asia. ❖



Goal 1

Environmental Justice Activities

The Pipeline Development Program

The Pipeline Development Program, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and the Medical University of South Carolina is in its fourth year. The program is designed to expose lower-income and minority middle and high school students to Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) disciplines and to encourage them to pursue careers in those areas. The schools are located in rural South Carolina. This year's participating schools are Cain Bay Middle School, Cross Middle School, Cross High School, St. Stephen Middle School, and Timberland High School. Approximately 1,700 students will participate in the program this year.

Through the Pipeline Program, students are exposed to STEM-related activities they would otherwise not be afforded the opportunity to experience. During the course of the academic year, these schools are provided the necessary resources for students to participate in STEM educational activities at locations such as the South Carolina Aquarium, Boeing South Carolina (formerly Boeing Charleston), Charleston Water Treatment Plant, the Columbia Zoo, Patriots Point Institute of History and Science, and the Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command (SPAWAR) observatory.

Other initiatives of the program are to provide counselors, teachers, and students with information and education opportunities that enhance skills and knowledge in STEM disciplines; assist teachers in providing STEM literacy for students; provide opportunities for students and teachers to participate in workshops and exhibitions to further STEM awareness; and identify professionals in the math, science, engineering, and medical professions as potential speakers to talk with students about careers in the STEM areas. ❖



Cross High School students tour the Charleston Water Treatment Plant.



Cain Bay Middle School students at Boeing South Carolina.





Seventh Annual National Conference on Health Disparities

The Seventh Annual National Conference on Health Disparities, “Reducing Health Disparities Through Sustaining and Strengthening Healthy Communities,” was held in St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands (USVI), November 13 through 16, 2013. This conference, like those of the past, focused on policies and programs aimed at reducing health disparities in minority communities. Since 2007, the conference has provided an opportunity for interested parties to convene a national dialogue on health disparities and to share their knowledge, best practices, and lessons learned.

Day one of the conference featured an undergraduate and graduate student forum, which was enthusiastically received by conference attendees. Opening remarks were presented by a group of distinguished public and private sector leaders, including the Honorable Donna Christensen, M.D., Delegate, U.S. Congress, USVI; the Honorable John P. de Jongh, Jr., Governor, USVI; and the Honorable Shawn-Michael Malone, President, 30th Legislature, USVI.

During the conference eight panels of experts addressed important topics such as social determinants in reducing health disparities and sustaining healthy communities, with a major focus on race, poverty, education, and environmental issues; translational research with proven results in reducing health disparities, with special attention on chronic and communicable diseases; the impact of global climate change, emphasizing environmental quality, health, soil erosion, food supply, and infrastructure; prevention and

personal responsibility as a major theme in reducing health disparities and sustaining healthy communities; successful community-based programs for building, sustaining, and strengthening healthy communities.

Other topics included the role of public and private sectors in reducing health disparities through economic development and infrastructure improvements, including energy/power generation and delivery of a reliable, high-quality supply of water; and the impact of human trafficking (for labor and sexual purposes) on the national and state level, which was presented by Delegate Christensen, who had an impressive gathering of members of Congress.

On the local level, Delegate Christensen talked about the causes and impacts of violence, with emphasis on such contributing factors as guns, poverty, mental health, and education.

The conference ended with a Congressional Roundtable Discussion. Other elected officials and renowned health equity experts from the community, local, state, and national levels created the perfect venue for leaders dedicated to health equity to share ideas and lessons learned about an issue that affects every American.

The conference boasted more than 360 attendees. For more information go to: <http://www.nationalhealthdisparities.com/includes/HealthDisparities.pdf>. ❖



From left to right, Mistress of Ceremonies, Ms. Carolyn Sawyer with the Honorable John de Jongh, Jr.; Michael Rashid, Dr. Tionna Jenkins, Ms. Verdenia Baker, Dr. Danial Rahn, and Dr. John Maupin delivering opening remarks.

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Environmental Justice Activities

2014 National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program

The National Environmental Justice (EJ) Conference and Training Program returns to the nation's capitol March 26 through 28, 2014. The conference kicks off Wednesday the 26th with an evening session at Howard University School of Law, 2900 Van Ness Street, NW, Washington, DC, and continues the next day at the Washington Marriott at Metro Center, 775 12th Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Continuing the main theme of "Enhancing Communities Through Capacity Building and Technical Assistance," the conference program will mark the 20th anniversary of Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*. The conference subtheme, "Environmental Justice; The Next Twenty Years," will provide conference participants opportunities to learn about emerging issues they may face over the next two decades. The Wednesday evening session will address one of those emerging issues with an informative discussion of a newly signed Executive Order 13650, *Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security*.

Invited conference speakers include the Honorable Ernest Moniz, Secretary, U.S. Department of Energy; the Honorable Nancy Sutley, Chairperson, Council on Environmental Quality; and the Honorable Gina McCarthy, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

To register for the conference or to get more information go to www.thenejc.org. ❖

SAVE THE DATE

2014 National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program

Howard University School of Law
2900 Van Ness Street, NW, Washington, DC 20008

Washington Marriott at Metro Center
775 12th Street, NW, Washington, DC 2005

To volunteer, or for sponsorship opportunities and additional information, contact
Lloyd Moore, Conference Coordinator, at email@thenejc.org or
Melinda Downing, U.S. Department of Energy Environmental Justice Program Manager,
at melinda.downing@hq.doe.gov

www.thenejc.org



MARCH 26–28, 2014



Save The Date

2014 National Training Conference on the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) and Environmental Conditions in Communities

May 7 through 9, 2014
Hilton Crystal City, Arlington, Virginia

Public conference sessions will be held May 7 and 8, and a session for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), states, and tribes will be held on May 9.

For up-to-date information on the conference, please visit www2.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program/2014-national-training-conference, or contact Christine Arcari of U.S. EPA, at arcari.christine@epa.gov or (202) 566-1746.



Goal 2

Disaster Preparedness Kits at LMBC

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management Business Center's (LMBC) Emergency Response Team discussed making updates to plans for responding successfully to any emergency situation at the site. These discussions began before an EF5 tornado hit Moore, Oklahoma, in May 2013, but acting on the discussion became more urgent after the disaster.

On May 23, the team met to discuss primary emergency response issues at the LMBC. After performing a review and updating the response process, the team decided to develop basic survival kits that would be stored in each of the shelter-in-place areas of the LMBC. Federal employees Cheryl Haggard and Joy Mroz participated by meeting with contractor personnel, Doug Minchau and Bill McDilda; and DHS security guards, Tony Reinhardt and Ritchie Adams (certified emergency medical technician).

Different incident scenarios, such as tornados, and survival needs during those incidents were discussed. Concern about some of the designated shelter-in-place areas led the team to decide that changes should be made to better ensure employee safety.

A recommendation was made that each shelter-in-place area be equipped with a basic emergency survival kit that contains a first-aid kit supplied with ibuprofen, aspirin, Benadryl, antiseptic, small paper bags, gloves, and a basic first-aid manual. Emergency supplies such as a hammer, screwdrivers, vice grips, zip ties, trash bags, duct tape, rope, blankets, whistle, LED light, weather radio, two-way radios (for communication between shelter areas), small fire extinguisher, multi-tool, flashlight, extra batteries, granola bars, and water pouches are also a part of the kit. Expendable supplies that have an extended shelf life, like the water pouches, have an expiration date of May 2018. Most of the items included in the survival kits are on the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) approved survival suggestion list.

By sharing this article, the LMBC Emergency Response Team's goal is to make other LM sites aware of the importance of having a local emergency plan and developing survival kits designed for their specific locations. ❖



The LMBC in Morgantown, West Virginia, has several emergency supply kits onsite in case of a disaster. The kits contain lifesaving supplies including blankets, batteries, flashlights, water, and first-aid materials.

LM is continually seeking opportunities to protect tomorrow's future. One simple step we can take toward improving environmental consciousness is to distribute the *Program Update* newsletter via e-mail instead of sending a printed copy.

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

Thank you for
your assistance.





Anticipated Legacy Management Sites Through Fiscal Year (FY) 2020



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Groundwater Remedy Is Evaluated at the Mound, Ohio, Site

are more suited to attenuating the cVOCs. Recent meetings with the U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA have led to a proposal to perform a field demonstration using enhanced attenuation. It is expected that creating these treatment zones will assist in reducing the TCE and PCE concentrations and enhance the natural attenuation of these two contaminants and their daughter products. If LM gains agency concurrence on this approach, field implementation could occur as early as the summer of 2014. ❖

As part of the integrated pump test, groundwater samples were taken from this extraction well and other monitoring wells.





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
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