



Analysis of LM Stakeholder Interaction and External Communications

June 2014

OVERVIEW

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) makes every effort to communicate with its stakeholders through public and small group meetings, conferences, briefings, news releases, telephone, e-mail, informational materials, and through the LM website. To assess the effectiveness of LM's communication with stakeholders across the nation, an analysis of stakeholder interaction was performed. The tools used for this evaluation included statistical software to track Internet usage, the LM National Stakeholder Database, an overview of stakeholder activities at LM's larger sites, and a list of LM communication products.

RESOURCES

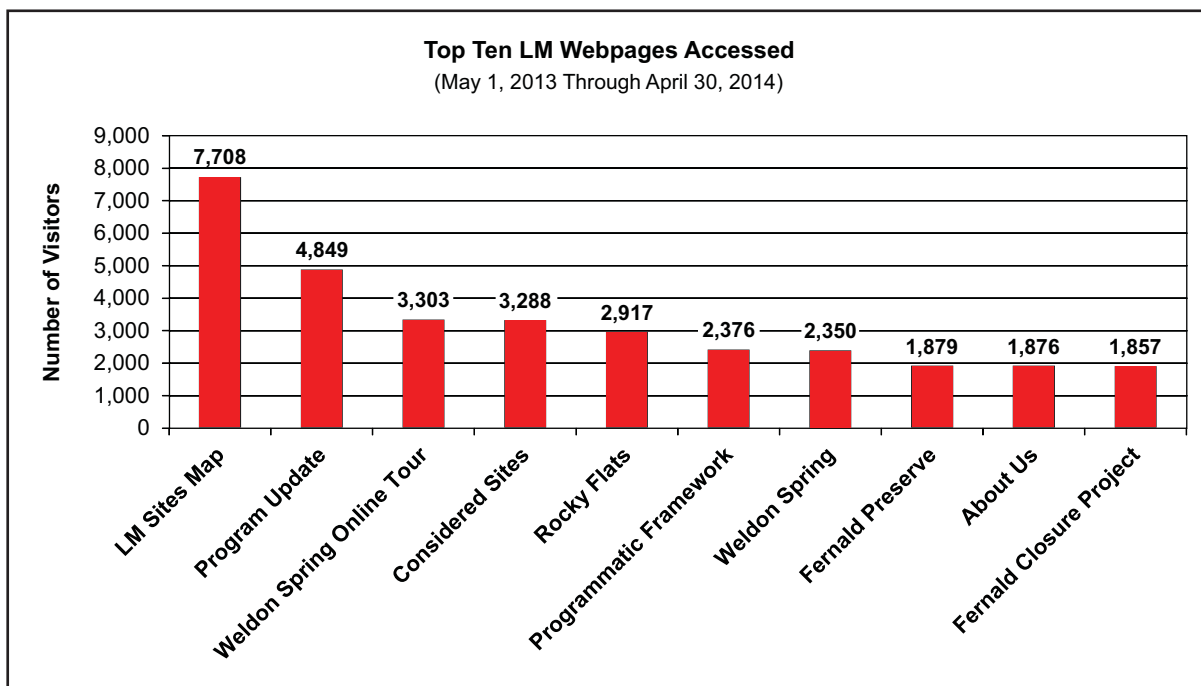
The following resources were employed to conduct this analysis:

- 123LogAnalyzer and Google Analytics statistical software packages
- The LM National Stakeholder Database
- An analysis of current stakeholders at the Fernald and Mound, Ohio; Rocky Flats, Colorado; and Weldon Spring, Missouri; sites
- LM stakeholder communication products

123LogAnalyzer and Google Analytics Statistical Software

123LogAnalyzer and Google Analytics are statistical software packages used to track information about visitors who access the external LM website. Statistical information regarding the number of hits, visitors, unique IP addresses, page views, and downloads is available in the log analyzer report. Information is broken down by day and time increments, the number of pages viewed per day, and the length of time a visitor stays at the website. Resources accessed throughout the year fluctuate with issues, concerns, and media attention associated with the various sites and programs.

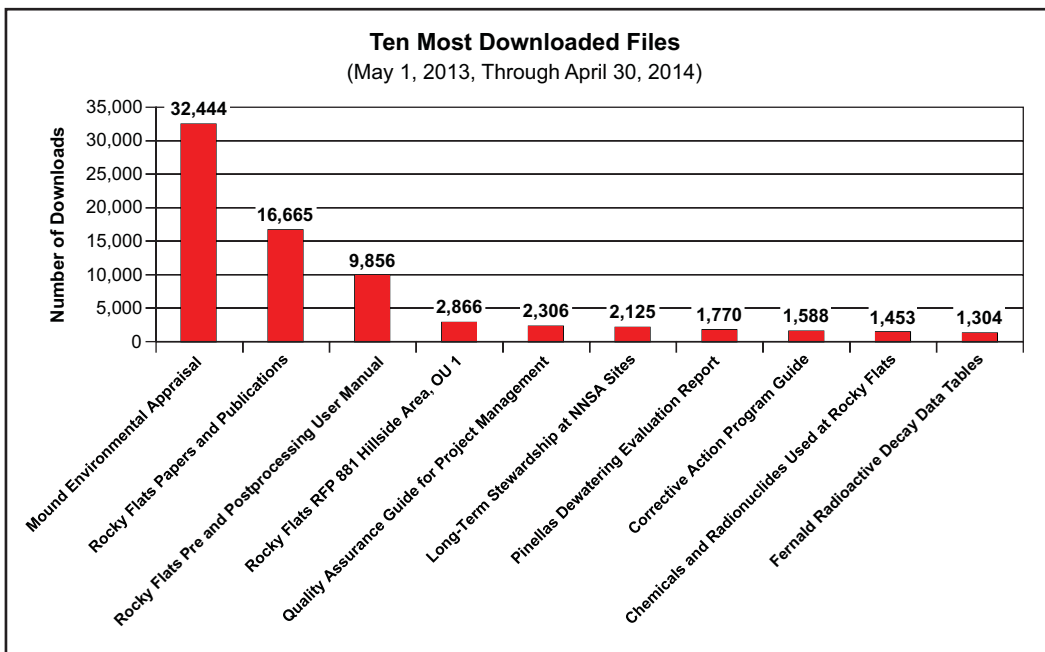
LM website usage was analyzed over a 12-month period from May 1, 2013, to April 30, 2014. During that time, there were 729,483 visitors to the website. The average number of visitors per day was 1,999; the average time spent was 6 minutes and 23 seconds; and the average number of page views per visitor was 4.29.



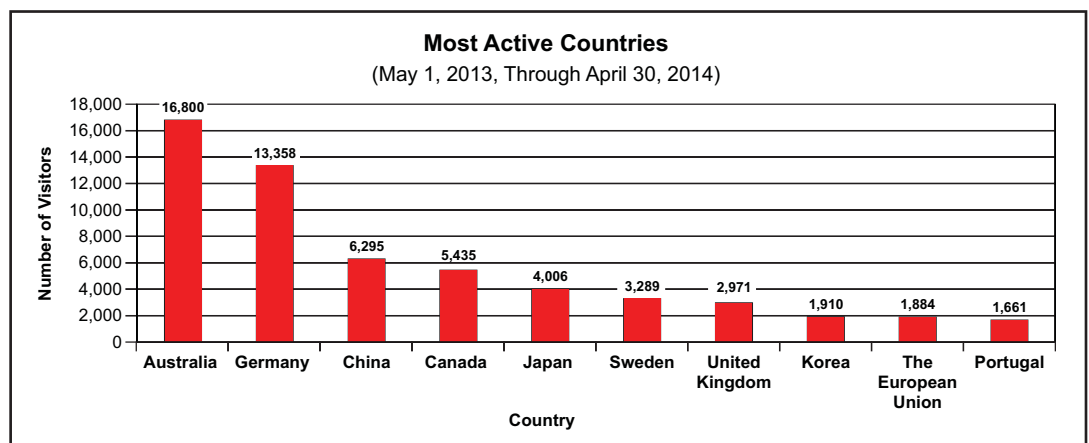
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The most popular webpages accessed in the 12-month period were the LM Sites page, LM *Program Update* newsletters page, Interpretive Center pages for the Weldon Spring site, the Considered Sites page, the Rocky Flats site information pages, the Programmatic Framework page, the Weldon Spring site information pages, the Fernald Preserve information pages, the About Us page, and the Fernald Closure Project page.

The most downloaded files from the LM website were the Mound Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Administrative Record (AR), *Environmental Appraisal Report of the Mound Plant, Volume 4*; Rocky Flats CERCLA AR, *Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site, Site-Wide Water Balance Project Code Validation Program, Papers and Publications, Volume 1, 1994–1996*; Rocky Flats CERCLA AR, DHI Software, *MIKE SHE Pre and Postprocessing User Manual*; Rocky Flats CERCLA AR, *Final Phase III RFI/RI Work Plan, Rocky Flats Plant 881 Hillside Area, Operable Unit No. 1, Appendix A, November 1993*; Rocky Flats Plant (RFP) Supplemental Document Reading Room, DOE Guide 413.3-2, “Quality Assurance Guide for Project Management”; Long-Term Surveillance and Maintenance Conference, Robert Fleming, DOE National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Presentation, “Long Term Stewardship at NNSA Sites”; Pinellas Dewatering Evaluation Report, Appendix D, “Dewatering Cost Estimate”; RFP Supplemental Document Reading Room, DOE Guide 414.1-5, “Corrective Action Program Guide” (DOE Archived); Rocky Flats CERCLA AR, *Identification of Chemicals and Radionuclides Used at Rocky Flats*; and the Fernald CERCLA AR, Radioactive Decay Data Tables.



Visitors from several countries accessed the LM website but, not surprisingly, the United States topped the list at 624,464 out of 729,483 visitors.

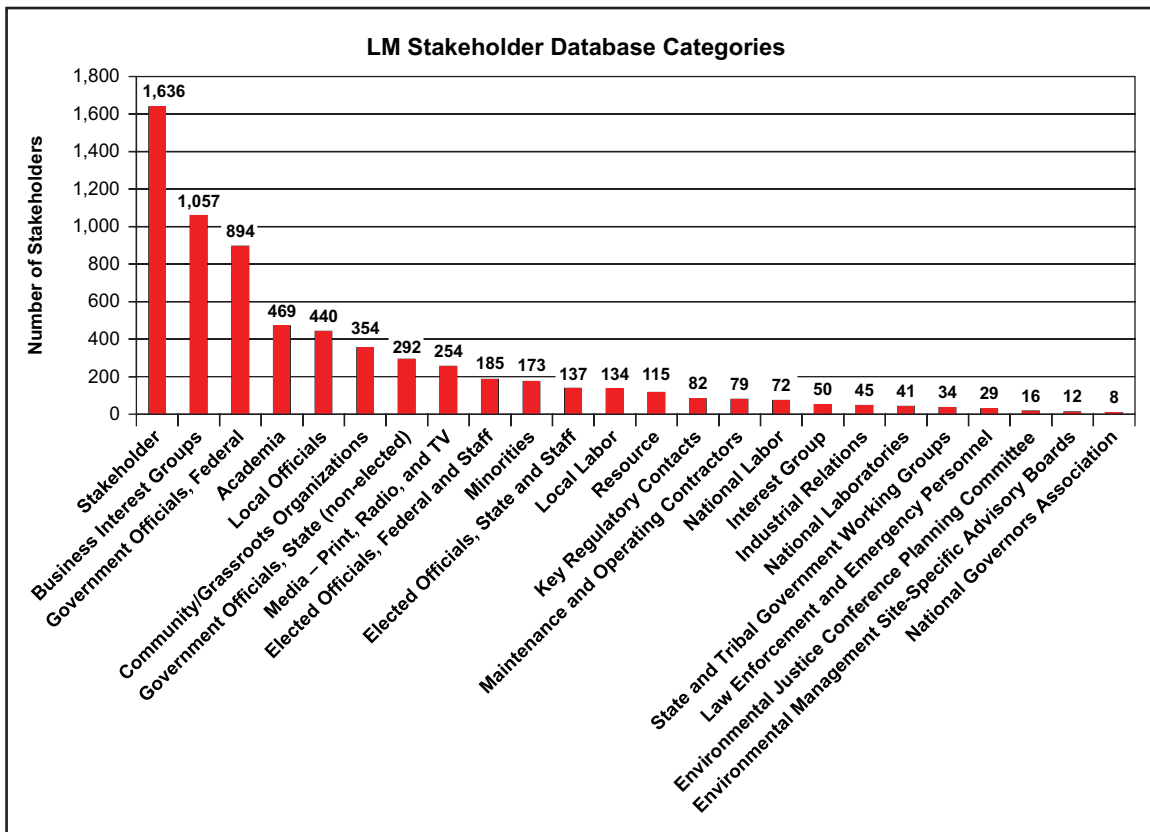


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The LM National Stakeholder Database

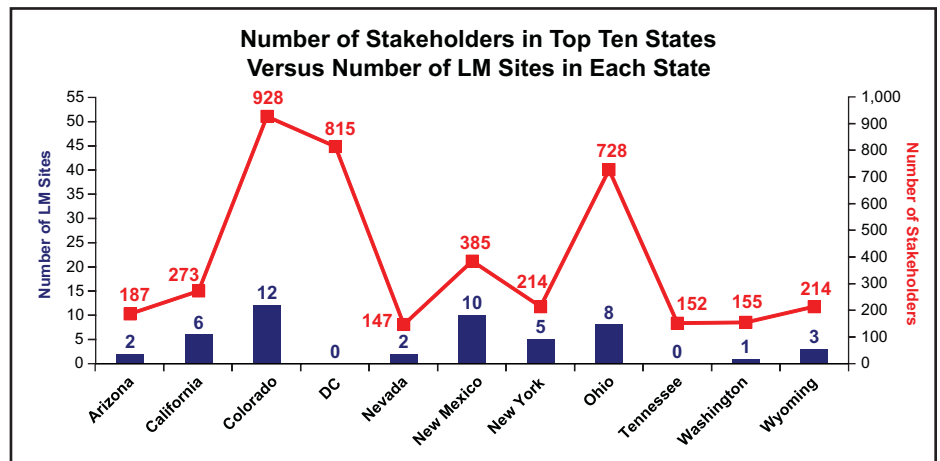
The national stakeholder database contains contact information of people who are interested in being informed about LM activities. Major and minor roles are used to categorize various interest groups within the database.

The Business Interest Groups category includes contractors, citizens' commissions, community reuse organizations, and technical interest groups. The Minority category includes Native American tribal chairpersons, representatives and leaders, and Hispanics. Resource groups are associated with state, local, and university libraries close to sites where LM places documents that are available for public access.



This chart depicts that most stakeholders reside in Colorado; the Washington, DC, area; and Ohio. The numbers reflect all interested groups, including federal, state, and local officials. Colorado and Ohio have the most sites and the highest number of stakeholders within each state. Besides elected state officials and other interested organized groups, most of the stakeholders are from areas surrounding LM sites.

There are no LM sites in Washington, DC. The number of Washington, DC, stakeholders includes elected federal officials and employees of federal agencies (including DOE) who maintain offices in Washington, DC.



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Narrative Analysis of Current Stakeholders at
Fernald, Mound, Rocky Flats, and Weldon Spring Sites

Fernald Preserve, Harrison, Ohio

Public outreach and community connections continue to be key components of Fernald’s stakeholder interactions. During the cleanup years, beginning in the mid-1980s, several community stakeholder groups formed, including Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health, the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board, and the Fernald Community Reuse Organization. All of these groups were instrumental in developing the collaborative roadmap to resolution. With the completion of the site’s environmental cleanup and ecological restoration, the Fernald Community Alliance (FCA) emerged as the stakeholder group that continues to be connected to ongoing activity at the Fernald Preserve. Each year, FCA members are involved in the site’s public activities and host a cleanup of the meandering Paddy’s Run creek and Willey Road on the site’s south boundary. The group remains energized and in 2014 they secured a grant from the Ohio Environmental Education Fund to produce an educational video and supplemental material that they titled *Roadmap to Resolution: Communities, Government and Corporations Solving Complex Challenges*. This project will serve to educate other groups about how productive relationships evolved between government, regulators, and community members during the 20 years of the Fernald site cleanup.

The Fernald community shows support for public involvement opportunities presented by LM through their participation. More than 54,000 people have utilized the



Fernald Community Alliance meets to plan Roadmap to Resolution feedback session.

Visitors Center, nature and history programs, the meeting room, or other services since the public opening in August 2008. Many guests use the 7 miles of walking trails and observe the supported wildlife on the 1,050 acre Fernald Preserve. Bird watchers and photographers comprise the largest group of independent site visitors. Current communication tools include a staffed Visitors Center with a meeting room and museum, an annual public meeting, regularly scheduled public events, multiple options for targeted program presentations, and a website that provides current and background information on the Fernald Preserve. The site’s mailing list, with over 1,900 contacts receiving information on activities at the Fernald Preserve, continues to grow.



Mound, Ohio, Site

The Mound site is a former research and weapons laboratory located 15 miles south of Dayton, Ohio. It was remediated under CERCLA by DOE and is being redeveloped as a business park by the Mound Development Corporation (MDC), which was formed by the City of Miamisburg (City) to own and operate the site for private industrial use after it was remediated. There is no longer a DOE office on the Mound site. The Mound site office was woven in with the Fernald site office, which is 50 miles southwest of Mound.

Collaboration between DOE, regulators, and stakeholders are essential to the Mound site.

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Mound, Ohio, Site (continued)

DOE Office of Environmental Management has transferred ownership of about 60 percent of the site to MDC and has leased the remaining property to them until 2017. MDC and the City are the site's major stakeholders. The City wants the site to be redeveloped and has aggressively sought support from Ohio and United States congressional staffs. The City agreed to intermittently own sections of MDC property until it is subdivided and sold for redevelopment, to avoid property taxes.

There is an active Mound Science and Energy Museum (MSEM) onsite that contains the CERCLA Reading Room, site artifacts, and displays of items invented and produced at the Mound site. The MSEM holds monthly educational programs relating to science topics and Mound operational history, hosts school and other group tours, and interfaces with local universities and historical groups. The museum's location makes it a useful resource for DOE to communicate Mound site information to the public and to stakeholder organizations. LM began a stakeholder outreach program in September 2013 with a presentation describing ongoing LM oversight activities. Brief updates are provided each month at evening education programs. In addition, LM has developed several display posters that explain groundwater monitoring and institutional controls.

Former employees are interested in information on benefits, the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA), and their personnel records. They have expressed frustrations with the complicated EEOICPA claim process. Users access contact and benefits information on the Mound LM website because this information is not available from any other source. Annual gatherings and monthly dinners are held and are open to all former employees, retirees, and their families. The Energy Employees Claimant Assistance Project helps former Mound and other DOE employees prepare their EEOICPA claims. The Worker Health Protection Program has two local, former union members who team with the Fernald site to inform former workers of available services. DOE has no direct association or outreach activities with either of these two groups.

The Miamisburg Environmental Safety and Health (MESH) organization, with only a couple members, is affiliated with the Alliance for Nuclear Accountability, a national watchdog network concerned with nuclear weapons production and waste cleanup. MESH members use the LM Mound website, Geospatial Environmental Mapping System, and CERCLA AR.

Rocky Flats, Colorado, Site

Active stakeholder participation at the Rocky Flats site consists primarily of representatives of communities in close proximity to the Rocky Flats site. The focus is primarily on water quality issues. Stakeholders are joined by board and staff members of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council, officials and technical staff members from neighboring cities, and a small group of citizens in the community. Although they do not always agree with LM decisions, their interaction with LM is, for the most part, positive.

Stakeholder interest and involvement have decreased since LM completed actions to breach several non-remedy-related holding pond dams and relocate several remedy-related surface water monitoring points. LM continues to work with a stakeholder working group regarding non-remedy-related monitoring under the Adaptive Management Plan, which was developed during the National Environmental Policy Act Environmental Assessment and prepared to assess the environmental impacts of the proposed dam breaches. The two groups



Members of the Rocky Flats Stewardship Council participated in a site tour on June 11, 2014, where Rocky Flats LM and contractor staff explained how an automated sampling location collects surface water for monitoring.

meet at least once each year, at the request of working group participants, to discuss site-related activities.

LM provides quarterly and annual reports on long-term surveillance and maintenance activities at the site, and presents overviews of the reports at quarterly Stewardship

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Rocky Flats, Colorado, Site (continued)

Council public board meetings. LM also conducts periodic technical discussion meetings upon stakeholder request and provides quarterly and annual status reports on the *Surface Water Configuration Adaptive Management Plan* monitoring results.

The LM Rocky Flats website is updated routinely with new documents and provides an effective forum for communicating with stakeholders. Involved stakeholders have provided LM with e-mail addresses where they can receive community notifications of new documents and other matters of public interest. Notifications are also distributed electronically to local media.

Stakeholders have expressed appreciation to LM for providing opportunities for the community to express their concerns and for considering stakeholder input in the decision-making process. Stakeholders have also expressed their appreciation to LM for timely posting of documents and notifications to the LM website, and providing site tours for new Stewardship Council board members, local government officials, and local education institutions.

Stakeholders are able to search the CERCLA AR online, and the addition of AR indexes to the LM website has significantly improved stakeholders ability to find documents.

Weldon Spring, Missouri, Site

The Weldon Spring site is located in St. Charles County, Missouri, approximately 30 miles west of St. Louis, and consists of a Chemical Plant area (main site) and a Quarry, which were placed on the National Priorities List by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on July 22, 1987, and March 13, 1989, respectively. Stakeholders were actively involved with DOE in the decision-making process that would ultimately determine how the site would be cleaned up and what its beneficial reuse would be after remediation.

Today, stakeholders of the site include local governmental groups, such as the St. Charles County Commission on Environmental Quality; state and federal agencies, including EPA; the Missouri Departments of Conservation, Natural Resources, and Transportation; and the U.S. Army Reserve. Focus action groups, such as the Missouri Coalition for the Environment and United Nuclear Workers of St. Louis (EEOICPA applicants) are in regular contact with the site regarding current issues.

Community-based organizations, such as garden clubs, naturalist groups, and other nonprofit groups provide volunteers that help maintain the native plant gardens and make use of meeting rooms at the Interpretive Center. Area school groups also make regular visits to the site for customized field trip programs that fulfill Missouri State science curriculum requirements, and encompass



The Weldon Spring Site Interpretive Center affords many amenities and educational opportunities for the community.

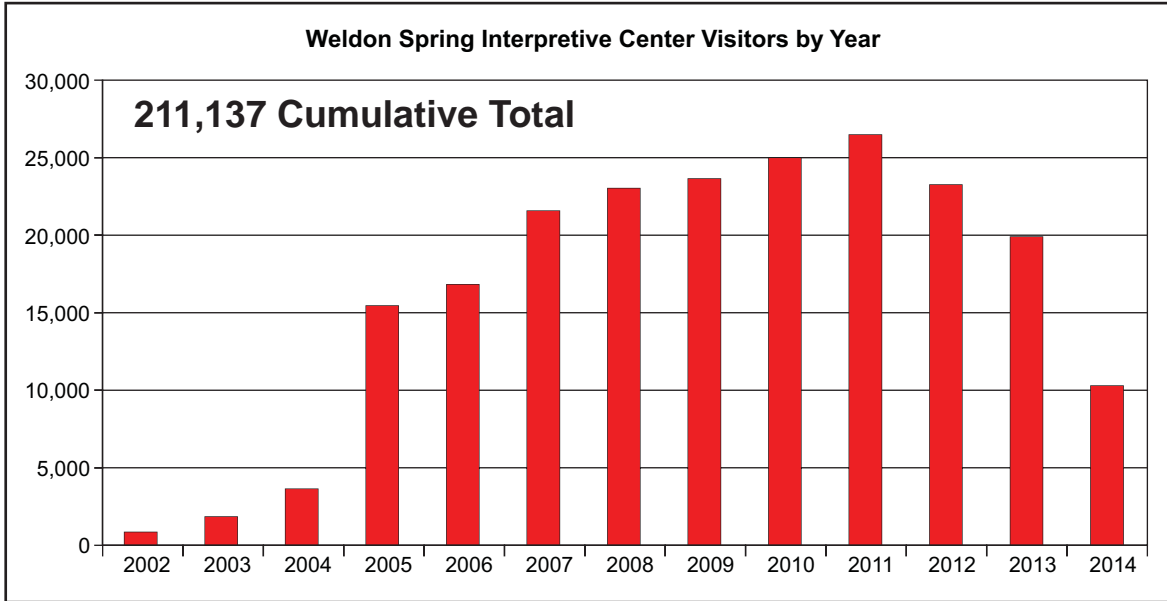
topics relating to the site's remediation and long-term surveillance and maintenance.

To date, community response remains positive. In 2013, Interpretive Center tours and education presentations given by staff members were attended by 19,850 members of the community.

DOE encourages stakeholder participation with Interpretive Center operations by various means, including sending out notifications when documents become available, eliciting public comment, and hosting educational programs. Information relating to the site's cleanup and its annual report are available on the LM website and at libraries in the St. Charles County area.

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Weldon Spring, Missouri, Site (continued)



*The decrease in visitors in 2013 can be attributed to closure of the Interpretive Center June 1 through 14, 2013, as a result of storm damage and the government shutdown that occurred October 1 through 17, 2013.

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LM Stakeholder Communication Products

Product/Tool	Type	Frequency
<i>2011–2020 LM Strategic Plan</i>	Booklet	Available
<i>2011–2020 LM Strategic Plan Brochure</i>	Brochure	Available
<i>Environmental Justice Annual Progress Report</i>	Booklet	Annually
<i>Environmental Justice Five-Year Implementation Plan</i>	Report	Available
<i>Environmental Justice Strategy</i>	Booklet	Available
Fernald Preserve Brochures	Educational Outreach, Visitors Center, Site Information	Annual Review
<i>FUSRAP UPDATE</i>	Newsletter	Annually
<i>FUSRAP Stakeholder Report</i>	Report	Available
LM Brochure	LM Program Information	Being Updated
<i>LM Program Update</i>	Newsletter	Quarterly
LM Website	Electronic Information	Ongoing
National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program	Conference	Annually
National Environmental Justice Conference and Training Program	Newsletter	Ongoing
National Stakeholder Database	Electronic Database	Ongoing
Nevada Offsites Program	Fact Sheet	Available
News Releases	Various	Ongoing
Public Outreach	Fact Sheet	Available
Site Fact Sheets	Site-Specific Information	Annual Review
<i>Site Management Guide</i>	Reference	Annually
Site-Specific Reports	Site Inspections, Surveillance and Maintenance, Environmental	As Requested
Site Transition Documents	Reports	As Requested
<i>The First Five Years: FY 2004–2008</i>	LM Historical Information	Available
<i>Title I Annual Site Inspection and Monitoring Report</i>	Uranium Mill Tailings Report	Annually
<i>Title II Annual Site Inspection and Monitoring Report</i>	Uranium Mill Tailings Report	Annually
UMTRCA Title I and II Programs	Fact Sheet	Available
Weldon Spring Brochures	Educational Outreach Programs	Annual Review



Analysis of LM Stakeholder Distribution by Congressional District

June 2014

The National Stakeholder Database contains contact information for people who like to be informed about LM activities. These contacts have an interest in an LM project or site for various reasons; they may be an elected official who represents a site, they may live near a site, or they may be a regulator. In June 2014, there were 6,155 contacts in the stakeholder database.

Greatest Number of Stakeholders Within Top Five States

This chart lists the congressional districts in the states where LM has the greatest number of stakeholders. The congressional districts used in this report are from the 2010 census. U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives are also listed by state and district.

Colorado and Ohio have the most LM sites and most stakeholders reside in Colorado; Washington, DC; and Ohio. There are no LM sites in Washington, DC, but those stakeholders include elected federal officials and employees of federal agencies (including DOE) who maintain offices in Washington, DC.

State	District	Senators	Representative(s)	Total
Colorado		Michael Bennet Mark Udall		928
	1		Diana DeGette	121
	2		Jared Polis	83
	3		Scott R. Tipton	589
	6		Michael Coffman	19
	7		Ed Perlmutter	97
District of Columbia				
	AL*		Eleanor Holmes Norton	815
Ohio		Sherrod Brown Rob Portman		728
	1		Steve Chabot	267
	2		Brad Wenstrup	92
	3		Joyce Beatty	33
	8		John Boehner	260
	10		Michael Turner	53
New Mexico		Martin Heinrich Tom Udall		386
	1		Michelle Lujan Grisham	96
	2		Steve Pearce	52
	3		Ben R. Luján	237
California		Barbara Boxer Dianne Feinstein		273
	3		John Garamendi	73
	6		Doris Matsui	24
	8		Paul Cook	19
	12		Nancy Pelosi	32
	13		Barbara Lee	31
	18		Anna Eschoo	11

*At Large



Analysis of LM Stakeholder Distribution by Congressional District

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Greatest Number of Stakeholders by District

State	District	Senators	Representative(s)	Total
Alaska		Mark Begich Lisa Murkowski		155
	AL*		Don Young	155
Arizona		Jeff Flake John McCain		187
	1		Ann Kirkpatrick	159
California		Barbara Boxer Dianne Feinstein		273
	3		John Garamendi	73
Colorado		Michael Bennet Mark Udall		928
	1		Diana DeGette	121
	2		Jared Polis	83
	3		Scott R. Tipton	589
	7		Ed Perlmutter	97
District of Columbia				815
	AL*		Eleanor Holmes Norton	815
Missouri		Roy Blunt Claire McCaskill		166
	2		Ann Wagner	46
	3		Blaine Luetkemeyer	59
New Mexico		Martin Heinrich Tom Udall		385
	1		Michelle Lujan Grisham	96
	2		Stevan Pearce	52
	3		Ben R. Lujan	237

*At Large

State	District	Senators	Representative(s)	Total
Nevada		Dean Heller Harry Reid		147
	1		Dina Titus	81
New York		Kirsten Gillibrand Charles Schumer		214
	20		Paul Tonko	38
	26		Brian Higgins	35
	27		Chris Collins	35
Ohio		Sherrod Brown Rob Portman		728
	1		Steve Chabot	267
	2		Brad Wenstrup	92
	8		John Boehner	260
	10		Michael Turner	53
Tennessee		Lamar Alexander Bob Corker		152
	3		Chuck Fleischman	105
Utah		Orrin Hatch Mike Lee		161
	2		Chris Stewart	54
	3		Jason Chaffetz	86
Virginia		Tim Kaine Mark Warner		163
	11		Gerald Connolly	37
Washington		Maria Cantwell Patty Murray		155
	4		Doc Hastings	92
Wyoming		John Barrasso Mike Enzi		214
	AL*		Cynthia Lummis	214

These charts list congressional districts where LM has the greatest number of stakeholders. The congressional districts used in this report are from the 2010 census. U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives are also listed by state and district.