U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Legacy Management

Program Update

April–June 2015

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

Goal 4

Grand Junction Office Founder Honored at the Philip C. Leahy Memorial Park Dedication and Open House

The memorial plaque was unveiled at the event.

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) held an open house and park dedication at the Grand Junction, Colorado, Office to commemorate its place in the Manhattan Project and Cold War histories. The park, located in the middle of the Grand Junction Office campus, was dedicated to Army Major (retired) Philip C. Leahy. Leahy came to Grand Junction in 1943 under secret orders, as a Second Lieutenant, to establish a domestic uranium procurement program for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Manhattan Engineer District (MED). Leahy's orders were to "Find Uranium!" He began by purchasing a $10,500, 55-acre gravel pit by the Gunnison River to use for operations. A log cabin, the only structure on the land at the time, became the project office and still stands at the site today.

The Grand Junction Office was an integral part of the Manhattan Project's development of the atomic bomb that ended WW II and later as a part of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's (AEC) mission to procure uranium for defense and other purposes. After the war, Leahy led the development of a uranium exploration program, metallurgical laboratory, and refinery at the site. "Establishing the Grand Junction Office was an integral part of the Manhattan Project," said Dr. April Gil, LM's Grand Junction Office Manager. "Philip Leahy deserves our recognition for carrying out this important project at a crucial time in our nation's history."

Approximately 200 current and former employees of the Grand Junction site; two former AEC employees; board members of the site's owner, the Riverfront Technology Center (RTC); and public officials attended the June 2 event.

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Inside this Update:

Goal 1

Prescribed Burns Help with Prairie Management at the Fernald Preserve

Prescribed burns are effective for promoting healthy prairies. Burns clear thatch, provide nutrients, help warm the soil to encourage growth, and limit noxious weeds and other unwanted plants. Native grasses and wildflowers are well adapted to periodic fire.

This management tool was used from 2009 to 2012 to manage restored prairies across the Fernald Preserve, Ohio, Site. Weather and timing have prevented burn activities in recent years. Therefore, an increased effort to prioritize prairie management at the preserve was initiated in 2015. As a result, four separate burns, covering 45 acres in the northern portion of the former production area, were conducted over a 2-week period.

Burn areas were located in the north-central portion of the site, west of the On-Site Disposal Facility. Though some areas had been burned previously, none had been burned within the last 3 years. Most of the targeted areas are restored, native tallgrass prairie with a thick cover of grasses and forbs. However, undesirable cool-season grasses and invasive herbaceous species that were also present, made the locations prime candidates to benefit from prescribed burns.

Prescribed burns are an integral part of monitoring and managing the site's prairies, in line with the *Fernald Preserve Restored Area Maintenance Plan*. The site is divided into three sections. Using a 3-year rotation schedule, management efforts are focused on one section each year of the rotation. The areas of focus were selected based on area continuity and accessibility.

Within the management areas, a two-tiered grassland management approach is implemented. Priority grasslands (such as the 2015-burn areas) are managed pro-actively via prescribed burning or mowing on a 3-year rotation. The second tier of grassland management includes old fields, pastures, and prairie pockets in perimeter areas, which are maintained primarily by mowing and removal of non-native trees and shrubs. Some of these areas will be allowed to mature into woodlands. Prescribed burn plans are developed for each of the priority grassland prairie areas in the fall. If prescribed burns can't be completed as planned, they will be rescheduled for spring. If the burn is not completed in the spring, the area will be mowed and baled as early as

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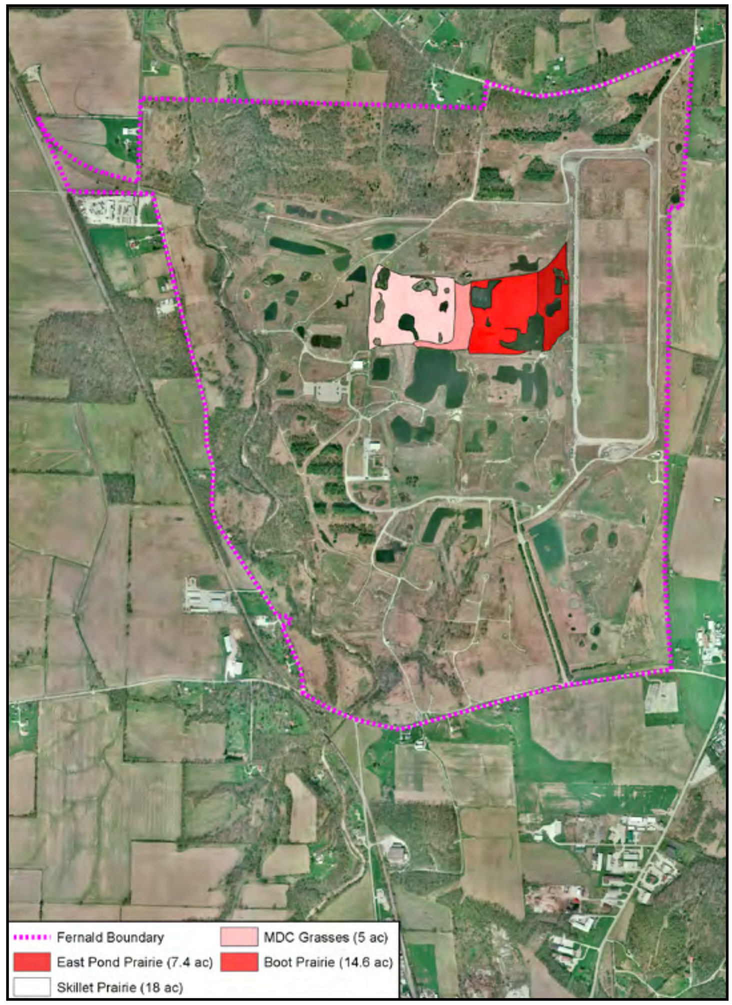

Spring 2015 prescribed burns at the Fernald Preserve.

Field personnel work the fireline during a prescribed burn.

Goal 1

Progress Toward Operable Unit 1 Groundwater Cleanup at the Mound, Ohio, Site

Groundwater in Operable Unit 1 (OU-1) has been impacted by volatile organic compound (VOC)-contaminated materials in the former solid waste landfill. The remedy for controlling contamination from residual VOCs in OU-1 is groundwater extraction, treatment, and disposal.

Monitored natural attenuation (MNA) is being considered a viable alternative to the current remedy, which uses hydraulic containment to prevent migration of residual contaminants from the source term originating from the former landfill. The former landfill has been removed, resulting in decreased concentrations of VOCs in groundwater (concentrations are still above drinking-water standards). Also observed in OU-1 groundwater are attenuation mechanisms such as dilution, dispersion, and reductive dechlorination of trichloroethene (TCE).

Historical investigations and recent studies led to a recommendation to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Ohio EPA to perform a field demonstration showing that enhanced attenuation through structured treatment zones can lead to MNA being a viable alternative for addressing the current VOC effects in OU-1 groundwater. The recommended approach focuses on reducing VOC concentrations in portions of the soil or groundwater and creating an environment more conducive to destroying VOCs. Within the affected areas, reductive dechlorination of perchloroethene (PCE) to TCE occurs; however, subsequent reductive dechlorination of TCE to *cis*-1,2-Dichloroethene (DCE) is limited. Overall, aerobic conditions dominate the OU1 groundwater system indicating cometabolic aerobic oxidation of TCE and *cis*-1,2-DCE is possible.

The field demonstration is addressing VOC-impacted groundwater using a two-part deployment: (1) neat (pure) vegetable oil at the water table beneath areas with the highest residual VOC concentrations in soil, and (2) emulsified vegetable oil (EVO) in the areas with highest VOC concentrations in the groundwater plume. In the first part, neat oil (Figure 1) spreads laterally, forming a thin layer on the water table beneath residually contaminated soil sources in the vadose zone, to intercept and reduce future VOC loading (via partitioning) and reduce oxygen inputs to the local groundwater (via biostimulation). In the second part, EVO (Figure 2) injected below the water table forms active bioremediation reactor zones within the plume footprint to degrade existing groundwater contaminants

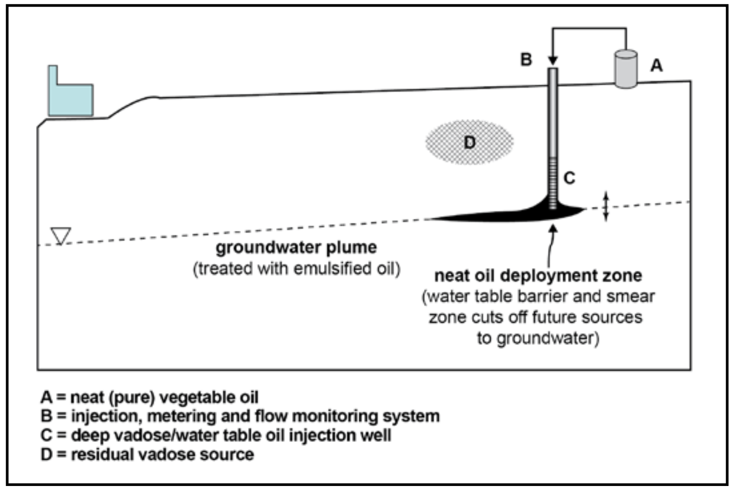

Figure 1. Neat oil injection.

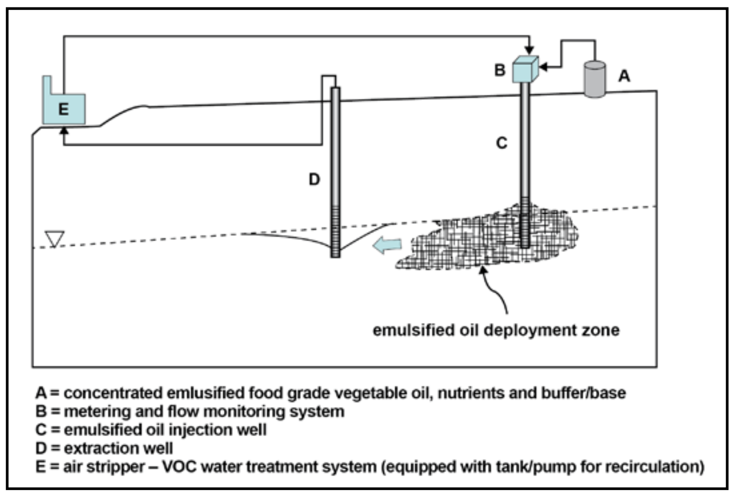

Figure 2. EVO injection.

(via reductive dechlorination and/or cometabolism) and stimulates long-term attenuation capacity in the distal plume (via cometabolism).

Key factors considered in the implementation of the field demonstration were:

1. **Former Source Area** – Strategic deployment of neat oil into the lower portion of the vadose zone in areas with elevated measured soil concentrations of PCE or TCE greater than 1 mg/kg.

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Goal 2

NARA and DOE Records Officials Visit LMBC

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM) Business Center (BC) in Morgantown, West Virginia, hosted a National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) inspection team and two DOE Records Program (IM-23) representatives in March 2015.

LM personnel discuss LMBC records response activities with NARA inspectors and IM-23 representatives. From left are Jessica Lambert, Source One Management; Peter Cameon, Source One Management; Steve Adams, NARA; Bill Fellers, NARA; Stephanie Weaver, NARA; Ivan King, IM-23; Edwin Parks, LM; Troy Manigault, IM-23; and Cliff Anglim, Source One Management.

The NARA visit was prompted by the Presidential Memorandum, "Managing Government Records," intended to bring government records policies and practices into a twenty-first century framework. NARA oversees records management activities for all federal agencies, including DOE, and spotlights best practices that offer opportunities for government-wide records management improvements.

During their visit to LMBC, the NARA team examined LM's coordination with other DOE entities to communicate, organize, and share information that promotes an effective records program. NARA inspectors were especially interested in unique records program elements that could be implemented by other agencies.

LMBC records storage facility operations are demonstrated for NARA inspectors and IM-23 representatives.

LM Program Analysts Edwin Parks and Jeanie Gueretta gave a presentation on LM records operations and addressed the NARA team's questions. Parks later guided a tour of the LMBC's records storage facility. Troy Manigault, IM-23 Records Officer, found the facility to be a "truly remarkable structure" with a team committed to high records-management standards. Manigault complemented the "exceptionally well-managed" records team with making such a positive impression on NARA visitors. He said LM's records program reflected well on the overall DOE records program.

LM's strong records policies and procedures, solid records practices, preparations for potential record emergencies, and highly-trained staff confirms that we continue to exceed our Goal 2 mission to preserve, protect, and share records and information. ❖

Goal 4

Reuse at Former Manhattan Project Sites

Mounting pressure during World War II demanded that the United States take quick action to build the world's first nuclear bomb. In just over 3 years, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Manhattan Engineer District (MED) marshalled the nation's scientific and industrial resources to transform theoretical-physics concepts into nuclear weapons.

While undoubtedly a momentous achievement that changed history, the nation's nuclear weapons and early atomic energy programs left a legacy of contaminated properties in their wake. Efforts to remediate this contamination started soon after the work was complete and it continues today. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM), in conjunction with USACE, works to ensure that these formerly utilized sites are remediated, and makes every effort to support beneficial property use whenever possible.

Manhattan Project work employed many privately owned facilities to produce components for the nation's first nuclear weapons. After the war, the civilian U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) continued the work of MED and eventually built government-owned production facilities, such as the former plants at Rocky Flats, Colorado; Mound and Fernald, Ohio; and Weldon Spring, Missouri. As private facilities became unnecessary, they were typically remediated by AEC to the environmental standards in place at the time.

Environmental standards became more stringent over the decades and AEC recognized a need to reevaluate sites that had been part of the Manhattan Project and the early atomic energy program. AEC created the Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program (FUSRAP) in 1974 to investigate and remediate legacy sites. DOE, an AEC successor, managed FUSRAP from 1977 to 1997, when the U.S. Congress transferred remediation responsibilities to USACE as part of the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1998.

After site transition DOE retained the following responsibilities:

- Determining a site's involvement in MED/AEC activities
- Referring sites to USACE for acceptance into FUSRAP for potential response action
- Managing project records
- Conducting long-term care activities after USACE remediation
- Working with site owners to implement reuse options that are protective of human health

LM is currently responsible for long-term care of 30 FUSRAP sites, which have been successfully remediated. Most of these privately-owned sites were cleaned to a condition requiring only records management and responding to stakeholder inquiries. Other sites may require additional post-closure care, including periodic inspections, environmental monitoring, and maintenance. DOE and USACE efforts to remediate these sites to levels that are protective according to their designated purposes, has allowed them to be reused in unique ways.


Niagara LaSalle Corporation located at the Buffalo, New York, Site (2013).

College classrooms and laboratories, once used to conduct Manhattan Project experiments—like those at the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Chicago—were remediated to levels that allow continued educational use. At one time, Bliss & Laughlin Steel Company in Buffalo, New York, machined and straightened uranium rods for AEC, but is now among the sites where remediation is complete. The Niagara LaSalle Corporation continues to operate a steel manufacturing facility on the property.

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Three tools used to control the spread of fire include water from a tank on the back of a tractor, a flapper hand tool, and a backpack leaf blower.

Field personnel perform mop up work near the end of a prescribed burn.

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Prescribed Burns Help with Prairie Management at the Fernald Preserve

possible. Each of the areas within the block will then be accessible for over-seeding, maintenance, repairs, or control of invasive species through the application of appropriate herbicide.

Successful burns in targeted areas this spring were partially due to help from a subcontract burn crew. Working with the subcontracted personnel was important to the overall prairie management strategy. To ensure the required amount of help would be available on the few days when burning was an option each fall and spring, a larger personnel pool was necessary. Accounting for additional personnel ensured prescribed burns were limited only by weather conditions.

Weather conditions, as identified in the prescribed burn plan for each area, were acceptable only 3 days this spring: March 18 and 23, and April 1, 2015. Crew availability and ground conditions made it possible to complete four burns. Warmer temperatures and rain promoted budding of vegetation within the remaining targeted burn areas and put an end to the spring burn season.

Burned areas were already starting to sprout new growth the week following the final spring 2015 prescribed burn season. The warm ground caused by the blackened surface, along with the warm spring rains, had promoted early growth of grasses and wildflowers. This early growth should provide excellent habitat for nesting migratory prairie bird species at the Fernald Preserve. ❖

Prescribed burn areas as seen from the On-Site Disposal Facility on April 8 (left) and April 27, 2015 (right).

Goals 1 and 4

Transfer of Excess Computer and IT Equipment to the Northern Arapaho Tribe

In an effort to expand the Computers for Learning (CFL) program, the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (LM) has begun reaching out to educational and non-profit establishments in Tribal Nations close to our legacy sites. The LM personal property department is reaching out to organizations that may have little to no exposure to CFL programs available to them. Our excess computers or IT equipment may aid in expanding tribal educational programs.

To donate government-owned computer equipment declared as excess by federal agencies, Executive Order (EO) 12999 established the CFL program directing agencies to give preference to schools and educational nonprofit organizations. Direct transfers are authorized by law through 15 *United States Code* 3710(i) commonly known as the "Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act" (amended by Public Law 102-245 on February 14, 1992). It states, "The Director of a laboratory, or the head of any federal agency or department, may give equipment that is excess to the needs of the laboratory, agency, or department to educational institutions or nonprofit organizations for the conduct of technical and scientific education and research activities. Title of ownership shall transfer as a donation or gift under this section."

Combined efforts between LM's Elizabeth Holland (Personal Property) and Bill Dam (Environmental Site Manager for the Riverton, Wyoming, Processing Site), have successfully generated LM's interest in CFL. We are pleased to announce that the Northern Arapahoe Tribe is the newest government-excessed property recipient. Mr. Dam delivered computers and other IT equipment while on travel to Riverton for field work. Northern Arapaho Tribe members traveled to the Grand Junction, Colorado, Office to pick up eight fully outfitted work stations for their new site office in Riverton.

The Northern Arapaho Tribe will use the IT equipment for program work in the office and in the field to enhance their educational and outreach capabilities and to upgrade outdated IT equipment. LM's outreach positively affects up to 10 tribal staff members.

We will continue to reach out to tribal communities in an effort to keep technology alive where it matters most, with those who need it. Anyone with knowledge of a tribal entity interested in taking part of this opportunity, please contact Elizabeth Holland at elizabeth.holland@lm.doe.gov, or (970) 248-6008. ❖

SAVE the DATE

The U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management
is proud to announce the pending release of the
Office of Legacy Management's Strategic Plan 2016–2025
on October 1, 2015, for a 30-day public comment period.

Please look for our next *Program Update* newsletter
the first week in October where we will provide links on our website.

http://energy.gov/lm

Goal 2

Decrease Noted in LM Records Information Requests

The U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (LM) experienced a slight decrease in records information requests. The decline is due in large part to reduced claims filed by former Rocky Flats, Colorado, Site workers.

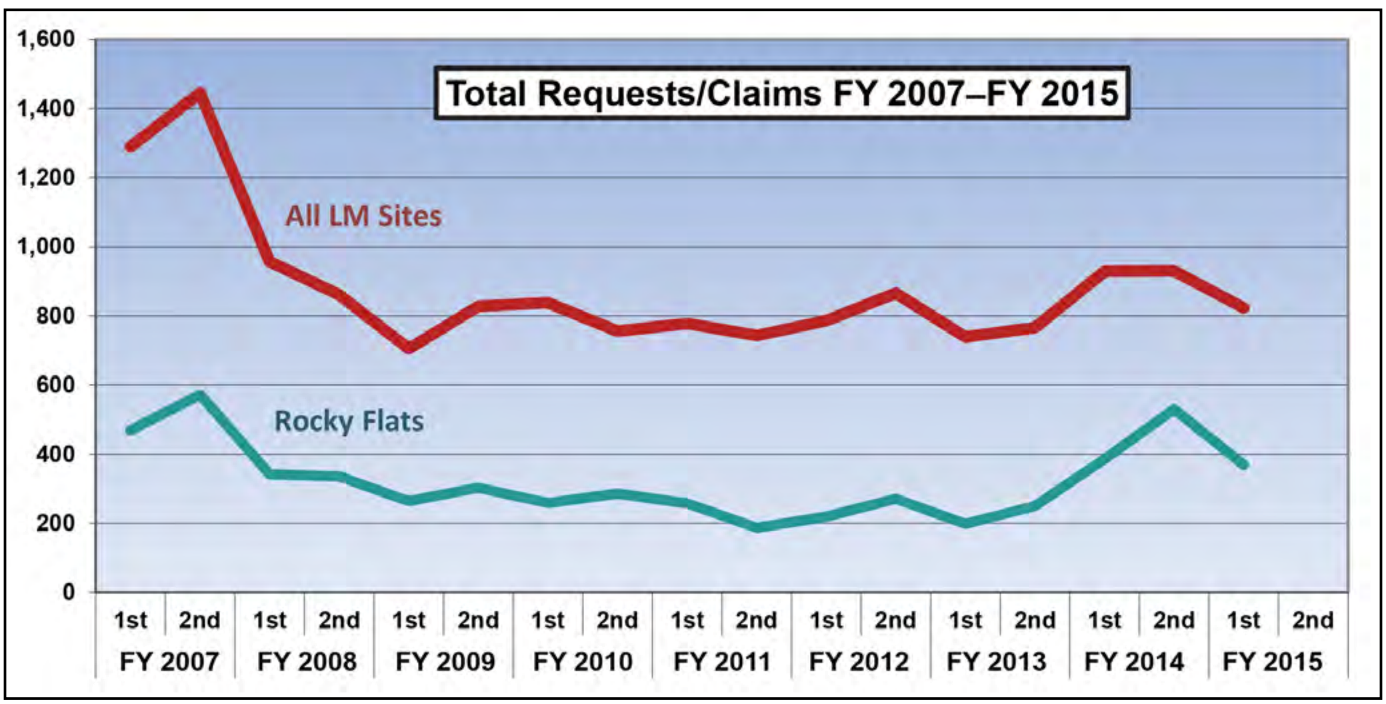
LM responds to stakeholder Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) records requests, Privacy Act requests, Energy Employee's Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) claims, and other routine requests.

LM processed 823 total requests for information during the first half of fiscal year (FY) 2015. This was a 12 percent decrease from the previous reporting period.

The decrease follows a recent activity surge for requests, especially EEOICPA-related requests associated with the former Rocky Flats site. During the 6-month period ending March 31, 2015, LM recorded 297 Rocky Flats EEOICPA requests, compared to 444 requests during the previous period.

The FY 2014 increase in Rocky Flats requests followed changes to Special Exposure Cohort, a category of former workers eligible for EEOICPA program compensation. Many previously denied claims were resubmitted following the change.

LM continues to complete information requests in a timely manner, effectively managing recent request volume fluctuations. Despite a 12 percent overall request volume decrease from the previous reporting period, the current volume remains slightly higher than the average recorded in recent years. ❖



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Progress Toward Operable Unit 1 Groundwater Cleanup at the Mound, Ohio, Site

2. **Former Source Area** – Groundwater: Strategic emulsified oil injection in the groundwater to form treatment zones that address key flow lines in the aquifer beneath the former landfill area.

3. **Downgradient of Former OU-1 Landfill** – Groundwater: Intensive emulsified oil injection in multiple locations to address VOC-impacted groundwater downgradient of the former landfill.

Deployment consisted of injecting neat oil at 6 locations within the OU-1 landfill footprint, and injecting emulsified oil at 19 locations throughout the OU-1 area (see Figure 3 on page 10). Initially, operating the pump and treatment (P&T) system during the injection was to provide blending water and mitigate the contaminated groundwater from spreading downgradient. However, EVO breakthrough in the extraction wells was observed and the regulators approved turning off the P&T system.

Emulsified oil and blending water injection began August 25 and ended September 22, 2014. A total of 198,263 gallons of emulsion (EVO blended with water) was injected into the aquifer. The EVO blend was approximately 45 percent soybean oil with surfactants and amendments (lactate, yeast extract, and vitamin B-12) blended with treated water obtained from the P&T system at a ratio of 50:1 (water to EVO). Neat oil injection began on September 22 and ended December 7, 2014. A total of 4,590 gallons of neat oil was deployed into the vadose zone under gravity flow.

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Totes containing emulsified oil are staged and ready for injection during the OU-1 field demonstration.

Injection of oil during the OU-1 field demonstration.

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

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

Thank you for your assistance.

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Progress Toward Operable Unit 1 Groundwater Cleanup at the Mound, Ohio, Site

Post-deployment groundwater sampling of the monitoring wells was performed monthly from November 2014 through April 2015. The wells were sampled for VOCs and a suite of geochemical parameters. During this same period, the EVO injection points were sampled every 2 weeks for geochemical parameters. Data from the sampling events were used to monitor the treatment zone formation progress. Microbial sampling was performed in August and November 2014.

To date, VOC data and geochemical indicators—as well as microbial type and abundance—indicate the formation of discrete zones conducive to the reduction dechlorination of PCE and TCE and support increased microbial activity (Figure 3). These zones display:

- Decreased concentrations of PCE and TCE
- Reduced footprint of elevated PCE- and TCE-impacted groundwater areas (see Figure 4 and Figure 5 on page 11)
- Increased concentrations of *cis*-1,2-DCE
- Negative oxidation-reduction potential values and declining dissolved oxygen concentrations
- Increased metabolic by-product (acetone, 2-butanone, and alkalinity)
- Foul odor and changes in well water color that are indicative of reduced conditions
- Increased bacterial count

The field demonstration will continue for 3 years. When demonstrated to the regulators that deployment of EVO has created and maintained structured geochemical zones, resulting in the reductive dechlorination of PCE and TCE, it will be proposed to change the remedy to MNA. ❖

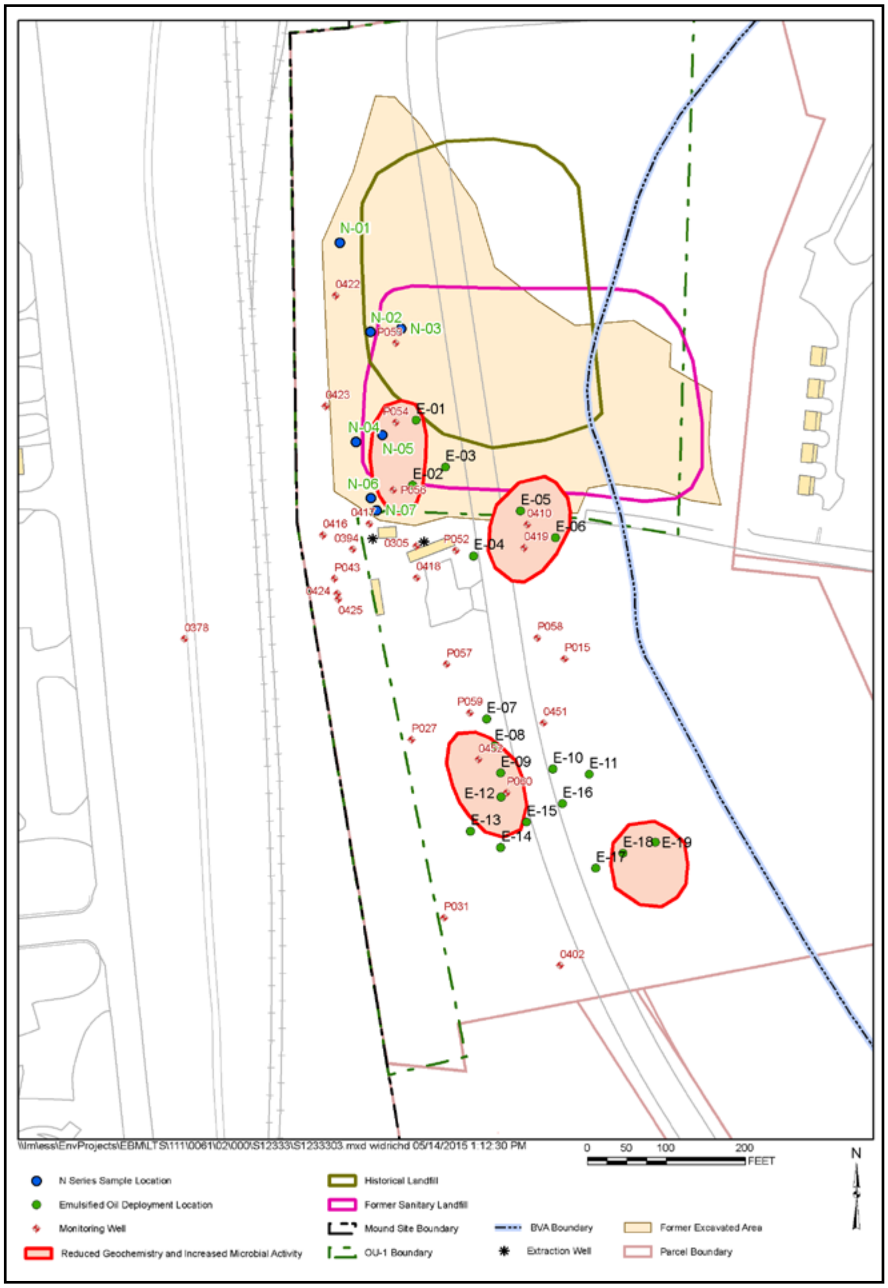

Figure 3. Injection point locations and PCE/TCE reduction zones.

More figures shown on page 11

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Progress Toward Operable Unit 1 Groundwater Cleanup at the Mound, Ohio, Site

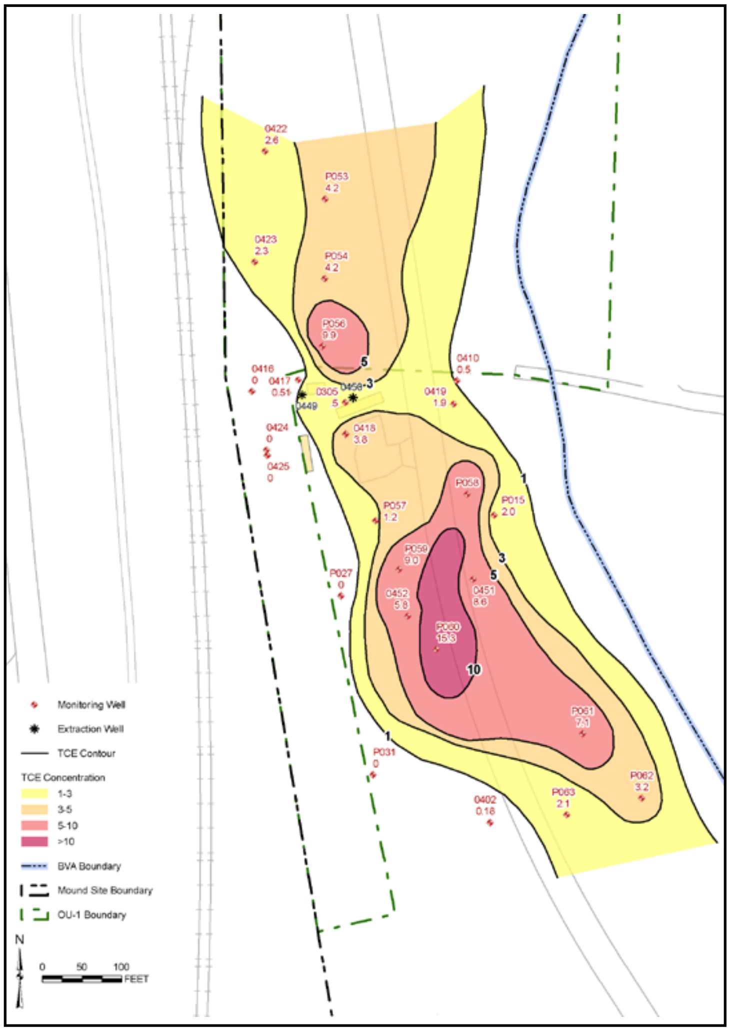

Figure 4. TCE Distribution – August 2014.

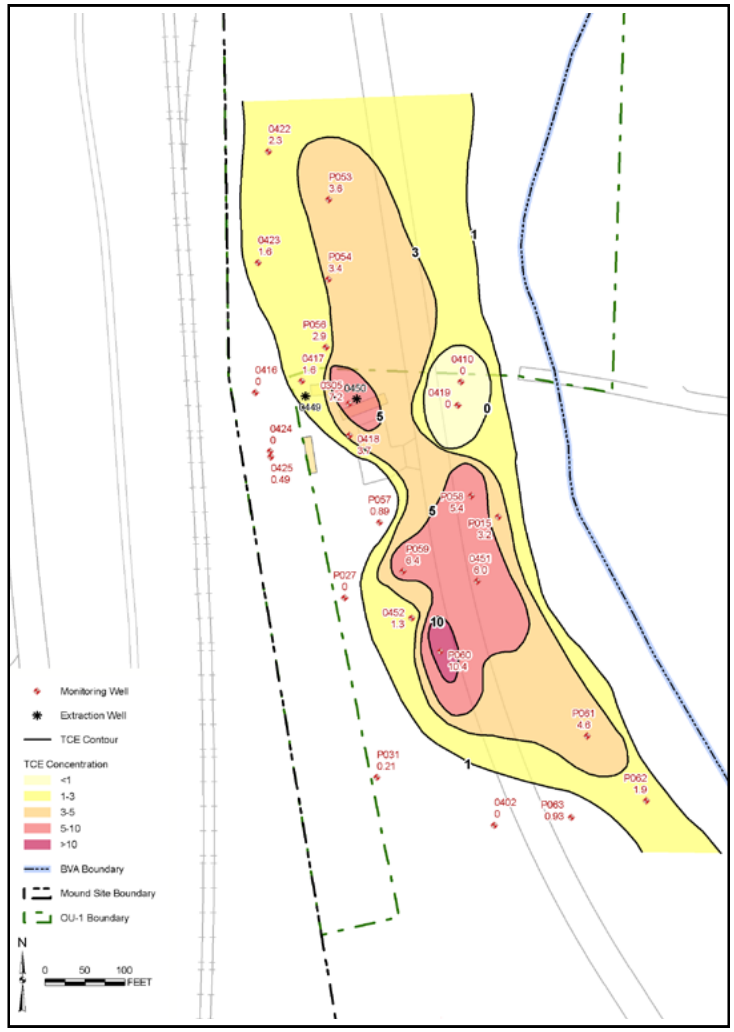

Figure 5. TCE Distribution – February 2015.

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Reuse at Former Manhattan Project Sites

View from the High Line of the Baker and Williams Company Warehouses, located at the New York, New York, Site (2014).

The Baker and Williams Company Warehouses in New York City were used in the 1940s to store processed uranium. Remaining radioactive contamination was removed in the 1980s and 1990s, and DOE remediated the buildings to a status supporting unrestricted use. Located near the High Line elevated train track structure that was redeveloped into a public park, the buildings are home to art galleries and related businesses.

Seymour Specialty Wire's Rufert Building in Seymour, Connecticut, was used to extrude uranium metal and related activities, including machining uranium, storing radioactive material, and analytical support. DOE completed remediation in 1995, and the site is being redeveloped by a private owner, who specializes in fire pits and fireplaces, to produce and store stone construction products. The owner has long-term plans to upgrade some areas of the structure into retail space.

Two completed FUSRAP sites previously under LM's administrative jurisdiction were transferred for private or public use. The Wayne, New Jersey, Site contained radioactive waste and was on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List (NPL). Between 1985 and 2006, DOE and USACE remediated the site to a condition allowing recreational use. DOE transferred the site to Wayne Township in 2006 for recreational use through the National Park Service Federal Lands to Parks Program. In 2012, the site was delisted from the NPL and is now home to a public playground and dog park.

The New Brunswick, New Jersey, Site was once the location of a laboratory that conducted work in support of nuclear reactors and weapons. The buildings and associated structures were demolished and DOE and USACE remediated the site. Due to the presence of arsenic in a small soil area, DOE submitted a deed notice restricting excavation in the arsenic-contaminated area, which will apply to all future site owners. The property was sold in 2009 to a private owner, who has proposed using the site as warehouse space.

Currently, USACE is remediating 24 sites that will transition to LM once cleanup work is complete. Most of these FUSRAP sites are owned by other government agencies or private parties. Although LM does not decide these sites' future land uses, USACE remediation standards ensure human health and the environment are protected while the properties are restored for appropriate future uses.

The Middlesex North, New Jersey, Site (Middlesex Municipal Landfill) is owned by the Borough of Middlesex and the Middlesex Presbyterian Church. It once served as a disposal site for low-level, radioactive-pitchblende ore generated from activities at the nearby Middlesex Sampling Plant. Although the site was remediated in 1989, a radiological survey

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The Rufert building at the Seymour, Connecticut, Site is used to produce stone construction products, fire pits, and fireplaces (2014).

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Reuse at Former Manhattan Project Sites

conducted in 2008 identified small, low-level contamination areas. The site was referred back to USACE for further remediation and officially reverted to FUSRAP active status in 2014. Cleanup is scheduled to be complete in 2021, at which time the site will be used for open space and recreation, per an ordinance adopted by the Middlesex City Council in 2005.

DOE owns the real property at the following FUSRAP sites where USACE is currently conducting remediation activities:

- Colonie, New York
- Maywood, New Jersey
- Middlesex Sampling Plant, New Jersey
- Niagara Falls Storage Site, New York

When these sites transition from USACE to LM, we will evaluate the possibility of transferring them to another government agency or a private owner for beneficial reuse.

Playground and dog park at the Wayne, New Jersey, Site (2014).

Transfers return land to local tax rolls, restore properties to productive use, and reduce the federal footprint. Transfers also have the potential to save the federal government money that would otherwise be spent to maintain the properties.

The Colonie site in New York is expected to transfer to LM in 2017. The site—owned and operated by National Lead Industries until 1984—was used for electroplating and manufacturing various components containing uranium and thorium. The New York State Supreme Court closed the plant in 1984. DOE acquired the site and managed it from 1984 to 1997 as a decontamination research and development project under the Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act of 1984. Eventual land-use controls for the property will consist of, at a minimum, restricting powered-equipment digging activities in the area where residual contamination exists, unless appropriate safety measures are taken. LM will work with regulators and stakeholders to determine the best future use for the property.

We are pleased to be involved with ensuring that sites across the country can be reused in a variety of ways. LM will continue to look for beneficial reuse opportunities for DOE-owned FUSRAP sites after remediation is complete. Additional program information can be found in the FUSRAP fact sheet at http://energy.gov/lm/sites/lm-sites/programmatic-framework/fusrap-program-information. ❖

Sign designating the Middlesex North, New Jersey, Site future use as open space and recreation (2014).

Goal 1

Environmental Justice Activities

Made-for-Television—
Climate Change: A Global Reality

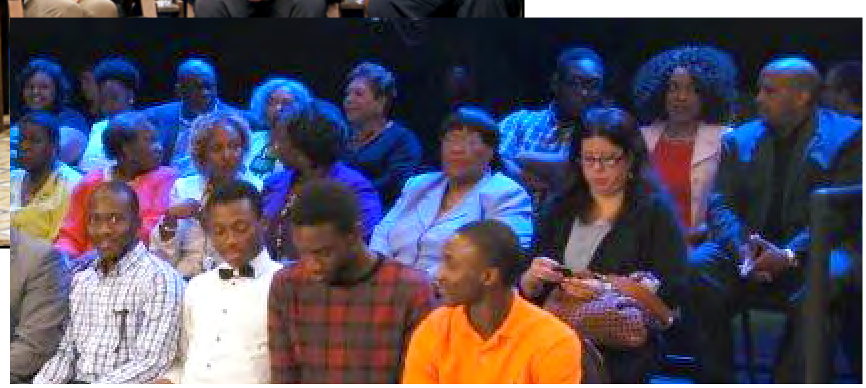
The U.S. Department of Energy was invited to be a panelist for a made-for-television educational program in Columbia, South Carolina, titled Climate Change: A Global Reality. DOE also co-sponsored the program.

John King, CNN's Chief National Correspondent, served as program moderator during the live-audience filming on May 28, 2015. The program topic was addressed through moderated dialogue, pre-produced video pieces, and a studio-audience segment with 50 participants—including high school and college students.

A group of six diverse panelists discussed the timely topic of climate change and its effects on communities, particularly those with minority and low-income populations. Talk included changes currently being seen and those we might see in the future; enhancing the unique relationships between human health, environmental justice, and economic development; and improving the quality of life in challenged communities nationwide. ❖

John King, CNN's Chief National Correspondent, moderated the dialogue.

Climate Change: A Global Reality made-for-television dialogue.The panelists from left to right are: Mr. Milton Bluehouse, Dr. Holly Bamford, Dr. LaVerne Ragster, Ms. Cynthia Cory, Mr. Jack Moyer, and Dr. Mark Mitchell.



Audience members enjoyed the filming of Climate Change: A Global Reality.

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Environmental Justice Activities

Community Leaders Institute, Johns Island, South Carolina

A Community Leaders Institute (CLI) was held April 10 and 11, 2015, in St. John's High School auditorium at Johns Island, South Carolina. Sponsors included:

- Medical University of South Carolina
- U.S. Department of Energy
- U.S. Department of Defense
- Sea Island Comprehensive Health Care Corporation
- Fetter Health Care Network
- Charleston County School District
- St. John's High School
- Wadmalaw Island Community Center

A critical factor in community development program success is a well-informed community. Action occurs when those with authority assume an informed and active leadership role. The CLI's purpose is to help these leaders know how to access and obtain the information necessary for making good decisions and communicating that information to the citizenry. The Institute's focus is on the unique relationship between environmental protection, human health, environmental justice, and economic development.

April 2015 CLI Sessions

- **Role of Federal, State, and Local Governments**, with a focus on the intergovernmental relationship between federal, state, and local governments
- **Youth Issues and Challenges**, including discussions on resources for meeting those challenges
- **Economic Development, Housing, Transportation and Community Development**
- **Health Disparities and Health Issues**, especially the combined effects of diabetes, hypertension and obesity known as Metabolic Syndrome

The Honorable James E. Clyburn, Assistant Democratic Leader, U.S. House of Representatives, SC-06, delivered the program's keynote address. ❖

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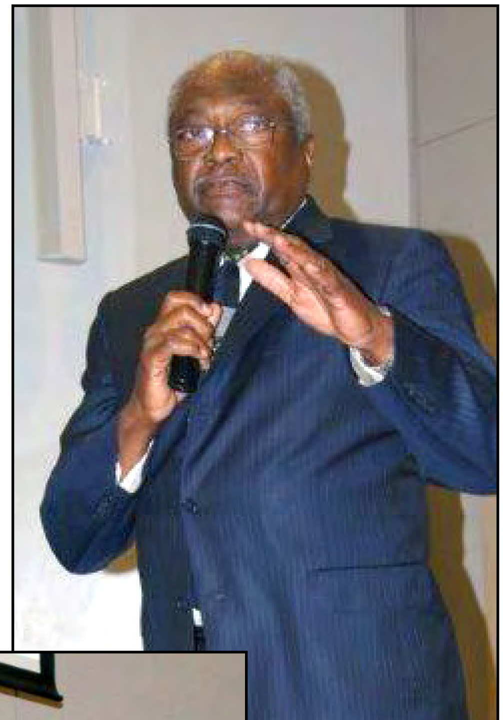

The Honorable James E. Clyburn delivered the keynote address.

Sheryl Good (EPA) spoke at the Johns Island CLI.

Panelists took questions at the CLI.

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Environmental Justice Activities

Environmental Justice and Tribal Consultation Training

Collaborating with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Offices of Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs and Environment, Health, Safety & Security, the DOE Environmental Justice program launched its first of several planned Environmental Justice and Tribal Consultation Training sessions at DOE Headquarters in Washington, DC, on May 26. This day-long training—facilitated by Milton Bluehouse, Jr. and honorary guest speaker, Santa Clara Pueblo Governor Walter Deshano—promoted the principles underlying Executive Order 12898 and DOE's commitment to its *Environmental Justice Five-Year Implementation Plan*.

The training was designed to help federal staff, decision-makers, and programs associated with tribal affairs better understand tribal and governmental interactions.

2015 Training Sessions

- Federal Indian Law and Policy: The Impacts on Tribal Communities
- Tribal Government Authorities and Structures: Tribal Sovereignty
- Environmental Justice and Tribal Consultation: Practical Planning and Outcomes
- Cultural Sensitivities and Awareness: Meaningful Tribal Government Relations

Milton Bluehouse, Jr., and honorary guest speaker, Santa Clara Pueblo Governor Walter Deshano.

Through this opportunity, DOE advanced its policy to support positive and productive tribal government and community relations. While the training's target participants were staff working on tribal energy programs, the core concepts discussed at the session were applicable to all federal staff working with tribal populations, on any issue.

Fifty federal employees and contractors attended the meeting in person and more than 90 others participated in some, or all, of the training via online webinar. More training sessions will be held in the future at several locations across the country. ❖

Environmental Justice and Tribal Consultation Training audience.

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Environmental Justice Activities

EJ Interagency Working Group Cabinet-Level Meeting

The Environmental Justice (EJ) Interagency Working Group (IWG) held its first cabinet-level meeting in 5 years on May 27, at the Eisenhower Executive Office Building in Washington, DC. The meeting focus was examining the effectiveness of member-agency EJ strategies. Hosted by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Gina McCarthy and the White House Council on Environmental Quality, the meeting clarified how agencies will work together to address EJ issues, and introduced a 3-year EJ Action Agenda.

A draft Action Agenda was presented and discussed at the meeting. Participating agencies were asked to help spread the word about the upcoming presentation of the draft agenda to increase public participation in the event. Attending agency members were given 60 days to review and comment on the draft. Review results will be presented to the public via online webinar in early fall.

Meeting participation was high, with 15 of 17 IWG agencies attending. Deputy Under Secretary David Klaus and EJ Program Manager Melinda Downing represented the U.S. Department of Energy at the meeting.

Reaction from attending federal agencies has been positive. Administrator McCarthy received compliments from several participants for her leadership at the meeting, the subject dialogue regarding the interaction between climate change and environmental justice, and for supporting an opportunity to engage with the federal family on EJ. Administration leaders shared their visions for healthier and more sustainable communities, and proposed their agency's approaches for achieving them.

The meeting stimulated federal EJ action under Executive Order 12898 at the Administration level, and led to a successful information exchange between federal agencies. ❖

Goal 5

LM Welcomes New Employee – Erika Valencia

Erika Valencia joined the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management (LM) on June 15, 2015, as a staff assistant at the Westminster, Colorado, Office. She began her federal government career as a customer service representative with the Internal Revenue Service in 2013.

Erika is a native of Colorado and is currently studying criminal justice at Front Range Community College in Westminster.

LM welcomes Erika to our team. ❖

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Grand Junction Office Founder Honored

The open house began with several speeches about the Grand Junction Office's role in history. Dr. Gil delivered the welcome speech, thanking the workers who contributed to multiple missions over the 70 years of operations at the Grand Junction Office.

Dr. Gil shared a touching story about her father's role in World War II and his debt to MED. LM Director, David Geiser, talked about LM's mission, the importance of records and recording history, and the need for visitor centers, such as the original log cabin at the Grand Junction site. Jon Maraschin, RTC Executive Director, spoke about the site's future and the collaborative roles of DOE and RTC. Bill Chenoweth, former AEC, Energy Research and Development Agency, and DOE employee—and expert uranium geologist—talked about Grand Junction site history and his memories of Philip Leahy. Letters and papers that Bill Chenoweth and Philip Leahy exchanged over the years document their recollections of MED and AEC activities and are important site history records.

Two of Leahy's daughters and a granddaughter attended the event, with their spouses. Leahy's family shared fond memories of their father, his resourcefulness in carrying out his mission, and his "let's get it done" attitude towards any challenge presented to him. They also recalled a time when, as children, they were surprised to see their father with a briefcase chained and locked to his wrist. "The park is a wonderful tribute to the many people that worked to complete this piece of the Manhattan Project," said Cathy Green, Leahy's granddaughter. I can see your respect and high regard for my grandfather, and I believe the office will continue to serve our country. The Grand Junction campus will continue to celebrate its past and look to the future."

David Geiser and April Gil unveiled a bronze plaque honoring Philip C. Leahy. After the formal ceremony, guests were able to walk around the grounds, look at the history displays, reconnect with friends and colleagues, and enjoy refreshments, including lemon "yellow cake." ❖

Dr. April Gil, LM's Grand Junction Office Manager, delivers the opening speech at the event.

Sharon Bachochin, Leahy's daughter, admires a history display at the Philip C. Leahy Memorial Park.

Sharon Bachochin and Linda Dierks, Leahy's daughters, share memories of their father at the dedication.

Goal 4

Asset Revitalization Initiative Task Force Issues Its Second Report

The Asset Revitalization Initiative (ARI) Task Force is pleased to announce the release of its second report providing information to the public on historic actions to reuse U.S. Department of Energy (DOE or Department) assets. The first report was titled *The Asset Revitalization Initiative Report to Congress, August 25, 2011*.

ARI is a DOE-wide effort to advance the future use of the Department's unique and diverse assets, including:

- Land
- Facilities
- Infrastructure
- Equipment
- Technologies
- Natural resources
- Highly skilled workforce

Comprised of staff from across the Department, the ARI Task Force was established to promote a more efficient business environment that fosters these opportunities. The ultimate goal is to stimulate and diversify regional economies around DOE sites.

The second report, *Land and Asset Transfer for Beneficial Reuse*, documents the transfer of more than 246,902 acres of land and real property assets completed by DOE over 57 years. These transfers include sales, grants, no-cost transfers, and transfers to other federal, state, regional, local, and tribal governments, or non-profit economic redevelopment organizations for beneficial reuse.

A wide range of land, assets, and facilities that no longer have a DOE mission have been turned over and redeveloped to support regional economic reuse, including:

- Industrial- and manufacturing-park development
- Commercial and business use
- Culture or wildlife preservation
- Mixed commercial/residential redevelopment use
- Parks and recreation space
- Agriculture and grazing uses

The Department expects to continue these efforts with additional land, assets, and resources to be made available as we clean up and consolidate the DOE site footprint to a more efficient, effective, and streamlined operational complex of facilities and sites that support ongoing DOE missions.

To request a copy of the report, please visit the DOE Office of Legacy Management website at http://energy.gov/lm. ❖

Anticipated Legacy Management Sites Through Fiscal Year (FY) 2020

Legacy Management Goals and Objectives

Goal 1. Protect human health and the environment

Objectives

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

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

Objectives

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

Goal 3. Meet commitments to the contractor work force

Objectives

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

Goal 4. Optimize the use of land and assets

Objectives

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

Goal 5. Sustain management excellence

Objectives

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

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Legacy Management
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

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