



Program Update

July–September 2009

Welcome to the July–September 2009 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 2

Legacy Management Business Center

The Legacy Management Business Center (LMBC) has been completed and is slated to open December 22, 2009.

The facility supports the LM base missions by providing the primary location for records management and records storage, information technology (IT) infrastructure, and business support functions.

The facility comprises a large records storage warehouse, an area to store specially designated records, a loading dock, records receipt and processing areas, an IT server area, the IT Help Desk, a fitness center, a public research and reading room, and office space for DOE federal and Legacy Management Support contractor employees. The LMBC has capacity for 27 federal staff and 68 contractor staff, while an additional 10 contractors will be stationed in the records warehouse area.

The facility is a National Archives and Records Administration (NARA)-certified federal records storage facility with a 150,000 cubic foot storage capacity, including a controlled environment area for special media storage.

Continued on page 2

Legacy Management Goals

Goal 1: Protect human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance.

Goal 2: Preserve, protect, and make accessible legacy records and information.

Goal 3: Support an effective and efficient work force structured to accomplish Departmental missions and assure continuity of contractor worker pension and medical benefits.

Goal 4: Manage legacy land and assets, emphasizing protective real and personal property reuse and disposition.

Goal 5: Improve program effectiveness through sound management.

See page 12 for a map of LM sites.

See page 13 for a more detailed version of LM's goals.



Continued from page 1

Legacy Management Business Center

Records warehouse floor space is approximately 31,000 square feet and the controlled environment area is 1,128 square feet. Both areas contain rows of 15-foot tall records shelves. The documents to be stored, managed, and processed at the facility are inactive, temporary DOE records from the Cold War nuclear sites. Records are retrieved in response to various requests for information. The records currently stored at several NARA federal records centers are to be transferred to the LMBC for permanent storage as part of the facility mission.

The facility is expected to attain two Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold certifications—one for Core & Shell and one for Commercial Interiors—from the U.S. Green Building Council. LEED for Commercial Interiors certification is a benchmark for the tenant improvement market that gives the power to make sustainable choices to tenants and designers. LEED for Core & Shell certification aids designers, builders, developers, and new building owners in implementing sustainable design for new core and shell construction. The facility and operations will maintain compliance with the standards and requirements of these certifications. Notable features of the building include a windowed clerestory providing lighting and views to internal offices, use of low-emitting materials, controllability of lighting systems, enhanced indoor air quality management, optimization of energy performance, use of regional materials, waterless and low-flow toilets, and sustainable landscape design.





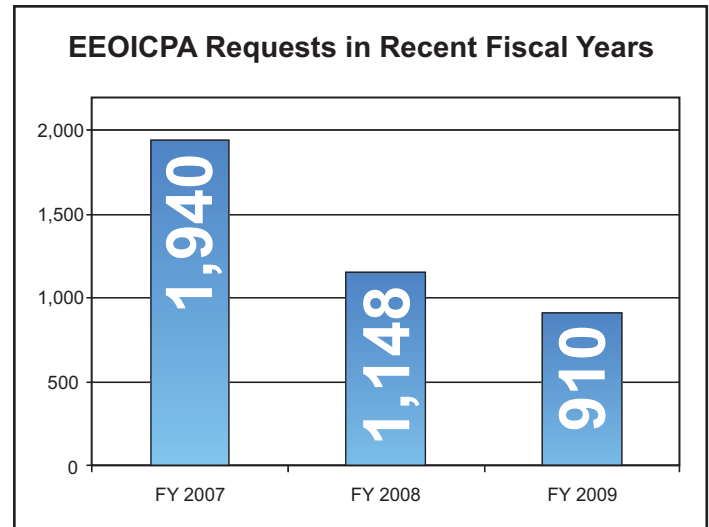
Goal 2

LM Supports EEOICPA Requests

The Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA) was enacted on October 30, 2000, to establish a compensation program for certain workers suffering from designated illnesses resulting from exposure to radiation, beryllium, or silica during performance of duties for the Department of Energy (DOE), its vendors, contractors, and subcontractors. Claimants for EEOICPA benefits include covered workers and survivors of former workers.

Primary responsibility for administration of the EEOICPA program resides with the Department of Labor (DOL), but DOE provides employee and site information needed for adjudication of claims. DOL works with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the agency responsible for radiological dose reconstruction for cancer claims and for overseeing the petitioning process for adding additional classes of employees under the Special Exposure Cohort (SEC). The primary responsibility of DOE under EEOICPA is to provide records related to workers and historical DOE facility operations to both DOL and NIOSH in support of claims, site profiles, and SEC evaluations.

Examples of types of information provided by DOE include: worker employment and training information, internal dosimetry data (e.g., urinalysis, in vivo measurement, analyses reports, and analytical methods); external dosimetry data (e.g., film badge readings, worker incident reports, workers' radiation exposure files); workplace monitoring data (e.g., general air sample, breathing zone samples, nose wipe, area radiation measurements, and types of instrumentation used); workplace characterization data; facility data (e.g., activity concentrations, contamination and dose rate surveys, effluent data); process descriptions for each work location (e.g., documentation of process descriptions, start dates, and purchase orders); health physics manuals and health physics progress reports; and workers' medical files (e.g., x-ray information, types and frequencies of medical x-rays, and what

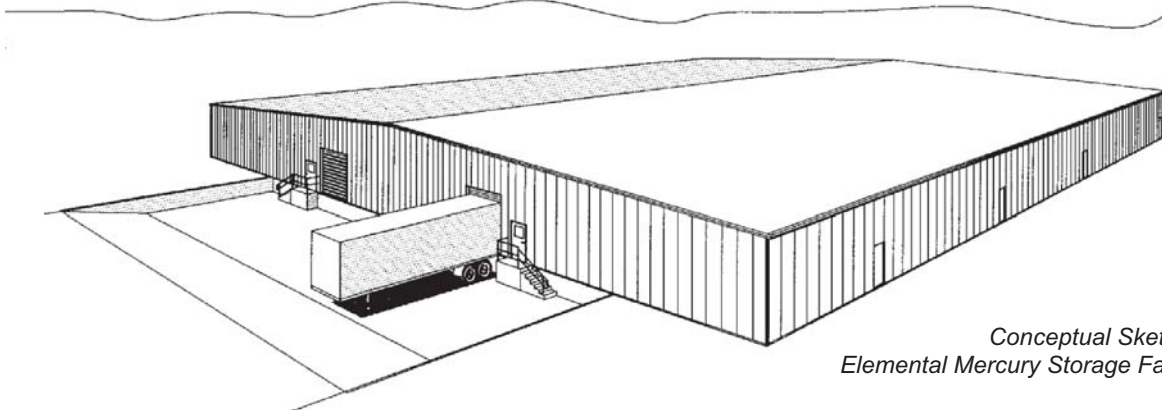


instrumentation was used). Other DOE site reports such as environmental reports, progress reports, and medical reports are also provided.

The Office of Legacy Management provides information for the following sites: Ashtabula, Columbus, Fernald Feed Materials Center, and Mound Plant in Ohio; Grand Junction Operations Office and Rocky Flats Plant in Colorado; Pinellas Plant in Florida; High Energy Rate Forging Facility in California; and uranium mills and ore buying stations in several western states. LM tracks all EEOICPA requests to ensure they meet the 60-day response periods established by DOL and NIOSH.

As of September 28, 2009, LM completed 910 EEOICPA requests for fiscal year 2009. This represents a declining trend from the 1,148 requests in 2008 and 1,940 requests in 2007 which is to be expected since there are no new workers eligible under EEOICPA at any of the closure sites that LM is responsible for.

LM is also supporting the EEOICPA program by providing historical research support to the DOE Office of Health, Safety and Security and to the National Nuclear and Security Administration by providing records management support for medical records for former Los Alamos National Laboratory workers.



*Conceptual Sketch of
Elemental Mercury Storage Facility.*

Goal 1

Mercury Storage Initiative

Safe mercury management is a national and global priority. The United States (US) and the European Union (EU) are among the top exporters of mercury. The US recently joined the EU in setting a date to ban their mercury exports.

Mercury is highly toxic to humans, ecosystems, and wildlife. Mercury is a transboundary pollutant, depositing locally, regionally, and globally and affecting water bodies near industrial sources and remote areas. The most significant source of mercury exposure to people in the U.S. is ingestion of mercury-contaminated fish. The long-term solution is to minimize global mercury use and releases in the environment rather than to reduce fish consumption.

The Mercury Export Ban Act of 2008 (MEBA) directed the Department of Energy (DOE) to establish a long-term storage facility for the nation's elemental mercury. DOE's goal is to provide safe, secure, long-term mercury storage by January 1, 2013.

Once the mercury storage facility is operational and able to accept custody of elemental mercury generated

in the US, the Office of Legacy Management (LM) will be responsible for all aspects of long-term management of the facility. LM will also be responsible for training all operations staff and for ensuring that the facility is properly equipped for both routine operations and emergencies.

LM has been working in an advisory role with other government agencies and stakeholder groups to help meet the MEBA statutory deadlines. Over the last six months, LM has been contributing to the development of the standards and procedures for the packaging, transportation, receipt, management, and long-term storage of elemental mercury. The guidance document will be available to the public in late October or early November 2009. In addition, LM has been assisting the Office of Environmental Management in their National Environmental Policy Act process for preparing an Environmental Impact Statement to identify an appropriate long-term storage facility for elemental mercury by January 1, 2010.

Goal 5

Office of Legacy Management Welcomes New Employees

Jeff Austin joined the Office of Legacy Management (LM) on July 19, 2009. Jeff works in LM's Grand Junction office as a Program Analyst.

Candiz Monteiro began working for LM as a Clerk on September 21, 2009. Candiz is participating in the Student Temporary Employment Program. She works half days supporting Administrative Staff in Washington, DC.



Goal 1

What's Next for Project Rulison?

Public Meeting Planned to Discuss the Rulison Site Path Forward

The Office of Legacy Management (LM) plans to host a public meeting for Rulison site stakeholders at the end of the year. The main purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the comments LM received about the *Draft Rulison Path Forward* report. The draft report was released to the public on June 25, and stakeholders were invited to submit comments. LM representatives will discuss stakeholders' comments, LM's responses to the comments, and how LM plans to incorporate the comments into the *Final Rulison Path Forward* report.

Before the draft report was released to the public, it was reviewed by staff from the Colorado Oil and Gas Conservation Commission and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), two state agencies involved with regulating the site. LM incorporated comments received from the two agencies into the report. During the public comment period, LM received additional comments from CDPHE, landowners, mineral rights owners, and one other citizen.

Project Rulison was the second natural gas reservoir stimulation experiment in the Plowshare Program, which was designed to develop peaceful uses for nuclear energy. On September 10, 1969, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, a predecessor agency of DOE, detonated a 40-kiloton nuclear device 8,426 feet below the ground surface in an attempt to release commercially marketable quantities of natural gas. The blast vaporized surrounding rock and formed a cavity about 150 feet in diameter. Although the contaminated materials from drilling operations were subsequently removed from the surface of the blast site, no feasible technology exists to remove subsurface radioactive contamination in or around the test cavity.

LM developed the path forward report as a guidance document for Colorado State regulators and other interested stakeholders in response to increased drilling for natural gas reserves near the underground nuclear explosion site at Rulison, Colorado. The

report outlines LM's recommendation that gas developers adopt a conservative, staged drilling approach that allows gas reserves near the Rulison site to be recovered in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of encountering radioactive contamination. Institutional controls prohibit drilling in the 40-acre lot surrounding the blast site at a depth below 6,000 feet. LM has no evidence that indicates contamination from the Rulison site detonation has migrated beyond the 40-acre institutional control boundary. The approach presented in the path forward report is LM's recommendation to protect public safety while allowing collection of additional data to confirm that contamination is contained in the 40-acre lot.

"We have listened to our stakeholders and recognize their concerns about drilling near the Rulison site," said Jack Craig, LM Rulison site manager. "We at LM take our responsibility of protecting the health and safety of the public and the environment very seriously."

LM is also developing a risk assessment report that will outline the health and safety risks for residents and workers at the Rulison site. Based on the type of contaminant most likely to be encountered, the drilling methods used in natural gas exploration, and the production safeguards, the potential public health risk is low. Additionally, the geologic formations that surround the test cavity limit movement of gas and liquid, the mechanisms that transport subsurface contamination. Potential exposure pathways to workers are primarily at the well head and possibly at production facilities, but technology exists to reduce or eliminate such exposure. Gas production and distribution activities remove water from the gas and would remove tritium, if present. In the unlikely event that contamination was encountered, it would be at low concentrations and can be mitigated.

Questions about the Rulison Site should be sent to Rulison@LM.doe.gov.



Goal 1

DOE Environmental Justice Activities

Community Leaders Institute Meeting

On June 19–20, 2009, at the University of South Carolina (USC) in Allendale, South Carolina, the Department of Energy; Medical University of South Carolina; South Carolina State University; Savannah River Nuclear Solutions; and USC Salkehatchie conducted a Community Leaders Institute meeting. A critical factor in the success of community development programs is a well-informed community. The Institute aims to inform community leaders about how to access and obtain the information necessary for making good decisions and communicate that information to the citizenry. The focus of this Institute is on the unique relationship between environmental protection, human health, environmental justice, and economic development. The sessions focused on youth issues in education and employment; rural economic development; housing; transportation and workforce initiatives; health disparities/health issues; public involvement; and environmental justice.

On June 26–27, 2009, at the Aiken Performing Arts Academy in Aiken, South Carolina, the Department of Energy; the Medical University of South Carolina; South Carolina State University; the Links, Incorporated; URS Washington Division; and Security Federal Bank conducted a Community Leaders Institute meeting. The purpose of this meeting was to emphasize the relationship between environmental protection, human health, environmental justice, and economic development as an essential part of community development.

The Community Leaders Institute program is a collaboration between the Medical University of South Carolina and the Department of Energy, the Savannah River Site, and Tennessee State University to conduct training and provide technical assistance. The Community Leaders Institute helps communities understand energy, environmental, and economic development and other issues, along with the ability to participate in federal decision-making processes. Fifteen of these multi-day workshops have been conducted in Georgia, South Carolina, and New Mexico. In addition, four technical assistance workshops have been conducted and four made-for-television dialogues have been created.

Continued on page 7



Community Leaders Institute held in Allendale at the USC Salkehatchie Conference Center.



Jeff Allison, Manager, Savannah River Site, speaks at the Community Leaders Institute held at the USC Salkehatchie Conference Center.



Dr. Elizabeth Everitt, Superintendent, Aiken County Schools, Aiken, SC, speaks at the Community Leaders Institute held at the Aiken Performing Arts Building.



Community Leaders Institute exhibiting information focusing on health disparities and health issues.

Continued from page 6

DOE Environmental Justice Activities

Native American Community Leaders Institute Environmental Justice Listening Session

As part of the Department of Energy's (Department's) *Environmental Justice Five-Year Implementation Plan*, the Department is required to conduct two Environmental Justice Listening Sessions. On July 16–17, 2009, a Listening Session was held in Phoenix, Arizona. During this Listening Session input was gained from Native American communities to assist policymakers in the development of a forward-thinking and comprehensive plan for key issues concerning Native American communities. Participants included Albert Hale, Arizona State Senator, District 2; Diane Enos, President, Salt-River Pima Maricopa Indian Community; Joe Manual, Lt. Governor, Gila River Indian Community; Kenneth Poocha, Executive Director, Arizona Commission of Indian Affairs; John Lewis, Executive Director, Inter Tribal Council of Arizona, Inc.; Derrick Watchman, Community Leadership Institute; Wendy Weston, Director, American Indian Relations, Heard Museum; and Bernie Boyd, Fort McDowell Yavapai Apache Nation.

39th Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) Annual Legislative Conference, Environmental Justice Braintrust

On September 23–26, 2009, the CBC held its 39th Annual Legislative Conference in Washington, DC. Congressman James Clyburn (D-SC) chaired the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) Environmental Justice Braintrust during that week. This year's Braintrust continued the discussion on alternative energy sources and focused on the creation of jobs, new green economy, and business opportunities for minority and small businesses. The Office of Legacy Management, with other members of the Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice, participated in the session.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities Minority Institutions Environmental Technology Consortium (HBCU/MI)

On September 28–29, 2009, Howard University hosted the HBCU/MI Environmental Technology Consortium. The objective of the Consortium is to combine the efforts of its member institutions to expand the nation's research, education, and technology transfer and exchange capabilities in both the public and private sectors in management of radioactive, hazardous, and solid wastes, including related energy, health, space, and defense technologies. The Consortium is a national model of collaboration among the participating academic institutions, federal and state agencies, federal facilities, national laboratories, industry, major universities, and two- and four-year colleges. Presentations were given by 17 HBCUs/MIs on project goals and objectives. Department of Energy's Office of Environmental Management is the lead program for this Secretarial initiative.

Environmental Justice Training

Our Environmental Justice Strategy requires that the Office of Legacy Management (LM) conduct training sessions to heighten the Department's sensitivity to environmental justice. LM is currently developing a curriculum that focuses on the Strategy and the *Environmental Justice Five-Year Implementation Plan*. This training will equip federal employees and contractors with the knowledge they need to help the Department meet the demands of our environmental

Continued on page 8



Goal 4

Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, Excess Real Property Sale

During site inspections of the Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, site, an Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978 (UMTRCA) Title I site managed by the Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Legacy Management (LM), a small parcel was identified to be excess to the needs of LM and evaluations were made to determine if it could be transferred or dispositioned. The parcel is across the street from the site and was a leftover tract originally acquired as part of a narrow strip of land purchased from Consolidated Railroad for the remediation project. The piece of land presented a liability for dumping of hazardous materials from the adjacent railroad and the public.

Following technical reviews and approvals regarding institutional controls, future use, DOE excess property screening with other DOE offices, and other actions to comply with property disposal regulations, disposal packages were prepared. One barrier to the disposal involved requirements of UMTRCA that precluded the disposal of sites. LM met the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) on site and eventually obtained agreement from the NRC to amend the *Long-Term Surveillance Plan* for the site. A *Report of Excess Real Property* was prepared and transmitted to the General Services Administration (GSA) on May 25, 2008. The report of excess was approved by GSA and the required activities, such as environ-

mental reviews and land surveys, were completed. The report exceeded the expectations of GSA and is being used as a template for other pending disposals.

One additional issue with the disposal was an UMTRCA provision that required that original sellers of land would be given the first option to purchase their land back if it became excess to the project. This resulted in records research to identify the original seller and it was, in fact, the Consolidated Railroad. The railroad was contacted and indicated interest in the property.

After federal screening with no interest, the unique, but unmarketable, property was advertised for sale to the public in late 2008. Due to deteriorating market conditions and the poor economic climate, only two buyers indicated interest. One buyer, the railroad, later withdrew. The second buyer did submit a bid and accepted the GSA offer on March 31, 2009. GSA executed the deed conveying the 0.431 acres on July 8, 2009, completing the sale. The buyer recorded the deed in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on August 31, 2009.

LM has several other properties going through the disposal process at this time and anticipates these disposals will be completed in the next 18 months.

Continued from page 7

DOE Environmental Justice Activities

Department meet the demands of our environmental justice program.

The Five-Year Implementation Plan was issued in December 2008 and sets forth an aggressive agenda to guide the Department's environmental justice activities through 2013. Initial pilot training was held in May 2009 and was used to review the curriculum and provide feedback on ways to improve the course contents and delivery.

Following the pilot, the Environmental Justice Training Development Team, consisting of representatives from various program offices, conducted a follow-up training

meeting on June 18, 2009. In this training meeting the Team determined the course content and delivery, desired outcomes of the training, how this training would benefit DOE personnel and stakeholders, the management plan, and next steps. The goal is to offer basic and advanced training to all Federal employees and contractors across the DOE complex. The training will allow employees to gain a greater awareness of environmental justice issues, communication styles of various stakeholders, and strategies for incorporating environmental justice into Department decision-making. The DOE Savannah River Site and the Office of Legacy Management will be the first pilot test sites to conduct training for its employees.



Goal 4

LM Real Property Reuse Strategy

LM is actively engaged in supporting DOE initiatives to reduce the federal footprint and place as much land into beneficial reuse as is prudent and practicable. LM routinely screens its sites for reuse opportunities.

In August 2009, LM completed its reuse strategy, *Office of Legacy Management Real Property Reuse Strategy* (<http://www.LM.doe.gov/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=6256>), providing details of current reuse activities and future plans. This LM strategy identifies the types of reuse that are pursued, including renewable energy-related development such as wind and solar, commercial and industrial uses, community uses, conservation uses, agricultural uses, and property disposition. The Strategy also highlights three near-term priority reuse projects as well as LM's long-term approach to reusing sites while assuring protection of human health and the environment. All reuse opportunities are evaluated to assure that the long-term surveillance and maintenance activities required at sites are not impacted.

A major element of potential LM reuse is renewable energy development. In 2008, LM partnered with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory to assess the renewable energy potential at existing LM sites and at sites scheduled to transfer in the near future. The report, *Assessing the Potential for Renewable Energy Development on DOE Legacy Management Lands* (<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy08osti/41673.pdf>), screened LM sites for concentrating solar, photovoltaic, and wind power development.

Goal 4

LM Update on Renewable Energy



LM is currently evaluating the feasibility of photovoltaic (PV) projects at two uranium mill tailings disposal sites—a large-scale, 20-megawatt (MW) facility in New Mexico and a 2-MW facility in Colorado. In April 2009, LM completed a study that evaluated options for the feasibility of a private, utility-scale, solar-generating facility on DOE-owned land in New Mexico. The LM study concluded that partnering with private industry to develop renewable energy on these lands is a viable concept. LM is completing feasibility reviews and will determine whether to proceed with implementation at the New Mexico site by early fiscal year 2010. At the Colorado site, LM is evaluating the feasibility of small (2-MW or less) commercial photovoltaic development and placing the electricity on the grid. Should implementation of either PV project proceed, LM will begin in fall 2009 to obtain regulator buy-in, and will initiate National Environmental Policy Act evaluations with related public involvement activities.

In addition to pursuing solar energy reuse of its sites, LM has taken a number of actions to increase the use of solar power at our own energy-consuming facilities. Small solar PV systems are currently installed at many, mostly remote, LM sites for sampling, data-logging, and telemetry needs. At the Rocky Flats,

Continued on page 11



Goal 5

2009 LM All-Hands Training in Grand Junction, Colorado

Starting in 2004, Legacy Management (LM) has held all-hands training on an annual basis. This year LM employees participated in all-hands training on August 10-13, 2009. For the fourth consecutive year the training was held at one of our major sites to ensure that the entire staff has first-hand knowledge of the activities at those locations. Site visits for the all-hands training have included Weldon Spring, Missouri; Rocky Flats, Colorado; Fernald and Mound, Ohio; and this year, Grand Junction, Colorado. The training provides an opportunity for all 58 employees, from all seven locations across the country, to review our progress, receive critical information, and jointly plan our future activities.

The training this year was focused on the items listed below:

- Briefings and tour of the Grand Junction Disposal Site, formerly known as the Cheney Disposal Cell
- Historical information about the early mining and milling operations in the vicinity of Grand Junction
- Briefings on the calibration facilities and laboratory capabilities at the Grand Junction site
- A discussion on integrated out-year planning with an emphasis on the development of long-term goals
- Classroom sessions on safety, ethics, and time management



A number of employees also toured the Office of Environmental Management and received briefings on the remediation activities at the uranium mill tailings pile near Moab, Utah, and the location of the disposal cell at Crescent Junction, which is currently under construction.

As environmental stewards, 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 name to LM@hq.doe.gov so that we can update our database.

Thank you for your assistance.





Goal 3

Office of Legacy Management Transfers DOE Labor Standards and Labor Relations to DOE Office of General Counsel

The Office of Legacy Management (LM) and the Office of General Counsel (GC) are working together to transfer labor standards and labor relations functions from LM to GC. The transfer of functions has already occurred, and the Department is officially undertaking certain organization and budget steps that result from the transfer of functions. The following functions have been transferred:

- All contractor labor standards responsibilities. These responsibilities include serving as the Department's senior labor advisor, determining coverage under the Service Contract Act and the Davis-Bacon Act for Headquarters (HQ) procurements, gathering and analyzing information semiannually for submission to the Department of Labor, serving on the Interagency Task Force for Labor Standards, interpreting labor

standards regulations for HQ and field personnel, and providing training to HQ and field personnel as required.

- All contractor labor relations responsibilities. These responsibilities include examining and concurring in prime contractor negotiation parameters for collective bargaining, analyzing and commenting on labor relations provisions in Departmental procurements, representing the Department to outside organizations associated with contractor labor relations, and informing senior Departmental management regarding any significant labor relations developments.

If you have any questions regarding the transfer, please contact Karl Stoeckle at (202) 586-7392 or by e-mail at karl.stoeckle@LM.doe.gov.

Continued from page 9

LM Update on Renewable Energy

Colorado, site, solar PV generates 100 percent of the energy used for field operations and groundwater remediation. A concentrating solar system was installed at the Tuba City, Arizona, site to heat water for the groundwater pretreatment system, reducing energy use by 15 percent. LM is currently procuring a 50-kilowatt PV system to install at the Tuba City site to further reduce energy usage.

In the area of wind energy development, LM is currently discussing with the Bureau of Land Management whether any wind development projects adjoin LM land and whether joint projects could be undertaken. Sites transferring to LM in the next several years that have high wind potential are being evaluated for similar joint projects.



LM Sites



Goal 3

Jobs Opportunity Bulletin Board System Reminder to Post Vacancies

This is a reminder to all U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) contractor employers of their obligation to post their vacant positions in the “Manage Ads” section of the Jobs Opportunity Bulletin Board System (JOBBS). JOBBS is an electronic employment assistance website sponsored by DOE as a means for DOE contractors to connect with experienced, displaced DOE federal and contractor workers. Using JOBBS, federal and contractor employees can search the want ads for available positions and post their résumés for viewing by contractor employers. Contractor employers can post available positions and view résumés while searching for candidates that best fit their position requirements.

JOBBS is a free service. However, employers must register to post ads, and employees must register to post their résumés. JOBBS can be accessed at <http://www.jobs.energy.gov>.



Legacy Management Goals



Goal 1: Protect human health and the environment through effective and efficient long-term surveillance and maintenance.

This goal highlights DOE's responsibility to ensure long-term protection of people, the environment, and the integrity of engineered remedies and monitoring systems.

Goal 2: Preserve, protect, and make accessible legacy records and information.

This goal recognizes LM's commitment to successfully manage records, information, and archives of legacy sites under its authority.



Goal 3: Support an effective and efficient work force structured to accomplish Departmental missions and assure continuity of contractor worker pension and medical benefits.

This goal recognizes DOE's commitment to its contracted work force and the consistent management of pension and health benefits. As sites continue to close, DOE faces the challenges of managing pension plan and health benefits liability.



Goal 4: Manage legacy land and assets, emphasizing protective real and personal property reuse and disposition.

This goal recognizes a DOE need for local collaborative management of legacy assets, including coordinating land use planning, personal property disposition to community reuse organizations, and protecting heritage resources (natural, cultural, and historical).



Goal 5: Improve program effectiveness through sound management.

This goal recognizes that LM's goals cannot be attained efficiently unless the federal and contractor work force is motivated to meet requirements and work toward continuous performance improvement.





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