U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY | Office of Legacy Management

Program Update

October–December 2008

Welcome to the October–December 2008 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

Fernald Preserve Visitors Center Dedicated by Deputy Secretary

Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy Jeffrey Kupfer was the featured speaker during a ceremony to dedicate the Fernald Preserve Visitors Center on October 16, 2008. Nearly 200 people attended the dedication, including U.S. Representatives Steve Chabot (R-OH) and Jean Schmidt (R-OH), a staff member representing U.S. Senator George Voinovich (R-OH), and many state and local officials.

The Visitors Center is a redesigned warehouse that features an exhibit area, which tells the story of Fernald, as well as a resource room, a community meeting room, and office space. Before the dedication, Fernald Preserve Site Manager Jane Powell conducted a tour of the Visitors Center for the elected officials and their staff members.

During his remarks, Mr. Kupfer announced that the Fernald Preserve Visitors Center had achieved "platinum" certification from the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Program. Platinum is the highest level that the design, construction, and operation of energy-efficient and environmentally responsible green buildings can achieve. The Visitors Center is the first building in Ohio and one of only 100 worldwide to achieve platinum-level certification.

Michael Owen, Director of LM, also delivered remarks during the dedication. Mr. Owen put the Fernald site into a historical perspective and talked about DOE's fulfilled commitment to Fernald's stakeholders of completing the cleanup and turning the site into an asset for the surrounding communities.

The Fernald Preserve and the Visitors Center are being used with increasing frequency by local

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The LEED "platinum"-certification plaque from the U.S. Green Building Council is unveiled.

From left to right Jane Powell, Fernald Preserve Site Manager; Mike Owen, Director of LM; Shawn Hesse, President of the Cincinnati U.S. Green Building Council; Jeffrey Kupfer, Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy.

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 more detailed version of LM's goals.

Goal 2

Construction Begins on LM Business Center

The General Services Administration (GSA) awarded the lease contract on behalf of LM for a records management and operations facility to be located in Morgantown, West Virginia, on June 9, 2008. The design and construction team for the facility includes FD Partners LLC and Petroplus and Associates LLC as the developers; Paradigm Architecture as the architect; and DCK North America LLC as the general contractor.

The 59,000-square-foot facility, located on a 10-acre site in the West Virginia University Research Park, will house more than 90 Federal and contractor personnel supporting the DOE's Office of Legacy Management. The facility, which is to be called the LM Business Center, will contain non-classified records from the Cold War nuclear legacy. The records, now maintained at several Federal Records Centers, will be centralized at the Morgantown facility and will be accessible to researchers, former contractor employees, and other authorized persons both in on-site records research facilities and via a state-of-the-art electronic record-keeping system.

Since award of the lease, GSA, DOE, and the design and construction team have completed the ground lease with West Virginia University, completed preliminary building layout and office infrastructure decisions, developed security planning and transportation criteria, and completed the Design Intent Drawings which capture LM's tenant improvement requirements. The developer began construction in October with rough grading and has completed portions of the building foundation system, including caissons and spread footers. Work on the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing rough-ins will begin soon. The development team has also ordered select building components, such as steel, and the project is on schedule and within budget for occupancy in December 2009.

In keeping with the Federal Government's support of environmentally friendly buildings, the project had the goal to achieve the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) program "silver" certification. Design considerations have also been integrated with the Archivist consultant assisting with the NARA 2009 compliance and the LEED consultant assisting with obtaining the LEED "silver" certification.

Auger in foreground of cut area on western portion of site.

Looking past earth-moving equipment toward foundation work (caissons).

Goal 4

LM Transportation and Fleet Management Exceeds TEAM Goals in 2008

The *Transformational Energy Action Management* (TEAM) Initiative was created to exceed the President's goals presented in Executive Order (EO) 13423 and is mandated by the Energy Policy Act of 2005. As stated by Secretary Bodman when he unveiled the initiative at the 10th GovEnergy Conference in 2007, "the TEAM Initiative will allow the Department of Energy to be an example among the Federal agencies, to serve as an energy efficiency leader for the entire Federal Government."

LM takes the TEAM Initiative seriously. In fiscal year (FY) 2008, LM reduced overall petroleum use by 11 percent relative to FY 2007. This reduction in fuel use accelerates progress on our dual goals of reducing our total consumption of petroleum products by 2 percent annually through the end of FY 2015 and increasing our non-petroleum-based fuel consumption by 10 percent annually.

LM accomplished this significant achievement by employing simple efficiency strategies such as reducing miles through trip consolidation, encouraging employees to use the shuttle at the Fernald and Mound, Ohio, sites instead of personal vehicles, and using an electric golf cart at the Pinellas, Florida, site. These strategies demonstrate that the largest source of immediately available cost-effective "new" energy is the energy we would otherwise waste every day. In the future, LM plans to increase the overall fuel economy of its fleet by continually working with GSA to purchase smaller vehicles, plug-in hybrid vehicles, or other advanced-technology vehicles when they become available.

An LM employee refuels a fleet vehicle with E85 motor fuel in Grand Junction, Colorado.

In the meantime, LM's fleet of 43 vehicles includes 24 that use E85 fuel, which is a blended fuel mixture of 85 percent ethanol and 15 percent unleaded gasoline. The 15 percent gasoline content in E85 enables flex-fuel vehicles to operate normally under cold conditions. E85 fuel is readily available near the Grand Junction, Colorado, LM office, making it a perfect fuel for the many trips LM staff make to access sites in the western-states region. In FY 2008, LM increased its E85 usage by 86 percent compared to FY 2007, exceeding the EO 13423 requirement of increasing non-petroleum-fuel consumption by 10 percent annually, and demonstrating leadership in wise use of limited resources without jeopardizing the LM mission.

Goal 2

Transfer of Pinellas Plant Records

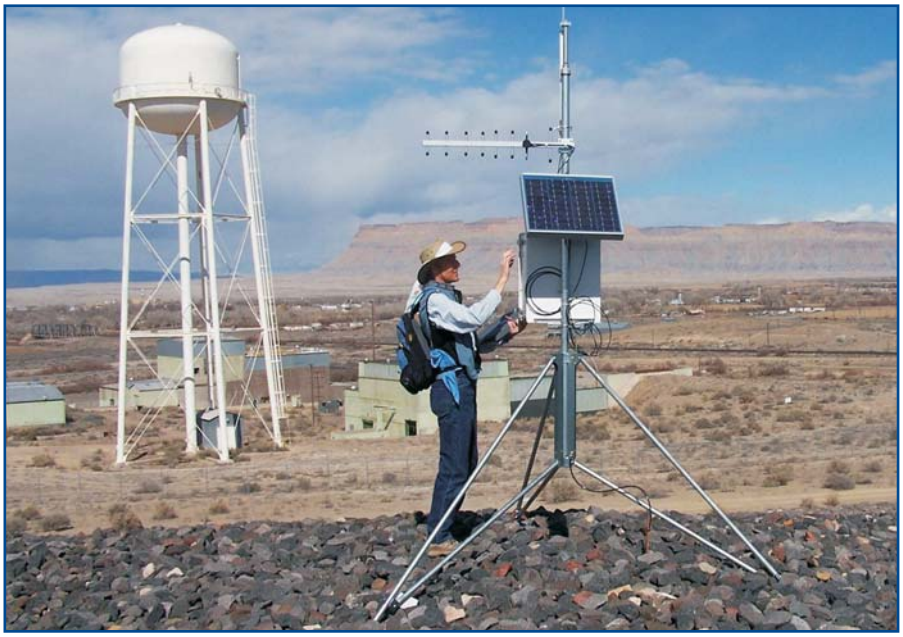
In October 2008, the National Nuclear Security Agency Service Center transferred custody of over 1,700 cubic feet of records from the Pinellas Plant, located in Largo, Florida, to LM. The Pinellas Plant was formerly part of the nuclear weapons complex. Prior to the transfer, these records had been stored at the Atlanta Federal Records Center.

Responsibility for responding to records requests to support Pinellas Plant Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act claims also transferred to LM.

Goal 2

SOARS Facilitates Data Collection at Remote Sites

Systems Operation and Analysis at Remote Sites (SOARS) was established in 2006 to improve data collection at LM sites. Many LM sites are in remote locations and collecting data by regular field visits can be costly. This project established the feasibility of collecting data remotely and transmitting to LM servers daily. Well pumps are also controlled remotely through SOARS. This remote data collection improves safety by reducing the number of miles that LM employees and contractors need to drive. Another advantage is that data are available immediately, improving the ability to diagnose problems, make timely repairs, and expedite corrective actions. All data collection and graphing are done automatically using a powerful post-processing program to plot data and make calculations, producing real-time graphs available to all project scientists and managers across the LM network.



Telemetry unit at Green River, Utah, site.

SOARS systems have been installed at 16 LM sites in 9 states. SOARS is powered using 62 solar panels and 26 connections to power lines. Data are collected on 90 field dataloggers. Field site communication is accomplished using 82 radios. Approximately 460 instruments are used to measure flow rate, water level, in-line pressure, pH, oxidation-reduction potential, conductivity, turbidity, unsaturated-zone moisture, wind speed and direction, relative humidity, solar radiation, rainfall, and water infiltration rate. About 150,000 data values are transmitted daily through 13 cell modems and 6 land lines and stored on a secure LM server. A powerful post-processing program is used to plot data and make calculations.

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 1

Large Construction Projects Support Rocky Flats Long-Term Mission

The Rocky Flats site conducted extensive improvements to three areas at the site during the fourth quarter of 2008 and LM currently has several projects underway. Groundwater collection and treatment capabilities for the Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System are being enhanced. Dams at six former retention ponds are being breached as part of a long-term project to return the streams to a more natural condition. Work is being done to preserve existing wetlands and habitat, as well as to reduce long-term maintenance and management requirements. Drain installation, filling, and grading being done to improve slope stability at the Original Landfill is also in progress.

Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System (SPPTS)

The SPPTS collects and treats groundwater contamination from uranium and nitrate leakage from the former solar evaporation ponds used to store and evaporate liquid process wastes during Rocky Flats Plant operations. These leaks created a plume of groundwater contaminated with nitrate and uranium.

The system intercepts and collects contaminated groundwater as it flows downgradient toward North Walnut Creek and routes the water through two treatment cells. Treated water is then discharged to a subsurface discharge gallery.

Although the original design anticipated that some groundwater would not be captured by the collection system, analytical data collected over the past several years indicated that higher than expected contamination levels were entering the discharge gallery without treatment. In order to address these elevated levels, Legacy Management initiated a four-phase project to capture and treat more groundwater and improve the performance of the treatment media.

LM recently completed the first phase of the project by installing a collection sump to capture more groundwater before it entered the discharge gallery, and installing new water transport infrastructure to move the collected water back upgradient to the treatment cells and route treated water to the discharge gallery. By utilizing existing piping from an obsolete system that had been left in place at closure and installing a solar powered pump, this phase of the project was completed with minimal impact to the environment.

Monitoring results to date indicate that the volume of water and concentrations of contaminants entering the treatment system have approximately doubled compared to the levels prior to these modifications.

The project's second phase, which is currently underway and scheduled to be completed in March 2009, will involve installing a new treatment

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An LM crew works on the solar powered pump system at the Solar Ponds Plume Treatment System.

Collection sump installation at the SPPTS.

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Large Construction Projects Support Rocky Flats Long-Term Mission

cell upstream of the current cells. It is planned to contain zero-valent iron media to remove uranium from the groundwater before the water enters the second cell and undergoes nitrate treatment. Currently the untreated water first enters the nitrate treatment cell, which contains a sawdust based media (with some zero-valent iron content) that treats the nitrate via bioremediation, then flows into the cell containing the zero-valent iron. This results in the sawdust media becoming contaminated with uranium over time, thereby requiring special disposal. By removing the uranium at the beginning of the treatment process the site will be able to dispose of the second cell's nitrate-treating media as on-site mulch or at a sanitary landfill.

In the third phase of the project, LM will evaluate different nitrate-treating media to find the most efficient and cost effective, and will implement the selected media in phase four.

Dam Breach Project

During the years the Rocky Flats Plant was in operation, Rocky Flats constructed and maintained 12 dams and the associated ponds for a variety of purposes. During site closure, contaminated sediments were found in a few ponds, which were then drained and the contaminated sediment removed. These ponds are not required by the final remedy, and an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact that evaluated breaching the dams for ponds A-1 and A-2 on North Walnut Creek and B-1, B-2, B-3, and B-4 on South Walnut Creek was completed. The breaching will restore the hydrologic regime in sections of North and South Walnut Creeks to a more normal, flow-through system. It also eliminates ongoing monitoring and maintenance requirements, while preserving existing wetlands and habitat.

Legacy Management began the dam breach project in September 2008. The dams are breached by constructing notches with adjustable stoplog structures, constructed of wooden timbers installed in a steel frame anchored to a concrete runoff wall, that allow water to flow through while still maintaining the wetland areas upstream of the notches. The stoplogs may be adjusted as needed, depending on site operations.

A view of the A-2 pond dam prior to breaching activities.

An excavator places large stone riprap for erosion control prior to installing the stoplog structure during the dam breaching project.

Once completed, stream flows will ultimately be routed through the notched structures, instead of being diverted around the existing ponds through bypass pipes, as currently occurs. The bypass pipelines will remain in place after project completion.

Erosion controls are installed prior to the dam notching at each location. Each dam is notched and the stoplog structure installed, allowing unmanaged flow of water through the stoplogs and over the top when water levels are higher.

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Large Construction Projects Support Rocky Flats Long-Term Mission

An excavator starts cutting the notch in a dam.

Excavating the notch and installing the stoplog structures involves a minimal amount of dredging and filling in the wetlands adjacent to both sides of the dams. Grouted riprap is used above and below the stoplog structures to prevent erosion.

The wetland areas are being re-established in situ. As each dam is completed, the areas are reseeded using native wetland and upland species appropriate to the specific location and final erosion controls are installed.

Four of the six dams are scheduled to be breached by the end of December, 2008, and the entire project is expected to be completed in March 2009.

Original Landfill Slope Stabilization

The Rocky Flats Original Landfill (OLF) was a garbage dump on a relatively steep hillside that was used from the time the Rocky Flats Plant was built in the early 1950s until 1969. Although the OLF was primarily a disposal site for construction debris and trash, some wastes contaminated with depleted uranium were placed in the landfill during its operation. During the Rocky Flats cleanup project in 2005 several depleted uranium hotspots were removed and the OLF was closed by cutting, filling, and grading the uneven surface and constructing a two-foot thick soil cover of diversion berm as well as perimeter channel features to control stormwater run on and run off.

Conditions that warranted repair and triggered further investigation were found at the OLF during inspections in 2007. Localized slumping and settling of the OLF cover, several intermittent and one continuous groundwater seep on the cover, ponding in the diversion berm channels from precipitation and snowmelt runoff, and portions of the diversion berms that did not meet the minimum required height were all found.

A geotechnical investigation was conducted to determine the mechanism of the localized slumping and settling, approaches to repair the problem, and the possible effects of seeps and ponding on the stability of the OLF. The investigation was completed in June 2008, and concluded that these localized items did not impact the overall long-term stability of the OLF and could be addressed by minor regrading of the diversion berm channels, extension of existing rock drains in the cover, and filling and regrading the west perimeter channel.

The perimeter channels' depth and size were much greater than the design drain capacity required, so regrading provided significantly better slope stability. Approximately 3,200 tons of fill was placed and graded to achieve the design goals.

Diversion berm drainage areas were also re-examined and new modeling showed lower diversion berm heights would be adequate to convey the 100-year, 24-hour precipitation event, which is a design criterion for the berms. This approach minimized the impact to established vegetation because it did not require wholesale regrading or major excavations below the two-foot cover.

Repair work began in summer 2008 and was completed in November 2008.

Goal 5

LM's Joint Environmental Management System

Multiple directives have mandated that LM achieve specific, sustainable environmental goals over the next several years. Since LM employees and contractor employees work toward the same goal, activities to protect the environment are best performed as a joint effort. LM and the contractor have formed a network of people to implement the Environmental Management System (EMS). The support of all employees is essential in order for the EMS to function properly. The EMS network has developed nine programs, shown in the figure below, with teams to concentrate on specific areas to ensure the mandated goals are achieved.

Environmental Sustainability Goals that the LM EMS Must Achieve in Upcoming Years*

Environmental Sustainability Program	Goal
Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gases	– Reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions by 3% annually through the end of FY 2015, or 30% by the end of the FY 2015.
Renewable Energy	– Increase the amount of renewable energy used to 3% in FYs 2007–2009, 5% in FYs 2010–2012, and 7.5% in FY 2013.
Water Conservation	– Reduce potable water use by 2% annually through the end of FY 2015, or 16% by the end of FY 2015.
Environmentally Preferable Purchasing	– Acquire biobased, energy-efficient, water-efficient, recycled-content, and otherwise environmentally preferable products, including paper of at least 30% recycled content.
Waste Minimization and Pollution Prevention	– Reduce the quantity of toxic and hazardous chemicals and materials acquired, used, or disposed of. – Reduce the quantity of solid waste. – Maintain cost-effective waste prevention and recycling programs with a recycling rate of 35%.
Sustainable Buildings	– Ensure that any new construction and major renovation of agency buildings comply with the EPA *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings.* – Incorporate the sustainable practices described in the guiding principles into 15% of the existing buildings by the end of FY 2015.
Vehicle and Fuel Use	– Reduce petroleum use in fleet vehicles by 2% annually through FY 2015. – Increase the use of alternative fuel by 10% annually. – Increase the purchase of alternative-fuel, hybrid, and plug-in hybrid vehicles when commercially available.
Electronics Stewardship	– Purchase electronic products such that 95% meet Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool "silver" or "gold" standards. – Enable ENERGY STAR features on 100% of computers and monitors. – Extend the useful life of electronic equipment to 4 years. – Reuse, donate, sell, or recycle 100% of obsolete electronic equipment.
Land Stewardship	– There are no Federally mandated numerical land-stewardship goals. However, LM will strive to improve conditions on a landscape-ecosystem level that is consistent with pertinent historical ecosystems for sites where ecosystems have been lost over time due to DOE actions.

*Source: EO 13423, DOE O 430.2B, DOE O 450.1A, DOE TEAM Initiative, and Energy Policy Act of 2005

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LM's Joint Environmental Management System

To achieve these mandated goals, each team develops yearly goals to focus their energies. The table below identifies the yearly goals for FY 2008, which just ended, and LM's achievements toward those goals (as reported in the contractor's Performance Assurance Summary for July 1, 2008, through September 30, 2008). LM did an outstanding job.

Summary of FY 2008 EMS Goals, Initiatives, and Achievements

Goals	Achievements	Status
1. Reduce the use of copier/printer paper at LM sites by 5 percent per employee.	Paper use in FY 2008 was reduced by 32 percent per employee from FY 2007 consumption.	Excellent
2. Reduce travel to LM sites by 5 percent (actual travel compared to budgeted travel).	Through FY 2008, actual travel costs were approximately 23 percent less than budgeted travel costs. As a result, fuel and energy use related to air travel, rental cars, and hotels were reduced.	Excellent
3. Enroll one additional LM site in a renewable energy program.	The enrollment of the Mound, Ohio, site in a renewable energy program was completed on September 24, 2008. Approximately 7.5 percent of Mound's electrical power is renewable energy provided from the local utility green power program.	Excellent
4. Increase renewable energy use at two LM sites by 5 percent.	• Purchases of renewable energy from utility green power programs at the Fernald, Ohio, site were increased by over 400 percent in July 2008. Approximately 33 percent of Fernald's electrical power is renewable energy from Duke Energy's green power program, which includes wind, solar, and low-head hydro power among its power sources. • Heating and cooling energy at the Fernald Preserve Visitors Center, which opened in July 2008, is from on-site installed geothermal energy. • Purchases of utility-supplied green power at the Monticello, Utah, site were increased by 100 percent in September 2008. Approximately 18 percent of Monticello's electrical power is renewable energy from Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association's green power programs which include wind generation, small hydroelectric projects, and biomass production.	Excellent
5. Use two additional green products at any LM site.	At the onset of FY 2008, this EMS goal was established to promote Environmentally Preferable Purchasing toward sound stewardship across the LM complex. With continued focus on green alternatives, there are already more than two green products in use. Three recognized products that meet this goal illustrate the breadth of the effort: • Green furnishings at the Fernald Preserve Visitors Center. • Kubota-model diesel mower. • Ricoh MPC 3000 copier on the EcoLogo list.	Excellent
6. Study the feasibility of installing additional solar-powered equipment at LM sites.	The Tuba City, Arizona, site is installing a parabolic-mirror solar-heating system, estimated to be completed in late FY 2008 or early FY 2009. A draft *Renewable Energy FY 2009 Site Prioritization and Feasibility Evaluation* outline was prepared and distributed to the Renewable Energy Program Team for review on September 24, 2008. This outline provides a proposed rationale for selecting the LM sites to be evaluated for installation of a renewable energy project, the feasibility evaluation approach, and the table of contents for the evaluation reports. The evaluations are required to meet the requirements of DOE O 430.2B, *Departmental Energy, Renewable Energy and Transportation Management,* which requires sites to meet DOE renewable energy goals by installing on-site renewable energy projects to the fullest extent feasible.	Excellent
7. Study feasibility of reuse/regeneration of the ion-exchange resin at the Fernald site's Converted Advanced Wastewater Treatment Facility.	Information about ion-exchange resin has been submitted to the DOE materials-exchange website for inclusion in future updates.	Excellent
8. Study feasibility of changing the vehicles currently in the LM General Services Administration vehicle fleet to more fuel-efficient models.	Four LM fleet vehicles (one at Fernald, Ohio, and three at Grand Junction, Colorado) were replaced during FY 2008. Three of these replacement vehicles are E85 fuel capable and have a fuel mpg rating approximately 25 percent higher than the vehicle replaced. The fourth replacement vehicle was a 1-ton passenger truck replacing a 1-ton passenger truck and is not rated. An electric golf cart was purchased for the Pinellas site to conduct field work.	Excellent

Some of LM's recent achievements under programs such as Sustainable Buildings and Energy are highlighted in LM articles of this newsletter. As part of LM's efforts to continuously evaluate and improve the EMS, FY 2009 will bring some changes: a new Environmental Health and Safety Policy is being drafted, training on Environmentally Preferred Purchasing and Vehicle and Fuel Usage are in the works, and the LM EMS webpage is being revised to include more information on the structure of the LM EMS, goals, regulatory drivers, the activities of the program teams, and numerous links to more information.

Goal 1

LM Closing in on LEHR Cleanup

Between 1958 and 1988, DOE-sponsored research at the Laboratory for Energy-Related Health Research (LEHR) at the University of California, Davis (UC Davis), campus generated radiological and hazardous waste that was disposed of onsite. Some of this waste contaminated soil and groundwater, which DOE began investigating in 1988. In 1994 the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency designated LEHR as a Superfund cleanup site and DOE started cleanup work at the site in 1996.

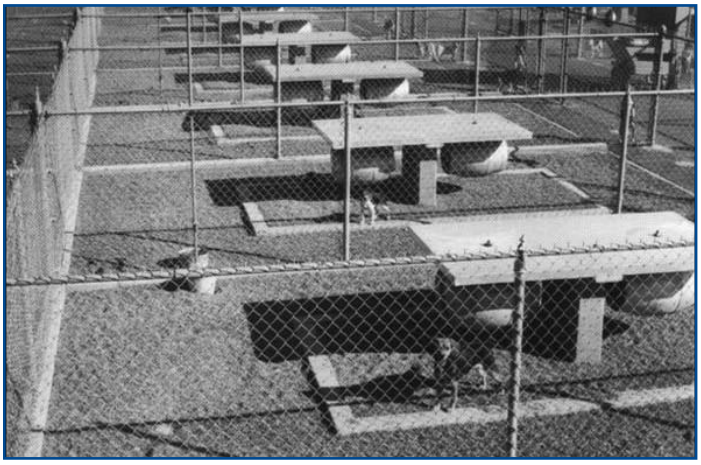
Investigation and analysis of the contaminants in DOE areas provided data to prepare a detailed evaluation of remedial alternatives to complete the cleanup. Under a Federal Facilities agreement, UC Davis and DOE are responsible for completing the environmental cleanup at LEHR.

LM released the proposed plan for the final environmental cleanup of the DOE areas of LEHR at UC Davis for public review and comment on October 15, 2008. The proposed plan summarizes the remedial alternatives and identifies DOE's preferred alternative. The final remedial alternative will be determined after consideration of public input and in consultation with Federal and California state regulators. The proposed plan addressed only the soil cleanup in six DOE areas; UC Davis will issue a separate proposed plan for groundwater and other disposal units on the site in the future.

LM conducted a 30-day public comment period for the proposed plan following its release to provide the public an opportunity to review the plan and send written comments to DOE.

The public was also given the opportunity to give verbal and written comments on the plan at a public meeting held October 23, 2008, at the Davis Veterans Memorial Center in Davis, California. At the meeting, LM representatives discussed the site's background, summarized the proposed plan, answered questions, and accepted comments.

The next step in the regulatory completion process for the LEHR cleanup is the development and approval of the final Record of Decision (ROD) for the LEHR site. LM is scheduled to deliver a draft ROD to the regulators in late February 2009.



A view of the Western Dog Pens during laboratory operations.

The Western Dog Pens following remediation.

Aerial view of LEHR circa 1970.

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Fernald Preserve Visitors Center Dedicated by Deputy Secretary

educators, and they are becoming important learning tools for elementary and secondary schools in the tri-state area of southwest Ohio, southeast Indiana, and northern Kentucky. The Visitors Center not only houses educational exhibits and classroom space, but it also gives visitors an opportunity to learn about sustainable buildings and identify ways to help reduce their impact on the environment.

Jane Powell, fifth from the left, guides visitors through the exhibit area at the new Fernald Preserve Visitors Center.

From left to right Nan Cahall, staff member for U.S. Senator George Voinovich; Jean Schmidt, U.S. Representative; Jeffrey Kupfer, Acting Deputy Secretary of Energy; Michael Davis, Policy Advisor, Office of the Under Secretary; Jane Powell, Fernald Preserve Site Manager; Lisa Crawford, local citizen; Graham Mitchell, President, Fernald Community Alliance.

Goal 1

Environmental Justice 2009 Conference Issues Call for Presentations

The year 2009 marks the 15th anniversary of Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*. This executive order gave the promise of integrating environmental justice into agency policies, programs, and activities with the intent of improving the quality of life in minority, low-income, and tribal communities.

The year 2009 will also mark the third annual State of Environmental Justice in America Conference. For the past two years, the conference has brought together individuals from a wide variety of interests and featured a spirited exchange of ideas about environmental justice's past, present, and future.

The conference planners issued a call for presentations in November 2008. Interested parties were invited to submit a short abstract that described a paper or individual or panel presentation related to the current state of environmental justice. Abstracts were due by December 15, 2008. Those selected to make presentations will be contacted by the panel in March.

The State of Environmental Justice in America 2009 Conference will be held May 27 through 29, 2009, in Arlington, Virginia. Additional information can be found at http://www.LM.doe.gov/env_justice/ejamerica2009_conference.htm.

Goal 1

DOE Issues Environmental Justice Five-Year Implementation Plan

DOE has issued its draft *Environmental Justice Five-Year Implementation Plan* for 2009–2013. This plan establishes an ambitious agenda that will guide DOE's environmental justice activities for the next five years and sets forth an aggressive set of activities required to meet the environmental justice demands that are spelled out in Presidential Executive Order 12898 and DOE's *Environmental Justice Strategy*. This implementation plan is the initial attempt to prepare a strategy that will support DOE goals and aspirations going forward. With this plan in place, the next five years should be the most productive, creative, and exciting for environmental justice in DOE and in America. The plan will be posted on LM's website when it is finalized.

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.

LM Public Document(s) Request Form