



FRIDAY MAILING

10/10/97

INCLUDED IN THIS MAILING ARE:

- Letter from Jim Bierer to Jim Saric (Re: Supplemental Environmental Projects)
- Ohio EPA Solid Waste Report
- Draft Minutes from the September 20, 1997, Fernald Citizens Advisory Board Meeting
Please note: If you have any comments or changes to these minutes please let the office know by October 24, 1997.
- Fernald Monthly Progress Summary
- Summary of the Fernald Monthly Progress Summary
- Newsclippings

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

- FERNALD CLEANUP PROGRESS BRIEFING:** The Cleanup Progress Briefing will be held Tuesday, October 14, 1997, at 6:00 p.m. The Briefing will consist of a tour of the Operable Units. The tour will meet at the Alpha Building, Classroom B. Stakeholders will be mailed Access Forms in order to obtain a visitors badge. Because the meeting will consist of a tour, it is requested that you be on time.
- WASTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE:** The Waste Management Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board will meet on Monday, October 20, 1997, at 7:00 p.m. in the Jamtek Building, 10845 Hamilton-Cleves Highway.

QUESTIONS:

Please call John at 556-0114 or Doug at 648-6478 with questions or concerns.
You may also fax or e-mail us at:

John	Fax: 281-3331	E-Mail: john.applegate@law.uc.edu
Doug	Fax: 648-3629	E-Mail: djsarno@aol.com



September 25, 1997

Chair
John S. Applegate

Vice Chair
James C. Bierer

Members
Marvin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Pamela Dunn
Constance Fox, M.D.
Darryl D. Huff
Dan McElroy
Warren E. Strunk
Robert G. Tabor
Dr. Thomas E. Wagner
Dr. Gene E. Willeke

Ex Officio
L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jablonowski
Graham Mitchell

Jim Saric
US EPA
Region V
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604-3590

Dear Jim:

The Natural and Cultural Resources Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board has reviewed the Supplemental Environmental Projects recommended by EPA as part of the OU4 dispute resolution. In general, the committee finds that the descriptions of the projects are vague and do not contain essential information, such as detailed cost estimates and details on how the projects would be performed. Based on the limited information we were presented, the committee makes the following recommendations:

1. Project 1 does not offer any substantial contribution to the Fernald site or to the community. The area surrounding the site already contains significant greenspace. The acquisition of additional off-site land for this purpose is not in the community's interest. We strongly oppose this option.
2. The committee does not feel that Projects 2 and 3 are bona fide supplemental environmental projects. These activities should be conducted anyway as a matter of course in the resource restoration process at the Fernald site.
3. Projects 4 and 5 are in close alignment with the philosophy of the original Citizens Advisory Board recommendations by removing materials from the site and limiting material that is placed in the on-site disposal facility. We strongly concur with these projects.
4. Recycling and reuse are of paramount important to the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board. Considering this, we would like to take this opportunity to encourage the EPA to look for recycling and reuse opportunities at the site and to consider new and alternative technologies whenever possible. We would prefer to see the vast majority of SEP moneys go to such projects.
5. One of the biggest successes at Fernald has been the reinterment of Native American remains. The committee feels that additional sites at Fernald could be offered for such reinterments and that this possibility should be considered as another option for SEP moneys.

The Natural and Cultural Resources Committee hopes that you will consider these recommendations for these Supplemental Environmental Projects and in future activities at the site.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jim Bierer". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Jim Bierer
Chair, Natural and Cultural Resources Committee

DIRECT ADDRESS:

300 WaterMark Drive
Columbus, OH 43215-1099

TELE: (614) 644-3020 FAX: (614) 644-2329

MAILING ADDRESS:

P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, OH 43216-1049

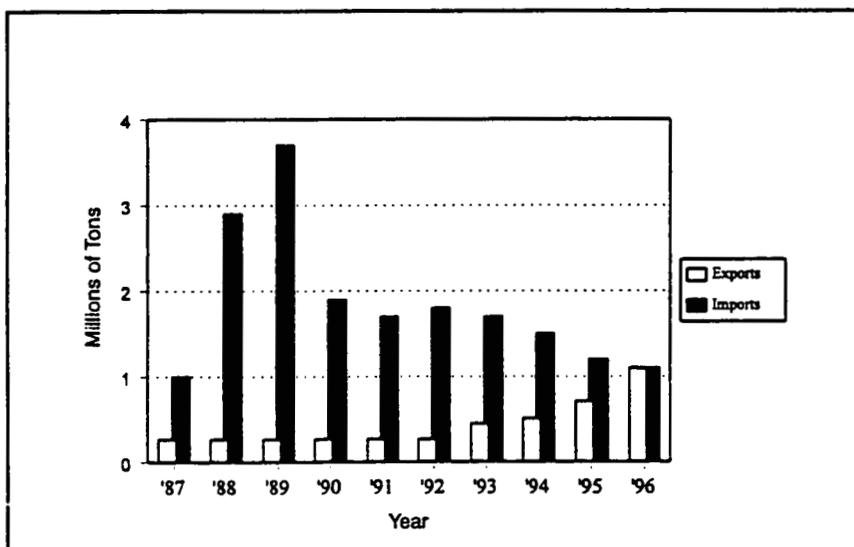
Contact: Nancy Whetstone

Date: September 11, 1997

Amount of Out-of-State Waste Continues to Decline in Ohio

Out-of-state waste disposal in Ohio decreased by 13 percent in 1996. The trend of decreasing out-of-state waste imports that started in 1990 continued this past year according to an Ohio EPA report on 1996 solid waste data released today. The greatest amount of solid waste is imported from Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

The *Ohio Solid Waste Facility Data Report* is compiled annually to track Ohio's solid waste management trends. The report also includes statistics on all currently



Comparison of Ohio solid waste imports and exports. Export figures for 1987-1992 are estimates.

operating landfills in Ohio, the amount of in-state and out-of-state waste disposed in 1996, and the amount of waste being recycled by licensed solid waste facilities. The data included in the report was collected from owners and operators of solid waste facilities, the Ohio Department of Natural Resources and Ohio EPA records.

Solid Waste Imports to

Ohio

Disposal of total solid waste increased by 890,000 tons in 1996 to nearly 19,700,000 tons. Of the total solid waste disposed in Ohio in 1996, only six percent was imported from out-of-state. A closer look at that six percent shows that:

- just over half of this imported waste came from neighboring counties of Ohio's bordering states; and
- the remainder of this imported waste came from New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and 27 other states.

-more-

George V. Voinovich, Governor
Nancy P. Hollister, Lt. Governor
Donald R. Schregardus, Director

This decline in out-of-state waste imports may only be temporary. The potential exists for large amounts of out-of-state waste to flow into Ohio and other states over the next several years due to the scheduled closing of Fresh Kills Landfill in New York. This landfill, the largest in the country, is scheduled to close in the next two or three years.

Ohio has been and continues to be concerned that nearly half of its imported waste is hauled into the state from hundreds of miles away.

Solid Waste Exports from Ohio

For the first year since Ohio EPA began collecting data, the report reflects that Ohio exported more solid waste in 1996 than it imported. However, this difference between exports and imports is small; only 31,461 tons.

The report indicates that it is unclear if the increase in Ohio solid waste exports represents:

1. an actual increase in exports;
2. better access to data (As of 1996, all of Ohio's neighboring states now have annual landfill reporting requirements.); or
3. a combination of factors 1 and 2.

According to Barbara Brdicka, Chief, Ohio EPA Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management, "An exchange of waste between neighboring states is common and not a concern."

Solid Waste Landfill Capacity

Ohio's landfill disposal capacity has increased from 13.2 years in 1995 to 18.4 years in 1996. Eighty-two percent of this increase can be attributed to large expansions at four landfills. Also, from 1990 to 1996, existing disposal capacity in Ohio more than doubled while the number of operating landfills continued to decline.

For several years, the availability of landfill space has been shifting from many, small local landfills to fewer, larger regional landfills. These changes are in large part a result of increased costs associated with more stringent siting and design requirements for landfills in Ohio.

General Disposal Facilities

The number of landfills, incinerators and transfer facilities declined from 137 to 134 in 1996. There were 463 registered compost facilities and 54 transfer stations at the end of 1996. Eighty-eight percent of the compost facilities are authorized to compost only yard waste.

-more-

SOLID WASTE REPORT
PAGE 3 of 3
SEPTEMBER 11, 1997

The amount of solid waste incinerated in Ohio has steadily declined from the high of 1.35 million tons in 1992 to 239,000 tons in 1996. The steep decline in the past couple of years is because several, large publicly-operated incinerators closed.

Recycling

In 1996, 58 percent of Ohio's population had access to curbside recycling and almost 50 percent of the households with access participated in recycling programs according to the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. A total of 8,465,000 tons of solid waste was recycled or reduced in 1995 (the last year for which this information has been compiled). In the residential sector, a total of 296 curbside recycling programs and 2,479 additional recycling opportunities, including household hazardous waste drop-offs, were reported by local solid waste management districts.

For a copy of the report, please send a check for \$6.70 (includes postage) made payable to "Treasurer, State of Ohio" to Ohio EPA, Fiscal Administration, Attn.: Vicki Galilei, P.O. Box 1049, Columbus, OH 43216-1049. Write "1997 Ohio Solid Waste Facility Data Report" on the memo line of the check. Copies can be picked up for \$3.70 at Ohio EPA's Solid Waste Division, 2305 Westbrooke Drive, Building C, Columbus, OH 43228.



Chair
John S. Applegate

Vice Chair
James C. Bierer

Members
Marvin W. Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Pamela Dunn
Constance Fox, M.D.
Darryl D. Huff
Dan McElroy
Warren E. Strunk
Robert G. Tabor
Dr. Thomas E. Wagner
Dr. Gene E. Willeke

Ex Officio
L. French Bell
Jack Craig
Gene Jablonowski
Graham Mitchell

Draft Minutes from the September 20, 1997 Meeting

The Fernald Citizens Advisory Board met from 10:05 a.m. until 1:12 p.m. on Saturday, September 20, 1997, at the Alpha Building, 10967 Hamilton-Cleves Highway, Harrison, Ohio. The meeting was advertised in local papers and open to the public.

Members Present:

John Applegate
French Bell
Jim Bierer
Marvin Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Constance Fox
Gene Jablonowski
Darryl Huff
Graham Mitchell
Robert Tabor
Thomas Rentschler

Members Absent:

Dan McElroy
Warren Strunk
Jack Craig
Pam Dunn
Thomas Wagner
Gene Willeke

Designated Federal Official Present: Ken Morgan

Staff Present:

Tereza Marks
Crystal Sarno
Douglas Sarno

About 5 spectators also attended the meeting, including members of the public and representatives from DOE and Fluor Daniel Fernald.

7

1. Call to Order

Vice Chair James Bierer called the meeting to order at 10:05 a.m.

2. Announcements and New Business

Bierer introduced Jennifer Jones from the Center for Environmental Communication Studies at the University of Cincinnati. Jones asked the Citizens Advisory Board members that attended the pilot workshop for the National Dialogue held three weeks ago in Knoxville, Tennessee, to provide input for a report to DOE. The final workshop report will be completed on September 30, 1997. She expressed the opinion that Fernald's input to the report was important since communication between groups at Fernald was far ahead of other sites.

Doug Sarno asked if the Citizens Advisory Board should take action on the National Dialogue. Lisa Crawford stated that she thought the Citizens Advisory Board should encourage DOE to listen to feedback and reports from the National Dialogue. Some members of the Board were concerned that Secretary Pena's administration might not be receptive to information provided by the National Dialogue or that DOE might not wish to continue funding the program because the National Dialogue was initiated under the Grumbly/O'Leary leadership at DOE.

Bierer suggested that comments from the Citizens Advisory Board would add value to the National Dialogue. He would like the full Board to review the final report on the pilot workshop.

Bierer announced that the minutes from the July meeting would be in the next week's Friday mailing.

Graham Mitchell noted that the reinterment of Native American remains was a major issue at the pilot workshop for the National Dialogue. Many Native American remains are currently stored in universities and museums. Mitchell feels that DOE could provide land for these remains to be reburied, as was successfully done at Fernald. Sue Walpole commented that Fernald keeps track of reburial issues at DOE sites.

3. Committee Reports

Monitoring and Recycling Committee

Doug Sarno provided the update on behalf of Pam Dunn, Committee Chair. While the committee has not met since the last CAB meeting, it continues to track site monitoring activities.

Natural Resources Committee

Committee Chair Jim Bierer said that the Committee had requested and was granted an extension of the comment period on the Supplemental Environmental Projects. The period has been extended until October 3, 1997. The next meeting of the committee will be on September 23, 1997, to discuss the Supplemental Environmental Projects. A second meeting is planned to study the Natural Resource Monitoring Plan.

Transportation Committee

Sarno provided the update on behalf of Tom Wagner, Committee Chair. The committee is still committed to intermodal transport of wastes, but wastes will not be able to go through the North Las Vegas transfer station due to public objection.

Waste Management

Doug Sarno provided the update on behalf of Gene Willeke, Committee Chair. The committee has been very busy. Willeke has been instrumental in the consideration of microencapsulation as an alternative to cementation for Silo 3 wastes. The committee traveled to Brookhaven National Laboratory on July 16, 1997, to observe the microencapsulation technology. Microencapsulation appears to be a simple and clean process. Sarno feels that Fernald will be able to get bids on this process.

Crawford commented that the FRESH meeting on September 25, 1997, would include an hour and a half presentation on microencapsulation by experts from Envirocare and Brookhaven. She invited interested members of the Citizens Advisory Board to attend this meeting. Sarno explained that microencapsulation is not a new process but has not really been applied to hazardous wastes. Commercial equipment is readily available.

The Waste Management Committee met on September 16, 1997, to discuss the Silos decision and upcoming events. An RFP for Silo 3 is at DOE headquarters now and will then be released for public review. The committee will provide input into the RFP. There will be a Commerce Business Daily announcement for Silos 1 and 2 which the committee will also review. The committee will have a teleconference on Monday, September 22, 1997, to review the CBD. Sarno also pointed out that the committee will need to consider new plans to build interim storage for the Silos' wastes. There is no detailed information on plans for this now. While there are many advantages of such an approach, the committee is concerned that this may take away the incentive to clean up the silo wastes quickly.

Bierer notified the Citizens Advisory Board members that the DOE Community Meeting on October 14, 1997, will contain a tour of the on-site disposal cell.

Efficiency Committee

Bob Tabor, Committee Chair, announced that the Efficiency Committee had its initial meeting in July to outline the scope and direction of the committee. The next meeting is planned for September 27, 1997. DOE, EPA, OEPA and Fluor Daniel Fernald all attended the initial meeting. The committee will be looking at the distinction between remediation funds and overhead funds. They need to look at what is driving the funds and the justification for the expense. Bob Tabor distributed a letter to Jack Craig, commenting on the budget priorities for Fernald and the Ohio Field Office, for review by Board members.

In reviewing these priorities lists, the committee came to the conclusion that the remediation projects were in the correct order but that there were large numbers of overhead projects which would need to be completed before remediation could begin. The committee does not believe the 1995 recommendations of the Citizens Advisory Board.

Sarno asked for recommendations on changes to the letter presented to the group by Tabor. It was suggested that the phrase "This is too high" be punctuated by an exclamation point. It was also suggested that the letter go to the Ohio Field Office and be that a copy be sent to Jack Craig. Rentschler proposed that a cover letter be provided to each person to whom the letter is sent to explain why they were receiving the letter. Crawford made a

motion that the letter be accepted with these changes. It was passed unanimously. The last sentence was amended to include the phrase "...this is an urgent matter."

Connie Fox wondered if the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board should be working with other CABs to set a priorities list. Sarno stated that it would probably come about as a result of the National Dialogue.

In order to appear to DOE as one voice, Bierer felt that better communication was necessary between the CABs and suggested a letter to the Chairs of other groups or a summary of activities be exchanged. Gene Jablonowski suggested a yearly meeting of the CABs.

Mitchell said that we should watch DOE headquarters very carefully since they were causing numerous delays. He reported that the Ohio Field Office still does not have a manager and the ARASA contract has still not been awarded. If the decision is not made by October 1, 1997, DOE will miss its deadline by three months. He said that DOE would also lose one million dollars if the Ohio Field Office contract with Envirocare is not signed by the deadline. Bob Tabor suggested that his committee send a letter to DOE. Crawford suggested that members visit headquarters.

Sarno commented that Fernald is unique in that many of the cleanup decisions have already been made, so now work can actually begin. He stated that we need to get DOE to focus in earnest on the cleanup work.

Fox suggested that we notify our Congressmen, and perhaps even the President, of the situation. Tom Rentschler expressed concern that the Citizens Advisory Board was no longer having an impact on DOE actions. He stated that he did not believe that he would be able to stay on the Board.

Sarno asked Mitchell to provide him with a list of the problems with DOE Headquarters and how each problem is impacting the site. Bob Tabor suggested that workers at the site be able to add additional problems to the list.

John Applegate suggested that a letter be drafted on these issues and sent to Secretary Pena and Assistant Secretary Alm. Many members thought other government officials should be made aware of the situation. Tabor suggested that the letter be followed up with phone calls and/or visits. Applegate said he would contact Alm.

It was suggested that the letter recall what the Board has achieved and what goals still need attention and that the letter be sent to Pena and Congress. The letter will indicate the fact that it was voted on unanimously and Applegate is signing on behalf of all members of the Citizens Advisory Board.

Rentschler suggested that the letter be issued to the media. Crawford said FRESH would do a follow up letter.

CRO Meeting

Daryl Huff discussed the events of the last Community Reuse Organization meeting. Several members have resigned, but CRO has appointed a few new members. CRO's grant has been approved and they have hired Kurt Paddock as a consultant to the group. He will officially begin on Wednesday, September 24, 1997, and will have his offices co-located with the Citizens Advisory Board in the Jamtek Building.

ATSDR

French Bell said that ATSDR was anticipating the release of the Public Health Assessment shortly. He suggested that the ATSDR do a follow-up letter to those of the Citizens Advisory Board addressing the effect of the delayed clean up on public health. He will also try to involve the Fernald Health Advisory Committee.

4. Membership Roundtable

Applegate explained that the issues in front of the Citizens Advisory Board have changed since the organization began. The issues have moved beyond the basics and have become more technical. For example, the decision by DOE to hold a monthly meeting is a move in the correct direction. Applegate noted that the decrease in citizen involvement in these meetings is not a result of disinterest, but rather an increase in the confidence which people have about the direction of activities at Fernald. He pointed out that the many members of the Citizens Advisory Board have been involved with the site since the beginning and are more familiar with the issues than people at DOE headquarters.

One of the first things the Citizens Advisory Board members should consider is their expectations of the Board. We must also make a clear path forward on replacing vacant spots on the Board. We need to decide how we are going to recruit new members.

Since the Citizens Advisory Board has more continuity than DOE headquarters, it needs to remind DOE of the Board's original goals. A copy of the original report should be sent to DOE headquarters and to the Ohio Field Office.

Citizens Advisory Board members need to decide how much time we want to spend per month attending meetings and working on the Board. Sarno provided handouts examining the range of time that could be spent per month. One evening a month was considered to be a minimum whereas three to four evenings/month was considered to be on the high end of the range.

Members of the Board agreed that the Citizens Advisory Board is likely to be around for a long time. Because of this, the following things must be done:

- 1) Monitor the progress of the group, both its accomplishments and obstacles
- 2) Remind DOE headquarters (and others) of the Citizens Advisory Board's goals
- 3) Keep the public informed of the Board's activities
- 4) Make a "report card" to determine how well the Citizens Advisory Board's recommendations are being met

With several openings on the Board, the Citizens Advisory Board must consider how to recruit new members. Ken Morgan noted that the spirit of the board is to represent the community as a whole, so all groups must be represented. He would like to see a member from the environmental community who is not already involved in the site. Many members felt that new members should be recruited from already involved groups, because it would be difficult to learn all the issues from scratch.

Sarno discussed the membership recruitment used in the past. He pointed out that this method provides more applicants than are needed and thus, the Citizens Advisory Board will have to turn qualified individuals down. This process could lead to the perception of the Board as exclusionary. He suggested that prospective members be approached by the Citizens Advisory Board ensuring that no one would be turned down.

FERNALD MONTHLY PROGRESS SUMMARY September 1997

The following represents a summary of major accomplishments at Fernald by Operable Unit. Please contact Tisha Patton (513-648-5277) for any additional information.

OPERABLE UNIT 1 - WASTE PITS REMEDIAL ACTION PROJECT

September 1997

- **Enforceable Milestones Completed**
 - None

- **Major Work Initiated/Completed**
 - Continued onsite rail infrastructure upgrade
 - Completed Site Improvements Project September 12, 1997
 - Continued development of Transportation and Disposal Plan, a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) deliverable
 - Continued Okeana trestle construction activities
 - Initiated construction of Paddys Run bridge upgrade
 - Awarded contract for erection of locomotive maintenance building
 - Performed initial review of draft waste profile documentation for disposal of pit wastes at Envirocare
 - Continued development of Waste Management Plan
 - Awarded contract for Camp Run and Wynn Road offsite trestle upgrades

October 1997 (Anticipated)

- **Enforceable Milestones Expected to Be Completed**
 - None

- **Major Work to be Initiated/Completed**
 - Award ARASA subcontract
 - Incorporate comments and submit waste profile documentation for disposal of pit wastes at Envirocare
 - Continue onsite rail infrastructure upgrade
 - Complete draft of Transportation and Disposal Plan for initial review
 - Complete Okeana trestle upgrade
 - Complete Paddys Run trestle upgrade
 - Initiate construction of Camp Run and Wynn Road trestle upgrades
 - Continue development of Waste Management Plan
 - Mobilize locomotive maintenance building erection subcontractor

OPERABLE UNIT 2 - ON-SITE DISPOSAL FACILITY

Additional OU2 soils-related activities reported under OU5/Soils Characterization and Excavation Project.

September 1997

- **Enforceable Milestones Completed**
 - None

- Major Work Initiated/Completed
 - On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF)
 - Completed installation of Cell 1 horizontal perched groundwater monitoring well
 - Continued installation of Cell 1 compacted clay liner
 - Completed portion of Cell 2 excavation scheduled for this construction season; excavation to resume under OSDF Phase II construction
 - Leachate Conveyance System (LCS)
 - Completed installation and testing on western portion of LCS
 - Installed piping associated with Permanent Lift Station
 - Installed Manholes 1, 2, and 3
 - Haul Road/Relocated North Entrance Road
 - Installed gravel base/geotextile for Relocated North Entrance Road and portions of Haul Road
 - Continued Relocated North Entrance Road paving

October 1997 (Anticipated)

- Enforceable Milestones Expected to Be Completed
 - None
- Major Work to be Initiated/Completed
 - OSDF
 - Complete Cell 1 compacted clay liner installation
 - Initiate installation of synthetic liners and leak detection system
 - LCS
 - Complete installation of leachate lines/manholes
 - Initiate systems operability testing
 - Roads
 - Continue gravel base/geotextile installation on Haul Road; begin paving selected portions
 - Complete paving, shoulder work, and painting of Relocated North Entrance Road; open road to traffic by end of month

OPERABLE UNIT 3 - FACILITIES CLOSURE & DEMOLITION PROJECTS

September 1997

- Enforceable Milestones Completed
 - Issued Notice to Proceed to Thorium/Plant 9 D&D subcontractor September 9, 1997 (actual milestone date November 15, 1997)
- Major Work Initiated/Completed
 - Safe Shutdown
 - Completed holdup material removal from various areas in Plant 2/3, Plant 8, and Building 69
 - Completed energy isolation procedures in Buildings 69 and 32
 - Removed MAWS equipment from Plant 9 for potential reuse
 - Finished initial scope of work to move trash baler from Plant 8 to Building 68
 - D&D
 - Plant 1
 - Completed packaging of D&D waste materials for shipment to NTS
 - Boiler Plant/Water Plant
 - Continued asbestos abatement inside/outside Boiler Plant

- Sheared two trailers
- Completed transite and friable asbestos removal from Water Plant

October 1997 (Anticipated)

- Enforceable Milestones Expected to Be Completed
 - None
- Major Work to be Initiated/Completed
 - **Safe Shutdown**
 - Continue holdup material removal in Plant 2/3, Plant 6 and Plant 8
 - Complete energy isolation procedures on Buildings 78, 81, and Process Trailers
 - Commence utility disconnects on Tank Farm complex
 - Remove salvageable equipment from Building 78
 - **D&D**
 - Continue Boiler Plant/Water Plant activities
 - Asbestos abatement
 - Equipment removal from boilers
 - Demolition of pipe bridge, Building 20B, and railroad scale house
 - Thorium/Plant 9 Complex ---
 - Continue preparation of subcontractor work plans
 - Maintenance/Tank Farm Complex
 - Continue development of Implementation Plan

OPERABLE UNIT 4 - SILOS PROJECTS

September 1997

- Enforceable Milestones Completed
 - Submitted Silo 3 Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) to Agencies September 12, 1997; conditional approval received from OEPA
 - Submitted following deliverables to Agencies September 12, 1997, under the auspices of the OU4 Dispute Settlement Agreement:
 - Work Plan for Structural Steel Debris Recycling Project
 - Work Plan for Railroad Track Recycling Project

(Note: The two Work Plans listed above are Supplemental Environmental Projects required under the OU4 Dispute Resolution dated July 22, 1997; they are to be managed and implemented by OU3.)

- Major Work Initiated/Completed
 - Received conditional approval of Silo 3 ESD from OEPA
 - Discussed Draft Silo 3 ESD, expected schedule/proposed public involvement process for Draft Silo 3 Request for Proposal (RFP), and Draft Commerce Business Daily announcement for Silos 1 and 2 Multi-Tech Proof-of-Principle Testing at September 16, 1997, meeting of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board (FCAB) Waste Management Committee
 - Completed core sampling of Silo 4; performed initial compressive strength tests on wall cores
 - Initiated design for Silos 1, 2, and 3 core sampling
 - Continued dismantlement/removal of piping and equipment at Vitrification Pilot Plant (VitPP) as part of efforts to bring facility to long-term standby configuration

- Issued CBD announcement for Silos 1 and 2 Multi-Tech Proof-of-Principle Testing September 25, 1997
- Initiated preliminary engineering for radon control system

October 1997 (Anticipated)

- **Enforceable Milestones Expected to Be Completed**
 - None
- **Major Work to be Initiated/Completed**
 - Prepare response to comments from Agencies on Draft Silo 3 ESD; prepare Draft Final version, contingent upon receipt of USEPA comments
 - Release Silo 3 Draft RFP to Agencies, stakeholders, and potential subcontractors for review, contingent upon receipt of DOE-HQ concurrence
 - Continue dismantlement/removal activities at VlrPP

OPERABLE UNIT 5

September 1997

- **Enforceable Milestones Completed**
 - **Aquifer Restoration/Wastewater Project (ARWWP)**
 - Submitted Re-injection Demonstration Test Plan to Agencies August 29, 1997, meeting actual milestone date of September 1, 1997
 - Submitted response to comments and Draft Final version of Operations and Maintenance Master Plan to Agencies September 19, 1997
 - Submitted NPDES Permit Renewal Application to OEPA September 22, 1997, meeting actual milestone date of October 2, 1997
 - Submitted Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation Program Plan (DMEPP) Semi-Annual Report to Agencies September 23, 1997, meeting actual milestone date of October 1, 1997
 - **Soils Characterization and Excavation Project (SCEP)**
 - None
- **Major Work Initiated/Completed**
 - **ARWWP**
 - Awarded contract for relocation of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) to Orbit Movers and Erectors September 3, 1997
 - Mobilized contractor for work on combined South Field Extraction System, Injection Demonstration, and South Plume Optimization Projects September 22, 1997
 - Continued construction on Advanced Waste Water Treatment (AWWT) Ion Exchange Regeneration System; construction is nearly complete and system operability testing has been initiated
 - Continued construction activities on AWWT expansion; all ion exchange and multimedia filters have arrived on site and are being installed
 - **SCEP**
 - Discovered Paddy's Run embankment erosion west of K-85 Silos---verbally notified Agencies September 9, 1997 and in written form September 26, 1997; roped off/posted area September 10, 1997, and initiated protective/mitigative actions

- Received Area 2 Phase I (*Southern Waste Units*) contractor's Safe Work Plan submittal and initiated Site Preparation Package work September 15, 1997, with installation of perimeter fencing
- Conducted design-based sampling activities in Area 1 Phase II (*Southern Half of East Field*) and Area 2 Phase I
- Engaged in preparation/discussion of response to comments documents regarding several SCEP submittals presently in review by the Agencies, including:
 - Area 1 Phase I (*Northern Half of East Field & Areas North of Production Area*) Certification Report, submitted June 1997
 - Waste Acceptance Criteria Attainment Completion Reports, Area 1 Phase I, Eastern Portion and Western Portion, both submitted June 1997
 - Area 2 Phase I Site Preparation Package, submitted June 1997
 - Draft Sitewide Excavation Plan, submitted July 1997
 - RTRAK Applicability Study Report, submitted July 1997
 - Comparability of In-Situ Gamma Spectroscopy (HPGe) and Laboratory Data, submitted July 1997
- Met with the Agencies on September 9, 1997, and September 17, 1997, to discuss various WAC attainment and other field implementation issues
- Continued development of Integrated Remedial Design Plans (IRDPs) for Area 2 Phase I, Area 1 Phase II, and Area 3 (*Portion of former Production Area North of 2nd Street*)

October 1997 (Anticipated)

- Enforceable Milestones Expected to Be Completed
 - **ARWWP**
 - Transmit NPDES Permit Renewal Application to OEPA by October 2, 1997; this milestone was met on September 22, 1997
 - Transmit DMEPP Semi-Annual Report described in September milestone section above to Agencies by October 1, 1997; this milestone was met on September 23, 1997
 - **SCEP**
 - Submit Prefinal Area 2 Phase I IRDP to Agencies by October 20, 1997
- Major Work to be Initiated/Completed
 - **ARWWP**
 - Begin construction activities on combined South Field Extraction System, Injection Demonstration, and South Plume Optimization Projects
 - Mobilize contractor for STP Relocation
 - Issue Task Orders against existing well construction contract for:
 - Nine observation/monitoring wells in support of Re-Injection Demonstration Project
 - Two extraction wells for South Plume Optimization Project
 - **SCEP**
 - Remove downed trees and metal debris from channel of Paddys Run; continue evaluating long-term measures to address erosion and instability concerns
 - Continue field implementation of Area 2 Phase I Site Prep package
 - Perform/complete selected sampling activities in Area 2 Phase I, Area 1 Phase I, Area 1 Phase II, Area 3, and Area 8 (*IOUS Soil in Area West of Paddys Run*)
 - Continue development of IRDPs for Area 1 Phase II and Area 3
 - Continue development of Project Specific Plans (PSPs) for Area 3

WASTE MANAGEMENT**September 1997**

- **Enforceable Milestones Completed**
 - None
- **Major Work Initiated/Completed**
 - **Low Level Waste**
 - Shipped 147,400 cf low level waste to NTS; total of 612,035 cf shipped in FY97, exceeding FY97 shipping goal of 612,000 cf
 - **Mixed Waste Treatment Projects**
 - **Liquid Mixed Waste** --- Completed bulking of Batch #8 (newly generated/recharacterized low level waste)
 - **Chemical Treatment Projects**
 - **Neutralization/Precipitation/Deactivation/Stabilization (NPDS) Project** --- Recharacterized four drums of insulation material (from contaminated copper wire) from mixed to low level waste
 - **Organic Extraction Project (RCI/Terra-Kleen)** --- Began demonstration phase; completed solvent washing of soils and sludges
 - **Hazardous Waste/Recycling Project** --- Shipped three drums graphics waste to various Safety-Kleen Corp. facilities for recycling and/or destruction/disposal
 - **Thorium Legacy Waste Stabilization Project** --- Began waste characterization of thorium legacy inventory

October 1997 (Anticipated)

- **Enforceable Milestones to Be Completed**
 - None
- **Major Work to be Initiated/Completed**
 - **Low Level Waste**
 - Shipping goal of approximately 30,000 cf
 - **Mixed Waste Treatment Projects**
 - **Mixed Waste Shipping** --- Preparing 308 drums of laundry sump cake for disposal at Envirocare; drums to be moved from Building 79 to Plant 6 for addition of adsorbent material in preparation for shipment
 - **Liquid Mixed Waste Project** --- Ship Batch #7 (19,000 + gallons of mixed waste) to TSCA Incinerator; begin bulking of Batch #9 (newly generated waste streams)
 - **Chemical Treatment Projects**
 - **NPDS Project** --- Awaiting completion of Organic Extraction Project demonstration phase to process seven additional drums, which will be moved for processing
 - **Organic Extraction Project (RCI/Terra-Kleen)** --- Complete demonstration phase and begin scale-up for treatment of ~250 m³ tri-mixed waste
 - **Hazardous Waste/Recycling Project** --- Ship Lab Pack from Analytical Lab Services; make second shipment of graphics chemicals
 - **Thorium Legacy Waste Stabilization Project** --- Move thorium legacy waste from Building 81 to Building 64/65



MONTHLY REPORT SUMMARY

September 1997

OPERABLE UNIT 1

MAJOR WORK INITIATED/COMPLETED - SEPTEMBER 1997

- Completed Site Improvements Project September 12, 1997.
- Initiated Paddys Run bridge upgrade.
- Awarded contracts for erection of locomotive maintenance building and for Camp Run and Wynn Road offsite trestle upgrades.
- Performed initial review of draft waste profile documentation for disposal of pit wastes at Enviocare.

MAJOR WORK TO BE INITIATED/COMPLETED - OCTOBER 1997

- Award Alternative Remedial Action Subcontracting Approach (ARASA) subcontract.
- Incorporate comments and submit waste profile documentation for disposal of pit wastes at Enviocare.
- Complete draft of Transportation and Disposal Plan for initial review, Paddys Run trestle upgrade, and Okeana trestle upgrade.
- Initiate construction of Camp Run and Wynn Road trestle upgrades.
- Mobilize locomotive maintenance building erection subcontractor.

OPERABLE UNIT 2

MAJOR WORK INITIATED/COMPLETED - SEPTEMBER 1997

- For the On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF):
Completed installation of Cell 1 horizontal perched groundwater monitoring well and portion of Cell 2 excavation scheduled for this construction season.
- For the Leachate Conveyance System (LCS)
Completed installation and testing of western portion of LCS.
Installed piping associated with Permanent Lift Station and manholes 1, 2, and 3.
- Installed gravel base/geotextile for Relocated North Entrance Road and portions of Haul Road.

MAJOR WORK TO BE INITIATED/COMPLETED - OCTOBER 1997

- For the OSDF: Complete Cell 1 compacted clay liner installation and initiate installation of synthetic liner and leak detection system.
- For the LCS: Complete installation of leachate lines/manholes and initiate systems operability testing.
- Complete paving, shoulder work, and painting of Relocated North Entrance Road; open to traffic by end of month.

OPERABLE UNIT 3

MAJOR WORK INITIATED/COMPLETED - SEPTEMBER 1997

- Completed holdup removal from various areas in Plant 2/3, Plant 8, and Building 69.
- Completed energy isolation procedures for Buildings 69 and 32.
- Removed MAWS equipment from Plant 9 for potential reuse.
- Finished initial scope of work to move trash baler from Plant 8 to Building 68.
- In Plant 1, completed packaging of D & D waste materials for shipment to NTS.
- For Boiler Plant/Water Plant: Sheared two trailers and completed transite and friable asbestos removal from Water Plant.

MAJOR WORK TO BE INITIATED/COMPLETED - OCTOBER 1997

- Commence utility disconnects on Tank Farm complex and remove salvageable equipment from Building 78.

OPERABLE UNIT 4

MAJOR WORK INITIATED/COMPLETED - SEPTEMBER 1997

- Received conditional approval of Silo 3 ESD from OEPA.
- Initiated design for Silos 1, 2, and 3 core sampling.
- Completed core sampling of Silo 4; performed initial compressive strength tests on wall cores.



MONTHLY REPORT SUMMARY - CONTINUED

September 1997

- Issued CBD announcement for Silos 1 and 2 Multi-Tech Proof-of-Principle Testing September 25, 1997.
- Initiated preliminary engineering for radon control system.

MAJOR WORK TO BE INITIATED/COMPLETED - OCTOBER 1997

- Prepare response to comments from Agencies on Draft Silo 3 ESD; prepare Draft Final version, contingent upon receipt of USEPA comments.
- Release Silo 3 Draft RFP to Agencies, stakeholders, and potential subcontractors for review contingent upon receipt of DOE-HQ concurrence.

OPERABLE UNIT 5

MAJOR WORK INITIATED/COMPLETED - SEPTEMBER 1997

- For the Aquifer Restoration/Wastewater Project (ARWWP):
Awarded contract for relocation of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) to Orbit Movers and Erectors September 3, 1997.
Mobilized contractor for work on combined South Field Extraction System, Injection Demonstration, and South Plume Optimization Projects September 22, 1997.
- For the Soils Characterization and Excavation Project (SCEP):
Discovered Paddys Run embankment erosion west of K-65 Silos, notified Agencies in writing on September 26, 1997; roped off/posted area September 10, 1997, and initiated protective/mitigative actions.
Received Area 2 Phase I contractor's Safe Work Plan submittal and initiated Site Preparation Package work September 15, 1997.
Conducted design-based sampling activities in Area I Phase I and Area 2 Phase I.
Engaged in preparation/discussion of response to comments documents regarding SCEP submittals presently in review by the Agencies.

MAJOR WORK TO BE INITIATED/COMPLETED - OCTOBER 1997

- For ARWWP:
Begin construction activities on combined South Field Extraction System, Injection Demonstration, and South Plume Optimization Projects.
Mobilize contractor for STP relocation.
Issue Task Orders against existing well construction contract.
- For SCEP:
Remove downed trees and metal debris from channel of Paddys Run.
Perform/complete selected sampling activities in Area 2 Phase I, Area 1 Phase I, Area 1 Phase II, Area 3, and Area 8.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

MAJOR WORK INITIATED/COMPLETED - SEPTEMBER 1997

- Shipped 147,400 ft³ low level waste to Nevada Test Site (NTS).
- Completed bulking of Batch #8 of liquid mixed waste.
- Recharacterized four drums of insulation material in Neutralization/Precipitation/Deactivation/Stabilization (NPDS) Project
- Began demonstration phase; completed solvent washing of soils and sludges in Organic Extraction Process.
- Shipped three drums graphics waste to various Safety-Kleen Corporation facilities for recycling and/or destruction/disposal.
- Began waste characterization of thorium legacy inventory.

MAJOR WORK TO BE INITIATED/COMPLETED - OCTOBER 1997

- Preparing 308 drums of laundry sump cake for disposal at Envirocare.
- Ship Batch #7 to TSCA Incinerator; begin bulking Batch #9 of Liquid Mixed Waste Project.
- Complete demonstration phase of Organic Extraction Project and begin scale up for treatment of 250m³ tri-mixed wastes.
- Move thorium waste from Building 81 to Building 64/65.

October 7, 1997

Cincinnati Post

Page 11A

"Helping poor keep jobs is the real job"

Reporter: Laurie Petrie

1045

Helping poor keep jobs is the real job



BRUCE CRIPPEN/The Post

A mentor helped Ramona Deavers feel at home on the job at Galerie au Chocolat in Fairfax.

Social workers now employment coaches

By Laurie Petrie
Post staff reporter

Welfare reform is giving rise to a new social service designed to counteract the yo-yo syndrome of bouncing from welfare to a job and back again.

The service is called "job retention" and it's expanding as it becomes increasingly apparent that welfare recipients need extra help if they are going to last in their newly-won jobs and move ahead.

"The biggest issue is retention," said Beth Smith, assistant director of Cincinnati Works, a privately funded poverty-to-work program. "We have to ask, what is it that interrupts this employment?"

Is it child care or transportation problems? Is it lack of communications skills, the work environment or just that people don't understand what's expected of them and they ball out?"

Welfare researchers have long docu-

October 7, 1997

Cincinnati Post

Page 11A

"Helping poor keep jobs is the real job"

Reporter: Laurie Petrie

From WELFARE TO WORK

mented that a substantial proportion of those who leave welfare — around 40 percent in most studies — return within a year and as many as 70 percent return within five years.

Those caught up in this cycle appear to come up against a combination of societal prejudices and personal problems. They are most often black, started welfare as teen-agers, dropped out of high school, never married and lack work experience.

The Hamilton County Department of Human Services provides job-retention services through a contract with Work and Rehabilitation Centers of Greater Cincinnati, Inc. which started its Employee Success Program about a year ago.

People who are working at least 30 hours a week are referred by case-workers and participate voluntarily in an array of services for one year. They are linked with a mentor who may help with everything from resolving a

conflict with a supervisor to applying for a car loan.

"There are times when people are vulnerable, say when their (welfare) benefits are up for review at 90 days or six months or the one-year mark," said Denise Eckley, director of the program.

"First the day-care assistance goes away, then food stamps . . . and it's a frightening thing.

"People wonder, 'Can I really support my family without these benefits?' What we do is remind them the clock is ticking. They only have a limited time on welfare."

The program appears to be working. Of the 97 people who started the program six months ago, 88 are still employed. Last month, 54 people graduated from the program and all have been working for a year.

Among the graduates was Ramona Deavers, who was on welfare for 11 years before taking a job last July packaging candy at Galerie Au Chocolat in Fairfax.

"I was a nervous wreck when I first came here," she said.

"There were strange surroundings and not knowing what to do and trying to get to know new people."

For encouragement, she often turned to her Employee Success mentor.

"If you're stressed out on the job, you can talk about how you feel," she said.

Ohio is addressing the job-retention problem by requiring counties to develop Prevention, Retention and Contingency programs designed to divert people from welfare and prevent them from cycling back on.

Skills-development organizations, such as Cincinnati Works, are expanding their job-retention services and even a few employers are getting involved. Fluor Daniel Fernald has hired welfare recipients and linked them with employees who act as mentors.

"Generally (welfare recipients) know more about working than we give them credit for," Ms. Eckley said.

"But what they don't have is the confidence. With support and guidance, they can present themselves well and they do have skills to offer."

October 6, 1997

ENR

Page 7

"Fluor Wins Two-Year Extension for Fernald Work"

1045

ENVIRONMENT

**FLUOR WINS TWO-YEAR
EXTENSION FOR FERNALD WORK**

The U.S. Dept. of Energy is extending Fluor Daniel Fernald's cleanup contract at the former weapon production site near Cincinnati for two years, but is withholding commitment for a third-year pending a performance review. DOE is pleased with the prime contractor's performance over the past five years, but "improvement in safety is necessary prior to awarding a third-year option," says AJ Alm, assistant secretary for environmental management. The extension starts Dec. 1. "I'm confident our team will continue to meet our own and DOE's high expectations and win an additional year extension of our contract," says John Bradburne, president of Fluor Daniel Fernald.

Meanwhile, a Fluor Corp. spokesman confirms that the company has hired Bert Millikin, former contract policy chief for the Army Corps of Engineers. He joins Fluor as director of government contracts administration.

October 6, 1997
The Energy Daily
Page 3

"DOE Extends Fluor Daniel's Fernald Contract By Two Years"

By Erik Holm

DOE Extends Fluor Daniel's Fernald Contract By Two Years

BY ERIK HOLM

Despite negative performance reviews and several recent lapses in inspection and safety procedures, the Energy Department last week granted Fluor Daniel a two-year extension of its management contract for DOE's Fernald plant in Ohio.

The decision to renew the contract was based on Fluor Daniel's "high level of performance in most areas," including a dramatic acceleration of site cleanup, a reduction in waste inventories and a strong public involvement program, Alvin Alm, assistant Energy secretary for environmental management, said Tuesday.

But Alm warned that unless Fluor Daniel makes improvements in its health and safety program in the next two years, the company won't have its contract extended again.

The contract extension could pay Fluor Daniel up to \$54 million. The company will earn an annual base fee of \$5.4 million, with up to \$21.6 million a year in performance incentives, if the current DOE funding pool remains constant.

But if the contractor continues to garner performance ratings like the one it received in July, DOE won't be parting with too much of the incentive cash.

The July performance review awarded Fluor Daniel 35 points out of a possible 84 for its performance on the site from October 1996 to March 1997. The poor rating—the lowest ever for Fluor Daniel Fernald—caused DOE to reduce the incentive fee paid to the contractor by over \$6 million.

In its review, DOE said that "several near-miss events" and a "deteriorating" safety and health record prompted the poor rating.

The rating did not include a May 22 overpressurization explosion at the site's Building 30. Fluor Daniel will be penalized for that lapse in the performance review of the next evaluation period, which ended Sept. 31.

And as a result of Fluor Daniel's fumbling of its vitrification responsibilities at Fernald's Operable Unit 4, DOE removed Fluor Daniel as the contractor at Unit 4 in March. The Environmental Protection Agency later hit the Energy Department with a \$1.1 million penalty for missing several cleanup milestones there.

Then, on August 1, DOE hit Fluor Daniel Fernald with a \$10,000 fine for lapses in its inspection procedures and for failing to correct previously identified problems with nuclear materials storage containers.

Despite Fernald's recent regulatory run-ins, John Applegate, the chairman of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board, told *The Energy Daily* that most of his board's members agreed with the Energy Department's decision to extend the contract.

"For many of us in the community, the bottom line is, what is going to get the cleanup done best [and] most quickly," Applegate said. "The idea of changing horses in midstream would involve inevitable delays. My sense is we're making a lot of progress with Fluor, and the undeniable problems really don't outweigh the costs of switching."

The extended contract has specific milestones that Fluor Daniel will need to meet in order to have its contract extended for the third year. Those milestones include specific performance ratings improvements in its health and safety program. Tricia Thompson, a Fluor Daniel spokeswoman, said the milestones set by DOE would require the company to significantly outperform its most recent rating.

Still Thompson and Applegate said they are confident that Fluor Daniel will meet DOE expectations. "I think Fluor has done a lot of things very well here. They've developed good strong relationships with the stakeholders and the site is really picking up speed," Applegate said.

—Holm is editor of *Nuclear Remediation Week*, a sister publication of *The Energy Daily*.

ber 4, 1997
 Cincinnati Post
 1 page
 "From Welfare to Work"
 Writer: Laurie Petrie

'The biggest social policy experiment of our time.'

From WELFARE to WORK

Waves of change

The old welfare is dead and rising in its place are 50 different state versions of a system that now revolves around work.

Welfare reform also imposes time limits on aid, requires most recipients to work and gives new authority and responsibility to the states.

The entitlement, Aid to Dependent Children (ADC), has been replaced with a block grant, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Ohio's federal grant is \$728 million a year for five years.

By October 2002, at least half of Ohio's adult welfare recipients are supposed to be working — roughly 125,000 people.

Hamilton County must put 10,000-11,000 welfare recipients to work within the next five years.

Those who don't comply with the new rules may be simply cut off.

Whatever else the latest reform may be, it is not mere tinkering.

Waves of change are moving through the lives of poor people, government agencies, charities and local economies.

The question is whether the changes will push welfare recipients deeper into poverty or move them into the workplace with a shot at the American Dream.

"This is probably the biggest social policy experiment of our time and it's being conducted on very little fact," said Terry Grundy of the United Way and Community Chest of Greater Cincinnati.

"We don't actually know what works and what doesn't work."

Ohio was leader

Officially, welfare reform began Aug. 22, 1996 when President Clinton signed the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act.

Ohio got started before that with House Bill 167 which went into effect July 1, 1996.

Since then, Ohio welfare recipients have been required to participate in an approved work activity or face cuts in their checks.

Ohio refined its welfare reform plan last spring with Ohio Works First (HB 408), which went into effect Wednesday.

Most recipients may now collect a lifetime maximum of 36 welfare checks within five years.

"A lot of people are going to be in for a real shock," said Robin Davis, a former welfare recipient and mother of three who is now a carpenter in a work/training program.

"This change is for real. It's going to be too late for some because all the good jobs will be gone."

After its first year, welfare reform appears to be working beyond expectations.

Nationally, more than 2 million recipients have left the rolls since the bill was signed.

In Ohio over the past year, the number of welfare recipients has declined by 18 percent to 449,331 in August.

The number of Hamilton County residents on welfare has dropped to 37,132, the lowest level in more than 20 years.

To a family in Bridgetown or Blue Ash, this might be of little concern.

First of six parts

By Laurie Petrie
 Post staff reporter

Terri Streater was 24 when she arrived in Cincinnati in 1993 from East St. Louis, Mo.

She had a high school diploma and four children.

She had no money, no job, and no prospects. She moved in with her mother in Bond Hill and went on welfare.

"My goal was to get off the system," she said.

"I had one thing going — I knew I could do better."

In 1996, Ms. Streater completed the county's job preparation program and went on to vocational school where she graduated as a computer specialist.

She worked for a while as a temporary receptionist, and then enrolled in a new, more advanced skills-building program.

In May of this year, Ms. Streater was hired as an administrative secretary by Fluor Daniel.

Around the country, Terri Streater's story is unfolding thousands of times over as people like her, and many who have far less going for them, move from the certainty of welfare to the proving ground of the real world.

In the words of the politicians, we are ending welfare as we know it.

It is far from clear how successful this migration will be — and stories like Terri Streater's may turn out to be the exception — but it is certainly "the biggest social policy experiment of our time," as one local welfare expert put it.

October 4, 1997
Cincinnati Post
Front page
"From Welfare to Work"
Reporter: Laurie Petrie

But it's middle-class taxpayers who demanded an overhaul of the system, now so despised, that began modestly 62 years ago giving federal aid to widows and children.

Suburbanites "don't see the impact of this on their day-to-day life," said Hamilton County Commissioner Tom Neyser, Jr., the commissioner's point man on welfare reform.

"But the money we spend for human services says more about us as a community than all the rest of our budget combined.

"Welfare reform is the right thing to do, morally and spiritu-

ally, but if that doesn't do it for you, look to your wallet because one-half of our county budget goes to take care of these people."

Welfare reform came from the American public's growing disenchantment with poor people and with the federal government's way of helping them.

Welfare eventually brought out the worst in everybody — from government agencies and charities that encouraged dependency, to taxpayers who came to regard all welfare recipients as lazy, to poor people themselves who came to see public assistance as a way of life.

"I think we're all very delighted to see the 'T' (for temporary) in TANF," said Georgis Knopf, an instructor at Queen City Vocational Center.

Attempts have been made to change the system over the years.

The last major welfare-to-work effort — the Family Support Act of 1988 — was full of loopholes and inadequately funded.

In the early 1990s, the county's work preparation program, JOBS, had less than 16 percent leaving the program because they'd found work. The rules had no teeth.

If a welfare mother failed to show up for JOBS, she lost only a small portion of her check and her food stamps rose to compensate.

Now, these entitlements are gone, the incentives to get off the dole are genuine and, for the first time, even low-wage work may turn out to be a better deal than welfare.

"So far, people who said this thing would work are being proved right and people who said the sky would fall in are being proved wrong," said Douglas Besharov, scholar at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, D.C.

Judging success

But, as Besharov and other welfare experts acknowledge, it's too early for either euphoria or predictions of starving children. The real picture lies somewhere in between.



Col Owens

"We have not seen the impact of this," said Col Owens, a lawyer for the Legal Aid Society of Cincinnati.

"We haven't solved the problem of the really hard-to-serve portion of the case load. And if the economy goes south, then we are really in trouble."

The initial success of welfare reform owes much to the strongest job market in decades.

Knowing that reform was coming, the Hamilton County

Department of Human Services decided to take advantage of the economic boost and began to push welfare recipients toward the workplace as early as 1995.

"Welfare reform was pretty much just a gleam in Newt's (U.S. House Speaker Gingrich) eye when we started telling people, 'You need to quit welfare before it quits you,'" said department spokeswoman Mindy Good.

The case load began to tumble and by the end of 1996, the department had put 7,375 welfare recipients to work.

It turned its "eligibility technicians," who used to qualify people for welfare, into "employment coaches," and created a division called WOW (World of Work).

It bustles with job postings, pep talks, "Meet Your Next Employer" days, a phone bank, resume and interviewing classes, all to persuade people, some of whom have never held a job, that financial independence is within their reach.

But even in the best of job markets, moving thousands of undereducated, low-skilled people into the workforce is no easy task.

Despite aggressive efforts, human services will be hard pressed to put 30 percent of single-parent welfare recipients to work this month, as mandated by law.

"My gut feeling is we are at or over 20 percent," said Lora Jolles, the department's welfare reform executive.

Human services officials can only speculate on various reasons for the case load decline. Some people have worked their way off welfare.

Others have shunned the department and found work on their own or turned to family, friends or charity.

Officials said they rarely hear from people whose checks have been cut.

This has bolstered long-held suspicions that many have other options such as a secret job, support from family or a boyfriend, or a child's disability check.

But some have fallen deeper into poverty.

Homeless shelters are packed and, earlier this year, food pantries statewide reported a 14-30 percent increase in demand.

"What's frightening to me is that the real time limits haven't even taken effect yet," said Donald Whitehead, outreach coordinator for the Greater Cincinnati Coalition for the Homeless.

New rules, new stress

In a dreary Over-the-Rhine apartment, Leslie Irvin's children sat on a couch scraping a pan of cornbread while she worried about the future.

In May, she said, her \$421 welfare check was cut because she missed some appointments at Human Services.

She occasionally worked cleaning offices, bringing in perhaps \$30 a week, and received help from family.

She said she was trying to arrange day care, work more hours and figure out how to get a GED. (the rough equivalent of a high school degree.)

Last month, with her check restored, she attended CASH, the county's job preparation program.

"It hurts when you hear people with good jobs say people on welfare are lazy," she said.

October 4, 1997
 Cincinnati Post
 Front page
 "From Welfare to Work"
 Reporter: Laurie Petrie

Walking the plank?

Advocates for the poor agree welfare had to change, but they say the new approach must be realistic about the obstacles people face.

"Sending people out to walk the plank is not good public policy," Grundy said.

Welfare recipients have shown they can get jobs, but not that they can keep them.

Studies indicate that 45 percent of welfare recipients who venture into the labor market return to welfare within a year.

Job retention — providing everything from counseling to day care assistance to money for a uniform — has become the hottest new social service.

Child care and transportation are key to the success of welfare reform.

But poor people are struggling to find and pay for child care, and transportation is a problem because the poor are in the inner city and jobs are in the suburbs, away from bus lines.

Education and training are also necessary if people are to raise themselves out of poverty, but school often gets pushed on to the back burner by women juggling single parenthood and a job.

"It's ridiculous what we go through when people get off the system and then cycle back on again. If we had the right com-

munity and employment supports to keep them going on the job, we'd never see them again," Ms. Jollis said.

Ohio's approach is a combination of incentives and sanctions designed to turn around the old system which made welfare more attractive than low-wage work.

Incentives include the "earned income disregard" which allows recipients to earn more money while keeping some welfare benefits, child care assistance and expanded health care.

The new law also diverts people from welfare with a Prevention, Retention and Contingency program which provides one-time cash help, job retention or other short-term assistance such as car repair to help families through crises.

On the penalty side are welfare's time limits and sanctions, on assistance checks for those who refuse to work or cooperate with child support.

Chasing the money

While there are arguments over the details, most welfare experts think Ohio has come up with a pretty balanced plan.

But some also say the state is holding back money that could be used to get people off welfare.

They acknowledge Ohio is increasing spending in some areas — money to help poor families purchase day care will increase from \$198 million in fiscal year 1997 to \$224 million this year, for example — but, some say, the state gives with one hand and takes away with the other.

And they point out that the day-care increase, for one, comes entirely from federal dollars and that the state has actually decreased its own spending on day care from last year.

State officials are promising Hamilton County a 10 percent increase in welfare funding, but the county will have to use the money for functions that used to be provided by the state, "so we'll be lucky to break even and we could end up with less," said Don Thomas, director of the county Department of Human Services.

Meanwhile, Ohio and other states have huge windfalls of federal money because TANF grants were based on welfare rolls of the early 1990s, which have since plummeted.

Ohio has roughly \$120 million in windfall cash this fiscal year alone.

It has set aside \$75 million as a cushion in case of economic downturn, but that's in addition to an existing \$100 million human services "rainy day fund."

Moving ahead

From the vantage point of her new job at Fluor Daniel, Terri Streater believes she'll work her way up to become a computer technician and supervisor.

But, as she's moved ahead, she has also reached back to help other single mothers struggling to get off welfare.

She's recruited dozens of people for jobs and helped many prepare resumes.

"There are people who really need help," she said.

"People who aren't heard or who get overlooked. Instead of looking at what people don't have, companies need to find out what they do have and help them improve."

MONDAY: An update on Hamilton County's progress in putting welfare recipients to work.

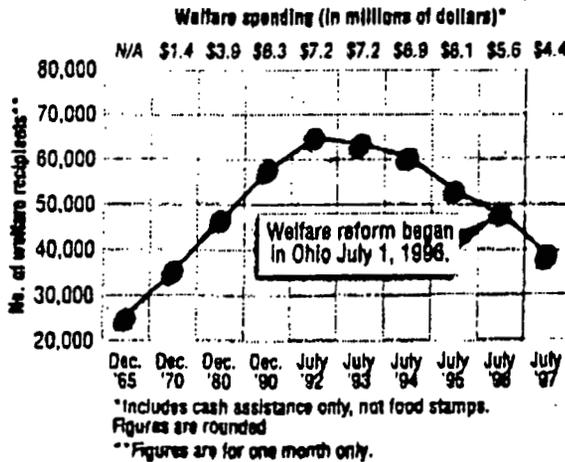
October 4, 1997
 Cincinnati Post
 Front page
 "From Welfare to Work"
 Reporter: Laurie Petrie

The state of welfare today

The old welfare is dead and rising in its place are 50 different state versions of a system that now revolves around work. Here's a look at some of the numbers.

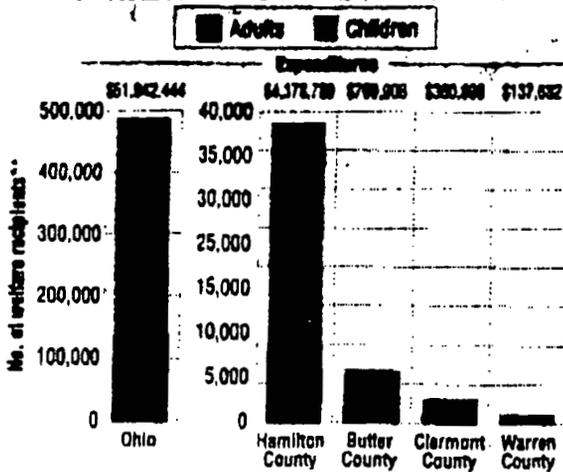
Welfare roll declines

The number of Hamilton County residents receiving Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) grew by 75 percent between 1965 and 1992, when it peaked at nearly 65,000 (one in 13 county residents). Since then, it has declined by nearly 40 percent.



July 1997 TANF recipients and expenditures

A one-month snapshot of welfare recipients and payouts for TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) for July, 1997.



How long do people stay on welfare?

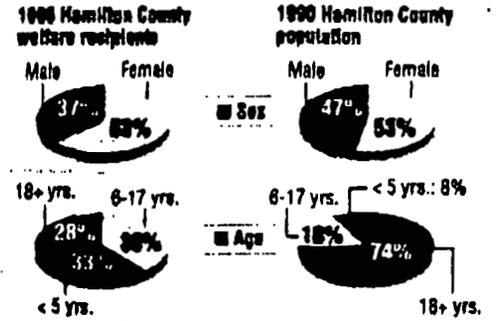
70% of those who enroll in welfare leave within two years. The rest accumulate on the rolls, resulting in 65% of welfare enrollees remaining on the rolls at any one time.



Typical welfare recipient

National studies describe the typical welfare recipient as a white woman between 22 and 30 years old who dropped out of high school, has never married, has one child under 3 years old and recently worked before going on welfare.

The typical "welfare dependent" who stays on 10 years or more is a black woman who dropped out of high school, entered the system as a teen-ager with the birth of her first child and has never married. She has more than three children, including one younger than 3, and has had no recent work experience.



60% Percentage of Hamilton County residents ages 18 and older with a GED or high school diploma

\$52,418 Greater Cincinnati average household income! (projected 1997)

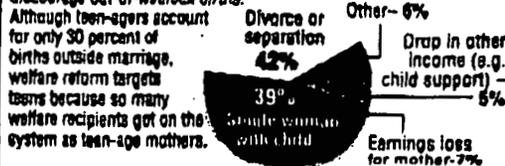
\$7,692 Average welfare grant plus food stamps for a family of three (per year)

\$13,330 Official federal poverty level for family of three

Amount increases to \$7,937 per year beginning Jan. 1, 1998

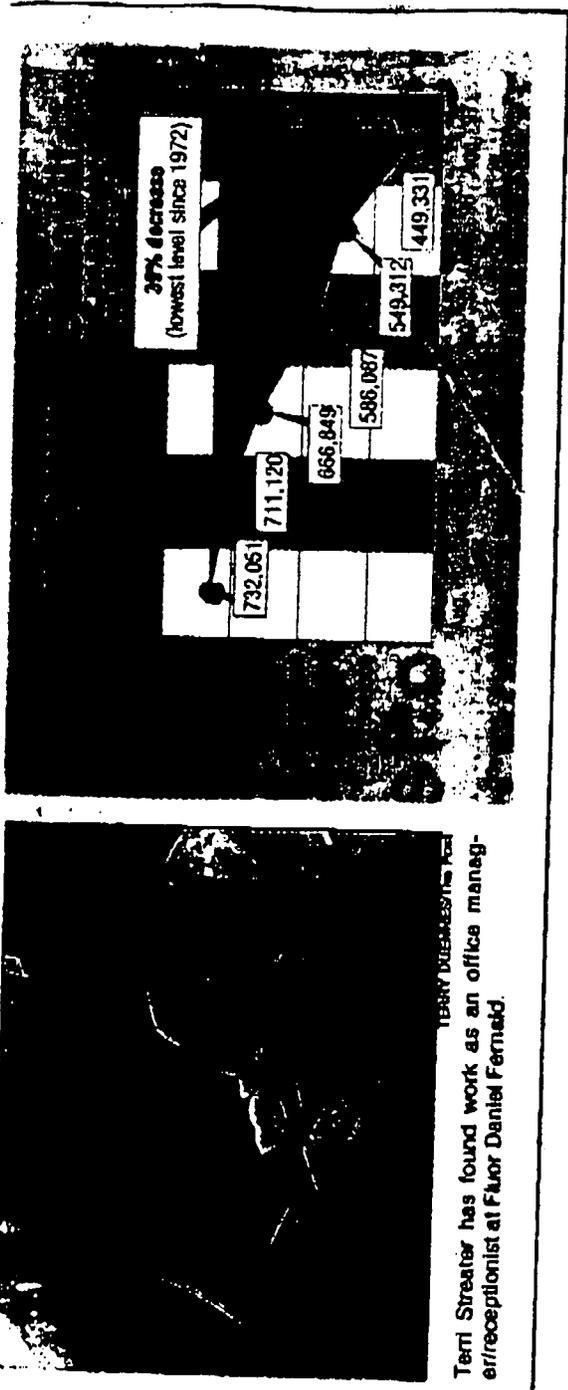
Why women get on welfare

Welfare rose with the decline of the two-parent family since female-headed households are disproportionately likely to be poor. About 30 percent of children are born to single mothers and the figure for black children is nearly 68 percent. Welfare reform, with its work requirements and toughened child support rules, is designed to discourage out-of-wedlock births.



Sources: Ohio and Hamilton County Department of Human Services; National Center for Health Statistics; Welfare Reform: From Abolition to Reform; MICHAEL BRUGER, The Post

October 4, 1997
Cincinnati Post
Front page
"From Welfare to Work"
Reporter: Laurie Petrie



TERRI STREATER
 Terri Streater has found work as an office manager/receptionist at Fluor Daniel Fernefeld.

October 4, 1997
Cincinnati Post
Front page
"From Welfare to Work"
Reporter: Laurie Petrle

Job seekers begin filing in to the assignment window at 5:35 a.m. at Minute Men Inc. employment agency in downtown Cincinnati.



October 1, 1997
Journal News

A3

"DOE extends Fernald contract"
Reporter: Associated Press

DOE extends Fernald contract

The Associated Press
CINCINNATI

The U.S. Department of Energy said Tuesday it will give Fluor Daniel Fernald Inc. a two-year extension of its contract to clean up radioactive wastes at the 1,050-acre Fernald site.

The company must improve its health and safety program to be granted a third year on the extension, the Energy Department said. Fluor Daniel must improve in managing nuclear material and in developing a self-assessment program, the department said.

The company's current five-year contract ends Nov. 30.

The extension is from Dec. 1 through Nov. 30, 1999.

John Bradburne, president of Fluor Daniel Fernald, said he expects to meet the government's requirements and win the third year.

"The team at Fernald has successfully met some of the most challenging issues at the site, often under intense scrutiny," Bradburne said.

The Energy Department said it granted the contract extension because Fluor Daniel has accelerated site cleanup, reduced waste inventories and improved programs for public and employee involvement.

The contract extension is

worth as much as \$27 million a year. Fluor Daniel Fernald is paid an annual base fee of \$5.4 million and can earn as much as \$21.6 million a year in performance bonuses if it meets the Energy Department's criteria. The department's budget for the Fernald cleanup is about \$260 million a year.

Fluor Daniel Fernald received the cleanup contract in 1992. Since then, critics said the company failed to fully assure employee safety and mismanaged a test project of a process called vitrification, which uses high heat to convert radioactive wastes into glass pellets for long-term storage.

In March, the Energy Department chose another contractor to handle the vitrification project.

The government processed uranium at Fernald from 1951 until 1989 for use elsewhere in nuclear-weapons production. Production was ended in 1989 to concentrate on the cleanup.

In March, the General Accounting Office — an arm of Congress — criticized Fluor Daniel's financial management at Fernald, especially the problems with the vitrification program.

Fluor Daniel Fernald's parent company is Fluor Corp., of Irvine, Calif.

1045

31

October 1, 1997

Cincinnati Enquirer

B5

"Fluor Daniel contract extended at Fernald"

Reporter: Associated Press

Fluor Daniel contract extended at Fernald

The Associated Press

The U.S. Department of Energy said Tuesday it will give Fluor Daniel Fernald Inc. a two-year extension of its contract to clean up radioactive wastes at the 1,050-acre Fernald site.

The company must improve its health and safety program if it hopes to be granted a third year on the extension, the Energy Department said. In particular, Fluor Daniel must improve in managing nuclear material and in developing a self-assessment program, the department said.

The company's current five-year contract ends Nov. 30. The extension is from Dec. 1 through Nov. 30, 1999.

John Bradburne, president of Fluor Daniel Fernald, said he expects to meet the government's requirements and win the third year.

"The team at Fernald has successfully met some of the most challenging issues at the site, often under intense scrutiny," Mr. Bradburne said.

The Energy Department said it granted the contract extension

because Fluor Daniel has accelerated site cleanup, reduced waste inventories, and improved programs for public involvement.

The contract extension is worth up to \$27 million a year. Fluor Daniel Fernald is paid an annual base fee of \$5.4 million and can earn up to \$21.6 million a year in performance bonuses if it meets the Energy Department's criteria. The department's overall budget for the ongoing Fernald cleanup is about \$260 million a year.

Fluor Daniel Fernald received the cleanup contract in 1992. A series of *Enquirer* reports revealed the company failed to fully assure employee safety and mismanaged a test project to convert radioactive wastes into glass pellets for long-term storage.

Lobbyists boost local interests

U.S. budget closely watched

BY PAUL BARTON
Enquirer Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The University of Cincinnati wants to make sure that Congress continues to fund research related to toxic cleanups.

The city of Cincinnati wants Congress to continue to fund a special municipal health care program for low-income seniors.

Procter & Gamble wants Congress to pass national tort reform legislation.

Those are just a few of the hundreds of legislative goals that Tristate firms and institutions list on their latest federal lobbying disclosure reports.

The reports also show that firms based in the Tristate or with a sizeable presence there are willing to pay substantial amounts to make sure their voices are heard on Capitol Hill.

A few examples:

▶ P&G paid \$2.58 million for lobbying activities in 1996.

▶ Delta Air Lines paid \$1.54 million for lobbying in 1996.

▶ General Electric paid \$4.2 million during the first half of this year alone.

▶ Fluor Corp., which is managing the Fernald cleanup, paid \$480,000 during the first six months of this year.

▶ Ford Motor Co. paid \$7.2 million for lobbying in 1996.

While businesses such as P&G are lobbying on issues that affect them worldwide, more local concerns are the focus of the city of Cincinnati and institutions such as the University of Cincinnati

and Ohio State.

Florence W. Prioleau, Washington lobbyist for the city, keeps up with everything from highway funding to the National Endowment for the Arts. The city pays \$100,000 a year to cover Washington lobbying expenses.

"I see my role as being the eyes and ears for the city," she said. "What I don't want to see is the city lose a benefit that it currently has."

One of the top issues she has worked on this year is the Municipal Health Services Program, which enables the city to provide

clinical help for low-income seniors, enabling them to get benefits in addition to what they get through Medicare.

Cincinnati is one of only four cities to receive funds under the program. The others are Baltimore, San Jose and Milwaukee. Cincinnati gets up to \$2 million a year in federal reimbursement to provide the program.

The program was scheduled to end, but Ms. Prioleau has been working to get it extended another three years.

(Please see LOBBYISTS, Page B9)

33

1045

September 28, 1997
Cincinnati Enquirer

B1

"Lobbyists boost local interests"

Reporter: Paul Barton

continued

Lobbyists: Tristate interests keep watch on federal budget

CONTINUED FROM PAGE B1

"This is truly an enhancement of the city's health care programs," she said.

Two other major items have been the Mill Creek flood control project and the Interstate 71 corridor project.

The city is seeking \$2.5 million that the Army Corps of Engineers could use to complete its evaluation of where to go next on the logstading Mill Creek project.

House leaders last week decided to postpone funding decisions on regional transportation projects until next year, but Ms. Prioleau said that doesn't hurt the chances of the I-71 project, which will attempt to link Paramount's Kings Island to the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport. Tristate leaders were seeking an initial \$434 million in construction funds.

Ms. Prioleau's role in following other issues is to track programs where federal dollars could make life better for Cincinnatians, she said. For instance, she follows the progress of various educational programs before the Congress, including school construction funds.

Meanwhile, the University of Cincinnati and Ohio State intensely follow federal research funding

that is tucked away in various appropriations bills.

UC receives close to \$91 million a year in federal funds, of which \$65.5 million is for research. Ohio State gets \$150 million a year, including \$120 million a year for research.

A key federally funded UC program is one that deals with research and training for toxic waste cleanups. UC is one of 17 such centers for those activities across the country and receives \$1 million to \$2 million annually to conduct the program.

One of the key bills that both universities follow concerns the Defense Department budget, which includes more than \$1 billion for basic research.

"That's vital to our colleges of engineering," said Richard Stoddard, director of federal relations for Ohio State.

One of UC's latest research projects involves a \$2.8 million grant from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency to create what is in essence a chemical laboratory on a microchip.

The Defense Department's original interest was to develop a battlefield sensor that could warn soldiers about chemical or biological weapons. But the project now is seen as applicable to other pur-

poses, such as detecting environmental pollutants.

As might be expected of a firm with worldwide interests, P&G's lobbying issues are all over the map.

For such a large maker of consumer goods, they include many one would expect, such as Food and Drug Administration reform and product labeling rules.

Another continuing interest centers on proposals for national tort reform legislation.

But P&G's issues also include some you might not expect, such as base relocation decisions for the Navy Military Sealift Command.

"We own the largest undeveloped plot on Staten Island. We have made the Department of Defense aware of that for lease or whatever," said Linda Ulrey, P&G spokeswoman.

Normalization of commercial relations with Vietnam is another of the issues P&G lobbies on.

"We have on the ground business operations there," Ms. Ulrey said.

Both P&G and UC also maintain a strong interest in immigration issues, because of the roles that foreign nationals play as workers and students.