



FCAB UPDATE

Week of February 4, 2003

(Last update was January 13, 2003)

MEETING SCHEDULE

Stewardship Committee Meeting
Wednesday, February 12, 2003 6:30 p.m.

Trailer T-1 On Site

Full FCAB Meeting
Thursday, February 13, 2003 6:00 p.m.

Crosby Senior Center

ATTACHMENTS

- 2/13/03 FCAB Draft Agenda
- 2/12/03 Stewardship Committee Meeting Draft Agenda
- 1/21/03 Stewardship Committee Meeting Summary
- Critical Analysis Team Reports 28-33
- Memo to EPA re: Comprehensive Stewardship Plan
- Comprehensive Stewardship Plan, Draft Revision 3
- DOE Risk-Based End State Questionnaire
- Articles & News Clippings

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Please contact Doug Sarno or David Bidwell at The Perspectives Group
Phone: 513-648-6478 or 703-837-9269 Fax: 513-648-4141 or 703-837-9662
E-Mail: djsarno@theperspectivesgroup.com or dbidwell@theperspectivesgroup.com
www.fernaldcab.org

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FCAB BOARD MEMBER MEETING
Crosby Township Senior Center, 8910 Willey Road

Thursday, February 13, 2003

DRAFT AGENDA

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 6:00 pm | Call to Order |
| 6:30 - 6:40 | Chair's Remarks and Ex Officio Announcements |
| 6:40 - 6:50 | Feedback from SSAB Workshop |
| 6:50 - 7:15 | General Updates |
| 7:15 - 7:30 | Follow up on Silos Roundtable |
| 7:30 - 8:00 | Long Term Stewardship Expectations |
| 8:00 - 8:30 | Purpose for NRD Roundtable Discussion |
| 8:30 - 8:45 | Next Steps for Stewardship |
| 8:45 - 9:00 | Public Comment |



STEWARDSHIP COMMITTEE MEETING T-1

Wednesday, February 12, 2003

DRAFT AGENDA

- 6:30 p.m. Opening Remarks and Updates
- Stewardship Toolbox
 - DOE Office of Legacy Management
 - Distribution of *Telling the Story of Fernald*
- 6:45 p.m. Review State of Stewardship at Fernald
- Scope of Long-Term Stewardship
 - Revised Comprehensive Stewardship Plan
 - Next Steps on Natural Resource Injury Settlement
- 7:30 p.m. MUEF Feasibility Study
- 8:00 p.m. Adjourn



MEETING SUMMARY

Date: January 21, 2003

Topics:

- Comments on the Fernald Comprehensive Stewardship Plan
- Role of the Natural Resources Injury Lawsuit
- Distribution of the Feasibility Study Report
- Multi-Use Education Center Feasibility Study

Attendees:

Fernald Citizens Advisory Board

French Bell
Jim Bierer
Marvin Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Pam Dunn
Steve DePoe
Bob Tabor

FRESH

Edwa Yocum
Carol Schroer

The Perspectives Group

David Bidwell

U.S. Department of Energy

Ed Skintik
Gary Stegner

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

Donna Bohannon
Jane O'Dell

Fluor Fernald

Joe Shomaker
Rick Strobl
Jeff Wagner
Sue Walpole
Eric Woods
Larry Stebbins
Pete Yerace

Others

Keith Wilkerson

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General Announcements

David Bidwell opened the meeting and reviewed the agenda. He announced that the Stewardship Toolbox binder would be complete and distributed at the February meeting. In the toolbox will be a stewardship activity update sheet, which will be revised monthly. David provided the group with an outline of the anticipated toolbox contents and a mockup of the update sheet. Lisa Crawford asked that all comments on the Comprehensive Stewardship Plan be included in the binder.

Gary Stegner reported that DOE Headquarters would unveil plans for a new Office of Legacy Management on January 31. The Grand Junction Office, the Office of Long-Term Stewardship, and the Office of Community and Worker Transition will all report to this new organization. The transition of existing programs to this new office should be completed in October 2003. The Office of Legacy Management will be a separate organization, reporting to Bob Card and managed by a political appointee. Mike Owen, currently with the Office of Community and Worker Transition, will likely be the acting director. Gary recommended that the Stewardship Committee invite Mike Owen to attend an upcoming FCAB meeting.

Joe Schomaker explained that DOE Headquarters has raised some questions regarding DOE responsibilities for Native American burial sites. He stated that the site is looking into options for deeding or leasing these sites to the Tribes or another organization.

Comments on the Fernald Comprehensive Stewardship Plan

David noted that Ohio EPA provided committee members with copies of its comments on the draft Comprehensive Stewardship plan.

At the December Stewardship Committee meeting, members were asked to provide comments on the draft plan. David and Doug Sarno compiled these comments into a memo to Gary Stegner, so the draft plan could be revised before being submitted to Headquarters on January 28. Committee members indicated that this memo did not adequately communicate the community's displeasure with the Comprehensive Stewardship Plan and stated that the memo should not be sent to Headquarters. David suggest that the FCAB submit a letter to DOE Headquarters that would clearly communicate its general concerns regarding the plan and the administration's approach to long-term stewardship. Lisa suggested that a package including FCAB comments, Ohio EPA comments, and the draft plan be sent to Congressional representatives.

Gary stated that the revised Comprehensive Stewardship Plan would be distributed to the Stewardship Committee when it is completed. He explained that the Comprehensive Stewardship Plan would continue to focus on long-term surveillance and maintenance of the remedy. Edwa Yocum stated that DOE must consider how stewardship of the site will impact the economic conditions of the community and noted that an inaccessible site would carry a negative stigma.

Members expressed frustration regarding DOE's narrowing of the definition of long-term stewardship to cover only the legally required surveillance and maintenance of the remedy. To the community, the acceptance of a "balanced approach" to cleanup represented a good-faith agreement to expand the concept of long-term stewardship. Committee members stated that DOE commitments to stewardship should be captured in a legally binding document, such as a Record of Decision. Lisa Dunn stated that the designation of the Grand Junction Office as site steward might diminish opportunities to partner with other entities on stewardship, because DOE would be viewed as an unreliable partner.

Committee members expressed some specific concerns regarding the draft plan's treatment of long-term surveillance and monitoring:

- The presence of the steward at the site and the frequency of monitoring are not adequately specified. The community wants to know that the site is being watched closely.
- Monitoring data should be frequently reported to the public, not just for five-year CERCLA reviews.

- The monitoring of groundwater is not specified clearly in the plan and must be a part of stewardship for the site.
- The plan should clearly specify that copies of site records must be available at or near the site.
- The community should be involved in ongoing decisions regarding records disposition, so that information that is important to the community is not destroyed.
- Overall, many components of the plan lack sufficient specificity.

Steve DePoe stated that use of the term "public use amenities" characterizes those components of stewardship (trails, education, access to records) as peripheral or not necessary. David noted that any comments submitted by the FCAB to Headquarters need to build the case for why stewardship beyond surveillance and monitoring is critical. Gary suggested inviting congressional staffers to a meeting in order to discuss these issues with them.

Role of Natural Resources Injury Lawsuit

The group also discussed the role of the anticipated settlement of the Natural Resources Injury lawsuit in long-term stewardship. Eric Woods stated that settlement of the Natural Resources Injury lawsuit could provide a legal driver for stewardship beyond surveillance and maintenance. He further stated that use of the settlement to ensure ongoing maintenance of the ecological restoration and public use features would eliminate the uncertainty of long-term DOE funding. Members of the committee stated that DOE should not rely on settlement of the lawsuit with the State of Ohio to fulfill its stewardship obligations. Other members stated that it is okay to use the settlement as a means to fund maintenance of ecological restoration projects and public use features (e.g., trails).

Pete Yerace discussed the importance of being able to determine what DOE Headquarters would be able to support for a settlement, before negotiations move forward with the State of Ohio. According to Pete, a proposed settlement was for DOE to conduct the twelve restoration projects at the site, pay the state five million dollars for groundwater education, and pay several hundred thousand dollars for continued monitoring of ecological restoration. The main issue between the parties is the end-date for DOE obligations for the ecological restoration projects. DOE maintains that the settlement cannot include perpetual care. Pete noted that even though there is not settlement, the site is continuing with the restoration projects. Bob Tabor stated that the parties needs to outline what they will not agree to, in order to define the parameters of the negotiation.

The group briefly reviewed a draft letter that offers the FCAB's assistance in reaching a settlement. Pam Dunn stated that the letter frames the issue in DOE terms by emphasizing the role of the settlement in funding long-term stewardship project. The group discussed the need to hear more information from the Trustees before taking a position on the potential settlement. The committee decided to put the letter on hold, and suggested holding a round table discussion or workshop to get more information on the issue. This dialogue could be used to establish a community vision for how the ecological restoration projects should be maintained. Lisa stated that the broader community should be involved in this discussion, because there has been no forum for the community to discuss these issues in detail.

Distribution of the Feasibility Study Report

David announced that the distribution of the feasibility study report, *Telling the Story of Fernald: Community-Based Stewardship and Public Access to Information*, is moving forward. Copies of the report will be mailed out as hard copy or on CD-ROM. A list of recipients was provided to committee members, and they were asked to provide any additional names. Appropriate cover letters will be included with each mailing.

Multi-Use Education Facility Feasibility Study

David stated that there has been a high level of interest from committee members in planning for the construction of a multi-use education facility (MUEF). He reiterated the committee's goal of having a clear path forward by the end of 2003 and suggested that the group develop a plan for a feasibility study. The feasibility study would build on the results of the May design charrette and should gauge the potential audience for a MUEF, estimate operation costs, and identify potential funding sources. Before a feasibility study can be conducted, the group needs to determine exactly what would be included in such a study and who would pay for it.

David and Doug will work with a small group of Stewardship Committee members to develop a plan for a MUEF feasibility study. Jim Bierer, Marvin Clawson, Steve DePoe, Pam Dunn, Larry Stebbins, and Bob Tabor volunteered to help develop this plan.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:40 p.m.



To: FCAB Members

Re: Critical Analysis Team (CAT) Reports #28-33

As requested at recent meetings, the Critical Analysis Team (CAT) has provided us with its past six reports, spanning May to December 2002. The topics addressed by each report are summarized below:

Report #28 (May 15, 2002)

- Comments on the CAT review of the Silos 1 and 2 Preliminary Design Package.
- Concerns about the internal review process for design documents.

Report #29 (July 1, 2002)

- Comments on review of Silo 3 Mechanical Package.
- Concerns regarding the amount of information available and time allowed for review.

Report #30 (August 21, 2002)

- Feedback on Silos 1 and 2 Accelerated Waste Retrieval (AWR) Integrated Test Loop.
- Positive comments regarding performance of the sluicing mechanism.

Report #31 (September 12, 2002)

- Update on CAT activities for Silos 1 and 2 and the AWR project.
- Positive comments from CAT tour of the Silos project sites.

Report #32 (September 12, 2002)

- Feedback from the September 10 Silo 3 roundtable.
- Comments on the "no treatment" option for Silo 3 wastes.

Report #33 (December 13, 2002)

- Comments regarding overview of projects. Includes general comments and specific comments on the following areas:
 - Project Management Infrastructure
 - Silos 1 and 2 Integrated Test Plan
 - Process Control Plan and Operating Sequence for AWR Best Operating Procedures (BOP) Optimization Project
 - AWR BOP Optimization Mechanical Package 107
- Concerns reiterated regarding the information available on the project controls process and the review of design documents.

CAT member Todd Martin will attend the Progress Briefing on February 11. I'm sure he would be happy to answer questions or summarize CAT concerns at that time.

COMPREHENSIVE STEWARDSHIP PLAN

FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT
FERNALD, OHIO



DRAFT REVISION 3
JANUARY 2003
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Purpose and Organization of this Comprehensive Stewardship Plan.....	7
1.2 What is Stewardship?.....	9
1.3 Why is Stewardship Necessary?.....	11
1.4 DOE Management of the Stewardship Program.....	12
1.5 Examples of Stewardship Activities at Other DOE Facilities	12
2.0 SITE BACKGROUND	14
2.1 Site Description	14
2.1.1 FEMP Site Description.....	14
2.1.2 FEMP Surrounding Area.....	14
2.2 Site History.....	17
2.2.1 Feed Materials Production Center.....	16
2.2.2 Change in Site Mission from Production to Remediation	16
2.3 Remediation Process.....	16
2.3.1 Summary of Remediation Efforts	16
2.3.2 Schedule for Completion of Site Remediation	19
2.4 Site Conditions after Remediation	22
2.4.1 On-Site Disposal Facility.....	22
2.4.2 Restored Areas	22
2.4.3 Groundwater	24
2.4.4 Existing Infrastructure and Facilities.....	21
3.0 SCOPE OF STEWARDSHIP AT THE FEMP	25
3.1 Stewardship of the OSDF	26
3.2 Stewardship of the Restored Areas.....	27
4.0 STEWARDSHIP OF THE ON-SITE DISPOSAL FACILITY	28
4.1 Proposed Steward(s) for the On-Site Disposal Facility.....	28
4.2 Institutional Controls for the On-Site Disposal Facility.....	28
4.3 Maintenance/Monitoring of the On-Site Disposal Facility	28
4.3.1 Leachate System.....	28
4.3.2 Capping/cover system	29
4.3.3 Support systems.....	29

5.0 STEWARDSHIP OF RESTORED AREAS 38

5.1 Proposed Steward(s) for the Restored Areas 38

5.2 Institutional Controls for the Restored Areas 38

5.3 Monitoring and Maintenance of the Restored Area 39

5.4 Monitoring and Maintenance of Public Use Amenities 39

6.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION..... 44

6.1 Public Involvement via Groups and Organizations 44

6.2 Stewardship Planning Decisions and Public Reviews 45

7.0 RECORDS MANAGEMENT 47

7.1 Types of Records Required for Stewardship Purposes 48

7.2 Records Custodian 48

7.3 Records Storage Location 49

7.4 Public Access Requirements 49

8.0 FUNDING..... 51

REFERENCES..... 54

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A OSDF Cell 1 Post Closure Inspection Checklist

APPENDIX B Long Term Stewardship Cost Estimates

FIGURES

Figure 1 FEMP and Vicinity16
Figure 2 Fernald Future Land Use21
Figure 3 Probable Funding Sources for Future Site Activities.....53

TABLES

Table 4-1	OSDF Leachate System Monitoring/Maintenance Requirements.....	31
Table 4-2	OSDF Cap/Cover System Monitoring/Maintenance Requirements.....	34
Table 4-3	OSDF Support Systems and Institutional Control Monitoring.....	35
Table 5-1	Restored Areas Institutional Control Monitoring.....	41
Table 5-2	Cultural Resource Areas Monitoring/Maintenance Requirements.....	41
Table 5-3	Restored Areas Monitoring/Maintenance Requirements.....	42
Table 5-4	Restored Areas Public Use Amenities Monitoring/Maintenance Requirements....	43
Table 7-1	Types of Data Needed to Support Future Stewardship Activities.....	50

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission
AWWT	Advanced Waste Water Treatment
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act
DOE	Department of Energy
EM	Environmental Management
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FCAB	Fernald Citizens Advisory Board
FEMP	Fernald Environmental Management Project
FIU	Florida International University
FMPC	Feed Materials Production Center
FRESH	Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health
FRL	final remediation level
GJO	Grand Junction Office
G/LD&LMP	Groundwater/Leak Detection & Leachate Monitoring Plan
GMA	Great Miami Aquifer
LCS	leachate collection system
LDS	leak detection system
MUEF	Multi-Use Educational Facility
NDAA	National Defense Authorization Act
NRRP	Natural Resources Restoration Plan
OSDF	on-site disposal facility
OU	operable unit
PCCIP	Post Closure Care and Inspection Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RI/FS	remedial investigation/feasibility study
ROD	record of decision
SEP	Sitewide Excavation Plan
SRS	Savannah River Site
SSOD	storm sewer outfall ditch
WAC	waste acceptance criteria

COMPREHENSIVE STEWARDSHIP PLAN DRAFT REVISION 3, JANUARY 2003

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Long-term stewardship is required at the Fernald Environmental Management Project (FEMP) to ensure that all remediation activities continue to be effective and protective of human health and the environment following the completion of site remediation. This Comprehensive Stewardship Plan (Plan) represents DOE's first step in planning long-term care of the FEMP. The purpose of this draft of the Plan is to satisfy the requirements of DOE-HQ to begin the planning process for long-term care of sites like the FEMP. It is DOE's intent to continue to refine this plan with the full involvement of stakeholders and the regulators to ensure that stewardship activities are appropriately planned to meet regulatory and stakeholder requirements. The term "stewardship" is used throughout this Plan and is intended to encompass long-term stewardship activities as defined in Department of Energy (DOE) policy and guidance.

DOE policy and guidance clearly identify protectiveness of the remedies carried out at the FEMP (e.g., groundwater, OSDF, institutional controls) as the top priorities for stewardship. Specifically, the on-site disposal facility (OSDF) will require regular monitoring and maintenance to ensure its integrity and performance. The restored areas of the site will also require monitoring to ensure applicable laws and regulations are followed. Departmental policy and funding priorities regarding long term stewardship emphasize supporting the remediation remedies as described in Fernald's Records of Decision. Accordingly, this plan stresses monitoring and maintenance of the OSDF and other controls and infrastructure critical to maintaining the remedy.

The construction of public use amenities, such as trails and overlooks, and their placement is contingent upon settlement of the Natural Resource Injury claim at Fernald. It is recognized that there is stakeholder support for public use amenities as a result of the Future of Fernald Process and the Public Use discussions DOE held earlier in 2002. Settlement negotiations are on-going and this Plan will be revised to reflect the results of the Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) negotiations.

Fernald stakeholders have also expressed support for a Multi-Use Education Facility (MUEF) which would serve as a combination interpretive center, museum and records repository. Current DOE policy will only consider funding a utilitarian-type structure for record's storage purposes. Based on this policy, a MUEF, or anything beyond a basic Records/Information Center for record's storage, must be funded and sustained through alternative means such as a foundation or a local funding initiative.

1.1 Purpose and Organization of this Comprehensive Stewardship Plan

Developing a Plan now, prior to the completion of remediation, allows for improved management of site closure both before and after site remediation is complete. It also allows for more accurate development of a baseline scope, schedule and cost for stewardship, and a smoother transition from site remediation to stewardship. In addition, the personnel most knowledgeable about the site remediation process are readily available as resources for the transition to stewardship. This Plan also provides a mechanism for demonstrating to the public DOE's accountability by clearly communicating the defined end-state, maintenance and monitoring requirements, as well as contingencies that are in place to address any changes made to the end state.

Under existing federal requirements (see Section 1.2), DOE is required to conduct stewardship activities at facilities that have achieved completion of site remediation.

Existing laws, regulations, policies and directives provide broad requirements for DOE to conduct stewardship activities. These activities include monitoring, reporting, record keeping, and long-term surveillance and maintenance for various facilities and media, including engineered waste disposal units, and surface and groundwater.

Although regulations are in place, they do not necessarily include all stewardship activities that may be required at the FEMP and other DOE facilities. Specific requirements for monitoring and maintenance of engineered waste disposal units (such as the OSDF) are contained in DOE orders and policies. This Plan provides monitoring parameters and frequencies consistent with those orders and policies to ensure remedy protection.

Taking into consideration the current future use plans for the site, the scope of stewardship activities at the FEMP falls into two categories: 1) maintenance of the remedy and 2) stewardship in restored areas, as it relates to those areas. Stewardship activities related to the maintenance of the remedies will include monitoring and maintenance of the OSDF and ensuring that remedy-driven restrictions on access and use of the FEMP are enforced. Stewardship in restored areas will focus on protecting natural resources in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

This Plan is an initial guidance document for stewardship activities at the FEMP. This Plan will be revised and updated as stakeholder and regulator involvement further refine stewardship planning at the FEMP. It is intended to outline the scope of stewardship activities at the FEMP, summarize monitoring parameters and frequencies, and provide the general approach to records management during stewardship. To the extent possible, this Plan also attempts to represent stakeholder desires for long-term stewardship at Fernald. Additional subject-specific documents will be prepared which will provide greater detail on monitoring and maintenance requirements at the FEMP following remediation. Examples of subject-specific documents include future revisions to the *OSDF Post Closure Care and Inspection Plan (PCCIP, DOE 1997a)*, the *OSDF Systems Plan (DOE 1997b)*, *Enhanced Permanent Leachate Transmission System Plan (DOE 2001a)* and the *Groundwater/Leak Detection and Leachate Monitoring Plan (G/LD&LMP, DOE 1997c)*. An Institutional Control Plan will also be developed as required by U.S. EPA to describe the physical controls on access, as well as the administrative and other institutional controls that will be implemented at the site.

This Plan is organized into the following sections to describe planned stewardship activities at the FEMP, as well as issues related to stewardship.

1.0 Introduction – provides an introduction to this Plan and discusses the purpose and necessity of stewardship at DOE facilities.

2.0 Site Background - provides a background and history of the FEMP beginning with construction of the site in the 1950's. There is a discussion of the production activities, the FEMP's remediation, and the anticipated conditions at the time of site completion.

3.0 Scope of Comprehensive Stewardship at the FEMP – discusses the scope of stewardship at the FEMP.

4.0 Stewardship of the On Site Disposal Facility - outlines the stewardship monitoring and maintenance requirements for the OSDF.

5.0 Stewardship of Restored Areas - outlines the stewardship monitoring and maintenance issues for the restored areas.

6.0 Public Participation - describes the role the public will play in the stewardship of the FEMP. Also included is a description of the role stewardship will play in support of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Five - Year Review.

7.0 Records Management – describes the importance of record management, preservation, and its applicability to stewardship. Also describes various avenues for record management during stewardship.

8.0 Funding – discusses the funding needs, to implement and sustain a long-term stewardship program at the FEMP.

1.2 What is Stewardship?

In recent years, DOE has increased focus on the need for long-term stewardship following completion of remediation activities. DOE orders and policies that provide the framework for stewardship include the following (DOE 1999a):

- **DOE Order 450.1 Environmental Protection Program** requires the implementation of sound stewardship practices that are protective of the air, water, land, and other natural and cultural resources impacted by DOE operations.
- **DOE Order 200.1 Information Management Program** provides a framework for managing information, information resources, and information technology investment.
- **DOE Order 430.1 A Life Cycle Asset Management and DOE Order 4320.1B Site Development Planning** identify what analyses must be conducted in order to determine whether a particular portion of DOE real property is considered to be excess and available for transfer to another entity.
- **DOE Order 435.1 Radioactive Waste Management** requires DOE radioactive waste management activities to be systematically planned, documented, executed, and evaluated in a manner that protects worker and public safety, as well as the environment.
- **DOE Order 1230.2 DOE American Indian Tribal Government Policy** requires DOE sites to consult with potentially affected Tribes concerning impacts of proposed DOE actions (including real property transfers), and to avoid unnecessary interference with traditional religious practices.
- **DOE Order 5400.5 Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment** establishes acceptable levels for the release of property on which any radioactive substances or residual radioactive material was present.
- **The Secretary of Energy's Land and Facility Use Policy, issued December 21, 1994, and DOE Policy 430.1, also titled "Land and Facility Use Planning Policy," issued July 9, 1996,** state that DOE sites must consider how best to use DOE land and facilities to support critical missions and to stimulate the economy while preserving natural resources, diverse ecosystems, and cultural resources.

Other documents and reports have been written that address stewardship issues across the DOE complex and help to better define the activities that may be required for stewardship purposes. These documents include:

- *From Cleanup to Stewardship* (DOE 1999a) addresses the nature of long-term stewardship at DOE sites, anticipated long-term stewardship at DOE sites, and planning for long-term stewardship.
- *A Report to Congress on Long-Term Stewardship* (DOE 2001b) (required by the FY 2000 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)) represents the most comprehensive compilation of DOE's anticipated long-term stewardship obligations to date and provides summary information for site-specific, long-term stewardship scope, cost, and schedule. The report provides a "snapshot" of DOE's current understanding of stewardship activities and highlights areas where significant uncertainties still remain.
- *Managing Data for Long-Term Stewardship* (ICF 1998) represents a preliminary assessment of how successfully information about the hazards that remain at DOE sites will be preserved and made accessible for the duration of long-term stewardship.
- *Long-Term Stewardship Study* (DOE 2000a) describes and analyzes several significant national or cross-cutting issues associated with long-term stewardship and, where possible, options for addressing these issues. The principal purposes are to promote information exchange and to provide information on the decision-making processes at the national level and at individual sites.
- *The Long-Term Control of Property: Overview of Requirements in Orders DOE 5400.1 and DOE 5400.5* (DOE 1999b) summarizes DOE requirements for radiation protection of the public and environment, with the intent of assisting DOE elements in planning and implementing programs for the long-term control (stewardship) of property.
- *Memorandum – Long-Term Stewardship "Guiding Principles"* (DOE 2000b) incorporates broad concepts pertaining to stewardship and incorporates elements identified by Ohio stakeholders as critical to the success of stewardship planning.
- *Selecting and Implementing Institutional Controls in RCRA and CERCLA Response Actions at Department of Energy Facilities* (DOE 2000c) provides DOE environmental restoration project managers with the information on institutional controls they will need when making environmental restoration remedy decisions under CERCLA and RCRA.
- *Institutional Controls: A Site Manager's Guide to Identifying, Evaluating and Selecting Institutional Controls at Superfund and RCRA Corrective Action Cleanups* (USEPA 2000) provides an overview of the types of institutional controls that are commonly available, including their relative strengths and weaknesses. It also provides a discussion of the key factors to consider when evaluating and selecting institutional controls in Superfund and RCRA corrective Action cleanups.

Most of the DOE sites that are in the cleanup phases are currently planning their long-term stewardship activities. There are, however, a few facilities at which stewardship has been initiated. The applicable laws and regulations provide a foundation for stewardship practices, but each site is different. Each facility will have to work in

conjunction with those laws and regulations, using them as guidelines, to develop stewardship plans that best suit that facility. Part of the stewardship planning at Fernald includes a study conducted by Florida International University (FIU) that resulted in the creation of a database of laws, regulations, orders, etc. on the federal and state level that pertain to long term stewardship. The database includes the titles and a summary of the requirements, including a discussion of their applicability to the FEMP. A summary report has been generated that describes the project and the development of the database (FIU 2002a).

DOE guidance identifies why we need to address stewardship while remediation is still on-going (DOE 1999a):

- To provide for a smooth transition from cleanup to stewardship;
- To emphasize that the "cleanup" goal in many cases is to reduce and control, not eliminate, risk and cost;
- To ensure that Congress, regulators and stakeholders have a clear understanding of the cleanup mission and to clarify that there is an endpoint;
- To set realistic expectations and show interim successes and results;
- To identify technology research and development needs; and
- To assure regulators and the public that DOE will not walk away from its post-remediation obligations.

DOE defines stewardship as "all activities required to protect human health and the environment from hazards remaining after remediation is completed (DOE 1999a)." Three categories, or levels, of stewardship are recognized: active, passive, and no stewardship required. Active stewardship is defined as "the direct performance of continuous or periodic custodial activities such as controlling access to the site; preventing releases from a site; performing maintenance operations; or monitoring performance parameters". Passive stewardship is defined as "the long-term responsibility to convey information warning about the hazards at a site or limiting access to, or use of, a site through physical or legal mechanisms". No stewardship is required "where cleanup has been completed to levels that will allow for unrestricted or residential future use" (DOE 1999a). The FEMP will have a combination of "active" and "passive" measures during stewardship of the site. This Plan describes both "active" and "passive" stewardship measures, ranging from regular monitoring and maintenance to zoning restrictions and postings.

The input of the public and regulators throughout the stewardship process and providing access to site information during stewardship are also fundamental components of the long-term care of the FEMP (DOE 1999). Public involvement and access to information during stewardship are emphasized in all DOE policy and guidance and this plan is intended to clearly outline DOE's commitment to those aspects of stewardship.

1.3 Why is Stewardship Necessary?

At many sites, including the FEMP, completing remediation to levels acceptable for unrestricted use is not feasible. As a result, stewardship is necessary to ensure that all remedial efforts continue to be effective and protective of human health and the environment. As part of cleanup of many DOE sites, disposal facilities are constructed to contain waste materials that will remain on DOE property. These facilities must be monitored and maintained to ensure integrity and public safety.

1.4 DOE Management of the Stewardship Program

The mission of the DOE Long Term Stewardship Program includes providing sustained human and environmental protection through the mitigation of residual risks and the protection of natural and cultural resources at DOE facilities. The Office of Long Term Stewardship at DOE Headquarters provides overall departmental policy, direction and program guidance on matters affecting stewardship.

The individual DOE Site Office will work with the appropriate Field Office and DOE Headquarters to determine what is required for the close-out of facility activities and the implementation of long-term stewardship. For example, in the case of the FEMP, the DOE-FEMP Office will work with the DOE Ohio Field Office and DOE-Headquarters on determining what is required to close and care for the facility. The DOE Grand Junction Office will be the FEMP long term steward responsible for implementing post-remediation requirements.

DOE continues to develop documentation of the remediation and stewardship activities under their programs. DOE recently published *From Cleanup to Stewardship*, a document which provides background information on the DOE long term stewardship obligations and activities [*From Cleanup to Stewardship* is a companion report to *Accelerating Cleanup: Paths to Closure* (DOE 1998a)]. *From Cleanup to Stewardship* examines the transition from cleanup to long term stewardship, and it includes brief site profiles covering the remediation and stewardship activities at various DOE sites.

A Report to Congress on Long Term Stewardship was issued in January 2001. The *Report to Congress* was required by the FY2000 NDAA to document existing and anticipated stewardship obligations. The report also summarizes stewardship efforts and planning across the DOE complex. Also included is a summary of stewardship planning and activities at numerous DOE facilities.

1.5 Examples of Stewardship Activities at Other DOE Facilities

The final cleanup of the FEMP will involve restoring a majority of the site to natural areas. It is possible that stewardship of the restored portion of the site, outside of the OSDF, will be performed by a non-DOE entity. It has also been suggested that an education facility be part of the final land use. DOE is currently evaluating the feasibility of any additional stewardship activities. Other sites across the DOE complex are conducting or planning very similar activities as part of their final land use and stewardship, and may provide a model for a similar arrangement at the FEMP. The Weldon Spring site, although a smaller facility, has a post-closure set-up much like the one anticipated at Fernald. DOE constructed a disposal facility on the property. The disposal facility is accessible by the public; however, the Fernald OSDF will be a restricted area. DOE also converted an existing building at the Weldon Spring facility into a Public Information center. It has been suggested that a facility should be constructed at Fernald to house copies of records and other information needed during long term stewardship.

An example of part of a site being managed by a non-DOE entity is at the Savannah River Site (SRS) in South Carolina. The U.S. Forest Service now manages a timber and forestry research center on SRS property. SRS also houses the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, and environmental research center operated for DOE by the University of Georgia. In 1972, the site was designated as a National Environmental Research Park.

At the Hanford Site in Washington, the Richland Operations Office has made progress in transferring land to other land managers and in opening new facilities for research

137A

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and training. A portion of the site, following cleanup, was transferred to the Port of Benton for economic development. Two other areas of the site were removed from the National Priorities List and are now managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as part of the Hanford Reach National Monument. The William R. Wiley Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory was opened to researchers investigating atmospheric chemistry, health effects, bioremediation, geosciences, and computational modeling.

2.0 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 FEMP Site Description

The FEMP is situated on a 1,050-acre tract of land, approximately 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati, Ohio. The FEMP site is located near the unincorporated communities of Ross, Fernald, Shandon and New Haven (Figure 1). The former production area occupies approximately 136 acres in the center of the site. The waste pit area and the K-65 silos are located adjacent to the western edge of the production area. Paddys Run flows from north to south along the FEMP's western boundary and empties into the Great Miami River approximately 1.5 miles south of the site. The FEMP lies on a terrace that slopes gently between vegetated bedrock outcroppings to the north, southeast, and southwest. The site is situated on a layer of glacial overburden, consisting primarily of clay and silt with minor amounts of sand and gravel, that overlies the Great Miami Aquifer (GMA). Paddys Run and the storm sewer outfall ditch (SSOD), which empties into Paddys Run, have eroded the glacial overburden, exposing the sand and gravel that make up the GMA.

2.1.2 FEMP Surrounding Area

In the vicinity of the FEMP are the communities of Shandon (northwest), Ross (northeast), New Baltimore (southeast), Fernald (south), and New Haven (southwest) (Figure 1). Land use in the area consists primarily of residential use, farming and gravel excavation operations. Some land in the vicinity of the FEMP is dedicated to housing development, light industry and park land. The Great Miami River is located to the east, and, like Paddys Run and the SSOD, has eroded away significant portions of the glacial overburden, exposing the sand and gravel that make up the GMA.

117A

4711

Figure 1 FEMP and Vicinity

000023

2.2 Site History

2.2.1 Feed Materials Production Center

The Feed Materials Production Center (FMPC) was the original name given to the Fernald site. The FMPC was constructed by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in the early 1950's for the purpose of producing pure uranium metal from ores and process residues for use at other government facilities involved in the production of nuclear weapons for the nation's defense. A variety of materials were utilized throughout the production process, including ore concentrates and recycle materials which were dissolved in nitric acid to produce a uranyl nitrate hexahydrate (UNH) feed solution. The UNH was then concentrated and thermally denitrated to uranium trioxide (UO₃), or orange oxide. The orange oxide was either shipped to the gaseous diffusion plant in Paducah, Kentucky, or was converted to uranium tetrafluoride (UF₄), or green salt. The green salt was blended with magnesium-metal granules and placed in a closed reduction pot to produce a mass of uranium metal called a derby. Some derbies were shipped to other facilities but the remainder were melted and poured into pre-heated graphite molds to form ingots. Some ingots were rolled or extruded to form billets. Two reports that explain in greater detail the role of the Fernald site within the DOE complex and the processes that took place at the Fernald site are: *Historical Documentation of the Fernald Site and Its Role Within the U.S. Department of Energy Weapons Complex* (DOE 1998b) and *Historical Documentation of Facilities and Structures at the Fernald Site* (DOE 1998c).

Uranium metal was produced at the site from 1952 through 1989. During that time, it is estimated that from 400,000 to 1,000,000 pounds of uranium were released to the environment, resulting in contamination of soil, surface water, sediment, and groundwater on and around the site.

2.2.2 Change in Site Mission from Production to Remediation

In 1989, production ceased at the FMPC due to a decrease in the demand for the feed materials and an increase in environmental restoration efforts. The site was subsequently included on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Priorities List. In 1991, the site was renamed the Fernald Environmental Management Project (FEMP) and the site was officially closed as a production facility. The DOE's management of the site switched from the Defense Programs division to the Environmental Restoration and Waste Management division. The National Lead Company of Ohio was the primary contractor to the AEC and DOE during production years. In 1986, Westinghouse was awarded management responsibilities of the facility. In 1992, the contract was awarded to the Fernald Environmental Restoration Management Corporation, now Fluor Fernald. The contract to complete the remediation of the facility through site completion was awarded to Fluor Fernald in November 2000. The current sitewide remediation effort is being conducted pursuant to CERCLA. Waste management is being conducted according to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

2.3 Remediation Process

2.3.1 Summary of Remediation Efforts

CERCLA is the primary driver for environmental remediation of the FEMP. The site was divided into five operable units (OU) as follows:

- Operable Unit 1 – Waste Pits Area
- Operable Unit 2 – Other Waste Units
- Operable Unit 3 – Production Area
- Operable Unit 4 – Silos 1-4
- Operable Unit 5 – Environmental Media

A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was conducted for each of the five operable units listed above. Based on the results of the RI/FS, records of decision (RODs) were issued outlining the selected remedy for each OU. A summary of the remedies follows.

The remedy for OU1 includes removing all material from the waste pits, stabilizing the material by drying, and shipping it off-site for disposal. The remedy for OU2 includes removing material from the various units, disposing of material that meets the on-site waste acceptance criteria (WAC) in the OSDF, and shipping all other material off-site for disposal. WAC were developed by DOE and regulators to strictly control the type of waste disposed on site. The OU3 remedy includes decontaminating and decommissioning all contaminated structures and buildings, recycling waste materials if possible, disposing of material that meets the on-site WAC in the OSDF, and shipping all other material off-site for disposal. The OU4 remedy includes removal and treatment of all material from the silos and shipping it off-site for disposal.

OU5 includes all environmental media, including soil, surface water, groundwater and vegetation. The Sitewide Excavation Plan (SEP, DOE 1998d) describes the remediation of soils. First, material exceeding the WAC for the OSDF will be dispositioned by one of the following: 1) transporting material to an off-site disposal facility for treatment and disposal; 2) treating material on site and transporting to an off-site disposal facility; or 3) treating material on-site and disposing of it in the OSDF. Details and exceptions for the above are outlined in the SEP.

Soil and sediment exceeding final remediation levels (FRLs), which are defined in the SEP, but are below the OSDF WAC will be excavated and placed in the OSDF. Soil certification processes will be performed to ensure that excavation has removed all impacted material, as outlined in the SEP.

The OU5 ROD (DOE 1996) describes the approved remediation method of pump-and-treat for groundwater. The OU5 ROD also committed to continual evaluation of remediation technologies to allow for the improvement of the remedy with new technologies. As a result, an enhanced groundwater remedy, which could reduce groundwater remediation by ten years, was suggested and subsequently approved. The enhanced remedy includes additional extraction wells and the re-injection of treated groundwater to increase the rate at which contaminants move through the aquifer and are removed by the extraction wells.

The primary constituent of concern for groundwater is uranium. Other constituents have been identified and will be removed during the remediation of the uranium. A complete list of all of the constituents identified in groundwater can be found in the OU5 ROD. The final remediation level for uranium in groundwater is 30 parts per billion. DOE and regulators based the target cleanup levels for groundwater on use of the aquifer as a potable water supply

and incorporated Safe Drinking Water Act standards for all constituents for which these standards were available.

Ecological restoration follows remediation and is the final step to completing cleanup of the site. Ecological restoration is being implemented in order to achieve settlement of the natural resource damage claim at Fernald. A Natural Resource Damage claim was filed by the state of Ohio against DOE for the damages at the Fernald site pursuant to CERCLA. The restoration activities for the site are in response to the claim. For the FEMP, ecological restoration is outlined in the *Natural Resource Restoration Plan* (NRRP, DOE 2001c).

The goal for restoration of the FEMP is to enhance, restore, and construct as feasible, given post excavation landforms and soils, the early stages of vegetative communities native to pre-settlement southwestern Ohio. Figure 2 illustrates the conceptual ecological restoration of the FEMP. Restoration of the FEMP involves four major components:

1. Expansion/enhancement of the riparian corridor along Paddys Run.
2. Expansion/enhancement of the wooded areas in the northern portion of the FEMP.
3. Restoring a contiguous prairie in the central and eastern portions of the FEMP (including the OSDF).
4. Creating open water areas and wetlands throughout the site as topography and hydrology allow.

2.3.2 Schedule for Completion of Site Remediation

DOE's closure contract with Fluor Fernald outlines the remediation activities that must be completed by December 2006. Fluor Fernald has also developed baseline plans and estimates for remedial activities based on the current contract. The initiation of stewardship is independent of any political or contractual definition of site closure or site completion.

117A

4711

Figure 2 Future Public Access Worksheet

000027

2.4 Site Conditions after Remediation

The following provides an overview of the site conditions after remediation as currently anticipated. It is clear that some remediation will be ongoing as stewardship is initiated. A more definitive description on site conditions at closure and completion will be included in later versions of this plan.

2.4.1 On-Site Disposal Facility

Based on a Predesign Investigation, the most suitable location for the OSDF was determined to be on the eastern side of the FEMP (Figure 2). The details of the investigation are in the *Predesign Investigation and Site Selection Report for the On-site Disposal Facility* (DOE, 1995a). This location was considered the best because of the thickness of the gray clay layer that overlies the GMA.

Construction on Cell 1 of the OSDF was initiated in December 1997 and the permanent cap for Cell 1 was complete in late 2001. When completed, the OSDF will consist of up to eight individual cells covered by a continuous permanent cap. The final dimensions will be approximately 800 feet east to west, 4300 feet north to south, with a maximum height of 65 feet. Later versions of this plan will include design drawings of the OSDF. An anticipated 2.5 million cubic yards of impacted materials will be placed in the facility. It is expected that approximately 80 percent of the material will be impacted soil and the remaining 20 percent will consist of building demolition rubble, fly ash, lime sludge, and small amounts of miscellaneous materials. The PCCIP provides a summary of the materials permitted to be placed in the OSDF. The volumes mentioned above are subject to change during the actual remediation process.

The design approach for the OSDF can be found in both the OU2 ROD DOE 1995b) and the *Final Design Calculation Package, On-site Disposal Facility* (Geo-Syntec1997). The design includes a liner system, impacted material placement, final cover system, leachate management system, surface water management system, and other ancillary features.

A buffer area and perimeter fence will be established around the disposal facility (total area of approximately 123 acres). Institutional controls are outlined in the PCCIP, OU2 ROD and OU5 ROD and are described in further detail in Section 4.2 of this Plan.

2.4.2 Restored Areas

Approximately 904 acres of the FEMP property will be ecologically restored. Restored areas are those areas of the site that have been graded, following remedial excavation, amended, planted and/or enhanced to create the early stages of ecosystems comparable to native pre-settlement southwestern Ohio. The specific habitats to be restored include upland forest, riparian forest, tallgrass prairie/savanna, and wetlands/open water (Figure 2). In addition, existing habitats (such as the pine plantations) will undergo enhancements. Following are brief summaries of the planned habitat restorations. Details of the actual projects to be completed are described in the NRRP (DOE 2001c). Further detail on the restored areas will be found in the final version of the NRRP.

Upland Forest: Upland forest areas exist in a northern portion, a southern portion and the western perimeter of the site. Restoration activities will be conducted to expand these forested areas. The *Sitewide Characterization*

Report (DOE 1993) describes the FEMP as existing in a transition zone between the Oak-Hickory and Beech-Maple sections of the Eastern Deciduous Forest province. That is, a mosaic of both Oak-Hickory and Beech-Maple forest types can be found in southwest Ohio. Forest communities at the FEMP would gradually move toward one of these forest types, depending on site-specific factors such as topography and hydrology. Therefore, restoration of upland forests at the FEMP will focus on the establishment of this Beech-Maple, Oak-Hickory transition zone. The trees that will be used are native to southwestern Ohio and are listed in the NRRP, Table 3-1.

Riparian Forest: Riparian corridors exist along Paddys Run and the SSOD. Restoration activities will be conducted to expand these corridors through revegetation. The trees species selected are those that can withstand periodic inundation and are listed in the NRRP. The Paddys Run floodplain will be expanded as part of the long-term management plan for Paddys Run.

Tallgrass Prairie/Savanna: The current waste-pit, production, OSDF, and borrow (east field) areas will become a contiguous prairie. Some prairie/savanna will be established along the western perimeter of the site but concentration will be primarily in formerly disturbed areas. Prairie restoration will involve amending soil, if necessary, seeding of grasses and forbs ("wildflowers"). All grasses and forbs will be native to the area.

Savannas will be established by planting a sparse mix of trees and shrubs, and seeding the area with native grasses.

Wetlands/Open water: Wetlands and open water areas will be established throughout the site where topography permits. The former production area will have open water areas as a result of deep excavations, and wetlands will be established throughout the site. DOE is responsible for providing 16.5 acres of mitigated wetlands under Section 404 of the *Clean Water Act*. In addition to mitigating wetlands, upland and riparian forest re-vegetation in various areas could be designed to restore wet woods. Details and drivers for wetland mitigation are described in the NRRP.

2.4.3 Groundwater

Operation of some portions of the groundwater extraction system will continue into long term stewardship. Groundwater remediation and monitoring will continue until the FRL of 30 ppb for uranium has been achieved. Groundwater monitoring will be required following completion of remediation to ensure continued protectiveness of the remedy and to support the CERCLA five-year reviews. The exact frequency and approach to monitoring to support the five-year reviews has not been determined at this time, but will be provided in later versions of this plan. Long term monitoring of groundwater will be required around the OSDF. The exact approach to groundwater monitoring will be defined with input from stakeholders and the regulators and will be incorporated into later revisions of this Plan prior to the implementation of stewardship.

2.4.4 Existing Infrastructure and Facilities

A few facilities may remain on site following remediation. These include the Advanced Wastewater Treatment (AWWT) facility and supporting infrastructure (i.e., Bio-Surge Lagoon, Storm Water Retention Basins, pipelines, etc.), the silos waste treatment facility, a power station and a few office trailers. It is currently planned that the AWWT will remain in place until a time when DOE is

certain that groundwater treatment is no longer necessary (approximately 2010 to 2015). Some site infrastructure (e.g., rail lines, office trailers) will be left after the completion of remediation and will be removed and dispositioned during the initial months of stewardship.

Twenty-three acres of the DOE property has been identified for potential future development. The area has been certified; however, no additional ecological restoration in this area will be completed until a decision is made on development. Suggestions for use have included an environmental education facility for the public's use, part of which would meet a requirement of the settlement with the State of Ohio's claim for impacts to the natural resources. This facility could also house copies of records determined to be vital for stewardship. Original records will be dispositioned per DOE procedures and policies (See Section 7.0). A decision on development of the 23-acre tract is expected in the future. A later revision of this Plan will provide more definitive information on development plans of the 23 acres, as necessary.

3.0 SCOPE OF STEWARDSHIP AT THE FEMP

Stewardship activities will support the remedy including monitoring and maintaining the FEMP property, facilities, and structures that remain following completion of site remediation. Stewardship planning activities have already been initiated at the FEMP, and various time frames have been discussed for stewardship activities (e.g., 70 years in the Report to Congress). DOE has committed to the goal of ensuring stewardship of the FEMP site. The DOE-Grand Junction Office (GJO) will be the long-term steward of the FEMP.

The commitments in the RODs relevant to stewardship include the following:

- DOE will achieve the final remediation levels (FRLs) for all contamination attributed to the FEMP. Site-wide cleanup levels for soil are documented in the OU2 ROD, and in the OU5 ROD based on a recreational use and the Undeveloped Park Scenario. The FRLs, once achieved, will not allow unrestricted use of the FEMP and institutional controls will be required.
- Per the OU2 ROD, the FEMP will remain under federal ownership. Therefore, any final land use alternative and stewardship planning has to contemplate DOE's commitment to continual federal ownership.
- Commitments for other environmental monitoring will be carried out for as long as appropriate per the existing RODs.

Maintaining institutional controls at the FEMP will be a fundamental component of stewardship and will include ensuring no residential or agricultural uses occur on the property. The intent of this Plan is to provide an overview of institutional controls required for the FEMP to support stewardship. A separate Institutional Control Plan will be required for the FEMP per the DOE's commitment to U.S. EPA in the OU 5 ROD. This Plan provides an initial attempt to define institutional controls for the FEMP and will be updated as needed to remain consistent with the Institutional Control Plan as it is developed. DOE and USEPA guidance have been used to identify planned institutional controls at the FEMP. Required institutional controls will continue to be updated as needed based on changing site conditions and input from stakeholders and regulators. Section 6.2 discusses the five-year review process and how it relates to long term stewardship including institutional controls.

Posted signs along the perimeter of the FEMP will indicate the restrictions on activities on the FEMP property, who to call for information, and will delineate the OSDF restricted area. Some stewardship activities will consist of enforcing the land uses, maintaining fences (as needed), and periodically replacing signs. The necessary records of the history and remediation of the site will be maintained at a central federal government location and at the GJO. It is anticipated that copies of key documents will also be maintained at a location at or near the Fernald site.

The scope of stewardship activities at the FEMP fall into two categories: 1) maintenance of the remedy and 2) stewardship in restored areas. Stewardship activities related to the maintenance of the remedies will include monitoring and maintenance of the OSDF, ensuring that remedy-driven restrictions on access and use of the FEMP are enforced, and records management. During remediation, there will be limited monitoring required for the OSDF, but this monitoring will be within the scope of remediation until remediation is completed. Following remediation, OSDF monitoring becomes a stewardship responsibility.

Stewardship in restored areas will include ensuring that natural and cultural resources will be protected in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Construction of any public use amenities, such as trails, overlooks, etc., will only be completed as part of the Natural Resource Injury Settlement. The cleanup levels established for the FEMP will ensure the site is remediated to a level consistent with recreational use. If constructed, monitoring and

maintenance of those amenities would be necessary to ensure they remain safe for use. Stewardship of public use amenities is not within DOE's responsibilities and has not been determined. A similar scenario applies to the potential multi-use educational facility. The construction of such a facility is not a long term stewardship responsibility, and if such a facility is constructed, funding for the management and maintenance of the facility would have to be identified.

The planning and actual reburial of Native American remains is another on-going initiative that is currently outside the scope of this Plan. DOE has agreed to make land available for the re-interment of Native American remains. Responsibility for managing the re-interment process and ongoing care and maintenance of areas dedicated for this use will not fall under DOE stewardship requirements. Monitoring and management of the reinterment areas will be addressed in future versions of this Plan.

3.1 Stewardship of the OSDF

The OU 2 ROD states that the FEMP will remain under federal ownership. DOE has committed to the goal of ensuring stewardship activities of the OSDF in perpetuity. The PCCIP for the OSDF outlines the routine stewardship activities for the initial 30-year period. The activities include routine inspections and on-going monitoring of the leachate collection system, leak detection system, and groundwater in the vicinity of the OSDF. DOE will conduct CERCLA reviews every five years and will issue a report summarizing the results of the review to the appropriate regulatory agencies. Periodic monitoring and maintenance of the leachate collection system and vegetative cap of the OSDF will be necessary, as well as occasional maintenance of signs, fencing, and the buffer zone around the OSDF.

Remote monitoring of the OSDF has been initiated on Cell 1 of the OSDF. The remote systems installed on Cell 1 include sensor technology to monitor groundwater and rainwater intrusion and subsidence, integrity of the leachate collection system and the cap, and real-time characterization and tracking of leachate and groundwater flow. Inspection of the automated monitoring and remote sensing technologies will occur on a semi-annual basis (Table 4-1). A final decision on whether to install the remote monitoring devices on the remainder of the OSDF has not been made to date. Information collected from the sensors on Cell 1 (and the remainder of the OSDF if installed) will be managed with other data required for stewardship. A web site is currently being developed to provide background information regarding the OSDF design, monitoring technologies, and various data being collected. The web site when completed will be integrated with any comprehensive web based information management system to be developed for stewardship at the FEMP.

The extent of stewardship activities will be defined based on regulatory requirements, stakeholder and regulatory input, and agreements between DOE and the Ohio and U.S. EPA's. Details of the maintenance and monitoring requirements for the leachate system, the capping/cover system and the support systems for the OSDF are included in Section 4.0 of this plan.

3.2 Stewardship of the Restored Areas

Per the OU5 ROD, DOE will protect the existing natural resources at the FEMP. Monitoring will focus on ensuring the natural resources are protected in conjunction with appropriate laws and regulations. Wetlands and threatened and endangered species are examples of natural resources that will be monitored. Existing cultural resource areas will also have to be inspected to ensure the integrity of these areas is not threatened.

Depending on the outcome of the Natural Resource Injury Settlement at Fernald, amenities may be constructed to support public use of the FEMP. Funding sources for the stewardship of the public use amenities would need to be identified. Stewardship activities would be necessary to maintain roads, parking lots and trails in a safe configuration. Signs/displays/markers will require maintenance to ensure their integrity and legibility.

4.0 STEWARDSHIP OF THE ON-SITE DISPOSAL FACILITY

4.1 Proposed Steward(s) for the On-Site Disposal Facility

Per the OU2 ROD, the FEMP property will remain under federal ownership. Following the completion of remediation activities, stewardship of the OSDF will be transferred to the DOE-GJO, including the responsibilities of the Nuclear Materials Representative. As discussed in Section 1.4, DOE-GJO will be responsible for the Long Term Surveillance and Maintenance program.

4.2 Institutional Controls for the On-Site Disposal Facility

The primary institutional and engineered controls for the OSDF include continued federal ownership, signage and engineered barriers to prevent access, such as fences. As stated in the OU2 and OU5 RODs, the federal government will maintain property ownership of the area comprising the OSDF and associated buffer areas. In the event that DOE transfers management of the OSDF to another entity, the appropriate restrictions and limitations will be communicated and implemented (e.g. deed restrictions). A description of the various types of institutional controls pertaining to ownership and/or transfer of DOE land is included in *Selecting and Implementing Institutional Controls in RCRA and CERCLA Response Actions at Department of Energy Facilities*.

Physical barriers to access will include exclusion fencing and signs, which will be maintained to restrict access to the OSDF and its surrounding buffer area. In addition, another institutional control involves providing primary and secondary points of contact to ensure authorized and emergency access. Points of contact are listed in Table 4-2 of the PCCIP, which will be updated as necessary.

4.3 Maintenance/Monitoring of the On-Site Disposal Facility

The PCCIP describes the maintenance and monitoring requirements for the OSDF. Tables 4-1, 4-2, and 4-3 in this Plan summarize those requirements. A draft checklist for OSDF inspections and monitoring is included in Appendix B. The information below reflects DOE's initial level of planning related to stewardship of the OSDF. This plan will continue to be refined as the stewardship planning process continues and input is received from stakeholders and regulators.

4.3.1 Leak Detection/Leachate Monitoring

Routine OSDF leak detection and leachate monitoring is currently governed by the G/LD&LMP. This plan specifies the frequencies and parameters being monitored in four horizons for each cell of the facility. These horizons are the leachate collection system (LCS), the leak detection system (LDS), perched water in the glacial overburden, and the GMA (both up- and down-gradient of each cell). Cell-specific data from these four horizons are evaluated holistically in order to verify the integrity of the cells. To date the data from this comprehensive leak detection program indicate that the liner systems for the existing cells (Cells 1, 2, and 3) are performing within the specifications established in the OSDF design documentation. The G/LD&LMP is a "living document," that is, it will be modified over time as the OSDF matures and the individual cells are capped. These modifications will be based on the data collected prior to and just after capping. It is also anticipated that the future modifications of the G/LD&LMP will govern the post closure leak detection and leachate monitoring program for the OSDF. Further details are included in Table 4-1 and in the PCCIP.

Also involved in the maintenance and monitoring of the leachate system is leachate management. It is envisioned that leachate will continue to be treated on-site. Leachate will be treated in the AWWT as long as it is operational. Once the AWWT is dismantled, leachate may be treated off-site. The quantity of leachate collected, treated and discharged will continue to be documented. Leachate will be sampled and analyzed for a set of parameters specified in the OSDF G/LD&LMP.

4.3.2 Capping/cover system

Maintenance and monitoring of the cap and cover system includes quarterly site inspections, custodial and preventative maintenance, and unscheduled inspections. Table 4-2 of this Plan provides current detail on the required monitoring and maintenance.

The routine inspections include monitoring the health of the vegetative cover; the existence of burrowing animals; the extent of surface erosion or cracking; subsidence, if any; extent of any leachate seeps; integrity of run-off controls; and integrity of benchmarks. Routine custodial maintenance includes upkeep of vegetative cover; general mowing; clearing of debris and woody plants, and reseeded.

The unscheduled inspections will be conducted when there is a report that the integrity of the facility may be compromised, especially after significant natural events such as earthquakes. The inspections will be performed to follow up and quantify specific problems encountered during a routine inspection, a special study, or other DOE or regulatory agency inspection or activity. Based on the results and determinations made from the inspections, appropriate actions will be taken to address any identified problems.

4.3.3 Support systems

Maintenance and monitoring of the general support systems will include ensuring physical access controls and restrictions are maintained, routine inspections of the OSDF and surrounding area, routine maintenance activities, and environmental monitoring. Table 4-3 of this Plan provides additional detail on the required monitoring and maintenance.

The federal government will remain the property owner and access to the OSDF and associated buffer area will continue to be restricted in perpetuity by means of fences, gates, locks, and warning signs. Access is anticipated to be limited to personnel conducting inspections, custodial maintenance, and corrective action, and will be authorized by the federal government only.

Routine inspections will include evaluating the condition of physical access controls (fences, gates, locks, and signs); observing adjacent properties for evidence of land use changes; evaluating natural drainage courses in the immediate vicinity; and inspecting the general area for erosion, excess sediment, seepage and signs of human or animal intrusion. Unscheduled inspections, as described in 4.3.2, will be conducted when there is a report that the integrity of the facility may have been compromised. The inspection will be conducted to follow up on a particular concern raised during an inspection or after a significant natural event. Based on the results and determinations made from the unscheduled inspection, appropriate actions will be taken to address any identified problem.

**TABLE 4-1
OSDF LEACHATE SYSTEM MONITORING/MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

ACTION	REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	FREQUENCY	SCOPE
Routine inspection and maintenance of pipe networks	PCCIP p.6-5	OAC 3745-27-19(k)(3)	Semi-annual – To be re-evaluated following closure of the facility. Note: monitoring is anticipated to remain in effect until leachate is no longer detected or until it is demonstrated that leachate no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment [per 40 CFR Part 264.310(b)(2)]. Temporary suspension of leachate requirements may also be considered [per OAC 3745-66-18(G)].	Inspect LDS and LCS pipe networks, and the leachate transmission system pipe: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that clogging or leaking has not occurred • Implement remedy per the PCCI if pipe is clogged or leaking • Inspect valve houses, lift station, and all associated utilities
Routine inspection and maintenance of the LDS system	PCCIP p.6-6		Semi-annual – To be re-evaluated following closure of the facility and included in a revision to the OSDF Systems Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect the primary containment vessel for leakage • Check for liquid in the LDS containment pipes • Maintain, operate, and service all mechanical and electrical equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions • Implement remedies per the PCCI as needed

TABLE 4-1 (CONTINUED)

Routine inspection and maintenance of the LCS system	PCCIP p.6-6		Semi-annual - To be re-evaluated following closure of the facility and included in a revision to the OSDF Systems Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect the condition and operation of the shutoff valve Maintain, operate, and service all mechanical and electrical equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions Check for liquid in the LCS containment pipe Check for liquid in the redundant LCS carrier pipe Implement remedies per the PCCI as needed
Routine inspection and maintenance of leachate transmission system valve houses	PCCIP p.6-9 (See NOTE in SCOPE Column)		Semi-annual - To be re-evaluated following closure of the facility and included in a revision to the OSDF Systems Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspect signage Inspect the structural condition of the valve house Check for odors and/or bacterial growth within the containment vessels Implement remedies per the PCCI as needed Inspect all associated utilities <p>Note: The PCCIP refers to inspection and maintenance of the LCS and LDS manholes. The updated design for the leachate transmission system eliminated the use of manholes and placed all LCS and LDS apparatus into valve houses for each cell.</p>
Routine inspection and maintenance of leachate transmission system gravity line	PCCIP p.6-9		Semi-annual - To be re-evaluated following closure of the facility and included in a revision to the OSDF Systems Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check for liquid in the leachate transmission system gravity line containment pipe Implement remedies per the PCCI as needed Maintain, operate, and service all mechanical and electrical equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
Leachate management (post AWWT)	PCCIP p.6-8	OAC 3745-27-19(K)(5)	To be evaluated following closure of the facility and included in a revision to the PCCIP.	Leachate with concentrations above discharge limits will be treated on-site or off-site and disposed off-site, until such time it is demonstrated that it no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment. Leachate will be treated in the AWWT as long as it is operational.

TABLE 4-1 (CONTINUED)

Leachate management monitoring	OSDF G/LD&LMP Section 5	OAC 3745-27-19(M)(4) and (5)	To be evaluated following closure of the facility and included in a revision to the OSDF G/LD&LMP.	The quantity of leachate collected, treated, and discharged must be documented until leachate is shown to no longer pose a threat to human health or the environment. Leachate must be sampled and analyzed for a set of parameters and frequency specified in the OSDF G/LD&LMP.
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**TABLE 4-2
OSDF CAP/COVER SYSTEM MONITORING/MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

ACTION	REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	FREQUENCY	SCOPE
Routine site inspection	PCCIP p.7-1	OAC 3745-66-18(A) & (C) 40 CFR Sec. 264.118(b)(2) 40 CFR Sec. 265.118(c)(2)	Quarterly Note that the monitoring schedule may be revised through the CERCLA five year review process	Detect and record any change of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General health, density and variety of vegetative cover • Evidence of burrowing animals on the cover • Presence, depth, and extent of erosion or surface cracking, indicating possible cap deterioration • Visibly noticeable subsidence, either locally or over a large area • Presence and extent of visible settlement, including a determination of whether observed settlement is sufficient to pond water • Presence and extent of any leachate seeps • Integrity of run-on and run-off control features • Integrity of benchmarks
Routine inspection of monitoring equipment			Semi-annual	Inspect the automated monitoring and remote sensing equipment to ensure that it is functioning properly and collecting, processing and transmitting data appropriately.
Unscheduled inspection	PCCIP p.8-1		As needed	Investigate reports that site integrity may be compromised after significant natural events. Follow-up or contingency inspections will be conducted to investigate and quantify specific problems encountered during a routine scheduled inspection, special study, or other DOE/regulatory agency activity. Follow-up inspections determine whether the cover/cap stability is threatened, and evaluate the need for maintenance/repair/corrective action. Contingency inspections are situation-unique inspections ordered by DOE or regulatory agencies when it receives information indicating that site integrity has been or may be threatened.
Routine custodial and preventative maintenance	PCCIP p.9-2	OAC 3745-66-18(A) & (C) 40 CFR Sec. 264.118(b)(2) 40 CFR Sec. 265.118(c)(2)	As needed (mowing will occur at least once annually in late fall)	Routine custodial and preventative maintenance consists of the following: upkeep of the vegetative cover, general mowing, clearing of debris, removal of woody weeds and seedlings, reseedling

**TABLE 4-3
OSDF SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS MONITORING**

ACTION	REFERENCE	REQUIREMENT	FREQUENCY	SCOPE
Establish points of contact	PCCIP p.4-2	OAC 3745-27-11(B)(3) OAC 3745-66-18(c)(3) OAC 3745-68-10 40 CFR Sec. 258.61(c)(2) 40 CFR Sec. 265.118(c)(3) 40 CFR Sec. 264.118(b)(3)	Initially and when updates are needed	Provide primary and backup points of contact to ensure authorized and emergency access. Points of contact are provided in Table 4-2 of the PCCIP. Updates will be provided as needed.
Ownership	PCCIP p.4-1	OU2 ROD OU5 ROD	NA	The federal government will maintain property ownership of the area comprising the OSDF and associated buffer areas.
Deed restrictions	PCCIP p.4-1	OU2 ROD OU5 ROD	NA	Verify on an annual basis deed restrictions are still in place. If oversight of portions of the FEMP property (outside the disposal facility area) is transferred at any time, restrictions will be provided in the deed, and proper notifications will be provided as required.
Access controls/ Restrictions	PCCIP p.4-3	OU2 ROD	NA	The federal government will maintain property ownership and access to the OSDF will be restricted by means of fences, gates, and warning signs. Access will be controlled by proper authorization, and is anticipated to be limited to personnel for inspection, custodial maintenance, or corrective action.

TABLE 4-3 (CONTINUED)

Routine site inspection	PCCIP p.7-3	OAC 3745-66-18(A) & (C) 40 CFR Sec. 264.118(b)(2) 40 CFR Sec. 265.118(c)(2)	Quarterly Note that the monitoring schedule may be revised through the CERCLA five year review process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspect and record the security of fences, gates, and locks, as well as the condition of applicable warning signs. • Inspect the adjacent area within approximately 0.25 miles of the OSDF buffer area. Describe evidence of land use changes. • Evaluate natural drainage courses in the immediate vicinity of the OSDF to determine whether there is a threat to the OSDF integrity. Walk approximately 1,000 feet of adjacent natural drainage courses and note unusual or changed sediment deposits, large debris accumulations, man-made or natural constrictions, and recent or potential channel changes. • Evaluate and record the development of gullies. • Evaluate growth of vegetation in channels. • Determine the condition and required maintenance of on-property roads. • Inspect and record the area adjacent to the OSDF for erosion channels, accumulations of sediment, evidence of seepage, and signs of animal or human intrusion.
Unscheduled inspection	PCCIP p.8-1		As needed	Investigate reports that site integrity may be compromised. Follow-up or contingency inspections will be conducted to investigate and quantify specific problems encountered during a routine scheduled inspection, special study, or other DOE/regulatory agency activity. Determine whether the support systems are threatened, and evaluate the need for maintenance/repair/corrective action. Contingency inspections are situation-unique inspections ordered by DOE when it receives information indicating that site integrity has been or may be threatened.

TABLE 4-3 (CONTINUED)

Routine custodial and preventative maintenance	PCCIP p.9-2	OAC 3745-66-18(A) & (C) 40 CFR Sec. 264.118(b)(2) 40 CFR Sec. 265.118(c)(2)	As needed (mowing will occur at least once annually in late fall)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair/replace fencing, gates, locks, and signs due to normal wear, severe weather conditions, or vandalism. Mow/clear undesired woody vegetation, reshape, reseed, repair banks, unplug culverts, and clean out channels of run-on/run-off diversion channels.
Groundwater/leachate monitoring	PCCIP p.5-1 OSDF Groundwater/Leak Detection and Leachate Monitoring Plan (G/LD&LMP)	OAC 3745-27-10 OAC 3745-54-90 through 99	To be evaluated following closure of the facility and included in a revision to the OSDF G/LD&LMP.	A routine monitoring program will be maintained for four zones within and beneath the OSDF. These zones include the LCS, the LDS, perched water within the glacial overburden, and the Great Miami Aquifer (OSDF G/LD&LMP Section 3.2.1). Samples from the four zones will be collected and analyzed pursuant to requirements set forth in a future revision to the OSDF G/LD&LMP.
Other environmental monitoring	PCCIP p.2-9 PCCIP p.5-1,2	DOE 5820.2A, Chapter III(3)(k)	To be evaluated following closure of the facility and included in a revision to the IEMP.	A sitewide monitoring program may be required for at least a portion of the initial (30-year) post closure period. The specific parameters and frequencies will be presented in a future version of the IEMP.

5.0 STEWARDSHIP OF RESTORED AREAS

The proposed final land use plan includes ecological restoration of approximately 904 acres of the FEMP and potential development of 23 acres. Additional information on the proposed action for restoration is included in the *Finding of No Significant Impact for the Fernald Environmental Management Project Proposed Final Land Use Environmental Assessment* (DOE 1999c). Public access to the site for educational purposes may occur in the restored site as outlined in the *Master Plan for Public Use of the Fernald Environmental Management Project* (DOE, 2002a) depending on the outcome of the Natural Resource Injury Settlement. After formal public input in the spring of 2002, the Master Plan was issued in final form in June 2002 and outlines the proposed public use of the FEMP. Stewardship in Restored Areas will focus on ensuring applicable laws and regulations are followed. Additional stewardship requirements in Restored Areas may be required based on the outcome of the Fernald Natural Resource Injury Settlement and will be defined in later versions of this plan as appropriate.

5.1 Proposed Steward(s) for the Restored Areas

Per the OU2 ROD, all FEMP property will remain under ownership of the federal government. The DOE-GJO will have primary responsibility as the Steward of the FEMP. An entity other than DOE-GJO may work in cooperation with DOE on stewardship activities in the restored areas of the site. Any developments regarding the identification of parties to work with DOE-GJO will be conveyed to the public through briefings to local elected officials, Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH), Fernald Citizens Advisory Board (FCAB), and other stakeholder groups.

5.2 Institutional Controls for the Restored Areas

The primary institutional controls for the restored areas include establishing points of contact, ownership of the property, deed restrictions, and access controls. The institutional controls are summarized in Table 5-1. Primary and secondary points of contact will be established to ensure authorized and emergency access.

As stated in the OU2 ROD, the federal government will maintain property ownership. In the event that DOE transfers management of or leases the property to another entity, the appropriate restrictions and limitations will be communicated and implemented (e.g. deed restrictions). A description of the various types of institutional controls pertaining to ownership and/or transfer of DOE land is included in *Selecting and Implementing Institutional Controls in RCRA and CERCLA Response Actions at Department of Energy Facilities*. Per the OU2 and OU5 RODs, if deed restrictions are implemented, they will be reviewed on an annual basis by the designated steward to ensure they are still in effect with the local authorities. A review of deed restrictions and other institutional controls will also be part of the CERCLA 5-year review process.

In order to maintain the integrity of certain ecologically restored and existing cultural resource areas, access to those areas may need to be limited. Steps will be taken to restrict access in wetland areas and designated cultural resource (i.e., archaeological sites). If the need is identified during regular inspections, a protocol for contacting the appropriate emergency services and law enforcement authorities will be developed with input from stakeholders and included in later versions of this plan.

5.3 Monitoring and Maintenance of the Restored Areas

Monitoring and maintenance of restored areas will be required to ensure that applicable laws and regulations are followed, such as the Clean Water Act and the Endangered Species Act. Monitoring and maintenance requirements for the restored areas, which include cultural resource areas, are listed in Tables 5-2 and 5-3. The following sections are a summary of that information.

Restored areas will be inspected to ensure that protected natural resources (e.g., wetland, threatened and endangered species) are maintained in conjunction with applicable laws and regulations. Physical disturbance of restored areas will not be permitted unless authorized by the site steward. Soil and vegetation will not be removed from the FEMP unless authorized by the steward. Inspections of restored areas will also occur in the spring and late summer for the presence of any species classified as noxious weeds in Ohio as defined by Ohio Administrative Code.

Excessive erosion problems along Paddys Run or other site drainage channels that pose a threat to site infrastructure will be corrected. Table 5-3 provides further details.

Existing cultural resource areas will be a part of the undeveloped park and will require inspections to ensure their preservation, and to determine if there are any impacts to the resources caused by natural forces, vandalism, or looting. Actions will be implemented if there is evidence that the integrity of a site is threatened due to natural or human forces. Although DOE has agreed to make land available for the re-interment of Native American remains, thus creating a cultural resource area, the maintenance of that area would not fall under DOE stewardship requirements. Table 5-2 provides further details.

5.4 Monitoring and Maintenance of Public Use Amenities

The FEMP, once remediation is completed, will be an undeveloped park. Amenities such as trails and overlooks will only be constructed if required by the outcome of the Natural Resource Injury Settlement. Any public use amenities established on the property will require routine inspection and maintenance to ensure the safety of anyone accessing and using the site. Funding for the monitoring and maintenance of public use amenities is not within the scope of DOE's stewardship requirements for the FEMP. A funding source for monitoring and maintaining public use amenities, if constructed, has not been identified and will be discussed in a future revision to this Plan. Public access points, pathways, and overlooks will need to be cleared of overgrowth and debris. Wooden overlooks, bridges and boardwalks (if constructed) will require maintenance, repair or replacement. The integrity and legibility of signs/displays/markers will need to be maintained. Regular mowing in perimeter areas and access points will be required. Trash pick up will be required. Table 5-4 provides further details.

Cultural resource areas will be a part of the undeveloped park. The cultural resource sites and areas will require inspections to ensure their preservation and to determine if there are any impacts to the resources caused by natural forces, vandalism, or looting. Actions will be implemented if there is evidence that the integrity of a site is threatened due to natural or human forces. Table 5-2 provides further details.

**TABLE 5-1
RESTORED AREAS INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS MONITORING**

ACTION	FREQUENCY	SCOPE
Establish point of contact	On-going	Provide primary and backup points of contact for emergencies. Points of contact will be updated in the Comprehensive Stewardship Plan as needed for Restored Areas.
Ownership	On-going	Federal government will maintain ownership of site property.
Deed restrictions	On-going	If oversight of portions of the FEMP property (outside of the disposal facility area) is transferred at any time, restrictions will be provided in the deed, and proper notifications will be provided as required.
Access controls	On-going	In order to maintain the integrity of some of the ecologically restored areas and cultural resource areas, access to those areas may need to be restricted. Signs indicating restricted access will require monitoring and maintenance to ensure their integrity.

**TABLE 5-2
CULTURAL RESOURCE AREAS MONITORING/MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

ACTION	FREQUENCY	SCOPE
Cultural resource site/area preservation inspection	Semi-annual	Inspect existing cultural resource sites/locations for impacts caused by natural forces, vandalism, or looting. The severity and rate of loss, if any, must be monitored.
Cultural resource site/area preservation maintenance	As needed pursuant to annual inspection	Actions will be implemented if there is evidence that the integrity of a site is threatened due to natural or human forces.

**TABLE 5-3
RESTORED AREAS MONITORING/MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

ACTION	FREQUENCY	SCOPE
Restored areas routine inspection	Semi-annual	Inspect restored areas for any physical impacts on wetlands, floodplain and threatened and endangered species habitat. Ensure that natural resources are being monitored and maintained in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
Mowing of perimeter areas and access points	Monthly during growing season	Keep perimeter areas and buffer strips mowed to ensure visibility along perimeter roadways and access points.
Removal/herbicide of Noxious Weeds per Ohio Administrative Code.	As needed pursuant to spring and late summer inspection during growing season	Remove and/or herbicide Noxious Weeds as listed by State of Ohio Law. Removal can occur by mechanical means or target areas can be sprayed with herbicide as needed.
Maintenance of Paddys Run/SSOD/other onsite drainage	As needed pursuant to annual inspection	As required pursuant to annual inspection.

**TABLE 5-4
RESTORED AREAS PUBLIC USE AMENITIES MONITORING/MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

ACTION	FREQUENCY	SCOPE
Public use amenities routine inspection (if constructed)	Quarterly	Ensure access points, pathways, and overlooks are clear of debris, tripping hazards, overhanging limbs, and excessive weed growth. Ensure there is adequate mulch coverage on pathways. Inspect wooden overlooks, bridges, boardwalks, steps, rails, etc., to ensure railings are securely fastened and planks are not loose. Inspect drainage and erosion control features

		(culverts, ditches, etc.) to ensure there are not excessive erosion problems threatening public use amenities. Ensure legibility and integrity of signs/displays/markers.
Public use amenities custodial and preventative maintenance (if constructed)	As needed pursuant to quarterly inspection, except for trash pickup and mowing which will occur at least every other week	Clear debris, tripping hazards, overhanging limbs, and excessive weed growth. Replace mulch on pathways. Repair wooden overlooks, bridges, boardwalks, steps, rails, etc. Repair signs/displays in restored and cultural resource areas. Access points to the property and to trail heads will require grounds-keeping, mowing, weeding, etc. Trash pickup will need to be conducted throughout the property.

6.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public has played a very important role in the remediation process at the FEMP and stakeholders remain very involved in the remediation and planning for long-term stewardship. Various stakeholder groups meet on a regular basis with FEMP employees to be updated on the latest activities at the site. DOE also holds regularly scheduled meetings with these groups and the general public to share current site information (progress updates). During the next several years, key decisions will be made with regard to stewardship planning at the FEMP. The public and other key stakeholders will remain fully involved in stewardship planning activities and will continue to play a very active role in helping DOE make critical stewardship decisions.

6.1 Public Involvement via Groups and Organizations

The primary groups that follow the remediation and cleanup process at the FEMP are the FCAB and FRESH. The FCAB was formed to formulate cleanup policy and to help guide the cleanup activities at the site. Representatives of constituencies affected by the cleanup decisions, including local residents, governments, businesses, universities, and labor organizations, comprise the advisory board membership. In 1995, the FCAB issued recommendations to DOE on remedial action priorities, cleanup levels, waste disposition alternatives, and future uses for the FEMP property. The FCAB continues to be actively involved in the remediation and restoration activities for the FEMP with monthly full board meetings and monthly meetings of the FCAB Stewardship Committee.

To date, the FCAB co-sponsored, along with FRESH, the Community Reuse Organization and the Fernald Living History Project, four "Future of Fernald" workshops. The workshops were open to the general public and gave stakeholders the opportunity to provide input on the final public use decisions as described in the Master Plan for Public Use of the FEMP. The later workshops led to the recommendation of a Multi-Use Education Facility at the site, as discussed in Section 6.2.

The FCAB has also begun working closely with the Natural Resource Trustees and DOE to assist in the development of the Comprehensive Stewardship Plan. As mentioned in previous sections, the future use and amenities at the site are directly tied to the degree of stewardship that will be necessary. DOE will work closely with the FCAB to promote discussion with the general public regarding future use and stewardship of the FEMP.

FRESH was formed by local residents in 1984 and has played a lead role in providing community input on the characterization and remediation of the Fernald site. FRESH continues to play a lead role in decisions regarding public use of the facility following closure of the site.

A list of other stakeholders considered to be critical for long term stewardship planning at the FEMP is given below. Additional stakeholders may be identified in the future.

- Local government and enforcement agencies
- Local volunteer organizations
- Local residents
- Universities
- Local school groups
- Environmental organizations

- Native American organizations
- NRTs – Natural Resource Trustees
- Regulatory Agencies
- Fernald Living History, Inc.
- Crosby Township Historical Society
- Local businesses

6.2 Stewardship Planning Decisions and Public Reviews

Several key decisions have been and will be required by DOE to facilitate successful stewardship planning at the FEMP. A summary of those decisions and anticipated timing of public input are:

- A Comprehensive Stewardship Plan to provide a framework for stewardship planning at the FEMP. The plan was made available for stakeholder review in December of 2002.

The following key decisions will receive on-going consideration during the long-term stewardship planning process as appropriate.

- Decisions on future stewards, as appropriate, to work with the DOE-GJO for the restored/public use portions of the FEMP. A team approach to stewardship of restored areas may be appropriate. Any discussion of additional stewards for the FEMP beyond the DOE-GJO will be shared with the public before any final decision is made. At that time a local point of contact for the Fernald site will be established.
- A compilation of a list of records and associated electronic data determined critical for stewardship purposes. It is anticipated that the public will have the opportunity to review both of these documents in 2003. All OSDF documents, when finalized, will be available for public review upon closure of the OSDF.
- Establishment of guidance policies for electronic records as well as requirements for integration with any planned or proposed centralized electronic data and/or records repositories.
- A decision on the regulatory requirements that will drive stewardship activities at the FEMP. The database developed by Florida International University (FIU 2002) is a starting point in the identification of applicable requirements, but considerable review and decision-making is still required.
- A final decision on the location for and the establishment of procedures for the reinterment of Native American remains.
- A decision on the extent of, if any, public use amenities to be constructed on site.
- A decision on the location of a local records repository.
- Decisions on recommended actions by the FCAB through the Future of Fernald process including development of a public information system that meets stakeholder needs and the feasibility of a Multi-Use Educational Facility at the FEMP (FCAB 2002).

Input on future stewardship planning decisions will occur through formal document reviews, community meetings, roundtables, workshops, and other forums. Currently, DOE holds bi-monthly cleanup progress briefings for interested stakeholders. DOE anticipates continuing these updates throughout remediation and stewardship planning, if the public continues to show an active interest in the briefings.

Another process involving the public is the CERCLA Five-Year review. Under CERCLA, a review of the remedy at the FEMP is required every five years. The CERCLA five-year reviews will focus on the protectiveness of the remedies associated with each of the five OUs. Following the review, a report will be submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency. The report will present the data collected and descriptions of activities performed at the site during a five-year period. To ensure the information is readily available, all data and documentation will need to be maintained at the site.

Integration between stewardship and five-year review activities will occur on two fronts:

- Five-year review will include a review of stewardship activities (e.g., institutional controls, monitoring results);
- Information and records compiled and summarized for long term stewardship purposes will be available and used to support the five-year reviews; and
- All information developed for five-year reviews will be incorporated into the information and records maintained for long term stewardship purposes.

7.0 RECORDS MANAGEMENT

The retention of records and dissemination of information over the long-term is another critical aspect of long-term stewardship. Records that are needed for long-term stewardship will be managed by DOE-GJO as the Steward of the FEMP (DOE, 2002b). Any centralized system to provide stakeholders with access to records or copies of records will be managed by DOE-GJO. Copies of selected records documenting past remedial activities (e.g., soil certification) and the design and contents of the OSDF will be retained on or near the site and by DOE-GJO for stewardship purposes. In addition, newly acquired records related to remedy performance must be readily available to stakeholders. Original records will be dispositioned in accordance with DOE requirements at the National Records Archive (NARA) or a Federal Records Center for their required retention period or destroyed once they have reached the required retention.

As a fundamental component of stewardship, a system will be established to provide stakeholders with access to information needed during stewardship. A Records Summary Narrative will be developed by DOE prior to the implementation of stewardship at the FEMP that outlines the categories of data determined critical for stewardship purposes. The Records Summary Narrative will be clearly written in language that will allow future generations, unfamiliar with the site, to identify the type of information desired. A clearly written summary narrative is anticipated to be a better tool for future access of records than a comprehensive index. Included with the description of each category would be references to the specific documents that fall into the desired category, summaries of the documents, and instructions on how those documents (or copies of the documents) can be accessed. It is envisioned that the narrative will be made available to stakeholders in both hard copy and in electronic form.

Stewards and stakeholders, whether located in the surrounding community or in remote locations, will require easy access to copies of records, data, and to a lesser extent, digital images collected as part of the long term monitoring process as well as to the identified historical data and records. The Stewardship Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board conducted research, interfaced with stakeholders and provided formal recommendations to DOE (FCAB, 2002) explaining why public access to information is critical at sites like Fernald. The report presents the specific information needs of the Fernald community and offers suggestions on how DOE can meet those needs.

One way DOE will accommodate the public is to develop a centralized, long-term data/image repository with associated data acquisition and retrieval systems. It is anticipated that this repository will be developed by the time stewardship is implemented at the FEMP and will address the following:

- Data acquisition standards and protocols for newly collected data as well as for historical data and images to be migrated to the repository.
- On-site data transmission, telecommunications and computing resources requirements.
- Analysis tools, integration with other data sources and notification services to assist remotely located stewards.
- Electronic data storage requirements.
- Data management and validation practices sufficient to ensure defensible information.
- Plans for periodic storage infrastructure reviews and upgrades to ensure electronic information is continually available as technology advances.

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- Integration with any DOE or federally mandated central repository for electronic records or data, as appropriate.
- Web based retrieval, search and reporting capabilities.

Examples of electronic data include environmental sampling and monitoring data, OSDF monitoring data, and soil certification data as well as electronic images, design drawings, and electronic records. This information is required for the purposes of generating required reports, including the CERCLA five-year review, for efficient management of the data collection process, and for public use.

It is envisioned that the data repository and associated support personnel could be located off-site, at a DOE (or vendor) location. It is anticipated that an on-site location could house computing facilities for acquisition and access. Final decisions regarding the structure and content of the data repository will be made by DOE with input from the stakeholders.

7.1 Types of Records Required for Stewardship Purposes

Data determined critical for long term stewardship purposes have been divided into four categories: historical data, RI/FS process and results, remediation data, and post site completion data. Table 7-1 presents the types of information that fall into each category.

Based on the four categories and the information provided in Table 7-1, DOE-FEMP and Fluor Fernald have initiated the process of working with stakeholders to identify any records considered critical for stewardship. Interface with stakeholder groups was initiated in the fall of 2002 and will continue through 2003 to ensure that the appropriate types of information and records are being retained to support stewardship. Formal recommendations from the FCAB (FCAB 2002) and ongoing interface with stakeholders will allow DOE to retain the appropriate information to support future stewardship needs.

7.2 Stewardship Records Custodian

Site records that fall under the DOE retention schedule will remain in the custody of the DOE for the required, pre-established retention period. The DOE-GJO is the field lead and records custodian responsible for records management at closed sites, including Fernald (DOE 2002b). Once the retention period for a document has expired, that document is to be destroyed. However, under 36 CFR Part 1228 Subpart D, Temporary Extension of Retention Periods, a request may be submitted by DOE to delay the destruction of a document that has reached the end of its retention period. This request will be submitted for a document only if it is determined that the original document is critical for stewardship purposes and must be retained. Custody of the proposed summary narrative will also become the responsibility of the post-site completion steward. The narrative will also be located on or near the site.

Efforts are underway to identify data systems currently in use, which hold information that may be critical to the stewardship process. Once the appropriate data set is identified, plans to migrate data to an appropriate repository for use during long term stewardship will be identified in later versions of this Plan. Only electronic data identified as needed for stewardship will be migrated and made available. Current closure plans for electronic data system decommissioning do not guarantee future accessibility to all electronic data.

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7.3 **Records Storage Location**

DOE will maintain necessary historic and remediation records. As stated above, copies of these records will be housed on or near the site. The stakeholders strongly recommend that records be maintained on site and have suggested that a facility for groundwater and environmental education purposes be constructed on site as part of a settlement with the State of Ohio; however, other options will be considered. At a minimum, a utilitarian type structure can be located on the FEMP to house records needed during stewardship. The records summary narrative will also be housed with the copies of these historic records.

From the comprehensive list of records determined critical for stewardship, a second list of records will be developed. The records in this second list will be copies of records, which will be stored on or near the site under the responsibility of the site steward. While the electronic data repository will be physically located in a remote computing location, local access to the data via a proposed web page is being considered.

The DOE-GJO will also manage copies of records that are necessary to perform environmental stewardship activities and functions. Federal Records Centers will be used for the storage of post-closure records. Fernald records will more than likely be housed at the Federal Records Center in Dayton, Ohio where some site records are currently housed.

7.4 **Public Access Requirements**

Documents will be made available to the public. Copies of some documents, especially those generated after site completion (e.g., monitoring and maintenance records) will be easily accessible as a result of their proximity on or near the site. For other documents, a formal request process will be required in order to obtain a copy.

TABLE 7-1
TYPES OF DATA NEEDED TO SUPPORT FUTURE STEWARDSHIP ACTIVITIES

DATA CATEGORY	SUMMARY OF INFORMATION REQUIRED
Historical Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real estate records • Information pertaining to acquisition of property • Process documents/reports (summary level) • Cultural Resource records • Photographs (significant for stewardship purposes)
RI/FS Process and Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk assessments • Public comments • RI/FS reports for each OU • Records of Decision for each OU
Remediation Data	<p>For soil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and excavation plans • Documentation of certification process for each area/phase • Certification reports* <p>For groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pump and treat system design documents • Groundwater monitoring data <p>For Integrated Environmental Management Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEMP reports* • Quarterly updates* <p>For buildings and structures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for decommissioning and dismantling buildings and structures <p>For OSDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design, construction, material placement and closure documentation • Leak detection/leachate monitoring data • Cover/cap monitoring data <p>For Restoration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design plans • Implementation documentation • Monitoring data*
Post Closure Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decision documents on land use • Documents on public use decision • All monitoring and maintenance data for the OSDF • All monitoring and maintenance data for the restored areas* • All institutional control data

* Will require retention of electronic data

8.0 FUNDING

A preliminary estimate of stewardship costs has been developed and is provided in Appendix B. The estimate assumes DOE-GJO is the site steward and will contract and oversee the maintenance and monitoring work that is required at Fernald. These cost estimates will continue to be refined as stewardship plans are finalized. The attached cost estimate provides total long term stewardship costs over a 30-year period and will be used as the basis for future budget planning for long-term stewardship at the FEMP.

In general, the current cost estimate for stewardship activities covers the technical support, monitoring, and maintenance of the Fernald site to ensure compliance with all applicable federal and state requirements for the next 30 years. The current cost estimate does not include the cost of Federal employees at DOE-GJO or other government offices required for managing stewardship of the FEMP. The estimate does include costs for all support activities, including overall project management, accounting, legal, contracts management, health and safety, security, records management and quality assurance. Specifically, the stewardship costs include:

- Monitoring, sampling and analysis, and reporting (as required per regulations, RODS, or other agreements for the FEMP) on the leachate removal process, the OSDF, and the balance of the FEMP remediated site;
- Leachate removal/treatment, including all work involved in collecting, removing, and treating OSDF leachate;
- OSDF and "greenfield" maintenance costs, including all personnel, equipment, space, and subcontracts required to maintain the integrity of the OSDF and natural aesthetics of the site;
- Record keeping and development and operation of a data repository; and
- Contractor support costs, leases and utilities.

Funding for stewardship will need to be secured by DOE in future budget requests for the years after site closure. Figure 3 illustrates the Probable Funding Sources for Future Site Activities at the FEMP from now through post-site remediation. Also illustrated are the distinctions in funding sources for each of the activities. Currently, it is anticipated that long term stewardship funds will be available for OSDF monitoring, maintenance and leachate management post-site remediation, and for ensuring that applicable laws and regulations are adhered to in restored areas post-site remediation. Other activities such as installation of public use amenities and the multi-use educational facility require funding separate from remediation and long term stewardship funding. The figure also distinguishes between activities covered by remediation funds and other funding sources. DOE will keep the public informed of the Department's plans to fund stewardship as new information becomes available.

Currently, long-term stewardship activities at the various DOE facilities are funded through the annual appropriations process. Funding for sites in the long-term surveillance and maintenance program is maintained in a separate line item in the DOE-GJO budget. For the time being, this process for funding long term stewardship will continue; however the DOE will continue to investigate other funding and management options.

Figure 3 Probable Funding Sources for Future Site Activities

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APPENDIX A
OSDF Cell 1 Post Closure Inspection Checklist

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APPENDIX B
Long Term Stewardship Cost Estimates

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FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT
RESPONSE TO CORPORATE PROJECT TEAM #7
JANUARY 7, 2003

Site Background Information	
1.	Site name: <i>Fernald Environmental Management Project (FEMP)</i>
2.	Name, phone number, and title of person completing questionnaire: <i>Gary Stegner, 513.648.3153 - DOE-FEMP Public Affairs</i>
3.	Per the new EM-1 terminology for Program Accounts, is your site a 2006 Accelerated Completion site, a 2012 Accelerated Completion site, or a 2035 Accelerated completion site, or other? <i>The FEMP is a 2006 Accelerated Completion Site.</i>
4.	Is your site an EM closure site or a continuing mission site (e.g. the site continues to have an operational mission after the EM mission has been completed)? <i>The FEMP is an EM Closure Site.</i>
5.	What is the primary legal/regulatory driver for cleanup of your site? (e.g. CERCLA, RCRA, AEA, state law, or other)? <i>The Fernald Site is a CERCLA NPL Site. CERCLA provides the regulatory umbrella and primary driver for remediation. Some specific waste units are subject to regulation under RCRA.</i>
6.	Does the primary legal/regulatory driver differ from one area of your site to another (please explain)? <i>The site falls under the CERCLA umbrella as the primary regulatory driver across the site. RCRA will be applicable to specific waste units present in a variety of locations at the FEMP.</i>
7.	Which policies, authorities and/or guidance have played a key role in the development of cleanup standards or end-state planning to date? <i>DOE and U.S. EPA signed the Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement in 1986, initiating the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination and to devise cleanup plans. The Consent Agreement, signed by DOE and U.S. EPA in 1990, established milestones for the RI/FS process at the Fernald Site. The results of site characterization and negotiation with U.S. EPA and Ohio EPA led to the establishment of five separate Operable Units (OU's) . Final Records of decision have been signed for each of the five Operable Units:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>OU 4 ROD – Silos Project - 1994</i> - <i>OU 3 Interim ROD – Production Area – 1994</i> - <i>OUI ROD – Waste Pit Area – 1995</i> - <i>OU 2 ROD – Other Waste Units - 1995</i> - <i>OU 5 ROD – Environmental Media – 1996</i> - <i>OU 3 ROD – Production Area – 1996</i>

**FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT
RESPONSE TO CORPORATE PROJECT TEAM #7
JANUARY 7, 2003**

	<p><i>The RI/FS evaluations that have been completed for each of the Operable Units contain the Risk Evaluations used to define cleanup standards. The risk evaluations were conducted for the FEMP per EPA guidance and used the Undeveloped Park as the projected final use of the FEMP. The recreational user was the primary receptor used to establish cleanup levels at the site. Environmental Media addressed in OU 5 includes soil, surface water and groundwater. The remediation of OU 5 has the most direct impact on the end state of the FEMP because it addressed the entire FEMP site and will establish the final landscape of the property. Based on the decisions documented in the OU 5 ROD, the planned end-state for the FEMP was the Undeveloped Park. Later documents, described in more detail below, formalized this decision through a variety of stakeholder reviews and interactions.</i></p>
<p align="center">Status of Land Use Planning, End State Documents, and Regulatory Decisions</p>	
8.	<p>If the site has an ongoing mission for the Department (i.e., national security, science, or energy), briefly describe that mission and the impact on the EM cleanup end state and the projected future use of the site.</p>
	<p><i>The Fernald Site has no ongoing mission.</i></p>
9.	<p>List the key documents (regulatory or other) that describe the end state when EM cleanup is to be completed and the projected future land use for the site. Note: per the memorandum forwarding this questionnaire, these documents should be provided to DOE/HQ. Briefly describe the end state and projected future land use for the site (this can be accomplished by attaching the Executive Summary of an existing document).</p>
	<p><i>There are three primary documents that describe the end state of the FEMP. The OU 5 ROD, as discussed above, documents decisions related to remediation of soil and water across the FEMP. The OU 5 ROD also provides the assumptions for the end-state of the site based on the risk assessments conducted to establish cleanup goals for the site. Although the risk assessments supporting the OU 5 ROD assumed the Undeveloped Park as the end-state of the FEMP, it did not establish any final decision on that specific land-use. The OU 5 ROD also addresses the disposal of contaminated soil in the On-Site Disposal Facility. The OSDF will cover approximately 100 acres on the eastern portion of the FEMP and will be a permanent, post-closure feature of the FEMP.</i></p> <p><i>A subsequent Environmental Assessment was prepared in 1998 to finalize the land use decision for the FEMP. The EA proposed that more than 900 acres of the site be restored (as described below) and dedicated to an Undeveloped Park. The EA also proposed a 23 acre portion of the FEMP that may be considered for development to support community needs and restated the commitment of the 100+ acre area that would remain dedicated to the OSDF. Public review of the EA supported the proposed land use of the FEMP and the land use decision was documented in a FONSI issued in June, 1999.</i></p>

**FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT
RESPONSE TO CORPORATE PROJECT TEAM #7**

JANUARY 7, 2003

	<p><i>A Natural Resource Restoration Plan (NRRP) has been developed as part of a proposed settlement for natural resource damages at the FEMP between DOE, Ohio EPA and the Department of the Interior. The NRRP provides the plan for conversion of the remediated FEMP Site to the Undeveloped Park. For example, the plan proposes that excavated areas be converted to open water or wetlands to the degree possible. The Draft NRRP was issued for public review in parallel with the Final Land Use EA in 1998. No significant issues were raised with the NRRP during the public review and projects identified in the plan are being implemented at the FEMP.</i></p> <p><i>Copies of the three documents discussed above are being provided to support this response.</i></p>
<p>10.</p>	<p>List the key documents (regulatory or other) that describe the projected land use for the areas that are adjacent to and/or near the site. For example, the land use plans or regulatory documents for federal, state, local, tribal government and/or private land that would have an impact on the end state vision and/or projected land use for DOE property (or property where DOE has an environmental liability). Briefly describe the planned land use for the surrounding areas.</p>
	<p><i>The majority of the FEMP lies within Hamilton County, Ohio. Hamilton County was consulted during development of the Final Land Use EA for the FEMP. The Hamilton County Planning Commission has a conceptual development plan for the area surrounding the FEMP that projects primarily commercial/industrial development immediately adjacent to the western portion of the FEMP. The property immediately to the East and South of the FEMP are identified for continued residential and agricultural use. The Northern portion of the FEMP lies in Butler County, Ohio and consultation also occurred with Butler County Planning Commission. The property immediately adjacent to the Northern Boundary of the FEMP is primarily residential and agricultural and is expected to remain in those land uses. As stated above, consultation has occurred with the appropriate planning commissions regarding the future land use plans at the FEMP. Extensive consultation has also occurred with local residents and other stakeholders and no issues have been identified with the designation of the FEMP as an Undeveloped Park. More recent discussions have occurred over the past year regarding the question of public use of the FEMP. The current plan is that the public will have limited access to the site for educational purposes.</i></p>
<p>11.</p>	<p>Describe the relationship between and/or any inconsistencies between the planned land use for DOE land and that for the surrounding areas.</p>
	<p><i>See response to Question #10 – No inconsistencies have been identified.</i></p>
<p>12.</p>	<p>Does your site have a site-wide conceptual model or other site-wide approach that identifies likely sources, pathways, and receptors? (If this information is available graphically in a concise presentation, please provide.) Does the site-wide conceptual model or approach use or consider the same end state as the land use plan?</p>
	<p><i>Yes. As referenced in the OU 5 ROD, a risk assessment was completed as part of the OU 5 RI/FS and does identify sources, pathways and receptors. In preparing the risk assessment, the end state was assumed to be an Undeveloped Park with the Recreational User as the primary receptor. Risk evaluations were conducted in each OU RI/FS evaluation and considered both release-site risks associated with the specific OU as well as site-wide risks. Each RI/FS evaluation was developed with a perspective on site-wide risks. The final RI/FS evaluation (OU 3) contained a comprehensive site-wide risk evaluation considering the risks from all of the OU's collectively.</i></p>

**FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT
RESPONSE TO CORPORATE PROJECT TEAM #7
JANUARY 7, 2003**

13.	Briefly describe the disposal cell(s), capped areas or other remedies that will have a significant impact on, or drive, the end state and/or projected future land use.
	<i>An On-Site Disposal Facility (OSDF) is currently being constructed on the eastern portion of the FEMP. The OSDF will contain seven or eight separate cells and will cover approximately 100 acres. The OSDF will be approximately 3,700 feet long, 800 feet wide and 65 feet high. A 300 foot buffer zone will occur around the perimeter of the OSDF. The OSDF will receive approximately 2.5 million cubic yards of low-level contaminated soil, building rubble and debris when completed.</i>
14.	Briefly describe the key contaminants of concern in the soil, surface water, and ground water that have a significant impact on, or drive, the end state and/or projected future land use.
	<i>Over 90 contaminants of concern have been identified at the FEMP. The primary contaminants of concern include Uranium for groundwater and surface water. Uranium, Thorium and Radium are the primary contaminants of concern in soil. Remediation of the FEMP is achieved by meeting the designated cleanup goals for the contaminants of concern. The end state of the site will be influenced by the extent of remediation required in a particular area. For example, heavily excavated areas will not be backfilled and will be restored as open water or wetland areas.</i>
15.	Describe the level of involvement by regulators, stakeholders, local government, and Tribal Nations in the development of the conceptual site model, land use plan, cleanup standards, and/or end state vision.
	<i>There has been significant involvement on the part of stakeholders and regulators throughout the development of the RI/FS evaluations, planning and implementation of remediation and the final land use planning processes. The Fernald Citizens Advisory Board (FCAB) and its Long-Term Stewardship Committee, Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH), U.S. EPA, Ohio EPA and other stakeholders have been very involved in the establishment of cleanup levels, oversight of remediation and the decisions pertaining to final land use at the FEMP. FRESH was formed in 1984 and has worked closely with DOE on Site Characterization and Remediation issues at the Site. The FCAB was formed in 1993 and has held monthly meetings resulting in dozens of recommendations on cleanup and land use issues at the FEMP. DOE worked with the FCAB, FRESH, regulators and other stakeholders to develop a balanced approach to waste disposal at the FEMP resulting in estimated cost savings of nearly \$3 Billion. Starting in 2000, the FCAB, FRESH and other stakeholder groups has also hosted the "Future of Fernald Process" to obtain public input on future use of the FEMP. As a result of several public meetings and several years of work, formal recommendations have been provided to DOE on the future use of the FEMP. Monthly meetings continue to be held with key stakeholder groups on remediation and land use issues.</i>
Risk Based Approaches	

**FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT
 RESPONSE TO CORPORATE PROJECT TEAM #7
 JANUARY 7, 2003**

16.	If you were free to define site cleanup and the site end state definition on a risk basis alone, in what ways would site cleanup approaches, land use definition, and release site geography change?
	<p><i>The majority of cleanup decisions at the FEMP are risk based. The cleanup of groundwater and soil are being carried out solely on the basis of risk. One exception is the removal of all man-made structures at the FEMP. The decision to remove all man-made structures was negotiated between DOE and EPA and is not driven strictly by risk. If the cleanup decisions were only risk based, some structures such as roadways, parking lots and some buildings could be left in place.</i></p> <p><i>The cleanup levels for metals were established differently than the cleanup levels for radiological contaminants of concern. Instead of an allowable concentration on top of the background level, the cleanup levels for metals were calculated as a total concentration regardless of background. In other words, the metals cleanup levels were not calculated with a focus on the DOE contribution to the amount of metal in the media. Increased amount of metals from other contributors (e.g., agricultural, industrial) were not accounted for in the development of the cleanup level. Some cleanup for metals such as Arsenic may be more conservative than necessary if a risk based approach was strictly considered.</i></p>
17.	Is the primary receptor of concern for your end-state determination human or ecological? If human health is the primary risk consideration are the receptors of concern on-site workers, visitors (e.g. recreational, educational), intruders, off-site neighbors, adjacent workers or others?
	<p><i>The primary receptor of concern is human. Risk to workers was considered with respect to planning and implementing remediation work. The risk evaluations used to establish cleanup levels were focused on future users of the FEMP. The primary receptor considered is the recreational users of the Undeveloped Park. Residents living adjacent to the FEMP were also a significant receptor in the calculation of risks from the site and the development of off-property cleanup goals.</i></p>
18	Is risk balancing, or are relative risks to different receptors (including risks to workers or ecological receptors during remediation), ever/sometimes/always a key decision factor in selecting/revising remedial goals or approaches or in end state definition?
	<p><i>As discussed above, the future undeveloped park scenario for the FEMP was used in selecting cleanup levels. Risk to workers implementing cleanup work are considered and remediation approaches and PPE are adjusted as needed to protect workers during cleanup.</i></p>
19	Are risks always calculated on a release site-by-release site basis, other geographical region or definition (i.e. watershed), or a combination? Briefly describe your efforts, if any, to evaluate risk on a "composite" or site-wide basis. How does this effort compare to risk assessments you have conducted on a release site or operable unit basis? Are the cleanup standards or criteria used for individual release sites or operable units consistent with the planned end use or land use plan?

**FERNALD ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT
RESPONSE TO CORPORATE PROJECT TEAM #7
JANUARY 7, 2003**

	<i>Risk evaluations were conducted in each OU RI/FS evaluation and considered both release-site risks associated with the specific OU as well as site-wide risks. Each RI/FS evaluation was developed with a perspective on site-wide risks. The final RI/FS evaluation (OU 3) contained a comprehensive site-wide risk evaluation considering the risks from all of the OU's collectively. The comprehensive risk evaluation ensured that the cumulative impact of site-wide remediation did not present unacceptable risks to receptors during remediation (e.g., workers) and was protective of receptors into the future (e.g., recreational user, off-site resident).</i>
20	Are your current plans for the post-cleanup monitoring of worker, site or potential contaminant movement, or institutional controls explicitly shaped by risk objectives/considerations? If not, how are they determined? How well are those objectives and/or the costs of these mechanisms understood by the site? Others?
	<i>Yes. Post cleanup monitoring of the OSDF and groundwater and the planned institutional controls for the FEMP are based on minimizing risks to users of the undeveloped park and the surrounding residential population. A Draft Comprehensive Stewardship plan has been developed for the FEMP along with an initial cost estimate for future stewardship activities.</i>
21	Do you now or do you plan to include resources for the evaluation of risk and or of life-cycle risks and costs in your future budget or human resources planning?
	<i>No. Risk evaluations have been completed at the FEMP. Future budget and human resource planning will occur for Stewardship activities to ensure that the remedy remains protective in the future based on the cleanup levels achieved at the site.</i>
Barriers/Issues	
22	What are the barriers that would have to be overcome for the site to have a risk based cleanup program utilizing the land use plan or end state goals?
	<i>None. Risk based cleanup levels have been established and remediation is in process. ROD change would be required to eliminate the requirement to remove man-made structures from the site.</i>
23	If new information about risk were to emerge in further site characterization or during remedial activity, would matching changes in remedial approach end state definition be impossible/ negotiable/ readily achieved?
	<i>If new information is encountered during the remedy adjustments to the proposed end-state of the FEMP would need to be negotiated with the EPA with input from stakeholders.</i>
24	What added information or support is/would be beneficial to facilitate accomplishing a risk-based end state vision (e.g. computer modeling tools information,)?
	<i>A residual risk database is being developed at the FEMP using soil certification data collected after remediation is complete. The database will be graphically based and will show residual concentrations of contaminants in any given area of the site after remediation is complete. The database will be updated as remediation progresses and will be a valuable tool during Stewardship of the FEMP.</i>

01/10/03

Pg B2

NRC to seek public comment on report of 2 lost fuel rods

By John Stang
Herald staff writer

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is preparing to seek public comment on its analysis of the disappearance of two long-lost Connecticut reactor fuel rods that might be buried at Hanford.

The NRC believes that's unlikely. In fact, the agency says Chem-Nuclear's low-level radioactive waste dump at Barnwell, S.C., is the most likely location of the two fuel rods, the only ones ever totally lost in U.S. history.

The NRC still has conducted analyses of what dangers may exist if the rods ended up at US Ecology's low-level radioactive waste dump in central Hanford.

The NRC concluded the rods do "not constitute a present or future risk to the public health and safety nor to the environment" at either site.

The NRC is preparing to start a 60-day period for public comment on its analyses, once it files notice in the Federal Register.

The two rods are thin zirconium and aluminum alloy cylinders 13 feet long, 1/2-inch thick and filled with depleted uranium pellets. They were last seen in 1980 in a water-filled spent fuel basin next to Millstone Reactor No. 1 in Connecticut.

In 1972, Northeast Utilities System operators bent the two

rods during repair work, making them unusable. They were put into a long cylinder and stored in the spent fuel basin.

Then in December 2000, Northeast Utilities workers inventoried the basin in preparation to sell the three-reactor Millstone complex to Dominion Nuclear Connecticut for \$1.3 billion. They could not find the cylinder.

The NRC believes the rods likely were shipped to Barnwell in 1988. US Ecology's Hanford site is the only other possibility, the NRC said.

The rods contain about 460 curies of radiation, compared with about 1 million curies of radioactive materials disposed of in that portion of Hanford. The Connecticut fuel would not introduce any new radioactive substances there, the report said.

The NRC looked at scenarios of people building a house, drilling wells or growing a garden on the US Ecology site in the next 500 years. US Ecology wastes are buried much deeper than any house or vegetable roots would extend underground, the NRC concluded.

Anyone drilling a well at the site and hitting the fuel rods would likely receive a radiation dose of 0.2 millirem, the report said.

■ Reporter John Stang can be reached at 582-1517 or via e-mail at jstang@tri-cityherald.com.

01/11/03
Pg A1-2

Reach citizens board expands

■ Panel reauthorized, will grow to 19 seats

By Mike Lee
Herald staff writer

The Hanford Reach citizens advisory committee has survived the federal bureaucracy, but it metamorphosed Friday into a new form that could tip the delicate balance of its political interests.

Documents obtained by the Herald show the committee was reauthorized Friday by Interior Secretary Gale Norton with one day to spare before it would have gone defunct.

In the process, however, the committee was expanded from 13 to 19 seats with the addition of three representatives for county governments, one for nearby cities, one for irrigators and one for tourism interests.

"Even though people will be coming on late, sometimes they may have something to add that might be helpful," said Jim Watts, chairman of the committee, which advises the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on a long-term management plan for the

200,000-acre Hanford Reach National Monument.

What remains to be seen is how six new appointees will alter what may become a highly contentious debate once the committee starts recommending specific monument management actions.

After the monument was created in 2000, the committee was formed with representatives from science, education, conservation groups, governments, public utilities, tribes and other groups.

Initial reactions Friday included satisfaction that local governments will have more clout and concern about the difficulty of making decisions with an expanded group.

"How could it be ... a bad thing if you are increasing local input on the board?" said Todd Young, spokesman for Rep. Doc Hastings, R-Wash. He had not seen the new committee charter and declined further comment until details are released publicly.

Todd Webster, spokesman for Sen. Patty Murray, D-Wash., also wanted more time for his office to assess the document before commenting.

The expanded format will have support among irrigators, who have been frustrated since the committee was formed because they didn't have direct representation, even though irrigation district facilities are on the monument.

One of the main management issues promises to be how to handle underground irrigation seep water that has been linked to sloughing of the landmark White Bluffs.

Dick Erickson, manager of the East Columbia Basin Irrigation District in Othello, said the irrigation representative should be Shannon McDaniel, manager of the South Columbia Basin Irrigation District.

"The south district has a big interest in that," Erickson said. "The main interest is just avoiding conflict."

McDaniel, who has monitored committee activities since its inception, could not be reached Friday afternoon.

Another supporter of the new format is LeRoy Allison, veteran Grant County commissioner. Under the new plan, Adams, Grant and Franklin counties will get seats at the table instead of relying on Benton County Commissioner Leo Bowman to represent all their interests.

"That was requested a few times," Allison said of the additional seats. "But I hadn't heard any feedback on it ... I think it is very important to have everybody involved in the planning process."

Whatever the upside, there also are potential complications. For starters, the increase effectively dilutes the power of several existing interest groups while giving the counties more sway.

Also, the new charter specifies that the educa-

tion representative must be an employee of the school system. That leaves current representative Karen Wieda, a science education specialist at Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, on the bubble.

"We'd really like to keep her," said Watts. "She's helped effect a number of compromise because everyone respects her."

And the sheer size of the organization could also prove challenging, said Franklin County Commissioner Frank Brock, a committee alternate.

New members and their alternates will swell the group to 38 people.

"That's going to make it really cumbersome," Brock said. "What they added is fine, but boy that is a big group."

Changes come as the committee starts to address public access and conservation issues that promise to be controversial, even for a group that has proved to be remarkably amiable despite a contentious history.

"They are a nice bunch of people individually," Brock said. "But everybody has their own concerns. When we come up with specific issues, that is going to be a different story."

Watts downplayed potential struggles. "Everybody thought when we first formed up ... that we'd never be able to work together," he said. "Frankly, we have been working very well."

■ Reporter Mike Lee can be reached at 582-1542 or via e-mail at mlee@tri-cityherald.com.

Reach: Local governments pleased to have more clout

117A

January 24, 2003

The Hamilton Journal-News

Page C3

"Fernald residents, DOE make progress"

Fernald residents, DOE make progress

Employees express concerns regarding site stewardship

By Kristin McAllister
kmcallister@corohio.com
Journal-News

ROSS TOWNSHIP — After hashing out stewardship concerns during a four-hour meeting Wednesday, Fernald stakeholders say they feel better about where issues stand with the federal government, said activist Lisa Crawford.

"It was a tough meeting (Wednesday), but I think we got some things cleared up. They did have a new copy of the Comprehensive Stewardship Plan, which would have been helpful if we had it a few days ago," Crawford said, referring to the document

that is the source of contention.

Prior to the meeting, Crawford and other residents and former Fernald employees expressed concerns regarding information they received alleging that the Department of Energy was planning to retract some agreements made regarding stewardship of the site.

Key concerns involved whether the DOE would permanently house public records on site in a proposed educational center and museum. Issues also involve whether the DOE would complete the aquifer restoration project upon completion of site cleanup, targeted for 2006.

DOE spokesman Gary Stegner said comprehending the stewardship document is a significant undertaking.

"I think it's kind of a detailed plan and you really need to take your time with it," he said. "But I

think we realized, and came to the conclusion (Wednesday), that our interests and theirs are the same."

Crawford agreed that miscommunication seemed to be the leading culprit in fueling residents' concerns, including the fact that many did not know the stewardship plan is a "living document."

"But it's not a legally binding document and that makes us nervous," she said. "But where we come in with the legally binding end of it is through the (United States Environmental Protection Agency) and their agreement with the DOE."

Stegner said the stewardship plan already is being revised to incorporate comments from the meeting.

"And I'm sure it will be revised many times over before it's final," he said.

Crawford said discussions between stakeholders and the DOE are on the mend.

"It's not so much about trails and benches. I don't think anybody expected them to pay for that," she said. "It's the monitoring and surveillance of the on-site disposal cells, and it's the aquifer restoration issues ... and where are the records being kept? I think there was a miscommunication and I think they weren't listening."

Mostly, it's about the well being of the public, Crawford said.

"I want to make sure that the health and safety of this community is the number one priority. And they're being addressed, but not totally to our satisfaction — just yet," she said. "That will be part of what we need to look at. ... The new report is better, but it's got ways to go. But I am feeling

better today than I did yesterday."

Stegner commended residents for working through their differences with the DOE.

"We've always been able to work things out with our stakeholders," he said. "We just have to make sure we're reading the same document. And headquarters has committed to sustain the remedy, and I think the (stewardship) plan is going to do that."

He also reiterated the DOE's commitment to the Fernald community.

"The thrust of the (stewardship) plan is protecting the remedy, which also protects the health and safety of our neighbors," Stegner said. "We're certainly going to accommodate that. And the DOE has pledged, regarding the On-Site Disposal Facility, to do the operation and maintenance of it in perpetuity."

ND.072 P001/001
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4711

January 31, 2003
The Journal-News
Page B3 - B4

Page 1 of 2

"Township flags raised around county"

Township flags raised around county

Emblems honor oldest form of Ohio government

By MARY LOLLIS
mlolli@coxohio.com
BUTLER COUNTY BUREAU

HAMILTON — New "Township Flags" are being raised all over Butler County this week in recognition of the oldest form of government in Ohio.

Saturday marks "Township Government Day" throughout the state, but on Thursday Butler County Commission paid its own tribute to the 13 townships within the county's borders and vice versa.

Commissioner Charles Furmon, noting that Butler County had been named by Forbes Magazine as one of the top places to live and raise a family, said that townships play a vital role in providing good quality of life to residents.

"We have always had a very good working relationship with our townships, municipalities and villages," Furmon said to a packed audience of township trustees and administrators. "There's a lot of power and unity and cooperation among the (political jurisdictions) in this county."

In a proclamation issued Thursday, commissioners noted that the Pilgrims brought township government to America in 1620.

The township form of government eventually spread as far west as the Rocky Mountains and is found today in 22 states.

In 1804, the elected officials of a township consisted of three trustees, a clerk, two "overseers" of the poor, an unspecified number of highway supervisors, constables and justices of the peace.



GREG LYNCH/JOURNALNEWS

Paul Gillespie of Milford Township, right, president of the Butler County Township Trustees Association, and other local officials raise a flag outside the Government Services Center in Hamilton on Thursday morning.

Please see **FLAGS** | B2

000070

0173

4711

January 31, 2003

The Journal-News

Page B3 - B4

"Township flags raised around county"

Page 2 of 2

Flags

Emblems raised around county

Continued from B1

Today, the three trustees and a clerk, each elected to four year terms, administer government in Ohio's 1,309 townships.

Also, in Ohio, 42 percent of the state's population is located in townships. Townships also maintain 39,000 miles of roadway throughout the state — more than any other level of government in Ohio.

"Township government has proven to be the most cost efficient and economical form of government in Ohio and is truly a grass-roots government," Furmon said.

Commission President Michael Fox echoed Furmon.

"The intellect, integrity and experience in this room today is tremendous," Fox said. "We are

pleased to be partners with you in improving the quality of life in the community."

Morgan Township Trustee Robert Copeland, now in his 18th year on that board, said he has been generally pleased with the way townships are received by county commission.

"Anytime we've had questions or concerns about issues affecting the township, we have always been able to come to a county commission and get those things addressed," Copeland said.

Likewise, Liberty Township Trustee Bob Shelly said the county's assistance with township development projects has been invaluable.

In addition to issuing a proclamation, the county raised a Township Flag in front of the Government Service Center on High Street.

The flag, bearing a uniform township government seal, is identical to 13 new flags purchased for local townships through donations from Fernald and Cinergy.

February 1, 2003

The Cincinnati Enquirer

Page B2

"Townships raise a flag of their own"

Townships raise a flag of their own

HAMILTON — Many Butler County township officials gathered in front of the Government Services Center Thursday morning as the county commissioners raised the official Ohio townships' flag in honor of the state's annual Township Day today.

The ceremony was attended by Reps. Gary Cates, Greg Jolivet and Shawn Webster, all Republicans of Butler County.

Township officials thanked the commissioners for their support over the years. The commissioners spoke about the importance of the county and the townships continuing to work together to deliver services and attract businesses.

000071

January 29, 2003
The Harrison Press
Front Page

4711

"Crosby Township voters could face May fire levy"

Crosby Township voters could face May fire levy

Township will pay more for service without help from Fernald department

By Tina Emmick
Staff Writer

An increase in residents compounded with the demise of the the former Fernald uranium processing plant is forcing Crosby Township trustees to consider a tax levy to fund the township's fire department.

Township officials will meet with fire department representatives to discuss putting a new tax levy on the May ballot. The meeting will take place Monday, Feb. 3, 6:30 p.m., at the Crosby Township Community Center, 8910 Willey Road.

Trustee Jane Harper said she didn't know if the township's two existing levies will be replaced with one levy or two separate levies.

The proposed millage has not been decided, said Harper. It is unlikely a decision will be made at Monday's meeting, she said.

As the Fernald plant shutdown progresses, support from the on-site fire department is diminishing and will eventually stop.

Beginning Jan. 6, Fernald firefighters will respond to township emergencies on a mutual aid basis or if the situation is severe, said fire Chief Bruce Downard. In the past, two Fernald firefighters would automatically respond to every call.

All fire support services will terminate Oct. 1, 2003, sooner than anticipated, said Harper.

In addition to losing help from Fernald firefighters, the township fire department will have to begin covering emergencies at the Fernald site, said Harper.

Trustees have asked for compensation to cover the additional demand on the fire department but have not received an answer. The township has asked for Fernald's fire equipment, but Morgan and Ross townships have also submitted applications, said Harper.

"There are no guarantees, no promises, no hints," said Harper. "Any Department of Energy facility can request the equipment be transferred to them. That would be their first priori-

ty."

The Crosby department is funded with a 1-mill levy and a 4.5-mill levy, said Harper. The 1-mill levy was passed in 1989 and was intended to pay for a full-time emergency medical technician. It generated about \$37,000 in 2002 and covered the cost of an EMT, she said.

The 4.5-mill levy brought in about \$168,000 in 2002 and is projected to generate about \$170,000 this year, said Harper. Billing nonresidents for ambulance service and the Hamilton County Park District for runs to Miami Whitewater Forest generate about \$10,000 annually. Money for additional department expenses comes from the township's general fund, she said.

The fire department's budget was about \$165,000 in 2001, said Downard. There were 308 emergency runs in 2000; 301 in 2001 and 370 in 2002, he said. The number of runs has about doubled since 1989, said Harper.

The township employs one full-time firefighter and 33 part-time firefighters. Two firefighters are on duty in New Haven and none are stationed in

Continued on Page 12A

New Baltimore. Downard said he would like to have four full-time firefighters to staff the two stations 24 hours per day, seven days each week.

"It takes between eight and 11 minutes when firefighters have to respond from home," said Downard. "We should be out the station door within one minute."

The increased cost of training, insurance, pensions and gear will put a strain on the budget, said Harper. The department has a 1998 ambulance and 1997 fire truck but has several aging vehicles including a 1970 pumper on its last legs, said Downard. There is no money in the budget to replace deteriorating equipment, he said.

000072

4711

January 2003

DOE This Month

Page 9

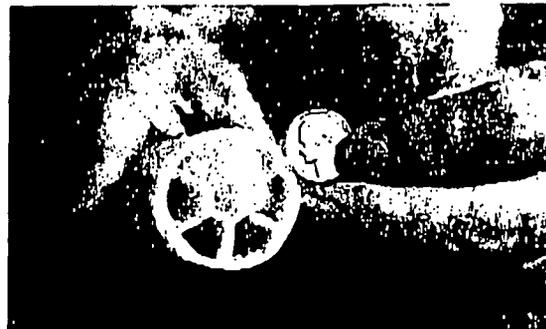
"Multilevel wells enhance Fernald's aquifer cleanup"

Multilevel wells enhance Fernald's aquifer cleanup

Groundwater scientists at the Department of Energy's (DOE) Fernald Environmental Management Project are using multilevel monitoring wells to assist in tracking the cleanup and restoration of a 170-acre uranium contamination plume in the Great Miami Aquifer, which underlies the Fernald site.

Multilevel wells allow scientists to monitor up to six different depth intervals per well and spot sample the bottoms of the wells. Fernald's multilevel monitoring wells, seen in a cross-section at right, are made of continuous polyethylene multichamber tubing that is customized in the field based on the thickness and subsurface position of the uranium plume at each well site.

Before multilevel wells were developed, Fernald scientists used repetitive direct push sampling and multiple standard monitoring wells to monitor the portions of the plume that are thicker than 15 feet. To provide the six depth intervals obtained from one multilevel well would require six standard monitoring wells. ❖



4711

January 23, 2003

The Journal-News

Page C3

"Residents: DOE not doing its part"

Residents: DOE not doing its part

Federal agency accused
of backing out of
Fernald responsibilities

By KRISTIN McALLISTER
kmcallister@coxohio.com
JOURNALNEWS

ROSS TOWNSHIP — Fernald-area residents say they are upset with the Department of Energy because they fear the federal arm "is backing out of its end of the deal," said activist Lisa Crawford.

"We took the higher road and kept 75 to 80 percent waste on site," Crawford said referring to the low-level radioactive waste stored on site. "We really have done our part and they should have to do theirs."

Crawford and fellow Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health member Edwa Yocum said they are concerned the DOE is backing away from some stewardship agreements planned for after the cleanup of the 1,050-acre former uranium processing plant in Ross and Crosby townships.

"We're discussing the Comprehensive Stewardship Plan for the site and the DOE is beginning to pull back and say they're not going to follow through with some of the promises we've agreed to over the years, and that's got people upset," Crawford said. "They'll be the steward, but there were agreements about walking trails and aiding the museum and other amenities and they're saying they're not going to do it."

However, DOE spokesman Gary Stegner said residents' concerns will be addressed to their satisfaction.

"What we need to do is just clarify some things that have been discussed in the last two stewardship meetings," he said. "We need to clarify what we can pay for and what we can't pay for. We will maintain and monitor the On-Site Disposal Facility, the key and most expensive part of the stewardship, and we'll pay for it in perpetuity."

The status of other amenities also will be broached prior to the Jan. 31 submission to the DOE of the stewardship plan draft, Stegner said. The plan will be revised many times before a final plan is submitted before the site's 2008 closure, he added.

"We're going to look for other ways to make sure that those amenities are included in the remediation of the site," he said.

Yocum said she fears communications with the DOE won't go as smoothly as thought. She said she is worried about lasting effects to the community, which continues to live with the "Fernald stigma."

"It's just like we're starting all over again," Yocum said. "I'm concerned about the groundwater and the economic impact for the community if it's left with a fence around it without having some of the amenities they said they would help with."

She said she is worried the DOE is developing a pattern of relaxing stewardship matters at the site.

One example she gave pertains to the housing of public records, which Yocum said the DOE long has committed to maintaining at the proposed on-site educational center and museum. Yocum said she's hearing that the DOE will not house the documents on site, making it difficult for the public to gain easy access to them.

"They're are only doing the minimum wherever possible," she said. "They'll only come in every five years to monitor the disposal cells, and when you start leaving a site looking like that — with a fence all around it and without amenities and that has the reputation of being radioactive — it will economically destroy the community if it's not made a valuable asset and not one that looks like a Brownfield."

Stegner said residents' fears soon will be resolved.

"The (federal) Natural Resources Plan for the site has that in it," he said, referring to the walking paths residents said they were promised for the site. "And it's tied with the lawsuit with the state of Ohio. ... which gives legal authorization for putting these amenities in: ... I think we can pretty much accommodate their wishes completely."

000-74