



FRIDAY MAILING

3/6/98

INCLUDED IN THIS MAILING ARE:

- Technical Report Summary: Preliminary Wetland Mitigation Assessment
- Technical Report Summary: Authorized Limits for Fernald Copper Ingots
- Letter from Johnny Reising to James Saric and Tom Schneider
(Re: Missed Milestones for OU1)
- Letter from Jack Craig to John Applegate and Tom Wagner
(Re: Type B Investigation)
- History and Organization of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board
- Newsclippings

CAB MEETINGS:

- STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING:** The Steering Committee will meet on Wednesday, March 11, 1998, at 6:30 p.m. in the Jamtek Building, 10845 Hamilton-Cleves Highway.
- FERNALD CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD MEETING:** The next meeting of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board will be held on Saturday, March 14, 1998, at 8:30 a.m. in the Alpha Building, 10967 Hamilton-Cleves Highway.

OTHER MEETINGS:

- FERNALD CLEANUP PROGRESS BRIEFING:** The March Fernald Monthly Cleanup Progress Briefing will be held on Tuesday, March 10, 1998, at 6:30 p.m. in the Alpha Building.

QUESTIONS:

Please call John at [REDACTED] or Doug at [REDACTED] with questions or concerns.
You may also fax or e-mail us at:

John Fax: 281-3331

E-Mail: john.applegate@law.uc.edu

Doug Fax: 648-3629

E-Mail: [REDACTED]



What is the Preliminary Wetlands Mitigation Assessment?

In 1993, a wetland delineation study identified 36 acres of jurisdictional wetlands and 8.9 acres of waters of the United States on the FEMP property. During remediation, there may be some impacts to these areas. On June 20, 1995, DOE met with USEPA, OEPA, the US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources to determine a wetland replacement strategy for those wetlands that are affected during remediation. All parties agreed that wetlands should be replaced at a ratio of 1: 1.5 acres. The Preliminary Wetlands Mitigation Assessment evaluates three alternatives for the replacement of impacted wetlands.

What were the alternatives evaluated?

- *Alternative 1:* Establishment of newly created wetland areas in association with the Paddys Run corridor and existing on-property tributaries.
- *Alternative 2:* Expansion of the northern forest wetland and isolated wetland systems within the 100-acre woodlot, through restoration/creation actions.
- *Alternative 3:* Expansion of the 26-acre northern forested wetland only, utilizing the open meadow area adjacent and south of the 26-acre forested wetland, through restoration/creation actions.

How were the alternatives evaluated?

The alternatives were evaluated based on topography, soil, and hydrology. Topography was evaluated to determine the extent of excavation that would be necessary to obtain adequate hydrology. Soil types were evaluated on their potential to become impermeable to water. The possibility of habitat fragmentation was also considered as part of the evaluation of the three alternatives.

What were the results of the assessment?

- Alternative 1 would not be conducive to wetland mitigation because the southern reach of Paddys Run does not contain the hydrologic or soil conditions needed to support wetlands. The northern reach of Paddys Run does have the potential to support a wetland, but the stream flow is intermittent and the stream banks are high. Any alternation of the northern reach of Paddys Run would endanger the habitat of Sloan's crayfish.
- Alternative 2 is also not recommended for wetland mitigation. Activities necessary to make the northern meadow suitable for wetlands would result in habitat fragmentation. Excess excavation would have to occur in the southwest deciduous forest and southeast meadow areas because of the elevation. These excavation activities would also result in habitat fragmentation.
- Alternative 3 was recommended for further evaluation because of its accessibility, near-term implementability, minimal issues of habitat fragmentation, and supporting watershed data. However, the results of a watershed study suggest some uncertainty associated with establishing all 15 acres of mitigated wetland in the northern woodlot.

What was the watershed study?

A watershed study was conducted as part of the assessment. The area evaluated was situated at the southern edge of the Till Plains section of the Central Lowland physiographic province. The purpose of the study was to assess general surface water quality and to evaluate surface water flow rates of two 40-acre watershed systems.

What is contained in the Authorized Limits for Fernald Copper Ingots?

The *Authorized Limits for Fernald Copper Ingots* is an evaluation of seven alternatives for the disposal/recycling of 59 metric tons of copper ingots that are classified as legacy waste at the Fernald site. The ingots were produced in 1978 from parts at the gaseous diffusion plants. These ingots have a high copper content (greater than 99.5% copper) and are classified by the copper industry as Number 2 copper. This scrap copper (from which the ingots were produced) included some insulation which contained asbestos and was slightly surface contaminated with uranium. Much of the uranium contamination was removed with the insulation and the remaining contamination is mixed homogeneously with the copper. The average uranium concentration in the ingots was determined to be 1.6 ppm with an activity of 4.25 pCi/g (picoCuries per gram), which is within the range of background levels in Ohio soils.

What alternatives were evaluated for these copper ingots?

- No action: The ingots would continue to be stored indefinitely.
- On-Site Disposal in the On-Site Disposal Cell
- Off-Site Disposal as Low-Level Waste: The NTS (Nevada Test Site) is the only currently available off-site disposal option. This option would require repackaging and shipment to NTS.
- Restricted Reuse
- Decontamination Followed by Restricted Reuse
- Unrestricted Release
- Decontamination Followed by Unrestricted Release

On what criteria were the alternatives evaluated?

An initial screening of all possible alternatives was conducted to select those that were technically viable, complied with ARARs, and were consistent with the ROD (Record of Decision). The remaining alternatives were then evaluated by:

- A Dose Assessment was performed to assess the potential radiation doses to the workers and the public during recycling as would occur in the actual and likely use scenario and the worst plausible scenario. The representative end uses for the copper were building wire, plumbing tube, and plumbing hardware. The intimate end-use products evaluated were frying pans, jewelry, musical instruments, flatware, and IUDs (intrauterine devices). The maximally exposed worker (slag worker) would receive 0.02 mrem/yr (millirems per year). The maximally exposed individual (MEI) in the public would be a household member drinking tap water in copper tubing; that individual would receive less than 0.0008 mrem/yr. Other end uses resulted in a factor of ten below that calculated for the MEI.
- A cost analysis was conducted to determine the cost of each alternative.
- An ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) Analysis was conducted to determine cost and impact of actions to reduce levels of residual radioactive material and the dose reduction resulting from these actions.
- Additional factors were examined to determine the societal and environmental impacts associated with the alternatives.

What were the results of the evaluation?

- The restricted reuse alternative was eliminated because of the poor demand for products made from restricted-reuse copper.
- Decontamination prior to unrestricted release was screened out for several reasons including: surface decontamination techniques would not be able to remove the contamination; no mature technologies for decontaminating the copper ingots have been identified; and the contamination levels are so low that the cost of further decontamination would not yield a benefit.
- The No Action alternative was against the OU3 ROD which calls for disposing of legacy waste at an off-site disposal facility. The disposal of the ingots into the on-site disposal cell was eliminated from consideration for the same reason.
- The off-site disposal option and the recycling of copper for unrestricted use were further evaluated. The cost for disposal of the copper was \$42,550, while recycling the copper would save \$56,000. The recycling option was also found to be more protective of the environment and in agreement with stakeholder and regulatory agencies' preferences. A more detailed stakeholder evaluation of this alternative will be conducted.



**FERNALD
CITIZENS
ADVISORY
BOARD**

Technical Report Summary:

Authorized Limits for Fernald Copper Ingots
Argonne National Laboratory, September 1997

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**Department of Energy**

**Ohio Field Office
Fernald Area Office
P. O. Box 538705
Cincinnati, Ohio 45253-8705
(513) 648-3155**

**FEB 26 1998****DOE-0404-98**

**Mr. James A. Saric, Remedial Project Manager
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region V-SRF-5J
77 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois 60604-3590**

**Mr. Tom Schneider, Project Manager
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
401 East 5th Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402-2911**

Dear Mr. Saric and Mr. Schneider:

VULNERABILITY IN REGULATORY MILESTONE FOR OPERABLE UNIT 1 - "INITIATION OF OPERATIONS (I.e., LOADING OF WASTE)"

The purpose of this letter is to provide advance notification to your agency of a situation that may impact the Department of Energy's (DOE) ability to meet the regulatory milestone for Operable Unit 1 (OU1) of March 1, 1999, for "Initiation of Operations (I.e., Loading of Waste)." The situation is a lawsuit filed by Waste Control Specialists and a resulting legal injunction precluding the DOE from entering into contracts for commercial low level waste disposal, which specifically impacts off-site disposal of OU1 wastes.

To date, the Waste Pit Remedial Action Project - OU1 is on schedule to achieve its regulatory milestones. The DOE has already committed significant resources to the readiness of this project, and is poised to commit considerable additional resources in the Spring of 1998. However, project actions are becoming more and more dependent upon the specifications and requirements of the final disposal facility for the OU1 wastes. Further commitment of resources without definitive identification of the disposal facility may not be a prudent undertaking for the DOE. Near term actions such as the following: procurement of railcars; subcontractor design submittal; and, commencing construction may be jeopardized.

As the OU1 project naturally progresses through the design phase and enters into the construction and startup phases, project transition points will be encountered. These transitions typically have associated project cost increases. In particular, the authorization

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to mobilize construction has attached a significant commitment. The DOE shall be monitoring resource allocation to the OU1 project in consideration of any developments in the ongoing legal situation.

We recognized the urgency to promptly resolve this issue in light of the increasing cost risks being taken and impending regulatory milestones. Additionally, the DOE evaluated various contingencies, and has concluded there are no options available that: allow the DOE to initiate and maintain waste pit remediation at the levels contemplated; meet the milestone schedule in the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP); and, are in compliance with the decision process that supports the Record of Decision (ROD).

At this point in time, the DOE is continuing to move forward toward achieving the goal to remediate the waste pits utilizing the services of bulk disposal by rail transportation to an off-site permitted commercial disposal facility as specified in the OU1 ROD, to meet the regulatory milestones established in the OU1 RAWP.

If you have any questions regarding this subject, please contact Dave Lojek at (513) 648-3127.

Sincerely,



Johnny W. Reising
Fernald Remedial Action
Project Manager

FEMP:Hall

cc:

N. Hallein, EM-42/CLOV
W. Murphy, EM-42/CLOV
J. Craig, DOE-FEMP
A. Tanner, DOE-FEMP
G. Jablonowski, USEPA-V, SHRE-8J
R. Beaumier, TPSS/DERR, OEPA-Columbus
G. Mitchell, OEPA-Dayton
F. Bell, ATSDR
M. Schupe, HSI GeoTrans
R. Vandegrift, ODOH
F. Barker, Tetra-Tech
R. Fellman, FDF/52-1
T. Hagen, FDF/55-2
J. Harmon, FDF/90
R. Heck, FDF/2
S. Hinnsfeld, FDF/2
AR Coordinator, FDF/7B
EDC, FDF/52-7

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Sincerely,



Johnny W. Reising
Fernald Remedial Action
Project Manager

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AR Coordinator, FDF/78
EDC, FDF/52-7



Department of Energy

**Ohio Field Office
Fernald Area Office
P. O. Box 538705
Cincinnati, Ohio 45253-9705
(513) 648-3155**



FEB 25 1998

DOE-0492-98

**Mr. John Applegate
University of Cincinnati
Room 415, College of Law
Cincinnati, OH 45221-0040**

**Dr. Tom Wagner
1086 W. Galbraith Road
Cincinnati, OH 45231**

Dear Mr. Applegate and Dr. Wagner:

We have received your letter dated February 19, 1998, outlining the Fernald Citizens' Advisory Board's concerns regarding the Type B Investigation Report and associated issues.

Following the release of the Type B Investigation Report, Ohio Field Office Manager, Leah Dever, directed that a Corrective Action Plan be developed to address the root cause, judgements of need and other issues identified in the investigation report. The Corrective Action Plan will be completed by March 23, 1998, at which time Fernald Environmental Management Project representatives will be available to brief the Fernald Citizens' Advisory Board on the plan's contents.

Sincerely,


**Jack R. Craig
Director**

FEMP:Stegner



February 23, 1998
Weapons Complex Monitor

Page 5

"Fluor Daniel Fernald To Issue RFP To Treat Mixed Waste"

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FLUOR DANIEL FERNALD TO ISSUE RFP TO TREAT MIXED WASTE

Fluor Daniel Fernald is trying to get a list of vendors capable of providing comprehensive systems to treat 1,200 drum-equivalents of Fernald's mixed waste and hopes to issue a request for proposals for the work sometime next month. "This is to treat legacy wastes in what is officially part of Operable Unit 3 but typically is thought of separately as part of our Waste Management program," explained FDF Director of Strategic Planning Terry Hagen. Most of the waste is containerized.

Once a contract or contracts are signed, the procurement probably will be expanded, Hagen disclosed, as the Fernald site currently has about 2,000 drum-equivalents of mixed-waste components that must be treated for final offsite disposal by the end of FY99, to meet milestones FDF has established with the Department of Energy. All indications of interest must be posted by March 6. (Potential Sources should register via either of the following two Web sites: <http://www.ead.anl.gov/> - techcon/mwaste or [http://www.fernauld.gov.](http://www.fernauld.gov/))

March 3, 1998

The Cincinnati Post

Page 8A

"Update...Plant Cleanups"



PLANT CLEANUPS: U.S. Energy Department officials say they hope to meet a deadline of 2005 to clean up contamination sites at Fernald and Miamisburg, Ohio. The department Monday released a draft report stating the deadline and opened a 60-day period for comment on its nationwide cleanup strategy. The document predicted that if Congress in the next several budgets provides \$6 billion a year for cleanup, Fernald will be ready to begin the closure process by 2005. By then, the former Mound Plant in Miamisburg is expected to be cleaned up and ready for an ownership transfer.

February 26, 1998
The Dearborn County Register
Page 2-A
"Fernald workshop"

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Fernald workshop

A workshop about the Fernald Environmental Management Silos Project is 6:30 p.m. Wednesday, March 4, at the Alpha Building, 10967 Hamilton-Cleves Highway, near Harrison.

The workshop, sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy, is to inform the community about the progress of the Silos Project.

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February 27, 1998

Journal News

Local, A3

"Development group at Fernald gets grant"

Reporter: Nicholas G. Jonson

1313

Development group at Fernald gets grant

By Nicholas G. Jonson

Journal-News

ROSS TOWNSHIP

A citizens committee studying worker transition and economic development issues at the former Fernald uranium processing plant has received a \$50,000 state grant.

The grant, from the Ohio Department of Development, will aid small businesses hoping to expand their operations or hire additional employees in the area. The committee is helping plan future uses for the site when cleanup operations

end in the next decade.

"It's not a lot, but the money should help businesses with start-up costs," said David McWilliams, chairman of the Fernald Community Reuse Organization.

"We're trying to reach out beyond the (U.S. Department of Energy) to develop other ways to contribute to the economic development of the area."

Last week, the committee began looking into the possibility of marketing a 23-acre parcel in the southeast corner of the Fernald site for commercial and industrial purposes.

March 3, 1998
The Journal-Press
Page 2-A
"Fernald meeting"

1313

Fernald meeting

A meeting about cleanup progress at Fernald will be at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 10, in the Alpha Building, 10967 Hamilton-Cleves Highway, near Harrison.

The U.S. Department of Energy and Flour Daniel Fernald representatives also will discuss Fernald's Environmental Monitoring Program.

March 3, 1998

Journal-News

Page A3

"Energy Department's goal is cleanup of Ohio sites by 2005"

By: The Associated Press

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Energy Department's goal is cleanup of Ohio sites by 2005

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON

The Energy Department says that if it gets enough money, it should be able to meet or beat its goals for cleaning up contamination at sites at Fernald and Miamisburg.

The department on Monday released a draft report and opened a 60-day period for comment on its nationwide cleanup strategy.

The document predicted that if Congress in the next several budgets provides \$6 billion a year for cleanup, the former Fernald uranium processing plant will be ready to begin the closure process by 2005.

By then, the former Mound Plant in Miamisburg is

expected to be cleaned up and ready for an ownership transfer. In both cases, the department warned that the schedule would be "significantly delayed" if Congress provides \$5.5 billion instead of the desired \$6 billion.

Release of the draft report marked a new stage in the department's handling of 353 cleanup projects nationwide, but had no effect on existing target dates reached through negotiations at sites such as Fernald.

The Fernald and Mound sites earlier were designated "accelerated pilot closure sites," where officials would try to speed the cleanup process to gain experience that could be applied elsewhere.

February 25, 1998

The Harrison Press

Page 3A

"Group wants Fernald property for Indian burial site"
Reporter: Tina O'Connell

Group wants Fernald property for Indian burial site

By Tina O'Connell
Staff Writer

Fernald may become the final resting place for the remains of several thousand unidentified American Indians currently gathering dust in museums and archives across Ohio.

The Native American Alliance of Ohio is trying to get permission from the federal government and Fernald to repatriate remains of ancestors not associated with a specific tribe back into the earth so they can "continue their journey."

Last May, five complete and several partial sets of human remains with burial items were successfully returned to the ground at the Fernald site by Fluor Daniel Fernald's cultural resource department.

The remains were unidentifiable and therefore not able to be claimed by any American Indian culture. Each tribe has very strong beliefs about how their ancestors are treated after death.

According to the Native American Grave & Repatriation Act, or NAGRPA, federal law mandates that any identifiable American Indian remains be returned to their affiliated group.

There are about 110,000 unidentified American Indian remains stored throughout the country, according to Fluor Daniel Fernald's cultural resource manager Joe Schomaker.

"Ohio has at least 5,000 of them," he said. "The state historic preservation office in Columbus probably has 3,500."

Fernald is an ideal burial site because it is rich in prehistoric American Indian remains with 110 known sites. Prehistoric is defined as before 1650 when Americans Indians had contact with settlers.

The former nuclear weapons site is also on federal land and falls under government protection, a fact that appeals to the tribes, said Barbara Crandell, a representative of the Native American Alliance of Ohio.

In January, she petitioned the NAGPRA Committee in Washington, D.C. to consider this as a possible solution to a problem that plagues the 500 officially-recognized American Indian tribes as well as the 1500 unofficial ones.

NAGPRA said it has no official position on the matter and is inviting the group to make a formal presentation at a June meeting in Boise, Idaho, said Schomaker.

Schomaker, as a representative of

Fluor Daniel, has acted in the past as unofficial mediator between the American Indian groups and the U.S. Department of the Interior, he said.

Several American Indian spiritual leaders had previously approved three different locations at the Fernald site as being suitable for burial grounds.

"Our concern is for the remains of all people," said Crandell. "We speak for the dead today. Tomorrow the dead may speak for us."

History & Organization

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Fernald Citizens Advisory Board

BACKGROUND

The Fernald Environmental Management Project (FEMP) site, located approximately 18 miles northwest of Cincinnati, Ohio, is a 1,050-acre facility once operated by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE); it was part of the nation's nuclear weapons complex. It also released over one million pounds of uranium into the surrounding environment. With the closure of the plant, efforts have turned to alleviating both human health risk and environmental damage from these releases.

In August 1993, a fifteen member Fernald Citizens Task Force was formed as a Site Specific Advisory Board (SSAB) to provide the DOE, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) with recommendations regarding remediation at the site. The original Task Force Charter outlined four key questions to be addressed:

- (1) What should be the future of the Fernald site?
- (2) What residual risk and remediation levels should remain following remediation?
- (3) Where should the waste be disposed?
- (4) What should be the priorities among remedial actions?

TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Task Force began its work in September 1993 and released its recommendations over a seven-month period, from November 1994 through May 1995. A report outlining all recommendations was released in July 1995.

(1) **Future Uses.** The Fernald Citizens Task Force based its future-use recommendations on a broad understanding of how the Fernald site could best be utilized following remediation rather than on identifying specific land use plans for the property. As part of these general guidelines, the Task Force suggested that residential and agricultural uses of the site be avoided because of future contamination concerns. Other uses, such as recreation and industry, were supported so that the land use could benefit the local community.

(2) **Remediation Levels.** The Task Force recommended establishing remediation levels to protect the Great Miami Aquifer, a major source of drinking water in the region, and providing consistent protection of human health across all environmental media and land uses. The Task Force sought to balance the absolute requirement to protect human health and safety with the desire to minimize the impact on the environment resulting from the remediation activities. To achieve these goals, the Task Force recommended both protective remediation levels, (levels based on the Safe Drinking Water Act and the EPA hazard index) and limited off-site excavation.

Recommendations are continued on page 2

(3) **Waste Disposition.** The Task Force recommended a balanced approach to waste disposal, ensuring that the highest level wastes were quickly shipped off-site for safe disposal and that no new wastes were imported to Fernald was of paramount importance. The Task Force recommended that an on-site disposal facility be constructed which would accept only materials meeting the waste acceptance criteria for the Fernald site.

(4) **Priorities for Action.** Remediation of the Fernald site was originally expected to take up to 25 years and cost billions. A more rapid remediation could achieve cost savings and achieve the same level of safety. Therefore, the Task Force recommended that Fernald accelerate remediation and reach closure within ten years.

THE FERNALD CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD TODAY

Since the original recommendations were released in July 1995, the FEMP has moved from the planning stage into the remediation phase of activities. This change has produced a corresponding change in the activities and focus of the Fernald Citizens Task Force. In late 1995, the Task Force formed four technical committees to allow members to gain more technical and specific knowledge on projects in the following areas:

- Natural and Cultural Resources
- Waste Transportation
- Environmental Monitoring and Recycling
- Waste Management

Recommendations are now largely created at the committee level and presented to the full board for approval. Recent recommendations of the Task Force include:

- The use of intermodal transport for wastes shipped to the Nevada Test Site (NTS);
- Alternatives for treatment of wastes contained in Operable Unit 4 (OU4) Silos Project;
- New technologies for treatment of wastes contained in Silo 3;
- Reduce the focus on non-remediation activities.

A more detailed account of recommendations since the July 1995 report is available by contacting the Citizens Advisory Board Office at (513)648-6478

In 1997, the Task Force added two new committees to its roster and changed its name to the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board. This name change creates a closer association with citizens advisory boards at other DOE sites and reflects the group's continuing its mission while remediation at the FEMP is in progress. The Efficiency Committee was created to allow the Task Force to become integrally involved in budget, scheduling, and prioritization issues. Since the issues outlined in the original charter have been addressed, the Steering Committee maintains an agenda and identifies issues of concern to stakeholders.

The Fernald Citizens Advisory Board continues to play an active and important role at Fernald in ensuring that site activities proceed in a timely, safe, and cost-effective manner.

LESSONS FROM THE FERNALD EXPERIENCE

The SSAB experience at Fernald has been a solid success. Some of the key site characteristics that made it essential to create a stakeholder board at Fernald included:

- An active, vocal, and skeptical public,
- Large volumes of waste,
- Immediate impacts on stakeholders,
- Greater need for stakeholder access,
- Budget constraints.

Most of these factors are present at all DOE facilities. Fernald's approach to its SSAB formation and management was essential to its ability to make effective site remediations.

Biographies continued from page 3

Gene Jablonowski: An *ex officio* member of the Citizens Advisory Board representing USEPA, he is the Fernald site assistant remedial project manager as well as the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant remedial project manager for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Dan McElroy: Represents the Cincinnati Building Trades Commission. He is a resident of Colerain Township and worked at the Fernald site from 1982-1985.

Graham Mitchell: Mr. Mitchell has over ten years experience working on the Fernald site and is chief of the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Federal Facilities Oversight (OFFO). He has a bachelors degree in zoology and a masters degree in environmental science, both from Miami University. He serves as an *ex officio* member of the Citizens Advisory Board.

Robert G. Tabor: Is employed as a millwright at the Fernald site and is the Chair of the Efficiency Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board. He serves as Director of Health and Safety for the Fernald Atomic Trades and Labor Council (FATLC), one of the primary union organizations representing wage workers at the Fernald site. He attended Purdue University and the University of Cincinnati. In 1992, he completed the DOE/Westinghouse School of Environmental Excellence.

Dr. Thomas E. Wagner: A professor of community planning at the University of Cincinnati specializing in dispute resolution and social planning. He previously served as Vice President of Student Affairs and Services for the University of Cincinnati before returning to teaching full time in 1994. He is the Chair of the Waste Transportation Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board.

Dr. Gene Willeke: Chair of the Waste Management Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board. He is a professor at the Institute of Environmental Sciences at Miami University and received his doctorate from Stanford University and undergraduate degrees from Ohio Northern University. Chair of the Waste Management Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board.

Roy Wurzelbacher: Is a Ross Township Trustee and a superintendent for GAI Construction. He has lived in Ross for over 40 years.

FERNALD STAFF

PHOENIX ENVIRONMENTAL CORPORATION

Doug Sarno, Facilitation and Technical Support
Crystal Sarno, Project Management
Kathleen Trail, Administration
Tereza Marks, Technical Support
6186 Old Franconia Road Alexandria, VA 22310
513-648-6478 (local Cincinnati)
513-648-3629 (local Cincinnati fax)
703-971-0058 • 703-971-0006 (fax)
E-mail: PhnxEnvir@aol.com

CITIZENS ADVISORY BOARD OFFICE

10845 Hamilton-Cleves Hwy. Jamtek Building Harrison, OH 45030

MAILING ADDRESS

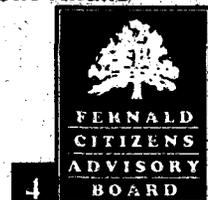
P.O. Box 544 Ross, OH 45061

FLUOR DANIEL FERNALD AND DOE CONTACTS

Susan J. Walpole
Fluor Daniel Fernald Public Affairs
Phone: (513)648-4026

Gary Stegner
Dept. of Energy- FEMP
Phone: (513)648-3153

Tisha Patton
Fluor Daniel Fernald Public Affairs
Phone: (513)648-5277



MEMBER BIOGRAPHIES

John S. Applegate: The chair of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board, he teaches environmental law at the University of Cincinnati College of Law. He received his undergraduate degree from Haverford College in Pennsylvania and his JD from Harvard University. Prior to entering academia, Mr. Applegate worked as an attorney in Washington, D.C.

L. French Bell: An *ex officio* member of the Citizens Advisory Board, he is the ATSDR lead for the Fernald site. He is a licensed professional engineer specializing in water and wastewater treatment processes. He has degrees in Civil Engineering and Industrial Management from Georgia Tech and was a consulting engineer for 25 years before joining ATSDR in 1991.

James Bierer: Vice Chair of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board, he is a 7th grade science teacher in the Ross Local School District, which is located near the Fernald site. He is also involved in DOE's Community Leaders Network and has helped develop education outreach programs for Fernald. He also serves as Chair of the advisory board's Natural and Cultural Resources Committee.

Marvin Clawson: A retired farmer and toolmaker whose family owns property near the Fernald site.

Jack Craig: Director of DOE-FEMP. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from Ohio State University and completed graduate studies at Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He serves as an *ex officio* member of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board.

Lisa Crawford: President of the citizens group Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH) and a longtime activist.

Pamela Dunn: Is employed as an auditor with the State of Ohio, and works primarily in the greater Cincinnati area. She also is the treasurer of Fernald Residents for Environmental Safety and Health (FRESH). In addition, she serves as chair of the Environmental Monitoring Committee of the Fernald Citizens Advisory Board. She received her BBA from the University of Cincinnati.

Jane Harper: Is a lifelong resident of Crosby Township. She taught at Crosby Elementary School for almost 30 years and is currently serving her third term as a Crosby Township Trustee.

Darryl D. Huff: An area businessman and lifetime resident, he also is the vice chairman of the Morgan Township Zoning Board. The Fernald site is located in three townships, of which Morgan is one.



One key factor in Fernald's success was establishing criteria and goals for the advisory board early in the process. Following are some of the key questions and points that helped the Task Force through its early stages.

Identify the Need

- Is site management ready for an SSAB?
- What are the site's decision-making needs?
- How effective are current public participation efforts?

Establish the Role

- A focused SSAB requires a clear mission.
- A focused SSAB is not simply an oversight board.
- SSABs should focus on "big-picture" issues.
- SSABs do not replace other forms of public participation.
- SSABs must participate in site decision-making.
- SSABs must be site specific.
- SSABs must represent a broad range of interests.

Running the SSAB

Once an SSAB is established, it must have the resources and focus to achieve its goal. The following points highlight the needs that were important to the Fernald Citizens Task Force in achieving its goals.

(1) **Support.** SSABs need the technical and financial support sufficient to understand and evaluate the issues defined within its mission.

(2) **Information.** Only DOE can provide the bulk of information needed by SSABs. This information needs to be provided in a timely and unbiased manner. Independent technical support is essential to synthesize information into formats usable by the SSAB.

(3) **Access.** The SSAB process should not be parallel to, but rather part of the site decision-making process. SSABs must work directly with the information and decision-makers that are relevant within real-time decision-making.

(4) **Response.** DOE must provide rapid response to the SSAB's information needs and questions.

(5) **Independence.** The SSAB must be allowed to work independently of DOE biases.

(6) **Time.** SSABs must be given sufficient time to make a meaningful contribution to decisions. In some cases, this may require an adjustment of existing decision-making timetables.

(7) **Involvement.** Merely establishing an SSAB is not in itself necessarily useful or positive. Both the involvement of good people and the utilization of good processes are necessary for a successful SSAB. The Fernald model looked at all of the components of an SSAB as an integrated whole and relied heavily on DOE and regulators to play constructive roles.

Committee Rosters

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Natural & Cultural Resources

James Bierer, Chair
Marvin Clawson
Pam Dunn
Robert Tabor
Tom Schneider, OEPA

Environmental Monitoring

Pam Dunn, Chair
Constance Fox
Darryl Huff
Robert Tabor
Laura Hafer, OEPA

Waste Management

Gene Willeke, Chair
Lisa Crawford
Robert Tabor
Kelly Kaletsky, OEPA

Membership

Lisa Crawford, Chair
John Applegate
James Bierer

Efficiency

Robert Tabor, Chair
Lisa Crawford
Pam Dunn
Dan McElroy
Gene Jablonowski
Jim Coon, OEPA

Waste Transportation

Thomas Wagner, Chair
Marvin Clawson
Lisa Crawford
Darryl Huff
Tom Ontko, OEPA
Sandy Butterfield

Steering

John Applegate, Chair
James Bierer
Lisa Crawford
Pam Dunn
Robert Tabor
Thomas Wagner
Gene Willeke

FERNALD WEB SITE

www.fernalld.gov/stakeholders/CitizensAdvisoryBoard/taskforc.htm



Fernald Citizens Advisory Board
P.O. Box 544
Ross, Ohio 45061